

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
БЕЛГОРОДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
ОБЛАСТНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
«СТАРООСКОЛЬСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И ДИЗАЙНА»

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## **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

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Рабочая тетрадь по грамматике по учебной дисциплине  
ОУД.06 Иностранный язык для всех специальностей

г. Старый Оскол 2025 г.

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## CONTENTS

<b>Введение .....</b>	3
<b>Unit 1. Sentence structure .....</b>	4
<b>Unit 2. Nouns</b>	7
<i>Singular and plural .....</i>	7
<i>Genitive case .....</i>	11
<i>Countable and uncountable nouns .....</i>	15
<b>Unit 3. Articles .....</b>	19
<b>Unit 4. Pronouns .....</b>	23
<i>Personal pronouns .....</i>	23
<i>Possessive pronouns .....</i>	24
<i>Reflective pronouns .....</i>	24
<i>Demonstrative pronouns .....</i>	24
<i>Interrogative pronouns .....</i>	24
<i>Definitive pronouns .....</i>	25
<b>Unit 5. Adjectives and adverbs .....</b>	30
<b>Unit 6. Verbs and Tenses</b>	36
<i>The verb "to be" .....</i>	36
<i>"There is/ are" construction.....</i>	44
<i>The verb "to have".....</i>	47
<i>Indefinite Tenses Active.....</i>	51
<i>Continuous Tenses Active .....</i>	62
<i>Perfect Tenses Active .....</i>	74
<b>Unit 7. Sequence of Tenses</b>	86
<b>Unit 8. Direct and indirect speech .....</b>	90
<b>Unit 9. Passive Voice .....</b>	94
<b>Unit 10. Modal Verbs .....</b>	99
<b>Unit 11. Non-finite forms of the verb</b>	104
<i>Infinitive .....</i>	105
<i>Complex Object .....</i>	108
<i>Complex Subject .....</i>	111
<i>Gerund .....</i>	113
<i>Participle I, II .....</i>	115
<b>Appendix .....</b>	120
<b>Литература .....</b>	123

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Рабочая тетрадь по грамматике английского языка «English grammar» состоит из 11 разделов и предназначена для самостоятельной работы обучающихся как в аудиторное, так и во внеаудиторное время.

Настоящая рабочая тетрадь создана на основе фундаментальных классических трудов по грамматике английского языка, изданных в России, новых работ английских и американских авторов в русле коммуникативной лингвистики, а также с учетом «Примерной программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык» федерального компонента цикла общегуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин в государственном образовательном стандарте среднего профессионального образования».

Цель данного пособия – изложить и объяснить в доступной форме существенные морфологические особенности грамматического строя английского языка, необходимые для практического использования. Лучшему усвоению материала должны способствовать таблицы и модели, систематизирующие материал разделов.

Данное пособие может быть рекомендовано для обучающихся всех специальностей по учебной дисциплине ОУД.06 Иностранный язык.

## UNIT 1. SENTENCE STRUCTURE

В повествовательном предложении на первом месте стоит подлежащее и его определители (группа подлежащего), на втором сказуемое с определяющими его словами (группа сказуемого). За ними следуют все остальные члены предложения: косвенное и прямое дополнение, обстоятельство и т.п. Однако, обстоятельства места и времени могут стоять и перед подлежащим, если конец предложения перегружен другими обстоятельствами и определениями.

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT + PLACE + TIME  
*She met Tom in Rome last June*

В английском языке существует несколько типов вопросительных предложений: общие вопросы, специальные вопросы, альтернативные и разделительные. Порядок слов в этих предложениях следующий:

VERB + SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT  
*When did you join the club?*  
*+ PLACE*  
*Can you go to the park?*  
*+ DIRECTION*  
*When are you going to the USA?*  
*+ TIME*  
*What are you doing tonight?*

### Practice

Ex.1. Change the meaning of these sentences by changing the subject and the object:

1. Mary loves John. John loves Mary.
2. The dog bit Peter. \_\_\_\_\_

3. A big fish ate Kate. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mr. Jackson taught my father. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Curiosity killed a cat. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Charley fed the cow. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Hens eat foxes. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Earth goes round the Moon. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex.2. Put these words and phrases in the right order to make sentences. The letters in brackets show the structure of the sentence. S for Subject, V for Verb, O for object and A for Adverbial:

1. We/ won/ easily/ the game (S+V+O+A) We won the game easily.
2. The party/ very much/ everybody enjoyed (S+V+O+A) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Some money/ I/ borrowed/ from a friend of mine (S+V+O+A) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Quietly/ the door/ I/ closed (S+V+O+A) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Diane/ German/ speaks (S+V+O) \_\_\_\_\_
6. All the time/ television/ watches/ Tim (S+V+O+A) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Again/ please don't ask/ that question (V+O+A) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Football/ every week-end/ plays/ Ken. (S+V+O+A) \_\_\_\_\_
9. A bone/ the dog/ ate. (S+V+O) \_\_\_\_\_
10. The answer/ nobody/ knows (S+V+O) \_\_\_\_\_

Ex.3. Put the parts in the right order:

1. Home/ did you come/ so late. Why \_\_\_\_\_?
2. To the bank/ every Friday/ go I \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Her car/ drives/ every day/ to work/ Ann. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Been/ recently/ to the cinema/ I haven't. \_\_\_\_\_
5. At the top of the page/ your name/ write. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Around the town/ all morning/ walked/ we. \_\_\_\_\_
7. On Saturday night/ didn't see you/ at the party/ I \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The children/ yesterday/ to the Zoo/ went. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Some interesting books/ found/ in the library/ we. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Opposite the park/ they/ a new hotel/ are building. \_\_\_\_\_
11. My/ coat/ where/ you/ put/ did? \_\_\_\_\_?
11. Tomorrow/ you/ to Italy/ going/ are? \_\_\_\_\_?

12. Egypt/ you/ when/ did/ visit? \_\_\_\_\_?

13. Stay/ he/ did/ how long? \_\_\_\_\_?

14. Car/ whose/ is/ that? \_\_\_\_\_?

15. They/ get up/ do/ when? \_\_\_\_\_?

16. Do/ like/ you/ sports/ what? \_\_\_\_\_?

*Ex.4. Complete this job interview by putting in Mr. Jones' questions:*

J.: Have you done this kind of work before?

S.: No, I haven't done this kind of work.

J.: Where \_\_\_\_\_ the advertisement?

S.: I saw it in the local paper.

J.: Do \_\_\_\_\_?

S.: No, I don't speak any foreign languages.

J.: Where \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?

S.: I'm working in a travel agency at the moment.

J.: When \_\_\_\_\_?

S.: I started there two years ago.

J.: Can \_\_\_\_\_?

S.: Yes, I can use a computer.

J.: Do \_\_\_\_\_?

S.: Yes, I like the job.

J.: Why \_\_\_\_\_?

S.: I'm leaving because I want to earn more money.

J.: When \_\_\_\_\_?

S.: I can start next month.

*Ex.5. Put the words in the right order where necessary. One sentence is right.*

1. Rachel often is late for school. Rachel is often late for school.
2. Maria goes rarely to bed before midnight. \_\_\_\_\_
3. My children? They are all adults now. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My brother and I live still at home. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When do you do usually your homework? \_\_\_\_\_
6. I never can remember my car registration number. \_\_\_\_\_

7. My sister sometimes is horrible to me. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Clare speaks Spanish and she understands also Italian. \_\_\_\_\_

9. John and Steve? They both are married now. \_\_\_\_\_

10. My younger brother just has finished school. \_\_\_\_\_

11. Jim doesn't like very much football. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Tom walks every morning to work. \_\_\_\_\_

13. Are you going to invite to the party a lot of people? \_\_\_\_\_

14. I met on my way home a friend of mine. \_\_\_\_\_

15. I fell yesterday off my bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.6. Reright the sentences to include the word in brackets.*

1. Ann doesn't drink tea.(often) Ann doesn't often drink tea.
2. We were on holiday. (all) \_\_\_\_\_
3. We were staying at the same hotel. (all) \_\_\_\_\_
4. We enjoyed ourselves. (all) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Catherine is very generous. (always) \_\_\_\_\_
6. I don't have to work on Saturdays. (usually) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Do you watch television in the evenings? (always) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Martin is learning French. He is learning Italian. (also) \_\_\_\_\_
9. That hotel is veryexpencive. (probably) \_\_\_\_\_
10. It costs a lot to stay there. (probably) \_\_\_\_\_
11. I can help you. (probably) \_\_\_\_\_
12. I can't help you. (probably) \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 2. NOUNS

### 1. Singular and plural (единственное и множественное число)

General rule:

+ (-e) s

*A book – two books*

*A flower – some flowers*

Правописание окончания множественного числа существительных:

-s/ -sh/ -x/ -ch / -z/ -ss/ --tch/ -o → -es	Bus – buses, dish – dishes, church – churches, box – boxes, potato – potatoes, tomato – tomatoes <b>but:</b> pianos, photos, videos, zoos
-y → -ies	Baby – babies, dictionary – dictionaries, party – parties
but –ay/ - ey/ -oy → -ys	Day – days, monkey – monkeys, boy – boys, Mary – Marys
-f/ -fe → ves	Shelf – shelves, knife – knives, wife – wives
um → a	Datum - data
non → na	Phenomenon - phenomena
is → es	Analysis - analyses
us → i	Nucleus - nuclei
a → ae	Formula - formulae
In compound nouns the plural is formed in different ways: a) adding -s to the head-word b) the final element takes the plural form c) if the compound begins with the words <i>man/woman</i> both words are plural d) if there is no noun-stem in the compound -s is added to the last element	Editors-in-chief; brothers-in-law; lookers-on Lady-birds; hotel-keepers; housewives; postmen Men-servants; women-doctors  Forget-me-nots; merry-go-rounds

Существительные, используемые только во множественном числе: *scissors, glasses, trousers, jeans, shorts, tights, pyjamas, people and police, clothes, arms, wages, scales, goods.*

Исключения:

*This man - these men; one foot – two feet; that sheep – those sheep; a fish- a lot of fish; a woman – some women; a child – many children; a tooth – my teeth; a mouse – some mice; a person – two people; ox – oxen; swine – three swine; deer – two deer; goose – four geese; louse – some lice.*

### Practice

*Ex.1. Write the plural:*

- toe, city, hero, piano, calf, chief, bath, belief, life, shelf, berry, roof, pen, window, wall, week, clock, ship, library, watch, dress, country, glass, day, play, leaf, colony, eye, key, thief, ray, bush, mouth;
- foot, boot, man, woman, month, mouse, child, ship, goose, deer, cheese, sheep, fish.

*Ex.2. Complete the sentences using the following words: sheep, teeth, men, children, fish, leaves, shelf, dozen, child, mouse, foot, mice, wolves, fish, cargoes.*

- The \_\_\_\_\_ will be discharged tomorrow.
- Put the box on the \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the field.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ are falling from the tree.
- I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
- George is cleaning his \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jill has got two \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ have been shot.
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
- There are three \_\_\_\_\_ at the bus stop.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ were caught.

12. I was presented with a \_\_\_\_\_ handkerchiefs.  
 13. The \_\_\_\_\_ was bitterly crying over the broken toy.  
 14. I have hurt my \_\_\_\_\_.  
 15. The \_\_\_\_\_ live behind the stove.

*Ex.3. Some of these sentences are right but most of them are wrong.*

*Correct the sentences that are wrong.*

1. I'm going to buy some flowers. OK  
 2. I need a new jeans. I need a new pair of jeans. OR I need some new jeans.  
 3. It's a lovely park with a lot of beautiful tree.  
 4. There was a woman in the car with two mens.  
 5. Sheep eat grass.  
 6. David is married and has three childs.  
 7. Most of my friend are student.  
 8. He put on his pyjama and went to bed.  
 9. Do you know many persons in this town?  
 10. I like your trouser.  
 11. The town centre is usually full of tourist.  
 12. I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them.  
 13. This scissor isn't very sharp.

*Ex.4. Use the appropriate form of the verb.*

1. "There \_\_\_\_\_ money in my pocket," I said to the porter (is, are).  
 2. I know my hair \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful, everybody says so (is, are).  
 3. These white swine \_\_\_\_\_ not live (do, does).  
 4. The deer \_\_\_\_\_ ravaging the man's fields (was, were).  
 5. Money \_\_\_\_\_ so scarce that it could faily be said not to exist at all (was, were).  
 6. I was here before the gates \_\_\_\_\_ opened, but I was afraid to come straight to you (was, were).  
 7. The papers \_\_\_\_\_ dull, the news \_\_\_\_\_ local and stale, and the war news \_\_\_\_\_ all old (was, were).  
 8. Her hair \_\_\_\_\_ loose and half-falling, and she wore a nurse's dress (was, were).  
 9. The nurse's wages \_\_\_\_\_ good (was, were).

*Ex. 5. Write the following sentences in plural:*

1. This is my stocking. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Does your tooth still ache? \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. His child studies very well. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. There is a new house in the street. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. This man works at our office. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. Put this knife on that table. \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. That ship is a Russian one. \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. This town is very large. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. Is this a good match? \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. The woman didn't say anything. \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. Does she speak English? \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. Is that cow big or small? \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. What colour is the box? \_\_\_\_\_  
 14. Is that a flower? \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.6. Say in English:*

1. Я купил эти часы в Лондоне. 2. Он дал мне хороший совет.  
 3. Эти новости уже всем известны. 4. Его одежда совсем новая.  
 5. Там было очень мало людей. 6. Картофель очень хороший в этом году. 7. Морковь очень дешевая осенью. 8. Фермеры довольны. Они вырастили много овец и свиней.  
 9. Ваши советы мне очень помогли. 10. Это ваши ключи? 11. Он показал мне фотографии своего загородного дома. 12. У моей тети есть гуси. 13. Эти мыши белые. 14. На фермерском дворе мы можем увидеть быков, овец, коров и гусей.

## 2. The genitive case (притяжательный падеж)

Singular	Plural
General rule: <input type="checkbox"/> 's	General rule: <input type="checkbox"/> 's'
My friend's books – книги моего друга Исключения – слова, оканчивающиеся на s:	My friends' books – книги моих друзей.

Copernicus' theory – теория  
Коперника.

Притяжательный падеж имен существительных **men, children, women** etc. образуется так же, как и в единственном числе:

*These men's newspapers* - газеты этих людей

Как правило, в форме притяжательного падежа употребляются имена существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы. Иногда существительное, стоящее после существительного в притяжательном падеже опускается, например:

*Where were you last night? – I was at **Paul's** (=Paul's house).*

Для обозначения притяжательного падежа с именами существительными неодушевленными используется предлог **of**, например:

*Look at the roof of that building. (not “that building's roof”)*

*What's the name of this village?*

### Practice

*Ex.1. Use ‘s or s’ only where possible with these nouns:*

1. The clothes of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ *the boys' clothes*
2. A journey of two days \_\_\_\_\_
3. The walls of the room \_\_\_\_\_
4. The days of the week \_\_\_\_\_
5. The birthday of my daughter Helen \_\_\_\_\_
6. The pages of the book \_\_\_\_\_
7. Work of seven years \_\_\_\_\_
8. The surface of the Earth \_\_\_\_\_
9. The orders of the Commander-in-Chief \_\_\_\_\_
10. The shop of my father \_\_\_\_\_
11. The house of my aunt \_\_\_\_\_

12. The department of Emma Hart \_\_\_\_\_
13. The book of this auther \_\_\_\_\_
14. The fault of no one \_\_\_\_\_
15. The poetry of Eliot \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.2. Use ‘s, or s’, to show the possession in these sentences:*

1. The room is for the guests. \_\_\_\_\_ *The guests' room*
2. I can't see the bottom of the box. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The crew of the ship was small. \_\_\_\_\_
4. That's the leg of the table. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where is the key of the car? \_\_\_\_\_
6. The sound of carriage was heard. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He is the son of Mr. Right. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where is the surgery of the doctor? \_\_\_\_\_
9. She is the secretary of our director. \_\_\_\_\_
10. It was in the reign of queen Elizabeth. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The journey of Scott is historic. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I spoke to the manager of the company. \_\_\_\_\_
13. The cover of the book is torn. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The gate of the factory was shut. \_\_\_\_\_
15. I've lost the book of my mother. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Join two nouns with ‘s, ( ‘ ). Sometimes you have to use of:*

1. The photo/ my son \_\_\_\_\_ *my son's photo*
2. The eyes/ the dog \_\_\_\_\_
3. The top/ the page \_\_\_\_\_
4. The club/ students \_\_\_\_\_
5. The newspaper/ today \_\_\_\_\_
6. A month/ holiday \_\_\_\_\_
7. The name/ your wife \_\_\_\_\_
8. The name/ this street \_\_\_\_\_
9. The car/ my parents \_\_\_\_\_
10. The new manager/ the company \_\_\_\_\_
11. The leg/table \_\_\_\_\_

12. The ground floor/ the building \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. The children/ Don and Marry \_\_\_\_\_  
 14. The economic policy/ the government \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. The house/ my aunt and uncle \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.4. Correct the sentences where necessary:*

1. I stayed at the house of my sister. my sister's house
2. What is the name of the village? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you like the colour of this coat? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you know the phone number of Bill? \_\_\_\_\_
5. The job of my brother is very interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Write your name at the top of the page. \_\_\_\_\_
7. For me the morning is the best part of the day. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The favourite colour of Paula is blue. \_\_\_\_\_
9. When is the birthday of your mother? \_\_\_\_\_
10. The house of my parents isn't very big. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The walls of this house are very thin. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The car stopped at the end of the street. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Are you going to the party of Silvia next week? \_\_\_\_\_
14. The manager of the hotel is on holiday at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.5. Say in English:*

1. Сын моей сестры хорошо учится. 2. Мне нравится квартира Марии. 3. Она много пишет сестрам Анны. 4. Комната Бесс – большая и светлая. 5. Учитель вернул тетради студентам. 6. Я не помню имени сестры моего друга. 7. Друзья моего брата хорошо говорят по-немецки. 8. Это книги коллег моего сына. 9. Вам нравится новая книга этого писателя? 10. Где ключ от машины? 11. Мальчишки взяли велосипед почтальона. 12. Он сломал кончик (nib) пера. 13. Ручка чемодана была неудобной. 14. Дверь гаража была закрыта. 15. Поверхность дороги была скользкой. 16. Я не знаю результата вчерашнего матча.

### 3. Countable and uncountable nouns (исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные)

Наричательные имена существительные делятся на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые.

Исчисляемые имена существительные обозначают объекты, которые можно пересчитать. Они употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе, например:

*A car – two cars – some cars – many cars*

В единственном числе исчисляемые существительные должны употребляться с артиклем, а во множественном числе они могут употребляться без артикля, например:

*I want a banana. – I want bananas.*

Неисчисляемые существительные обозначают понятия, которые нельзя пересчитать. К ним относятся названия веществ и слова, обозначающие отвлеченные понятия. Они употребляются в единственном числе, например:

*Water, air, music, money, salt, rice etc.*

Неисчисляемые существительные не употребляются с артиклем **a/an**. В место него используется **a...of** + неисчисляемое существительное, например:

*A can of oil, a bottle of milk, a game of tennis, a piece of music, a bowl of rice etc.*

Для обозначения небольшого количества вещества или предметов употребляются неопределенные местоимения **some** и **any**, как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными. **Some** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях, а **any** в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях. Иногда местоимение **any** употребляется и в утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой»:

*We sang some songs. Did you sing any songs?*

*We listened to some music. Did you listen to any music?*

Неопределенные местоимения **many** много, **few** мало, **несколько** употребляются в утвердительных и вопросительных

предложениях перед исчисляемыми именами существительными во множественном числе, например:

*We didn't take **many** photographs. I have **a few** jobs to do.*

Неопределенные местоимения **much** *много*, **little** *мало* употребляются в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях перед неисчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, например:

*We didn't do **much** shopping. I have a **little** work to do.*

С неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми во множественном числе используются **a lot of/ lots of/ plenty of**, например: *a lot of luck, a lot of time, plenty of ideas, lots of people.*

### Practice

#### Ex.1. Put in a/ an or some:

1. I read \_\_\_\_\_ book and listened to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
2. I need \_\_\_\_\_ money. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ food.
3. We met \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people at the party.
4. I am going to open \_\_\_\_\_ window to get \_\_\_\_\_ fresh air.
5. She didn't eat much for lunch – only \_\_\_\_\_ apple and \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
6. We live in \_\_\_\_\_ big house. There's \_\_\_\_\_ nice garden and \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful trees.
7. I'm going to make a table. First I need \_\_\_\_\_ wood.
8. Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
9. I want to write a letter. I need \_\_\_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_\_\_ pen.

#### Ex.2. Complete the sentences using one of the following words. Use a/an where necessary:

*Accident, biscuit, blood, coat, decision, electricity, key, letter, moment, question, sugar.*

1. It wasn't your fault. It was *an accident*.
2. Listen! Can you hear \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I couldn't get into the house because I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_.

4. It's very warm today. Why are you wearing \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Do you take \_\_\_\_\_ in your coffee?
6. I didn't phone them. I wrote \_\_\_\_\_ instead.
7. Our lives would be very difficult without \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The heart pumps \_\_\_\_\_ through the body.
9. Excuse me, but can I ask you \_\_\_\_\_?
10. I'm not ready yet. Can you wait \_\_\_\_\_ please?
11. We aren't delay much longer. We have to make \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

#### Ex.3. Choose between **much** and **many**, (a) **little** and (a) **few** to use in the following sentences:

1. Last week there was so \_\_\_\_\_ rain that I was not able to go out.
2. He knows \_\_\_\_\_, but the \_\_\_\_\_ he knows he knows well.
3. He is a man of \_\_\_\_\_ words.
4. My dear, I'm afraid I have not \_\_\_\_\_ news to convey but still there are \_\_\_\_\_ things I should like to add.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is spoken about it, but \_\_\_\_\_ believe it.
6. The forces were unequal, they were \_\_\_\_\_, we were \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My engagements were \_\_\_\_\_ and I was glad to accept the invitation.
8. We shan't get all into the car. We are one too \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He has very \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of the matter.
10. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ harm in it.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was said but \_\_\_\_\_ done.
12. At the bar \_\_\_\_\_ men were discussing the coming elections in loud voices.
13. Very \_\_\_\_\_ people know about it.
14. My sister spends so \_\_\_\_\_ money on her clothes.
15. Tom has eaten so \_\_\_\_\_ that he can't move.
16. Say \_\_\_\_\_ and do \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Ex.4. Put in **some, any or no** where necessary:

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in the book.

2. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ new students in your group?
3. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks on the desks?
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in the park because it is cold.
5. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ tea, please, I'm thirsty.
6. Dinner was not yet ready, so she gave the children \_\_\_\_\_ bread and butter because they were hungry.
7. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ English books at home?
8. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ milk in your coffee?
9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ham on the plate.
10. There is \_\_\_\_\_ juice in the glass: it's empty.
11. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ apples?
12. There were \_\_\_\_\_ students of our group at the consultation yesterday.
13. People need \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen for breathing.
14. My brother doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ carrots.

*Ex.5. Say in English:*

1. В бутылке мало лимонада.
2. У нее не много платьев.
3. Кто из них переводит много статей с русского на английский?
4. В университете много абитуриентов на одно место.
5. Извините, у меня мало времени.
6. Мы будем обедать через несколько минут.
7. В комнате много света.
8. У вас много бумаги.
9. Дайте мне немного, пожалуйста.
10. Вы пригласили много гостей?
11. Ты увидишь его через несколько дней.
12. Он зарабатывает мало денег.
13. Я прочел много книг по этому вопросу.
14. В воскресенье в парке много народа.
15. Этой зимой в Москве немного снега.
16. Она знала несколько англичан.
17. Он переводит много статей на английский.
18. У нас сегодня было много посетителей.
19. Мама дала мне много поручений (things to do).
20. Сейчас в этой школе мало детей.

### UNIT 3. ARTICLES

В английском языке существует два артикля: неопределенный **a (an)** и определенный **the**.

Основным значением артиклей является указание на смысловую направленность употребляемых в речи имен существительных.

**Неопределенный артикль а (an)** произошел от числительного **one** – «один» и поэтому употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.

Имеет две формы: **a** – перед существительными, начинающимися с гласного звука или имеющими впереди себя определение, начинающееся с согласного звука, например: *a book; a big apple.* **An** – перед существительными, начинающимися с гласного звука или имеющими впереди себя определение, начинающееся с гласного звука, например: *an egg; an old man.*

Неопределенный артикль передает указание на принадлежность предмета к какому-либо классу однородных предметов, дает понятие о предмете и дает название предмета, например: *This is a pen.* Это ручка (а не книга или резинка)

**Определенный артикль** происходит от указательного местоимения **that** и имеет одну форму **the**.

Определенный артикль может употребляться как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе.

Определенный артикль употребляется:

- когда необходимо выделить какой-либо предмет или явление из класса ему подобных:  
*Give me the book.* (ту, что лежит на столе)
- когда из контекста ясно, о каком предмете, лице или явлении идет речь:

*I have received a letter from an English schoolgirl. The girl writes in the letter, that she wants to correspond with Russian schoolchildren.*

- когда предмет является единственным в своем роде, уникальным:  
*The sun rises in the East.*
- перед фамилией, обозначающей всю семью:  
*The Browns are a very nice family.*
- перед существительным с определением, выраженным порядковым числительным:  
*the second day*
- перед названием четырех сторон света:  
*the East, the West, the North, the South*
- перед названием морей, рек, океанов и горных цепей:  
*the Atlantic Ocean, the Baltic Sea, the Volga...*
- перед названием некоторых стран и районов:  
*the Russia, the Far East etc.*

#### Отсутствие артикла

Артикль не употребляется перед именами собственными, перед неисчисляемыми существительными, не имеющими множественного числа, перед вещественными существительными, не указывающими на количество, перед обращениями, перед существительными, обозначающими членов семьи, перед названиями наук, перед существительными, имеющими переди себя указательные и притяжательные местоимения, например:

*There is snow on the ground.*

*Coal is of organic origin.*

*Good-bye, friend.*

#### Practice

*Ex. 1. Use a/an or “ - ” where necessary:*

1. I'm going to bed. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ headache.
2. I was awake all night with \_\_\_\_\_ toothache.
3. I think Gillian has got \_\_\_\_\_ flu.
4. Don't come near me. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ sore throat.
5. The children are in bed with \_\_\_\_\_ mumps.
6. Mind you don't catch \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ measles can be very unpleasant.
8. Barbara works in \_\_\_\_\_ bookshop.
9. I want to ask you \_\_\_\_\_ a question.
10. Tom never wears \_\_\_\_\_ hat.
11. I can't ride \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle.
12. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ artist.
13. Ann wants to learn \_\_\_\_\_ foreign language.
14. Jim lives in \_\_\_\_\_ old house.
15. This evening I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ party.

*Ex. 2. What are these things. Choose from the list:*

*Bird, flower, fruit, game, mountain, planet, river, tool, musical instrument, vegetable.*

1. A dark is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A carrot is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tennis is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A hammer is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Everest is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Jupiter is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A pear is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Amazon is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A rose is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A trumpet is \_\_\_\_\_.

*Ex. 3. Supply the or “ - ”:*

1. She served \_\_\_\_\_ cold meat and cheese.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ meat we had for lunch last Sunday was very tough.
3. Where did \_\_\_\_\_ life come from?

4. I don't know much about \_\_\_\_\_ life of Salvador Dali.
5. I can't call it \_\_\_\_\_ running. It's \_\_\_\_\_ jogging.
6. I ought to be fit with all \_\_\_\_\_ running I do but I don't feel fit.
7. I think \_\_\_\_\_ red dress will suit you best. \_\_\_\_\_ red is more your colour.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ watchers have become very cheap and very attractive.
9. Most of \_\_\_\_\_ watchers you see today work on \_\_\_\_\_ quartz.
10. What has been the longest period of \_\_\_\_\_ peace in \_\_\_\_\_ history.
11. If you study \_\_\_\_\_ history, you've got to read a lot.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ journeys to unknown places require a lot of preparation.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ lives of \_\_\_\_\_ poets and \_\_\_\_\_ musicians have often been unbearably difficult.
14. I'm not interested in buying \_\_\_\_\_ silver or \_\_\_\_\_ gold.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ time is \_\_\_\_\_ money.
16. I can never forget \_\_\_\_\_ time I've spent in Paris.

*Ex.4. Use a/an, the or “-“:*

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ nice apartment in \_\_\_\_\_ center of St. Petersburg. It is on \_\_\_\_\_ third floor of \_\_\_\_\_ new building. It is \_\_\_\_\_ three room flat with \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic is between \_\_\_\_\_ Africa and \_\_\_\_\_ America.
3. I've got \_\_\_\_\_ appointment this afternoon. I've got to go to \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.
4. We have seen what \_\_\_\_\_ Earth looks like from \_\_\_\_\_ moon.
5. This is the front room. \_\_\_\_\_ ceiling and \_\_\_\_\_ walls need decorating, but \_\_\_\_\_ floor is in good order. We will probably cover it with \_\_\_\_\_ carpet.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Andes are mountains in South America.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ history of World is \_\_\_\_\_ history of \_\_\_\_\_ war.
8. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ moon round \_\_\_\_\_ planet Venus?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise is good for \_\_\_\_\_ body.
10. Could you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ salt, please.

*Ex. 5. Say in English:*

1. Мне нужно снять комнату.
2. Нож не режет. У тебя нет ножа?
3. Возьми нож и отрежь хлеба.
4. Мы не знали, что здесь есть озеро. Озеро глубокое.
5. Замок сломался. Кто может починить замок?
6. Не забудь купить замок.
7. Апельсины в буфете.
8. В холле темно.
9. Ты любишь собак? Не дразни собаку (to tease).
10. Ручка не пишет. У вас есть ручка?
11. Где можно купить пальто?
12. Где ключ?
13. Группа туристов отправляется в горы.
14. Она посмотрела на часы.
15. Это почтальон.
16. Это хороший совет.
17. Ты слышал новости?
18. Будьте внимательнее! Вы сделали ошибку.
19. Она ушла к Браунам.
20. Где мама? - Она вошла в магазин.
21. Человек вошел в магазин.
22. Многие люди верят в Бога.

## UNIT 4. PRONOUNS

Местоимения употребляются вместо имени существительного и подразделяются на следующие группы:

### 1. Personal pronouns (личные)

Именительный (подлежащее)	падеж	Объектный (дополнение)	падеж
I am a student.		Give <b>me</b> a book.	
You are a student.		Give <b>him</b> a book.	
He is a student.		Give <b>her</b> a book.	
She is a student.		Take <b>it</b> .	
It is a book.		Give <b>us</b> books.	
We are students.		I give <b>you</b> books.	
You are students.		I give <b>them</b> books.	
They are students.			

## 2. Possessive pronouns (притяжательные)

Перед существительным	Без существительного
<b>My</b> book	The book is <b>mine</b>
<b>Your</b> book	The book is <b>yours</b>
<b>His</b> book	The book is <b>his</b>
<b>Her</b> book	The book is <b>hers</b>
<b>Its</b> page	The books are <b>ours</b>
<b>Our</b> books	The books are <b>yours</b>
<b>Your</b> books	The books are <b>theirs</b>
<b>Their</b> books	

## 3. Reflexive pronouns (усилительные и возвратные)

Усилильные	Возвратные
I do it <b>myself</b>	I wash <b>myself</b>
You do it <b>yourself</b>	You wash <b>yourself</b>
He does it <b>himself</b>	He washes <b>himself</b>
She does it <b>herself</b>	She washes <b>herself</b>
It does it <b>itself</b>	It washes <b>itself</b>
We do it <b>ourselves</b>	We wash <b>ourselves</b>
You do it <b>yourselves</b>	You wash <b>yourselves</b>
They do it <b>themselves</b>	They wash <b>themselves</b>

## 4. Demonstrative pronouns (указательные): this (these) / that (those) / such / the same

*I like **that** flower. Martin's Sunday was **the same**.*

## 5. Interrogative pronouns (вопросительные): who/ whose/ what/ which/ whom

*Who was that? – It was my friend.*

*What is she? – A painter.*

*Which of us does he mean?*

## 6. Defining pronouns:

	...+ body	... + one	... + thing	... + where
<b>Some</b>	somebody	Someone	something	somewhere
<b>Any</b>	anybody	Anyone	anything	anywhere
<b>Every</b>	everybody	everyone	everything	everywhere
<b>No</b>	nobody	no one	nothing	nowhere

### Practice

*Ex.1. Choose a personal pronoun or a reflexive pronoun to complete these sentences correctly:*

1. He was tired out, but he forced *himself* to go on.
2. I could hear someone walking along behind \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She had cut \_\_\_\_\_ so badly she had to be rushed to hospital.
4. She realised that the car in front of \_\_\_\_\_ had stopped suddenly.
5. They built \_\_\_\_\_ a garage behind the house.
6. He boiled \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of eggs for breakfast.
7. Put it down in front of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If you have got a sleeping bag bring it with \_\_\_\_\_.
9. They had promised \_\_\_\_\_ a summer holiday abroad.
10. On Sunday morning the children were left to take care of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. How can he criticise \_\_\_\_\_ poems?
12. His composition is much more interesting than \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
13. He looked at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
14. My friends had a nice time in London. They enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.
15. He never thinks about other people. He only thinks about \_\_\_\_\_.

*Ex.2. Fill in the blanks with missing possessive pronouns:*

1. This doesn't look like *my* book, it must be *yours*.
2. Tell him not to forget \_\_\_\_\_ ticket, she mustn't forget \_\_\_\_\_ either.

3. Tell me isn't that \_\_\_\_\_ girl-friend over there? I see that he has lost \_\_\_\_\_ pencil, perhaps you can land him \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He has come to see me, \_\_\_\_\_ father and \_\_\_\_\_ are school friends.
5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ work, I did it without any help at all.
6. This task was given to you and to me, it was given to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I know the boy, I know \_\_\_\_\_ well.
8. I'm glad to meet Tom and Ann, I'm glad to meet \_\_\_\_\_ both.
9. I don't like Ann's brother, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ at all.
10. I gave her \_\_\_\_\_ address and she gave me \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Where are \_\_\_\_\_ keys? Where did I put \_\_\_\_\_?
12. This letter is for Bill. Can you give it to \_\_\_\_\_?
13. We wrote to John, but he didn't answer \_\_\_\_\_ letter.
14. I can find my pen. Can I use \_\_\_\_\_?
15. We are going to the cinema. Why don't you come with \_\_\_\_\_?
16. Did your sister pass \_\_\_\_\_ exams?

*Ex.3. Finish these sentences using reflexive pronouns:*

1. The chairman announced the news \_\_\_\_\_ himself.
2. I never do anything until I have checked everything \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She says John broke the vase, but really she did it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Next year we shall live all by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Did the boys build the boat \_\_\_\_\_?
6. You can't leave the baby in the house all by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The girl stood at the fire, warming \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He made a mistake, than he corrected \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There can be no doubt that Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ wrote this play.
10. They went swimming, but they didn't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_. It was too cold.
11. Pat, put it down in front of \_\_\_\_\_.
12. I hope you didn't hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
13. What are doing here? Explain \_\_\_\_\_!

*Ex.4. Use one of the demonstrative pronouns:*

1. All this is very interesting.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ will do.
3. None of \_\_\_\_\_ present expressed any surprise on hearing \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Try one of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is this? - \_\_\_\_\_ is a computer.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are the TV sets of the latest type.
7. Suddenly I felt something soft and warm on my knees. \_\_\_\_\_ was a cat.
8. Who were you talking with? - \_\_\_\_\_ was a friend of mine.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is cooking oil, I always buy \_\_\_\_\_ one.
10. She gave me \_\_\_\_\_ present as a year before.
11. What do you want me to do with \_\_\_\_\_?
12. He was one of \_\_\_\_\_ men whom women all like.
13. Do you see \_\_\_\_\_ bushes on the other side of the river?
14. Let us leave \_\_\_\_\_ subject.
15. He continued to frequent \_\_\_\_\_ cafe as when he had stayed at the hotel.
16. I believe you but there are \_\_\_\_\_ who wouldn't.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is what I thought last year?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is life.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is what I want to do.
20. I have divided the books into two piles. \_\_\_\_\_ are to be kept, \_\_\_\_\_ are to be sold.

*Ex.5. Insert interrogative pronouns:*

1. “Who of the two of them is right?” he asked me.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do we call the sea between England and France?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are your plans for the summer?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ would you like to see as your assistant?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ turn is it now?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is speaking?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ can I do for you?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is he? Is he a lawyer?

9. \_\_\_\_\_ are talking about?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ problem are working at now?
11. We serve coffee and tea. \_\_\_\_\_ would you like?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ of you did it?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ did you meet at the theatre?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is that man over there?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is Sergeev? He is an engineer.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is this? Yours or John's?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer: tea or coffee?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ sorts of films do you like best?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ does the avacado taste like?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ city do you live in?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually do on week days?

*Ex.6. Complete the sentences. Use nobody/ no-one/ nothing/ anybody/ anyone/ anything:*

1. That house is ampty. Nobody lives there.
2. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Be quiet! Don't say \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I didn't know about the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_ told me.
5. "What did you have to eat?" \_\_\_\_\_. I wasn't hungry.
6. I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_. I wasn't hungry.
7. Janny was sitting alone. She wasn't with \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I'm afraid I can't help you. There's \_\_\_\_\_ I can do.
9. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ about car engins.
10. The museum is free. It doesn't cost \_\_\_\_\_ to go in.
11. I heard a knock on the door, but when I opened it there was \_\_\_\_\_ there.
12. She spoke very fast. I didn't understand \_\_\_\_\_.
13. "What are you doing this evening?" "\_\_\_\_\_. Why?"
14. Helen has gone away. \_\_\_\_\_ knows where she is. She didn't tell \_\_\_\_\_ where she was going.

*Ex.7. Put in somebody, anything, nowhere, someone, something, anybody, anywhere, no-one, anyone, nothing:*

1. It's dark. I can't see anything.
2. Tom lives \_\_\_\_\_ near London.
3. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about computers?
4. "Listen!" "What? I can't hear \_\_\_\_\_".
5. "What are you doing here?" "I'm waiting for \_\_\_\_\_."
6. Please, listen carefully. There's \_\_\_\_\_ I want to tell you.
7. "Did \_\_\_\_\_ see the accident?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."
8. We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "What's going to happen?" "I don't know. \_\_\_\_\_ knows."
10. "Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ in London?" "Yes, a few people."
11. "What's in that cupboard?" "\_\_\_\_\_. It's empty."
12. I'm looking for the glasses. I can't find them \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I don't like cold weather. I want to live warm \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ interesting on TV tonight?
15. Have you ever met \_\_\_\_\_ famous?

*Ex.8. Say in English:*

1. Машина мистера Брауна в гараже, а наша напротив дома.
2. Вчера они взяли наши журналы и оставили нам свои. 3. Этот чемодан не мой, это их. 4. Это мое мнение. Я вижу оно отличается от твоего. 5. Он, должно быть, взял ключи соседа вместо своих. 6. После всего, что произошло мы не верим ему.
7. Самое лучшее предложение – ваше. 8. Где твоя фотография? – Она в альбоме. 9. Он видел это сам. 10. Она живет одна.
11. Будьте осторожны! Вы можете ушибиться. 12. Возьмите себя в руки (to control oneself)! 13. Девушка шла, тихо напевая про себя. 14. Я очень горжусь тобой. 15. Ты можешь сделать это самостоятельно? 16. Чьи это брюки? – Это мои брюки.
17. Я принес Вам важные новости. Это самые последние новости. 18. Это мой сосед. 19. Куда вы положили деньги? 20. Вы помните его? 21. Это были красивые розы. 22. Что с вашими часами? – Они отстают на пять минут. 23. Посмотрите,

кто это? – Это один из наших студентов. 24. Кто там? – Откройте, это я. 25. Это чудесные цветы. 26. Кто знает этого человека? 27. Кого вы ждете здесь? 28. Кому вы дали свой словарь? 29. Какой это цвет? 30. Что вы купили? 31. Какой метод вы используете? 32. Они искали повсюду в доме. 33. Все апплодировали. 34. Все должны расписаться здесь. 35. В сумке ничего нет. 36. Есть кто-нибудь в офисе? 37. Есть что-нибудь интересное сегодня по телевизору? 38. В саду кто-то есть. 39. Она что-то сказала, но я не понял ее. 40. Я был голоден, но ничего не сказал. 41. Что ты сказал? – Ничего. 42. Они живут где-то на юге Англии. 43. Ты кого-нибудь встретил в парке? 44. Некуда пойти.

## UNIT 5. ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

**Прилагательные (adjectives)** по своему значению делятся на качественные и относительные.

*Качественные* прилагательные обозначают такие признаки предмета, которые отличают один предмет от другого по форме, размеру, свойству, цвету, вкусу, весу и т. д. Эти качества могут быть присущи предметам в большей или меньшей степени, поэтому качественные прилагательные имеют формы степеней сравнения.

*Относительные* прилагательные обычно обозначают материал, из которого сделан предмет, место действия, область знания, эпоху и т. д. Они не могут иметь степени сравнения.

В английском языке прилагательные не имеют категории числа, падежа, рода.

К наиболее характерным суффиксам прилагательных относятся:

**-ful:** useful; **-less:** hopeless; **-ous:** famous; **-al:** formal; **-able (-ible):** visible, eatable; **-ic:** energetic; **-ive:** attractive; **-ish:** reddish; **-(i)an:** Victorian; **-ed:** stripped; **-ent (-ant):** dependent etc.

Самыми употребительными префиксами прилагательных являются такие, как **un-**; **in-**. Например:

**Un-:** unhappy, unequal; **in-:** incomplete, indifferent; **il-:** illegal; **im-:** immoral; **dis-:** dishonest; **ir-:** irregular etc.

Все прилагательные можно разделить на:

Простые	Производные	Сложные
Good	Beautiful	Snow-white
Red	Unkind	Four-wheeled
New	Foolish	Deaf-mute
		Five-kilo bag

Степени сравнения прилагательных:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Big	Bigger	(the) <b>biggest</b>
Easy	Easier	(the) <b>easiest</b>
Bright	Brighter	(the) <b>brightest</b>
Interesting	<b>More</b> interesting	(the) <b>most</b> interesting
Beautiful	<b>More</b> beautiful	(the) <b>most</b> beatiful

Нестандартные формы степеней сравнения прилагательных:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Many, much	More	(the) <b>most</b>
Little	Less	(the) <b>least</b>
Good	Better	(the) <b>best</b>
Bad	Worse	(the) <b>worst</b>
Far	Farther, further	(the) <b>farthest, furthest</b>

**Наречия (adverbs)** в английском языке делятся на простые (*again, never, soon, fast, even*) и на образованные при помощи суффикса (*usually, quickly, quietly, hardly*). Существуют также сложные наречия, например:

*At last, from time to time, outside, sometimes etc.*

Наречия, образованные от прилагательных имеют степени сравнения:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Slowly	<b>More</b> slowly	<b>Most</b> slowly

Нестандартные формы степеней сравнения наречий:

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Well	Better	Best
Badly	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther	Farthest
Late	Later	Latest

Местоименные наречия **here**, **there**, **now**, **then**, **thus** не имеют степеней сравнения.

К другим видам сравнения прилагательных и наречий можно отнести следующие слова и конструкции:

**As...as...** - такой же, как; **twice as... as** – вдвое больше, чем;

**Not so ... as** – не такой, как;

**The same ... as** – такой же, как;

**Quite** – достаточно;

**Rather** – довольно –таки;

**Enough/ too** – достаточно/ слишком и т. д.

## Practice

*Ex.1. Supply the right adjective forms for the italicized words:*

1. The story is full of *humour*. It is so humorous.
2. I *enjoyed* this company greatly. It was just \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This firm *produced* a lot in recent years. This firm is very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Many years have passed but I *recognized* the place at once. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I don't know where you find all this *energy*. You are tremendously \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I found it easy and pleasant to *read*. It is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I don't know how to describe the colour of the sky. It is almost *red*, sort of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I have never met anyone who *boasts*. He is extremely \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What level of radiation is *permitted*? How much radiation is \_\_\_\_\_?
10. I'm *attracted* by this man. I find him very \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Mrs. Bosh had *stripes* on her skirt. She was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ blouse to match.
12. This blouse has short *sleeves*, but I prefer a long \_\_\_\_\_ one.
13. Give me all the *details*, I need a \_\_\_\_\_ description.
14. There were *crowds* of people in the street. The streets were \_\_\_\_\_.
15. She was in a *hurry*, that's why we had a \_\_\_\_\_ talk.
16. I *doubt* if he was right. His story is very \_\_\_\_\_.
17. She always *cheers* other people. She is such a \_\_\_\_\_ person herself.
18. Ann is such a *beauty*. She resembles her \_\_\_\_\_ mother.
19. This show *differs* from all the other shows. It is so \_\_\_\_\_.
20. My friend *enjoys* driving, he found it an \_\_\_\_\_ experience.

*Ex.2. Supply the right adjectival forms. Use the prefixes **ir-**; **il-**; **im-**; **dis-**; **un-** :*

1. The coast line is not *regular* in shape. It is quite *irregular*.
2. This arrangement isn't strictly *legal*. Some people would regard it as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's not *possible*. Don't ask me to do \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Such a situation isn't *imaginable*. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Bob is not very *capable*. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of making sound decisions.
6. I doubt she is *literate*. She can't read or write. She is an \_\_\_\_\_ person.
7. This scheme isn't very *practical*. In fact it's quite \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I can't trust him. He is not always *honest*, he is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex.3. Choose the correct form of the words given in brackets:

1. It is not (good, well) for you to smoke. 2. It isn't (bad, badly).
3. The child behaved (bad, badly) at table. 4. It's quite (clear, clearly).
5. I can see (clear, clearly) what you mean. 6. She looked at him (cold, coldly).
7. The road is (dangerous, dangerously).
8. Let's look at it from (different, differently) angles.
9. He seems to be not very (happy, happily) about it.
10. They smiled (happy, happily).
11. The girl was (heavy, heavily) painted.
12. The work was done (perfect, perfectly).
13. She looked at me (sad, sadly).
14. The answer was not (satisfactory, satisfactorily).
15. Do you (serious, seriously) wish to go?
16. The explanation was quite (simple, simply).
17. The problem can be solved quite (simple, simply).
18. This is a (comfortable, comfortably) desk.
19. The English like to live (comfortable, comfortably).
20. The weather is (cold, coldly) today.

Ex.4. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives and adverbs:

Often, hard, well, carefully, calmly, little, near, daily, far, loudly, fast, old, modern, soon, pretty, large, crowded, usually, much, close, long.

Ex.5. Open the brackets, give the comparative and superlative forms of the adverbs:

1. I like this dress (well) than the black one. I like this dress better than the black one.
2. Now she visits them (frequently) than last year. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our new car is (fast) than the old one. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which of all these books did you enjoy (much)?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Now I can hear you (clearly) than before. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You ought to have told me (much). \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Who works (hard) Mike or Jack? \_\_\_\_\_?
8. The fire was put on (quickly) than we expected. \_\_\_\_\_.

9. The (hard) you work, the (soon) you make progress. \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Is the sound loud enough or shall I make it (loud)? \_\_\_\_\_?
11. Yesterday they finished (late) than usual. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The woman said she had been treated (badly) than a slave.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The little girl sang (far well) than her sister. \_\_\_\_\_.
14. I like this picture (well) of all. \_\_\_\_\_.
15. He stopped (close) and saw that they were playing with little kittens. \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex.6. Put as ... as or so ... as or than:

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete.
2. Kate is not .... Nice .... Ann.
3. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's.
4. This woman is ... good ... that one.
5. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother.
7. The new cinema in our district is much bigger ... the old one.
8. We are ... proud of our country ... you are of yours.
9. Exercise No. 2 is easier ... exercise No.3.
10. Nevsky Prospect is more beautiful .... our street.
11. My composition is not ... long ... yours.

Ex.7. Translate into English using very, too, quite, rather, much, far:

1. Она умная студентка. Она довольно умная. Она очень умная. Она умнее своей подруги. Ее подруга умна, но она еще умнее своей подруги. Она намного умнее своей подруги. Она гораздо умнее своей подруги. Она слишком умная для своих лет. 2. Это яблоко спелое. Оно довольно спелое. Оно совсем спелое. Оно очень спелое. Это яблоко спелее того. Оно еще спелее того. Оно намного спелее того. Оно самое спелое. Оно слишком спелое. Оно чересчур спелое.

## Ex.8. Say in English:

1. Киев более древний город, чем Москва; это один из древнейших городов России. 2. В 16 веке Испания была самой могущественной державой мира. 3. Это самый короткий путь. 4. Купите обои посветлее для вашей комнаты. 5. Сегодня не так тепло, как вчера. 6. Это моя старшая сестра. 7. На этот раз у вас меньше ошибок, чем в прошлом сочинении. 8. Ждите дальнейших инструкций. 9. Дальнейшие подробности будут даны в следующий раз. 10. Я нашел его в самом дальнем углу парка. 11. Я в два раза старше вас. 12. Чем быстрее мы закончим работу, тем лучше. 13. Это совершенно новый прибор, он может работать в три раза быстрее. 14. У нашей бабушки очень высокое давление. Она чувствует себя значительно хуже. 15. Чем реже они будут нас видеть, тем лучше. 16. Чем богаче человек, тем он жаднее (greedy). 17. Он не такой пунктуальный (punctual) человек, как мне бы хотелось. 18. Ты читал его последнюю статью? 19. Я хорошо знаю свой город, но лучше всего я знаю центр. 20. Моя мама знает три языка, но лучше всего говорит по-французски. 21. Мой брат встает позже меня. 22. Мой друг играет в шахматы лучше меня. 23. Рыбу ловить лучше рано утром. 24. Чаще всего они приходят сюда летом. 25. Он знает английский лучше всех в группе. 26. Я гораздо больше люблю исторические книги. 27. На этот раз вы сделали работу тщательнее. 28. Новый врач относится к пациентам гораздо внимательнее, чем старый. 29. Он ездит на велосипеде гораздо быстрее меня. 30. В этом году занятия заканчиваются гораздо позже, чем в прошлом.

## UNIT 6. VERBS AND TENSES

## 1. The verb “to be” : The Present Indefinite (Simple)

Positive Form	Negative Form	Questions
I <b>am</b> (I'm)	I <b>am not</b> (I'm not)	<b>Am I ...?</b>
You <b>are</b> (you're)	You <b>are not</b> (you aren't)	<b>Are you ...?</b>
He <b>is</b> (he's)		

She	<b>is</b> (she's)	He <b>is not</b> (he's not)	Is he...?
It	<b>is</b> (it's)	She <b>is not</b> (she's not)	Is she ...?
We	<b>are</b> (we're)	It <b>is not</b> (it's not)	Is it ...?
You	<b>are</b> (you're)	We <b>are not</b> (we're not)	Are we ...?
They	<b>are</b> (they're)	You <b>are not</b> (you're not)	Are you ...?
			Are they ...?

“to be” используется для того, чтобы:

- сказать о том, кто мы:  
I'm Tomoko and this is my friend Akira. We're from Japan. I'm a doctor and he's a student.
- поговорить о погоде:  
It's a lovely day!  
It's usually hot there in July.  
It isn't warm today.
- сказать о времени:  
It's ten o'clock.  
It's half past six.
- сказать о местонахождении:  
Paolo and Federico are in Sweden.
- сказать о возрасте:  
I'm twenty and my sister is fourteen.
- сказать о своих чувствах:  
I'm happy. They're sad. She's tired. They're cold.
- поздороваться, поприветствовать:  
L.: Hello, Mike. How are you?  
M.: I'm fine, thanks. How are you?
- извиниться:  
J.: I'm sorry.  
K.: It doesn't matter.
- описать вещи, предметы:  
It's not expensive. It's an old film.

Глагол “**to be**” так же употребляется в следующих выражениях: *in* – у себя, *out* – выйти; *away* – уехать; *ill, sick* – болен; *unwell* – нездоров; *better* – лучше; *Ok, all right* – в порядке, нормально; *late* – опоздать; *in time* – во время; *glad* – рад; *happy* – счастлив; *sure* – уверен; *sorry* – сожалеть; *tired* – уставший; *right* – прав; *wrong* – не прав; *mistaken* – ошибся; *ready* – готов; *busy* – занят; *free* – свободен; *hungry* – голоден; *thirsty* – жаждущий; *married* – замужем, женат; *single* – холостой; *nervous* – волнующийся; *comfortable, relaxed* – спокойный, расслабившийся; *cold* – холодно; *warm* – тепло и т.д.

### Practice

#### Ex.1. Put in am/ is/ are:

1. His daughter is five. 2. The meat is hot. 3. The sky is very blue. 4. The boys are hungry. 5. We are cold. Can you shut the window, please. 6. The castle is five thousand years old. 7. It is dark inside. 8. I am fine, I hope. 9. Betty and Tom are in the park, but Benny is in the garden. 10. I am in the boat. 11. He is a good doctor. 12. It is hot in this hall. 13. It is light in the class. 14. We are late, I believe. 15. My brother and Nick are good tennis players.

#### Ex.2. Write full sentences. Use am/ is/ are:

(Mrs. Stanford always glad to see you) Mrs. Stanford is always glad to see you.

1. (She in the park with Benny) \_\_\_\_\_
2. (Mr. Smith not well) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (They very expensive) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (The shops not open today) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (It a bad cold) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (My brother in church) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (I sorry, Mr. Brown not at home) \_\_\_\_\_

8. (My sofa very comfortable) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (The examination not difficult) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (These houses very beautiful, but they very expensive) \_\_\_\_\_
11. (They from America) \_\_\_\_\_
12. (This Joan, my sister) \_\_\_\_\_
13. (It very hot today) \_\_\_\_\_
14. (I very tired) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Ex.3. Write negative sentences. Use am not/ isn't/ aren't:

1. (I ...interested in football) I am not interested in football.
2. (We ... tired) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (The Amur ... in Europe) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Diamonds ... cheap) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Let's go to the river. It ... cold today) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (Chris and Mary ... late) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (She ... afraid of dogs) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (I ... fond of sports) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (She ... crazy about rock music) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (My sister ... interested in soap-operas) \_\_\_\_\_
11. (They ... fond of Mexican films) \_\_\_\_\_
12. (We...nervous at the dentists') \_\_\_\_\_
13. (He ... good at knitting) \_\_\_\_\_
14. (She ... so tired as we are) \_\_\_\_\_
15. (This book ... so interesting as that one) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Ex.4. Ask questions:

1. (You/ American?) Are you American? – No, I'm Italian.
2. (She/ your sister?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (He/ a football player?) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (How old?) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Your father a businessman?) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (They/ late?) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (Where/ she from?) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (We/ from London?) \_\_\_\_\_

9. (Spanish/ difficult?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. (This new house/ big?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. (You/ free on Sunday?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. (Those houses/ very cheap?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. (She/ a clever student?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 14. (Motor-racing/dangerous sport?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. (Brussels/the capital of Belgium?) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.5. Write questions with What/Who/How/Where/Why... Use am/is/are:*

1. (What your name?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. (Where you from?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. (How much these cars?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. (How old his grandmother?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. (What colour his hair?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. (Where my exercise-book?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. (Why you always nervous?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. (Where my shoes?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. (Who your favorite artist?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. (When you busy?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. (Why she sad?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. (Why they in the park?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. (What color his glasses?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 14. (What these men?) \_\_\_\_\_  
 15. (Where they now?) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.6. Say in English:*

1. Твой брат дома? 2. Сейчас светло? 3. Небо сегодня очень голубое. 4. Откуда этот студент? – Он из Австралии. 5. Брюссель – столица Бельгии. 6. Я не интересуюсь хоккеем. 7. Кто твой любимый актер? 8. Эта гостиница очень дорогая. 9. Все магазины сегодня закрыты. 10. Он очень интересуется искусством. 11. Ты голоден? 12. Откуда родом ее муж? 13. Мне жарко. 14. Моя сестра архитектор. 15. Где мои брюки? 16. Тебе

интересны иностранные языки? 17. Я не голодна, я хочу пить. 18. Сегодня прекрасная погода. 19. Я замерз. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, выпить чего-нибудь горячего. 20. Мы очень устали 21. Почему ты опоздал? 22. Где они сейчас? 23. Ее нет дома. Она в университете. 24. Где твой отец? – Он в Канаде. 25. Чем это костюм? – Это костюм моего брата. Он очень дорогой. 26. Эта квартира большая и удобная. 27. Как зовут эту девушку? – Ее зовут Джейн. 28. Кто этот мужчина? – Он директор нашей фирмы. 29. В этом году Фред является студентом юридического факультета. 30. Анна менеджер или экономист? – Она экономист. Анна очень хороший экономист.

*Ex.7. Обменяйтесь репликами типа:*

*Are they thirsty? – No, they are not. They are sick.*

1. She, thirsty, hungry. 2. John sad, ill. 3. Liz French, Italian. 4. Doctor nervous, calm. 5. Jane married, single. 6. Nick in, out. 7. This man unwell, better. 8. Students nervous, relaxed. 9. The professor free, busy. 10. This scientist right, mistaken.

*Ex.8. Составьте и переведите предложения:*

<i>I am fond of</i> <i>Are you good at, in</i> <i>Are they indifferent to</i> <i>Is he crazy about</i> <i>We are tired of, afraid of</i>	<i>cats, books, hockey, cooking, baking, travelling, dancing, driving, gardening, soap-operas, sports...</i>
<i>I'm not sure</i> <i>I'm sorry</i> <i>I'm afraid</i> <i>Are you sure</i>	<i>он хорошо разбирается в медицине; мне здесь нравится; Анна плохо себя чувствует; м-р Смит любит музыку; студент волнуется; Питер без ума от балета; ваши сын голоден.</i>

*Ex.9. Answer the following questions:*

1. Are you Spanish?
2. Are they hungry?
3. Is she your sister?
4. Is he married?
5. Are we late?
6. Am I right?
7. Is it warm today?
8. Is this room comfortable?
9. Is she happy?
10. Is your mother free this morning?
11. Are you nervous?
12. Is she crazy about dancing?

**The verb “to be”: the Past Indefinite Tense (Simple)**

Positive form	Negative form	Questions
I <b>was</b>	I <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> I ...?
You <b>were</b>	You <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> you ...?
She <b>was</b>	She <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> she ...?
He <b>was</b>	He <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> he ...?
It <b>was</b>	It <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> it ...?
We <b>were</b>	We <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> we ...?
You <b>were</b>	You <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> you ...?
They <b>were</b>	They <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> they ...?

*Ex.10. Put am/ is/ are/ was/ were:*

1. I was in London last year.
2. Jane and Lisa were tired. They were in the park.
3. It was a sunny day today, but yesterday it was cloudy.
4. Was Paul at work today? – No, I think, he was sick.
5. “Were you in Portugal last year?” – Yes, I were there on business and then my wife and my son were in Portugal for a holiday.
6. “Where were your son?” – “He was at school.”
7. “Why were they sad?” – “They were (not) sad, they were very tired.”
8. Where were you at 10 o'clock last morning?
9. The train was late.
10. The first exam was easy.
11. We were hungry. Let's have something to eat (go to the cafe).

12. This hotel was very expensive. But the room was very comfortable.
13. This time last year I were in Brazil.
14. The shops in this town were expensive.
15. The streets were full of people.
16. Was the museums interesting? – Yes, they were.
17. “Was your flight OK?” – Thank you. It was fine.

*Ex.11. Put was/ wasn't/ were/ weren't:*

1. We didn't like this restaurant. It was expensive, but the food wasn't good enough.
2. Helen got married when she were 21 years old. She was happy.
3. I called him last night, but he wasn't at home.
4. “Where were you last Monday?” – “I were in South America on business”
5. “Did you enjoy your holiday in Paris?” – “Yes, it was lovely there.”
6. Tom were at work last week. He was ill. He is better now.
7. The shops were open yesterday because it was a public holiday.
8. “What was the weather like yesterday?” – “It was hot.”
9. “Were they in England last month” – “No, they were, they were in Russia.”
10. Why the streets were full of people yesterday?
11. Our town were quite last weekend.
12. She was English, but she spoke English perfectly.
13. We went on holiday to Florida last summer, but we were in Disneyland.

*Ex.12. Say in English:*

1. Где ты был вчера вечером?
2. Когда ему было 19, он уехал в Швейцарию.
3. Почему ты опоздал?
4. Его не было в университете на прошлой неделе.
5. Мы очень устали на работе.

6. В прошлом году их сыну было 30, значит сейчас ему 31.  
 7. Мне холодно. Можно выпить чего-нибудь горячего? 8. Не покупай это платье. Оно очень дорогое. 9. Мне нужно идти. Уже очень поздно. 10. В это время прошлым летом я был в Нидерландах. 11. Вчера Фрэнк плохо себя чувствовал, поэтому его не было на совещании. 12. Я поехал за границу первый раз, когда мне было семнадцать. 13. Мы были разочарованы результатами. 14. Я гордился своим отцом. Он был прекрасным юристом. 15. Я была рассержена на него.

## 2. “There is/are” – construction

В сочетании с вводным словом **there** глагол **to be** в личной форме образует оборот **there is/ are** со значением *есть, имеется, находится*. Глагол **to be** в этом обороте может стоять в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем и согласуется с подлежащим. Соответствующее русское предложение начинается с обстоятельства места. Порядок слов следующий:

**There + to be + подлежащее + обстоятельство.**

**There is a table and some chairs in the room.**

В вопросительных предложениях глагол **to be** ставится перед **there**.

**Is there a lamp on the table?**

В отрицательных предложениях после глагола **to be** употребляется отрицательное местоимение **no** или сочетание **not + any**:

**There were no books on the shelf. There weren't any flowers in the vase.**

Глагол **to be** может сочетаться с модальными глаголами **can, must, may, ought...**

**There must be some oranges in the fridge.**

Также, кроме глагола **to be** после **there** могут употребляться и другие глаголы: **to live, to lie, to stay, to come etc.**

*Once upon a time there lived an old woman.*

Конструкция **there is/are** часто употребляется в пословицах и поговорках, например:

*Where there is a will there is a way. There is no smoke without fire.*

## Practice

*Ex.1. Use there is/are construction in the necessary tense form:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ three bedrooms and a living room in our apartment.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a small window with blue curtains in his room.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a big window with brown curtains in their living room.
4. Against the wall \_\_\_\_\_ a TV-set, a stereo system.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ several flowers in the vase.
6. In the son's bedroom \_\_\_\_\_ three chairs and a table.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ in the class room?
8. How many flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden?
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelves?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a football match on TV last night.
11. I was hungry, but \_\_\_\_\_ anything to eat.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ many people at the meeting?
13. How many people \_\_\_\_\_ last summer?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ anybody at the airport to meet you when you arrived yesterday?

*Ex.2. Ask questions to the following statements? Then answer them according to the pattern:*

There is a good program on TV tonight. Is there a good program on TV tonight? – No, there isn't.

There aren't any banks in my town. Are there any banks in your town? - No, there aren't any.

1. There aren't any English books on the shelf. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There is some chalk on the desk. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is a dog under the table. \_\_\_\_\_

4. There aren't any children in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There is a jacket on the chair. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There are cups and spoons on the table. \_\_\_\_\_
7. There is no coffee in my cup. \_\_\_\_\_
8. There were a lot of people at the stadium. \_\_\_\_\_
9. There wasn't anybody in the shop. \_\_\_\_\_
10. There are several empty seats in the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_
11. There will be some interesting films on TV tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
12. There is something on the wall. \_\_\_\_\_
13. There will be a lot of toys in the shop next week. \_\_\_\_\_
14. There is a long queue outside the cinema. \_\_\_\_\_
15. There is no phone in my room. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex.3. Say in English:

a) 1. На окне сидит кошка. 2. В тексте есть изменения. 3. Вдоль стен стоит много книжных шкафов. 4. В вазе много цветов. 5. На книжной полке лежит несколько журналов. 6. На стене висят несколько красивых картин. 7. В классе нет студентов. 8. В их семье нет детей. 9. На тарелке лежит мороженое. 10. По телевизору показывают интересные передачи. 11. На тарелке нет слива. 12. Вчера здесь было много людей. 13. В шкафу стояли красивые чашки. 14. На письме есть номер их телефона. 15. В этом городе было много театров и музеев. 16. Здесь будет новая школа. 17. На столе лежали книги и словарь.

b) 1. В городе несколько банков. Банки есть в нашем городе. 2. В вазе стояли цветы. Цветы стояли в вазе. 3. В саду много детей. Дети сейчас в саду. 4. Существует несколько способов решения данной задачи. Способы решения данной задачи приведены на странице 5. 5. Рядом с нашим домом парк. Парк находится рядом с нашим домом. 6. На стуле висят блузка и жакет. Жакет и блузка висят на стуле. 7. В зале стоит диван. Удобный диван стоит в зале.

### 3. The verb “to have”: The present Indefinite (Simple) Tense

Positive Form	Negative Form	Questions
I <b>have</b> (got)	I <b>have not</b> got	Have I got?
You <b>have</b> (got)	You <b>have not</b> got	Have You got?
She <b>has</b> (got)	She <b>has not</b> got	Has she got?
He <b>has</b> (got)	He <b>has not</b> got	Has he got?
It <b>has</b> (got)	It <b>has not</b> got	Has it got?
We <b>have</b> (got)	We <b>have not</b> got	Have we got?
You <b>have</b> (got)	You <b>have not</b> got	Have you got?
They <b>have</b> (got)	They <b>have not</b> got	Have they got?

Have not got =haven't got

Has not got = hasn't got

“Have” или “have got” используются, когда:

- говорят о вещах, которыми владеют:

We **have** a house in Spain (regularly, usually).

We **have got** a house in Spain (now).

**Do you have** any money?

**Have you got** any money?

- говорят о семье:

Nick **has** a brother.

Nick **has got** a brother.

**Does your sister have** long hair or short hair?

**Has your sister got** long hair or short hair?

- говорят о плохом самочувствии:

I **have** a toothache.

I've **got** a toothache.

Обратите внимание на то, что **have** подчеркивает постоянность, а **have got** отражает настоящий момент:

I **have** a cup of coffee for breakfast in the morning (usually).

I **have not got** a cup of coffee for breakfast this morning.

Когда глагол **have** используется в следующих выражениях:

*To have breakfast/ dinner/ a cup of tea/ a cigarette* – завтракать, обедать, пить чай, курить; *to have a bath/ a shower* – принимать ванну, душ; *to have a swim* – плавать; *to have a rest/ a party* – отдыхать, проводить вечеринку; *to have a good/ nice time* – хорошо проводить время; *to have a holiday* – отдыхать; *to have an accident* – несчастный случай; *to have an experience/ a dream* – иметь опыт, мечту; *to have a look* – посмотреть что-либо; *to have a chat (with smbd)* – поболтать с кем-либо; *to have a baby* – родить ребенка; *to have difficulty (a trouble)/ fun* – иметь трудности, неприятности/ веселиться и т.д., то в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях используется вспомогательный глагол **do/does**:

*Do you **have** a juice or coffee for lunch?*

Where does she have lunch?

В прошедшем времени используют **had**, а не **had got**. The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense of **have** is **had**.

## Practice

*Ex. 1. Put in have/ has/ had/ have got/ has got:*

1. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ long hair when she was a child.
2. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich for my lunch.
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ a baby.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a car when they were living in London?
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to make a phone call.
7. It's a nice house and it \_\_\_\_\_ a garden.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ a sister and a brother.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ a nice holiday in Brazil.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle?
11. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ a job in this firm.

14. She            a new camera last year.

*Ex.2. Write questions:*

1. (You/ a camera?) Have you got a camera ?
2. (She/VCR?) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (How much/ money they?) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Mr. and Mrs. Smith/ any children?) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (What kind of bicycle/ he?) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (Black hair/ I?) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (Nick/ brother?) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (I/ a pen?) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (They/ flowers in the garden?) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (You/ money to pay?) \_\_\_\_\_
11. (She/ time to answer all the questions?) \_\_\_\_\_
12. (It started to rain. You/ an umbrella?) \_\_\_\_\_
13. (We/ stamp for this letter?) \_\_\_\_\_
14. (They/ a key to get into the house?) \_\_\_\_\_
15. (You/ glasses to read us this article?) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Write sentences about yourself each time using I've got/ I haven't got/ I had/ I did not have. Have you got these things now? Did you have them some years ago?*

*I've got a yacht. I did not have it two years ago.*

A car, a VCR, a bicycle, a motorcar, a computer, a job, a yacht, a dog, a boat, a flat, a guitar ....

*Ex.4. Complete these sentences. Use an expression from the list below and put the verb in the correct form:*

Have a shower, have a swim, have a rest, have a look, have a nice time, have a baby, have difficulties, have a cup of coffee, have a good journey.

1. I'm hungry. I'd like

2. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ at your new dress, Jane!
3. She often \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.
4. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
5. We haven't seen you since you came back from holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_?
6. They always \_\_\_\_\_ with these documents.
7. I saw Mary yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ last month.
8. The Eastwoods invited us to the party last weekend. We \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He is so tired. Let him \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

Ex.5. Say in English:

1. Каждый год мы проводим отпуск в Бразилии.
2. У моей сестры есть квартира в Эдинбурге.
3. Он всегда принимает душ утром.
4. Мы прекрасно провели вчера время.
5. Я встретила Анну в универмаге, и мы с ней поболтали.
6. У нас большой сад и очень много роз.
7. У них всегда проблемы с детьми.
8. Я обычно не курю, но я нервничал, поэтому выкурил сигарету.
9. Он всегда плавает в их бассейне.
10. Не беспокойте ее. Она устала и отдыхает.
11. У них есть дети? - Да, трое.
12. У тебя есть компьютер?
13. Он получил водительские права (driving licence) неделю назад.
14. Можно мне посмотреть вашу газету?
15. У них семинары каждый месяц.
16. Каждое лето у них в саду множество цветов.
17. У него часто болит горло.
18. Каждый год у нее новое платье.
19. Они всегда ужинают легко.
20. По вечерам у меня часто болит голова.
21. Мы часто кушаем рыбу в обед.
22. У них есть три собаки и три кошки.
23. У нее большие зеленые глаза.
24. У моего брата дорогая машина.
25. У нас не было машины в прошлом году.
26. Когда вы пьете чай?
27. Мы хорошо провели время вчера.
28. Она хорошо провела отпуск на юге.
29. У вас есть книги по истории России?
30. Я принимаю душ по утрам.

#### 4. Indefinite Tenses Active (неопределенные времена действительного залога)

Времена группы Indefinite выражают действия безотносительно к их продолжительности или завершенности.

##### The Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense

**Обозначает** постоянное, обычное, регулярно повторяющееся действие и переводится на русский язык глаголами несовершенного вида в настоящем времени.

**Образуется** от инфинитива глагола без частицы "to" для всех лиц (V) за исключением 3-го лица ед. числа. В третьем лице ед. числа к форме инфинитива добавляется окончание **-s** (Vs) или **-es** (Ves), если основа оканчивается на шипящий или свистящий звук или на гласную **o**. В глаголах, которые оканчиваются на **u** после согласной в 3-м лице ед. числа буква **u** меняется на **i**, а затем прибавляется **-es**:

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I speak	I do not speak	Do I speak?
You speak	You do not speak	Do You speak?
He speaks	He does not speak	Does he speak?
She speaks	She does not speak	Does she speak?
It speaks	It does not speak	Does it speak?
We speak	We do not speak	Do we speak?
You speak	You do not speak	Do you speak?
They speak	They do not speak	Do they speak?

**Do not = don't**

**Does not = doesn't**

**Always/ never/ often/ sometimes/ usually + present simple**

**Practice****Ex.1. Write the verbs + -s or -es:**

1. (read) she reads
2. (think) he \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (fly) it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (dance) he \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (have) she \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (finish) it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (go) she \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (pass) he \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (try) it \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (cost) it \_\_\_\_\_.
11. (wash) it \_\_\_\_\_.
12. (close) she \_\_\_\_\_.
13. (play) he \_\_\_\_\_.
14. (study) she \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.2. Write the following sentences in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:**

1. They often visit their granny. She often visits her granny.
2. I think I am ill. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We live in Leeds. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You usually speak quickly. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Do you like boiled potatoes? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Good animals always obey their masters. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The boys box in the gymnasium on Fridays. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. His dogs always attack the neighbours. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Heavy trucks make a lot of noise. \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Browns go to the seaside every summer. \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They live in France. \_\_\_\_\_.
12. We write two tests every time. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.3. Write questions with **do...?** and **does...?****

1. I like chocolate. And you? Do you like chocolate?
2. I play tennis. And you? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Tom plays tennis. And Ann? \_\_\_\_\_.

4. You live near here. And your friend? \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You speak English. And your mother? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I do exercises every morning. And you? \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sue often goes away. And Paul? \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I want to be famous. And you? \_\_\_\_\_.
9. You work hard. And Jane? \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I watch TV a lot. And you? \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They live in a big city. And Linda? \_\_\_\_\_.
12. She often rides a bicycle. And Nick? \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.4. Write questions using the words in brackets (...) + **do/does**. Put the words in right order:**

1. (Where/ live/ your parents?) Where do your parents live?
2. (you / early/ always/ get up?) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (how often/ TV/ you watch?) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (you/ want/ what/ for dinner?) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (like/ you/ football?) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (your brother/ like/ tennis?) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (what/ you/ do/ in the evening?) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (your sister/ work/ where?) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (to the cinema/ often/ you/ go?) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (what/ mean/ this word?) \_\_\_\_\_.
11. (often/ snow/ it/ here?) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. (go/ usually/ to bed/ what time/ you?) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. (how much/ to phone New York/ it/ cost?) \_\_\_\_\_.
14. (you/ for breakfast/ have/ usually/ what?) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.5. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite:**

1. Oscar Wilde and Bernard Shaw are (be) the most witty British writers.
2. Fishmen often \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) tales about their catches.
3. Their children \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a private school.
4. Little Amanda \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) all sorts of toy-pigs.
5. My farther \_\_\_\_\_ (like) a lot of milk in his tea.

6. Anything that he \_\_\_\_\_(say) (be) worth listening to.
7. We usually \_\_\_\_\_(spend) our holidays in Spain.
8. My English friends \_\_\_\_\_(live) in a nice house that \_\_\_\_\_(stand) on a hill that \_\_\_\_\_(overlook) lake Windermere.
9. What this sentence \_\_\_\_\_(mean)?
10. Let's go outside. It \_\_\_\_\_(be) terribly hot in the house.
11. In England the traffic \_\_\_\_\_(keep) to the left but on the Continent it \_\_\_\_\_(keep) to the right.
12. This map \_\_\_\_\_(be) the largest that we \_\_\_\_\_(have).
13. They often \_\_\_\_\_(come) to see me in my town house.
14. The sun \_\_\_\_\_(set) in the West.
15. The last boat \_\_\_\_\_(sail) at 10 p.m.

#### Ex.6. Say in English:

1. Я обычно делаю домашнюю работу вечером.
2. Мой друг живет на Севере.
3. Моя сестра учится в медицинском колледже.
4. У них два занятия иностранным языком в неделю.
5. Он всегда навещает нас, когда бывает в Москве.
6. «Сколько времени вы тратите на дорогу домой?» – «Как правило, я трачу на дорогу домой около тридцати минут.»
7. Он теперь редко путешествует.
8. Вы часто ходите в кино?
9. Она никогда не опаздывает.
10. «Вы чувствуете что-нибудь?» - «Нет, я ничего не чувствую.»
11. Его отец – инженер. Он строит мосты.
12. Я не учу французский язык, я учу немецкий.
13. Теперь мы редко с ними встречаемся.
14. Ее муж часто ездит в командировки?

#### The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense

**Обозначает** действие, которое совершилось в прошлом и не имеет связи с настоящим, без указания на его длительность или законченность. Это время также употребляется для выражения ряда следующих друг за другом событий.

Все английские глаголы подразделяются на стандартные и нестандартные по способу образования Past Indefinite. Стандартные глаголы образуют форму прошедшего времени при помощи суффикса **-ed**, а при образовании прошедшего времени от нестандартных глаголов используют вторую форму глагола. В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **-y** с предшествующей согласной, **y** меняется на **i**, а затем прибавляется суффикс **-ed**.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I <b>worked/ wrote</b>	I <b>did not work/write</b>	<b>Did I work/write?</b>
		<b>Didn't work/write</b>
		<b>Yesterday/ <u>last</u> week (month/year)/ 5 years <u>ago</u>/ in 19...</b>
		<b>+Past Simple</b>

Вместо Past Indefinite для выражения обычных, повторяющихся действий зачастую употребляется **used to + Infinitive**, что переводится на русский язык глаголом с наречием **обычно**.

#### Practice

Ex.1. Complete the sentences using The Past Indefinite form and the words in brackets ( ):

1. We went (go) on holiday to Scotland last year.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_(take) a taxi from the airport to the city centre.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_(walk) to the park and then we \_\_\_\_\_(play) tennis.
4. The man in the shop \_\_\_\_\_(say) something to the woman, but she \_\_\_\_\_(not/ hear) him.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_(ring) the doorbell and a woman \_\_\_\_\_(open) the door.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_(write) a letter to a friend? And then I \_\_\_\_\_(post) it.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_(not/ understand) the film.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_(try) to understand it, but the actors \_\_\_\_\_(speak) very quickly.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_(not/ like) vegetables she \_\_\_\_\_(cook) yesterday.

10. She \_\_\_\_\_(buy) a pair of trousers and a shirt.

*Ex.2. Make sentences using the correct form of the Past Simple:*

1. (When/ you/ leave/ the party?) When did you leave the party?

2. (When/ you/ finish/ your exams?) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (I/ wait/ for an hour, but he/ not/ phone.) \_\_\_\_\_

4. (Mark/ stop/ smoking last month, and he/ start/ playing tennis again last week.) \_\_\_\_\_

5. (He/ ask/ me a question, but I/ not/ know/ the answer.) \_\_\_\_\_

6. (I/ live/ there for a few years, but I/ not like/ the place.) \_\_\_\_\_

7. (She/ come/ to my house yesterday, but she/ not/ stay.) \_\_\_\_\_

8. (What/ you/ say? I/ not/ hear/ you.) \_\_\_\_\_

9. (What/ you/ do/ yesterday? / you/ go/ to school?) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Write sentences about the past:*

1. Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.

2. Rachel often loses her keys. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Kate meets her friends every evening.

4. I usually buy two newspapers every day.

5. We usually go to the cinema on Sundays.

6. I eat an orange every day. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Tom always has a shower in the morning.

8. Our friends come to see us every Friday.

9. I often play volleyball with Jane. \_\_\_\_\_

10. She gets up at six o'clock in the morning.

11. Ann's grandfather goes to the cinema three times a week.

*Ex.4. Write past simple of these verbs:*

Get, see, play, pay, visit, buy, go, think, copy, know, put, speak, study, clean, stay, hear, give, have, plan, come, drink, bring, stop, leave, meet, start, dance, say, be, do, enjoy, rain, read, write, try.

*Ex.5. Complete the sentence with used to...:*

1. She doesn't play the piano any more but she used to play every day.

2. She doesn't eat sweets now but she \_\_\_\_\_ them every day.

3. Miranda \_\_\_\_\_ my colleague but we don't work together any longer.

4. We live in Sussex now but we \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland.

5. Now there is one cinema in our town but there \_\_\_\_\_ five.

6. When they were young they \_\_\_\_\_ our garden but they don't like it now.

7. Melly walks everywhere now. She \_\_\_\_\_ a horse.

*Ex.6. Say in English:*

1. Мы начали этот опыт на прошлой неделе. 2. Мы решили послать это письмо вчера. 3. Они вернулись домой в 7 часов вечера. 4. Теперь она избегает ходить туда также часто, как раньше. 5. Вчера я встретила Стива в библиотеке. 6. Когда вы его видели в последний раз? – В прошлый вторник. 7. В прошлом году мы не изучали французский. Мы изучали

английский. 8. Он, бывало, появлялся в доме своей матери неожиданно и также неожиданно исчезал. 9. В котором часу вы начали работать вчера? - После обеда. У нас было мало работы. 10. Погода была хорошая, и мы с друзьями пошли в парк.. 11.Она, бывало, сидела у открытого окна, глядя на лес за холмом. 12. Где вы были час тому назад? 13. Когда-то он был весьма состоятельный человеком. 14. Я встретил ее позавчера, и она рассказала мне об этом.

### The Future Indefinite (Simple) Tense

**Обозначает** действие (как однократное, так и многократное), которое произойдет в будущем. Обычно это время употребляется со следующими обозначениями времени: *tomorrow, next week (month, year)*, с датой или с придаточным предложением.

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **shall/will**.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I <b>shall/ will</b> work	I <b>shall/will not</b> work	<b>Shall/will I work?</b>
You <b>will</b> work	You <b>will not</b> work	<b>Will you work?</b>
He <b>will</b> work	He <b>will not</b> work	<b>Will he work?</b>
She <b>will</b> work	She <b>will not</b> work	<b>Will she work?</b>
It <b>will</b> work	It <b>will not</b> work	<b>Will it work?</b>
We <b>shall/ will</b> work	We <b>shall/will not</b> work	<b>Shall/will we work?</b>
You <b>will</b> work	You <b>will not</b> work	<b>Will you work?</b>
They <b>will</b> work	They <b>will not</b> work	<b>Will they work?</b>

**Won't work = will not**  
**Shan't = shall not**

The Future Indefinite Tense не употребляется в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях времени и

условия после союзов: *till, until, before, after, as soon as, as long as, unless, on condition that, provided, in case, when, if*.

*When they arrive, I'll inform you.*

*If he agrees, I'll call you.*

Существуют также следующие способы выражения будущего:

I am doing	I do ...	I'm goin to do ...
- be to ...	- be about to ...	- be due to ...

### Practice

#### Ex.1. Put in will ('ll) or won't:

1. Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.
2. "Are you ready yet?" "Not yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ be ready in five minutes."
3. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so I \_\_\_\_\_ be at home tomorrow.
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
5. Go to bed early and you \_\_\_\_\_ feel better in the morning.
6. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. He \_\_\_\_\_ be 25.
7. I'm sorry I was late this morning. It \_\_\_\_\_ happen again.
8. Your bag is very heavy. I \_\_\_\_\_ carry it for you.
9. I don't want this banana. I \_\_\_\_\_ eat it.

#### Ex.2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Indefinite:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here soon.
2. The dress \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready tomorrow.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the station in time for the 10.30 train.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the result in a day.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) twenty years old next year.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) you well.
7. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back?
8. When he comes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (appologize) to him.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) this beautiful city again.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_(recognize) his pictures anywhere.

*Ex.3. Put when or if:*

1. If it rains in the morning, we won't go swimming.
2. I'm going to England next week. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm there, I hope to visit a few museums.
3. Frank might return this evening. \_\_\_\_\_ he does, can you cook him some meal?
4. I think he'll pass his exam. I'll be very surprised \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't pass it.
5. I hope to be in time. But \_\_\_\_\_ I don't make it, go without me.
6. I'm going shopping. \_\_\_\_\_ you want anything, I can get it for you.
7. I don't feel well tonight. I think I'll go straight to bed \_\_\_\_\_ I get home.
8. I'm leaving for Canada tomorrow. I'll write to you \_\_\_\_\_ I get there.
9. I want you to come to the party but \_\_\_\_\_ you don't want to come, you needn't.

*Ex.4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite and the Future Indefinite:*

1. When he \_\_\_\_\_(call) I \_\_\_\_\_(give) him a piece of my mind.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_(be) at home if you \_\_\_\_\_(need) anything.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_(be) in the gallery if you \_\_\_\_\_(decide) to speak to them.
4. If they \_\_\_\_\_(want) your advice, they \_\_\_\_\_(get) in touch with you.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_(have) anything to report, put it in writing and send it to me.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_(write) you about it when I \_\_\_\_\_(have) time.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_(wait) until they \_\_\_\_\_(send) for him.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_(be) all right when this \_\_\_\_\_(be) over.
9. I'd like to ask you a few more questions before you \_\_\_\_\_(go).
10. I \_\_\_\_\_(not know) when they \_\_\_\_\_(come) to see us.
11. Ask him if he \_\_\_\_\_(stay) for dinner.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_(wonder) if we ever \_\_\_\_\_(see) each other again.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_(be) not sure if they \_\_\_\_\_(be) in time.
14. He can't tell us when the motor \_\_\_\_\_(start).

*Ex.5. Write about your friend's plans for the coming summer vacation:*

1. (Lusy/ stay/ in the South of France/ with her aunt) \_\_\_\_\_ Lusy is going to stay with her aunt in the South of France.
2. (Ben/ go/ Siberia/ train) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (Roy/ take/ his younger brother/ Canada/ his parents) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Letty/ spend/ a fournight/ Rome) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Peter and John/ hike/ the Suisse mountains) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (Miranda/ go/ round Greek Islands/ on cruising boat) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.6. Say in English:*

1. В следующем году мне будет двадцать лет.
2. Возможно, он приедет сегодня.
3. Когда вы начнете изучать иностранный язык?
4. Он думает, вам не понравится новый балет.
5. Она будет дома в шесть часов? – Нет.
6. Я надеюсь, вы хорошо напишете контрольную работу.
7. У вас завтра будет много работы? – Да.
8. Экзамены начнутся 1 июня.
9. Фильм будет очень интересным.
10. Мы увидимся с ним на следующей неделе.

11. Они не начнут совещание, пока не приедет главный инженер.  
 12. Если вы встретите их, попросите их позвонить нам. 13. Вы сразу узнаете Джемму, как только увидите ее. 14. Интересно, когда они вернутся? 15. Не переходите улицу, пока не зажжется зеленый свет. 16. Как только он приедет, он позвонит вам. 17. Он будет очень счастлив, когда ты приедешь в Нью Йорк. 18. Если вы будете пить эту воду, вы заболеете. 19. Я не помню, когда они возвращаются. 20. Если вы сейчас не возьмете такси, вы опоздаете на самолет. 21. Я собираюсь почистить машину завтра. 22. Мы как раз собираемся обедать. 23. Будет чудесный день. 24. Экзамен завтра, а ты не занимаешься. Ты провалишься.

## 5. Continuous Tenses Active (Длительные времена действительного залога)

Времена группы Continuous употребляются для выражения продолжающегося, незаконченного действия, происходящего в определенный момент настоящего, прошедшего или будущего времени.

Все длительные времена образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем лице, числе и времени и **Participle I** (причастия настоящего времени смыслового глагола с окончанием **-ing**)

### The Present Continuous Tense

**Обозначает** действие, которое происходит в данный момент. Обстоятельства *now*, *at the present moment*, *at this moment etc.* употребляются в начале или в конце предложения.

Глаголы, выражющие чувства и восприятие (*to love, to like, to hear, to see, to know, to feel, to understand, to suppose, to recognize, to believe, to think, to imagine, to want, to wish, to hate, to depend, to belong etc.*) не имеют форм Continuous.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I <b>am writing</b>	I <b>am not writing</b>	Am I <b>writing?</b>
You <b>are writing</b>	You <b>are not writing</b>	Are you <b>writing?</b>
He <b>is writing</b>	He <b>is not writing</b>	Is he <b>writing?</b>
She <b>is writing</b>	She <b>is not writing</b>	Is she <b>writing?</b>
It <b>is writing</b>	It <b>is not writing</b>	Is it <b>writing?</b>
We <b>are writing</b>	We <b>are not writing</b>	Are we <b>writing?</b>
You <b>are writing</b>	You <b>are not writing</b>	Are you <b>writing?</b>
They <b>are writing</b>	They <b>are not writing</b>	Are they <b>writing?</b>

### Practice

*Ex.1. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs:*

Eat, have, lie, play, sit, wait, build, cook, go, have, stand, stay, swim, work.

1. She is eating an apple.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ football.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
7. Please be quiet. I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. “Where is John?” “He’s in the kitchen. He \_\_\_\_\_.”
9. “You \_\_\_\_\_ on my foot.” “Oh, I’m sorry.”
10. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
11. We’re here on holiday. We \_\_\_\_\_ at the Central Hotel.
12. “Where is Ann?” “She \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.”
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ now. Goodbuy.

*Ex.2. What’s happening at the moment? Write true sentences.*

1. (I/ wash/ my hair) I’m not washing my hair.

2. (I/ wash/ my hands) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (It/ snow) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (I/ sit/ on a chair) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (I/ eat) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (It/ rain) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (I/ learn/ English) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (I/ listen/ to music) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (The sun/ shine) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. (I/ wear/ shoes) \_\_\_\_\_.
11. (I/ read/ a newspaper) \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex.3. Continue in the negative:

1. Mother is talking on the phone. (sleep) She isn't sleeping.
2. John is standing. (lie down) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Father is shaving. (wash) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The boys are playing. (fight) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. We are dancing. (jump) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They are speaking. (shout) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mary is running. (walk) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I'm eating. (drink) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The teacher is speaking. (read) \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex.4. Answer the questions using the words in brackets:

1. Are you drawing? (write a story) -No, I'm not. I'm writing a story.
2. Are you reading Byron's poems? (learn them by heart) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Is he writing a letter? (watch television) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is Dad smoking in his study? (read a newspaper) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Are they listening to the radio? (talk with a friend) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Are you hurrying to work? (go home) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Is John playing the piano? (listen to a concert) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Are you working at your essay? (write a film script) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Is she washing up? (cook) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Is Jerry very busy just now? (study) \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Are the students very busy just now? (read) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Is Susan very busy just now? (have breakfast) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Are the Greens very busy just now? (shop) \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Is Jane very busy now? (skate) \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex.5. Put the verbs into the correct form, the Present Continuous or the Present Simple:

1. "Where is Andy?" – "Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (read) her a bed-time story."
2. Modern trains \_\_\_\_\_ (go) very fast.
3. "I'm afraid I must go now." – "Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) very fast. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to have lunch with my partner."
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the early bird that \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the worm.
5. Every cloud \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a silver lining.
6. "Why you \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh)?" – she cried. "Because you \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) nonsense".
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) best, who \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) last.

8. Actions \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) louder than words.

9. Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the dean, and they both \_\_\_\_\_ (smile).

10. "I've got a headache," Milly moaned. "Get me some pain killer. My head \_\_\_\_\_ (split).

11. That's the way she always \_\_\_\_\_ (react).

12. I'm so careless. I always \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my keys.

13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the cafeteria. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their breakfast.

*Ex.6. Say in English:*

1. На кого вы сейчас смотрите? – Я смотрю на эту старую даму.
2. С кем разговаривает Ваш друг? – Он разговаривает с нашим преподавателем.
3. О чем вы рассказываете своим друзьям? – Я рассказываю им о своем отпуске.
4. Вы сейчас пишите диктант? – Нет, мы делаем упражнение.
5. Куда вы идете вечером? – Мы идем в цирк.
6. Когда они приезжают в Москву? – Они приезжают утром.
7. Эти студенты делают упражнение или переписывают текст?
8. Куда вы идете? – Я иду на выставку.

*Ex.7. Translate the jokes:*

А. Капитан корабля кричит своим матросам: «Кто внизу?» «Это я, Билли, сэр,» – отвечает один. «Что ты там делаешь, Билли?» «Я делаю ... мм ... ничего, сэр.» «А Том там?» «Да, сэр.» «А что ты там делаешь, Том?» «Я помогаю Билли, сэр.»

Б.

- Почему ты идешь под зонтом? (carry an umbrella). Ты думаешь, идет дождь?
- Нет.
- Но солнце тоже не печет. (shine)

- Нет.
- Тогда почему же ты идешь под зонтом?
- Видите ли, когда идет дождь, папа берет зонт; когда печет солнце, мама хочет использовать его. Сейчас единственный случай (the only time), когда я могу использовать зонт.

**The Past Continuous Tense**

**Употребляется** для выражения действия, происходившего в прошлом в определенный момент. Этот момент может быть выражен:

а) точным указанием времени:

*He was reading a book at 8 o'clock yesterday.*

б) другим действием, выраженным глаголом в Past Indefinite: *When you phoned me I was working.*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I was reading	I was not reading	Was I reading?
You were reading	You were not reading	Were you reading?
He was reading	He was not reading	Was he reading?
She was reading	She was not reading	Was she reading?
It was reading	It was not reading	Was it reading?
We were reading	We were not reading	Were we reading?
You were reading	You were not reading	Were you reading?
They were reading	They were not reading	Were they reading?

**Practice**

*Ex.1. Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets ( ) into the Past Continuous:*

1. It was snowing (snow) when I left home this morning.

2. I tried to explain my problem to her, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/listen).
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone when I arrived.
4. A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the 7.30 bus last night.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London when I met them.
6. I nearly had an accident this morning. A car \_\_\_\_\_ (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way.
7. At the end of the first half of the game, they \_\_\_\_\_ (win).
8. Which hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?
9. Fortunately, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/drive) too fast when the child walked into the road in front of me.
10. I looked out of the window, and saw that it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/rain) any more.
11. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

Ex.2. Write sentences saying what you were doing at these times:

1. At 8.00 a. m. I was collecting the car from the garage.
2. At 10.30 a. m. \_\_\_\_\_
3. At 2.00 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_
4. At 4.30–5.00 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_
5. At 5.15 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_
6. At 8.00 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_
7. At 9.30 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_
8. At 10.40 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_
9. At 11.00 p. m. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex.3. Put the verbs into the correct form, the Past Continuous or the Past Simple:

1. While Susan was finishing (finish) the letter, the night fell (fall).
2. Dan \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off the tree while he \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue) the cat.
3. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in the bed when suddenly I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a voice downstairs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) a bath when I (phone) you?
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a taxi when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ drive) very fast when I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (break) a plate last night. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the washing-up when it \_\_\_\_\_ (slip) out of my hand.
8. Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a nap while I \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) a ceiling.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ go) out because it \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dark.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ do) at this time yesterday?
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Amanda in the gallery. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her new necklace.
12. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano, John \_\_\_\_\_ (read), my wife \_\_\_\_\_ (sew) when suddenly we all \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a shout.
13. When the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the hospital, he \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) a glimpse of himself in the glass front door.
14. When her father \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in she \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) before a red tea-table, finishing a very good tea.
15. The door of his room \_\_\_\_\_ (be) open; his mother still \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at the window.

16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) soundly when the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).

17. John \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in, \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the fire, \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) a moment, \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) away.

18. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) his knock I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the door and \_\_\_\_\_ (open) it, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ recognize) him at first because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ wear) my glasses.

19. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the sitting room and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) off the picture.

20. Your telegram \_\_\_\_\_ (come) just as I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home.

*Ex.4. Say in English:*

1. Я посидел на скамейке с полчаса, а потом начал читать книгу.
2. Я окончила университет, когда мне было 23 года. 3. «Когда вы были здесь последний раз?» – «Года полтора тому назад.» 4. Грэй кивнул и пошел наверх. 5. Он остановился и сорвал розу.
6. Я навещала их год тому назад. 7. Я видела его в Лондоне год тому назад. 8. Он вошел и увидел Нелли, которая рисовала картину. 9. Он подбежал к воротам, где стояла Анна. 10. Что ты играл, когда я вошла? 11. Вчера в шесть часов она накрывала на стол. 12. Он вдруг понял, что едет не в ту сторону. 13. Я сидела в саду вчера, когда пришел брат и принес щенка. 14. Что с вами случилось в тот вечер? 15. Они вернулись в дом, когда начался дождь. 16. Когда она проснулась в саду весело пели птицы. 17. К ним подошел какой-то мужчина, когда они переходили улицу, и спросил дорогу к Дворцовой площади. 18. Когда я вошел, они сидели в гостиной. Старший брат решал кроссворд, мама вязала, остальные читали. 19. Я собирался навестить тебя пару недель назад. 20. Он хотел поговорить с тобой вчера на вечере у Бориса.

**The Future Continuous Tense**

**Употребляется** для выражения незаконченного действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный момент в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен:

a) точным указанием времени:

*I shall be reading at 9 o'clock tomorrow.*

б) другим действием в будущем, выраженным глаголом в Present Indefinite Tense:

*When you come to see me, I shall be writing a letter.*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I shall be writing	I/ we shall/ will not be writing	Shall I be writing
You will be writing		Will you be writing
He will be writing		Will he be writing
She will be writing		Will she be writing
It will be writing		Will it be writing
We will be writing		Shall we be writing
You will be writing		Will you be writing
They will be writing		Will they be writing

*Ex.1. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Continuous:*

1. Don't ring her up at 12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) her music.
2. At this time tomorrow the boys of our group \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football.
3. When he arrives in St. Petersburg, it probably \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
4. It is the late autumn, soon the leaves \_\_\_\_\_ (fall).
5. Let's wait here; The Palace Bridge \_\_\_\_\_ (open) in a minute to let that ship through.

6. Don't call them on \_\_\_\_\_ at seven in the morning. They \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).
7. Don't send us any letters in June. We \_\_\_\_\_ (travel).
8. Don't call on us tonight. We \_\_\_\_\_ (pack).
9. Don't come to see her after lunch. She \_\_\_\_\_ (type).
10. Don't leave the child alone. It \_\_\_\_\_ (cry).
11. Don't tell granny about it. She \_\_\_\_\_ (grumble).
12. Don't expect him to come next Saturday. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work).
13. Don't wait for Maggie tomorrow. She \_\_\_\_\_ (keep to her room).

*Ex.2. Answer the questions in the Future Continuous Tense:*

1. What will he be doing tomorrow afternoon? He will be driving to the seaside (drive to the seaside).
2. What will she be doing on Sunday? \_\_\_\_\_ (make a dress).
3. What will you be doing at this time next week? \_\_\_\_\_ (bathe in the Black Sea).
4. What will your grandfather be doing when we arrive? \_\_\_\_\_ (work in the garden).
5. What will he be doing at the University for five years? \_\_\_\_\_ (study law).
6. What will they be doing at this time tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_ (fly to Kiev).
7. What will she be doing at the concert tonight? \_\_\_\_\_ (sing Russian folk-songs).

8. What will he be doing at this time the day after tomorrow? \_\_\_\_\_ (interview a foreign delegation).
9. What will she be doing next term? \_\_\_\_\_ (lecture at the Institute of Foreign Languages).

*Ex.3. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Future Continuous:*

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home, my animals \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the door waiting for me.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the middle of June. They \_\_\_\_\_ (come) soon.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see us, come to Tom's on Sunday. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you there at midday.
4. At this time next week they \_\_\_\_\_ (board) the plane to London.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) English from nine to ten in this room.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you when you \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
7. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) for her at eight." – "No, don't; she still \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep)."
8. They are so angry. A few more words and they \_\_\_\_\_ (quarrel) again.

*Ex.4. Say in English:*

1. Мы не должны опаздывать. Они будут беспокоиться.
2. Мы сегодня идем в кино. Вы будете сидеть рядом со мной.
3. Нам нужно вернуться в 10 часов. Мама будет ждать нас.
4. «Вы будете обедать со мной в понедельник?» – «Я бы очень хотел, но боюсь, что в это время я буду сдавать экзамен».
5. «Что они будут делать, когда мы приедем домой?» – «Я думаю, они будут читать».
6. «Я недостаточно хорошо себя чувствую, чтобы ехать в аэропорт встречать Элис». – «Я встречу ее. Скажите, как я ее

узнаю». – «На ней будет ярко-зеленый костюм». 7. Интересно, что мы будем делать через год и будем ли мы еще встречаться друг с другом? 8. «Мой сын в будущем году будет в девятом классе». – «Значит моя мама будет учить его английскому языку». 9. Не говорите ей об этом, через минуту она будет плакать. 10. «Что вы будете делать в это время в следующую пятницу?» – «Как всегда, буду работать в саду».

## 6. Perfect Tenses Active (Совершенные времена)

Времена группы **Perfect** (законченные) указывают на законченность действия к определенному моменту настоящего, прошедшего или будущего времени.

**Образуются** с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to have** в соответствующем времени и 3-ей формы смыслового глагола (Participle II).

### The Present Perfect Tense

**Употребляется** для выражения действия, законченного к моменту речи, но связанного с настоящим. Эта связь может быть выражена:

а) имеющимся налицо результатом действия;  
б) временем совершения действия, выраженного обстоятельственными словами *today*, *this week (month, year)*, которые обозначают истекший период времени, или наречиями неопределенного времени такими, как *ever*, *never*, *lately*, *just*, *often*, *recently*, *already*.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I <b>have seen</b>	I <b>have not seen</b>	<b>Have I seen?</b>
You <b>have seen</b>	You <b>have not seen</b>	<b>Have you seen?</b>
He <b>has seen</b>	He <b>has not seen</b>	<b>Has he seen?</b>
She <b>has seen</b>	She <b>has not seen</b>	<b>Has she seen?</b>
It <b>has seen</b>	It <b>has not seen</b>	<b>Has it seen?</b>

We <b>have seen</b>	We <b>have not seen</b>	<b>Have we seen?</b>
You <b>have seen</b>	You <b>have not seen</b>	<b>Have you seen?</b>
They <b>have seen</b>	They <b>have not seen</b>	<b>Have they seen?</b>

**I've seen = I have seen** **He's seen = He has seen**

### Practice

*Ex.1. Complete the sentences with the verb from the list: break, buy, decide, finish, forget, go, invite, see, go, not see, take, tell.*

1. “Can I have this newspaper?” “Yes, I've finished with it.”
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ some new shoes. Do you want to see them.
3. “Where is Liz?” “She \_\_\_\_\_ out”.
4. I'm looking for Paula. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ her?
5. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ that window.
6. “Does Lisa know that you are going away?” “Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ her.”
7. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ it.
8. I'm looking for Sarah. Where \_\_\_\_\_ she\_\_\_\_\_?
9. I know that woman, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her name.
10. Sue is having a party tonight. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people.
11. What are you going to do? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?
12. “Where are my glasses?” “I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ them”.

*Ex.2. You are asking your friend questions beginning **have you ever..?***

1. (London ?) \_\_\_\_\_ **Have you ever been to London?**
2. (play/ golf ?) \_\_\_\_\_

3. (Australia ?) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (Loose/ your passport ?) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (fly/ in a helicopter ?) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (eat/ Chinese foot ?) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (New York ?) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (drive/ a bus ?) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (break/ your leg?) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Say what has happened in each situation. Use the words in brackets and the Present Perfect:*

1. Your bike is not where you left it. (somebody/ take/ my bike)  
Somebody has taken my bike.
2. The garage door was closed, now it is open. (somebody/ open/ the garage door) \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are no biscuits in the cupboard. (somebody/ eat/ all the biscuits) \_\_\_\_\_
4. The kitchen window was all right; now it is smashed. (somebody/ break/ the kitchen window) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mary 's watch is not where she left it. (someone/ steal/ Mary's watch) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Few orange juice was in the fridge; it isn't there now. (somebody/ drink/ my orange juice) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Your shoes are not where you left them. (somebody/ take/ my shoes) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.4. Make sentences with the Present Perfect and for, since, already, yet.*

1. (I/ not/ play/ tennis/ last summer). I haven't played tennis since last summer.
2. (I/ know/ her/ more than 10 years). \_\_\_\_\_
3. (You/ live/ in this town/ a long time?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. (Jill/ be/ a good friend/ we were at school together).  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. (You/ see/ Jack/ the party last week?) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (I/ not/ read/ today's newspaper). \_\_\_\_\_
7. (You/ decide/ which one to buy?) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (I/ explain/ this to you three times). \_\_\_\_\_
9. (Their baby son/ start/ talking). \_\_\_\_\_
10. (You/ phone/ Jane ?) \_\_\_\_\_
11. (The/ game/ not/ finish). \_\_\_\_\_
12. (I/ have/ lunch). \_\_\_\_\_
13. (She/ spend/ all her money). \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.5. Complete the paragraph about London underground by putting in the Present Perfect or Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets:*

### **The London Underground**

London has had (have) an underground train system since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The London Underground \_\_\_\_\_ (start) in 1863, when Victorian engineers and workers \_\_\_\_\_ (build) the Metropolitan railway. This railway line \_\_\_\_\_ (go) from Paddington Station to Paddington Street Station, and steam engines \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) the coaches. Eight more lines \_\_\_\_\_ (open) since then. The world's first underground electric railway \_\_\_\_\_ (open) in 1890. This line \_\_\_\_\_ (go) from the City of London to Stockwell in South London. The most modern line is the Jubilee line, which \_\_\_\_\_ (open) in 1977. Since the London Underground \_\_\_\_\_ (begin), many other cities such as New York and Moscow \_\_\_\_\_ (build) their own systems.

*Ex.6. Open the brackets using the Present Indefinite, the Present Continuous, the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tense.*

1. In the morning, coming down the stairs, Rosemary \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (lying) in the sitting room. "What you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) here?" "I \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) here" "I am sorry, we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) your room. 2. He is a night watchman. He works at night and \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) in the daytime.

It is noon now, and he still \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep). 3. I first \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Richard a month ago, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him several times since then. 4. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed before midnight. 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) here all night and I swear I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ doze) for a moment. 6. What's your brother doing? – He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis with our neighbour. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) it every day. 7. He wants to buy a car, but first he must learn how to drive, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) driving lessons. 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to my parents a fortnight ago, but I've not had a reply, so I just \_\_\_\_\_ (write again). 9. "Where is my daughter?" – "She \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to a policeman". "What \_\_\_\_\_ (happen)?" "She \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) without a license". 10. It's three p.m., and he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ eat) anything today, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a good dinner last night.

*Ex.7. Say in English:*

1. Я потеряла иголку. Я нигде не могу ее найти. 2. Ты смотрел вчера фильм по телевизору? 3. Ее родители купили ей машину на 21 день рождения. 4. У нее теперь очень красивые волосы. Она сделала новую стрижку. 5. Вчера вечером он пришел домой очень поздно. Он принял ванну и потом лег спать. 6. Вы посетили много музеев, когда были в Лондоне? 7. Книги нет на полке. Кто-то взял ее. 8. Когда твой отец бросил курить? 9. Я не завтракал утром, потому что мне не хотелось есть. 10. Почему ты не хотел играть в шахматы вчера? 11. Машина выглядит очень чистой. Ты вымыл ее? 12. Я читал все ваши статьи. 13. Я закончила картину. Взгляните на нее пожалуйста. 14. Сегодня я еще не читал газеты. 15. Вы принесли мне еще одну книгу? – Нет, я пришел за вашим советом. 16. Сколько раз вы уже были в

Лондоне? 17. Навещал ли вас внук недавно? – Да, он приходил сегодня вечером. 18. Вы давно знаете Майю? – Я знаю ее всю жизнь. 19. Я не была в Новгороде с тех пор, как мы переехали в Санкт - Петербург. 20. Семь лет назад он уехал в Америку, и с тех пор я его не видела.

### The Past Perfect Tense

**Употребляется** для выражения действия, которое было совершено и закончено к определенному моменту в прошлом. Этот момент может быть выражен:

- обозначением времени с предлогом **by**;
- другим (более поздним) прошедшим действием, выраженным глаголом в Past Indefinite.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I/ he/she/ it/ we/ you/ they <b>had seen</b>	I/ he/ she/ it/ we/ you/ they <b>had seen</b>	<b>Had</b> I/ he/ she/ it/ we/ you/ they <b>seen?</b>

**I'd seen = I had seen**

**I hadn't seen = I had not seen**

### Practice

*Ex.1. Complete the sentences using the Past Perfect forms of the verbs in brackets:*

- I didn't watch the film because I had seen (see) it before.
- We couldn't eat at the restaurant because we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ book) a table.
- I couldn't buy it because I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) all my money.
- I was tired because I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) very early that morning.

5. He didn't know the answer because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ do) his homework.
6. She was very happy because she \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a prize.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my pen, so I had to borrow one.
8. When I got home, I switched on the answerphone. Several people \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) messages for me.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ hear) the joke before; I laughed a lot.
10. When we came out of the restaurant, we saw that our car \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear).
11. She couldn't see the photographs very well because she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ bring) her glasses.
12. The ground was very dry; it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ rain) for a long time.

*Ex.2. Complete the phrases using the Past Perfect.*

By the time his guests arrived:

1. He bought the food. He had bought the food.
2. He cleaned the flat. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He didn't buy anything to drink. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He had a shower. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He changed his clothes. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He started preparing the meal. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He didn't finish preparing the meal \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the pairs of sentences above them. Use the Past Simple and the Past Perfect.*

1. We finished our meal. Then we went for a walk. When we had finished our meal, we went for a walk.
2. I did the course. Then I was able to speak the language well. When I \_\_\_\_\_
3. He did all his work. Then he went home. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Everyone left. Then I went to bed. \_\_\_\_\_
5. She had a glass of water. Then she felt better. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He did the washing up. Then he listened to some music. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Steve saved enough money. Then he bought a new motorbike. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I discussed a problem with a friend. Then I felt happier. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She finished speaking. Then I gave my opinion. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The guests left. Then we tidied the house. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.4. Write sentences about what these people had already done or had never done before. Use Past Perfect and **already** or **never**:*

1. Last summer Mary won a gold medal for the third time. She had already won two gold medals before.
2. Last year Ken visited Scotland for the first time. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Last weekend Tom rode a horse for the first time. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Last summer Jeff ran in a marathon for the sixth time. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Last week Susan wrote a poem for the first time. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Last week Ann appeared on TV for the first time. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Last summer Tony played tennis at Wimbledon for the fifth time. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Last year Jean wrote her third novel. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.5. Use the Past Perfect to complete sentences.*

1. Last summer Pam said, "I've always wanted to fly in a helicopter". Pam said that she had always wanted to fly in a helicopter.
2. Robert said to Jill, "Have you been to Cambridge?" Robert asked Jill if she \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fred said, "Jack has just gone out." Fred told us that Jack \_\_\_\_\_
4. When the boys came home, Mrs Brock said, "I've made some sandwiches." Mrs Brock told the boys that she \_\_\_\_\_
5. "I know your cousin," said Tom. "I met her in Amsterdam". Tom said that he knew my cousin because he \_\_\_\_\_
6. Bob was talking to Jean and he said, "Have you ever been to Japan?" Bob asked Jean if she \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.6. Put the verb in brackets into the Past Indefinite, the Past Continuous and the Past Perfect:*

1. I just \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) washing the boy, and \_\_\_\_\_ (wrap) in a warm blanket, when Jill came.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the peacock door and stood their talking.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (come in) and \_\_\_\_\_ (untie) her bonnet strings when Criss entered.
4. I led her into the sitting room. Antonia \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) her tears and \_\_\_\_\_ (powder) her nose again.
5. It already \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to grow dark; the cold autumn wind \_\_\_\_\_ (wistle); clouds \_\_\_\_\_ (creep) over the sky.
6. When I looked up again I saw that she \_\_\_\_\_ (move), and \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) with her hand on the handle of the door.

7. Then quite suddenly, I noticed a movement in the garden; someone \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) from the gate.
8. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (approach) the horizon and dark clouds \_\_\_\_\_ (overspread) the sky.
9. Elinor \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ take) more than half a dozen steps when a hand fell on her arm from behind.
10. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ rise) yet. And only two stars \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) in the dark blue sky.

*Ex.7. Say in English:*

1. Я заметил, когда вошел, что кто-то забыл свой зонтик на крыльце.
2. Он не прочел и полкниги, когда заявил, что она ему не нравится.
3. Когда гости ушли, она вошла в гостиную и выключила свет.
4. Она сидела на диване и думала, почему еще не пришли письма от отца.
5. Дождь прекратился, и в воздухе был еще легкий туман.
6. Я не знала, когда он ушел.
7. Когда экспедиция вернулась, они рассказали, что они видели в Арктическом регионе.
8. Она закончила паковать вещи к тому времени, как ее сестра постучала в дверь.
9. Последние дни было очень холодно, но снег не шел.
10. Когда все ушли, она подошла к телефону и быстро набрала номер.
11. Когда родители вернулись, я показала им, что я сделала.
12. Мама пыталась успокоить меня после того, как вы ушли.
13. Я удивился тому, какие успехи она сделала.
14. Он опять вернулся в Москву, где жил с родителями в детстве.
15. Я знал, что они встречались еще до войны.

**The Future Perfect Tense**

**Употребляется** для выражения действия, которое будет совершено к определенному моменту в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен:

а) обозначением времени с предлогом **by**;

б) другим будущим действием, выраженным придаточным предложением условия и времени, с глаголом в Present Indefinite.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I shall have worked	I/ we shall/will not have worked	Shall/ will I/ we have worked?
You'll have worked	He/ she/ it/ you/ they will not have worked	Will he/ she/ it/ you/ they have worked?
He will have worked		
She'll have worked		
It will have worked		
We'll have worked		
You'll have worked		
They'll have worked		

I'll have worked = I shall/ will have worked

I shan't (won't) have worked = I shall/ will not have worked

### Practice

Ex.1. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) this letter by six o'clock this afternoon.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the doll by her birthday.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ learn) his lesson by tomorrow, if he has not yet begun to study it.
- His work is so arduous, that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ complete) it in a year's time.
- After you finish this book, you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) over a thousand words.
- By the end of the month the commission (come) to some decision.

- If she returns after 1 July, I won't see her since I already \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the South by the time.

Ex.2. Answer the questions in the Future Perfect Tense, using the words in brackets.

- Will you still be busy if I call you at six? (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ Oh, no, we will have finished by that time.
- Will they still be staying at the hotel tomorrow? (move to their new house) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will you be discussing the plan at 2 o'clock? (make a decision) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will your students be writing a test at ten in the morning? (finish) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will your brother still be a student next year? (graduate) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will you still remember me in five years? (forget) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will he be at home on Saturday? (leave for Scotland) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will she be expecting your call tomorrow morning? (receive my letter) \_\_\_\_\_
- Will you be having a lesson when I come home? (go to the swimming-pool) \_\_\_\_\_

Ex.3. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Indefinite, the Future Indefinite and the Future Perfect:

- He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here for two hours by the time you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back. 2. "It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very late." – "They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back soon." 3. "There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) no planes tonight." – "Never mind, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by train." 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry if I \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to you about it? 5. By the time you \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) cooking they \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their work. 6. "I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) afraid, my train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) already". – " \_\_\_\_\_ (not/

worry), I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) you home". 7. I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) snowing by tomorrow morning. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it over you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) I'm right. 9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ take) a taxi, you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late. By the time you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the theatre the first act \_\_\_\_\_ (be) over and you \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the most interesting dialogues.

*Ex.4. Say in English:*

1. К завтрашнему дню я закончу этот отчет. 2. Мы сделаем эту работу к трем часам дня, а потом пойдем в парк. 3. К двадцатому июня мы сдадим все экзамены. 4. Строители построят эту школу к первому сентября. 5. Я напишу это письмо к тому времени, как придет секретарь. 6. Поезд уже уйдет к тому времени, когда мы приедем на станцию. 7. Я переведу эту статью к понедельнику. 8. Я уверен, что к восьми часам он уже выучит стихотворение. 9. Она думает, что к десяти часам уже закочит всю работу. 10. К девяти часам мама уже приготовит ужин, и вся семья сядет за стол.

## UNIT 7. SEQUENCE OF TENSES

В английском языке существует правило согласования времен в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными дополнительными. Правило согласования времен действует лишь в том случае, если в главном предложении глагол стоит в Past Indefinite или Past Continuous. В этом случае в придаточном предложении все настоящие времена заменяются прошедшими той же группы, а все будущие – будущими в прошедшем (Future in the Past). Future in the Past образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **would**.

Present Indefinite	→	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Past Indefinite	→	Past Indefinite or Past Perf.
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	→	Does not change

При согласовании времен происходят следующие изменения при употреблении указательных местоимений, наречий времени и места:

Here	→	There
This	→	That
These	→	Those
Now	→	Then/ at that moment
Today	→	That day
Yesterday	→	The day before
A year ago	→	The previous day
Last night	→	A year before
Tonight	→	The previous night
		That night

## Practice

*Ex.1. Say whether the action of the object clause precedes, follows or simultaneous with the action of the principle clause in the following sentences:*

1. He asked me what work I was doing and whether I intended to go to the University.
2. She claimed that she had met Monty on her way home. Monty had told her that I would probably come to his place later.
3. Then I thought about mother. She would certainly ask me where I had been all day.
4. She said she would be staying in town next day to do some shopping.
5. I will say that we have agreed to provide for a child.
6. I don't think that I shall ever work for your

father. 7. Out of the corner of my eye I saw the youth had stopped talking and were watching us. 8. I hope you know what you are doing. 9. In the hotel the waiter told me that an American had been staying there for three months. 10 It was also rumoured that Dan had got married.

*Ex. 2. Choose the right form of the verb:*

1. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (is staying, was staying) at the "Ritz" Hotel.
2. They realized that they \_\_\_\_\_ (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
3. He asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_ (study, studied).
4. He says he \_\_\_\_\_ (works, worked) at school two years ago.
5. Victor said he \_\_\_\_\_ (is, was) very busy.
6. I was sure he \_\_\_\_\_ (posted, had posted) the letters.
7. I think the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (will be, would be) fine next week.
8. I asked my sister what she \_\_\_\_\_ (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
9. I thought I \_\_\_\_\_ (will finish, would finish) my work at that time.
10. My friend asked me who \_\_\_\_\_ (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.

*Ex.3. Use the necessary tense-forms in the following sentences observing the rules of the sequence of tenses:*

1. When I went into the office next morning I already \_\_\_\_\_ (to formulate) my plan.
2. Well, I don't think I ever \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) you before.
3. She ended by saying that she \_\_\_\_\_ (to think) she \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a mistake.
4. She knew what \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) on in their minds.

5. So I went into the living room, where my aunt already \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for me.
6. She telephoned her husband to the office to say that her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (to return) from abroad.
7. An old friend rang up to ask, how Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_ (to feel) and whether she \_\_\_\_\_ (can) go with his wife to the concert on Sunday morning.
8. Most of the trees already \_\_\_\_\_ (put) their leaves and there were buds everywhere.
9. He remembered that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ see) Lily for three weeks.
10. Everybody thought they \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in happiness for nearly thirty years.
11. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to the station, the train already \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive).
12. I knew that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very a very clever man.
13. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to the station to see me off.
14. I want to know what he \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) for her birthday.

*Ex.4. Say in English:*

1. Я был уверен, что он жалеет, что поссорился с ней.
2. Я подумал, что он устал и спросил его, что он делал все это время. 3. У меня было такое впечатление, что он находится там уже некоторое время.
4. Она говорила, что не может понять, почему они изменили решение.
6. Я думал, что она забыла упомянуть, что я жду его.
7. Я не знаю, знает ли она, что Фил будет здесь.
8. Тед знает, что моя сестра приезжает завтра?
9. Он еще не знал, что будет делать в Нью Йорке.
10. Он сказал, что они обсудят этот вопрос, как только директор вернется из Москвы.
11. Я думал, что вы позвоните мне, когда получите телеграмму.
12. Он сказал мне, что видел их за день до этого.
13. Я был уверен, что он сидит в саду.
14. Она говорила, что книга ей нравится.
15. Я был уверен, что он живет здесь много лет.

## UNIT 8. DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

**Косвенная речь** передает речь говорящего не слово в слово, а лишь по содержанию в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений.

При переводе из прямой речи в косвенную необходимо соблюдать ряд правил:

1. При переводе из прямой речи в косвенную личные и притяжательные местоимения меняются соответственно смыслу.
2. Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в одном из прошедших времен, то в косвенной речи действует правило согласования времен (см. Unit 7).
3. Указательные местоимения и наречия места и времени в косвенной речи меняются, если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблен в одном из прошедших времен (см. Unit 7).

При передаче **простых повествовательных предложений** в косвенной речи дополнительное придаточное предложение вводится союзным местоимением **that**:

*Nick said, "Sometimes I go home by tram."* – *Nick said (that) sometimes he went home by tram.*

**Общие вопросы** в косвенной речи вводятся союзом **if** или **whether**:

*Ann's mother asked her, "Are you tired?"* – *Ann's mother asked her if she was tired.*

**Специальные вопросы** вводятся в косвенной речи глаголами **to ask**, **to wonder**, **to want to know** и соответствующими вопросительными словами:

*Peter asked, "Who has taken my book?"* – *Peter asked who had taken his book.*

**Приказания и просьбы** в косвенной речи вводятся глаголами **to tell**, **to ask**, **to order**, **to command** и передаются с помощью инфинитива глагола в утвердительной или отрицательной форме (**to go**, **not to go**):

*Father said to me, "Please, post those letters."* – *Father told me to post those letters.*

*Mother said to the children, "Don't ever enter this room."*  
*Mother ordered the children not to enter the room.*

## Practice

*Ex.1. Read this conversation and then report what Claudia and Nicole said:*

Nicole:	How long have you been in France?
Claudia:	Six weeks.
Nicole:	Are you enjoying your stay?
Claudia:	Yes, I'm enjoying it a lot.
Nicole:	Have you been here before?
Claudia:	Yes, I've been to France many times.
Nicole:	What are you doing here?
Claudia:	I'm on holiday.
Nicole:	Are you staying in a hotel?
Claudia:	No, I'm staying with some friends.
Nicole:	Where do they live?
Claudia:	They have a flat in the city centre.
Nicole:	How long are you staying?
Claudia:	I'm leaving in March.
Nicole:	Can you speak French very well?
Claudia:	No, I can't. I'm going to have some lessons.
Nicole:	I'll teach you.

*Ex.2. Report these sentences using says or said:*

1. "Mary works in a bank," Jane said. Jane said Mary worked in a bank.
2. "I'm staying with some friends," Jim said. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Paul: "Atlanta is a wonderful city." \_\_\_\_\_

4. "I have never been to Russia," Mike said. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ruth: "Janny doesn't study for her exams." \_\_\_\_\_
6. "Tom can't use the computer," Ella said. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Andrew: "I used to be really fat." \_\_\_\_\_
8. "Everybody must try to do their best," Jill said. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Jim: "I can't swim." \_\_\_\_\_
10. "Jane may move to a new flat," Rachel said. \_\_\_\_\_
11. "I'll stay at home on Sunday," Bill said. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech, using told or asked:*

1. Mary said to her brother, "Collect the books and put them on the shelf." \_\_\_\_\_
2. The old man said to the little girl, "Don't run across the street." \_\_\_\_\_
3. The teacher said to the pupils, "Learn the poem by heart." \_\_\_\_\_
4. I said to my friend, "Meet me outside the cinema at six o'clock." \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mary's mother said to her, "Don't go out without your coat." \_\_\_\_\_
6. The teacher said to the students, "Open your books at page sixty." \_\_\_\_\_
7. The doctor said to the sick man, "Don't go back to work for a fournight." \_\_\_\_\_
8. Jack said to the policeman, "Tell me the time, please." \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.4. Put the following into Indirect Speech:*

1. I asked my friend, "How do you feel after your holiday?" \_\_\_\_\_

2. "Ernie is an educated man," remarks Florrie. \_\_\_\_\_
3. "Jack is on the terrace. He is playing chess with his brother," says Nelly. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I saw a cloud of smoke and asked, "What's burning?" \_\_\_\_\_
5. "I'll tell you, when I'll be back," Nora says to Jack. \_\_\_\_\_
6. "You have known me long," Barbara says to Marta. \_\_\_\_\_
7. "I'm her guest at the moment," he said. \_\_\_\_\_
8. "I'm learning French," said Florrie. \_\_\_\_\_
9. "I'll go in and see him before I go to bed," said Stella. \_\_\_\_\_
10. "I'm deeply grateful for all you've done for Mauris," Mr Tabret said to Stella. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mother asked Jane, "What are you doing here?" \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ann asked Mary, "What do you usually have for breakfast?" \_\_\_\_\_
13. The inspector asked, "Who caused the accident?" \_\_\_\_\_
14. I asked the man in the crowd, "What is the matter?" \_\_\_\_\_
15. Father asked, "When will lunch be ready?" \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.5. Say in English:*

1. Они спросили меня, когда начинается мой рабочий день. 2. Он спросил, какую музыку любят мои друзья. 3. Мы спросили его, кто из его друзей знает два иностранных языка. 4. Журналисты спросили писателя, над какой книгой он работает. 5. Она

спросила меня, где я был вчера. 6. Они спросили моего друга, как он провел летние каникулы. 7. Я спросила у нее, где ей сшили пальто. 8. Я спросила у него, куда он ездил в прошлое воскресенье. 9. Родители спросили нас, что мы собираемся делать летом. 10. Жена попросила меня купить хлеб. 11. Лена попросила меня увидеться с ним в последний раз. 12. Они попросили меня позвонить своим родителям. 13. Я попросил его закончить эту работу. 14. Он спросил меня, поздно ли я ложусь спать. 15. Доктор спросил меня, хорошо ли я провожу время.

## UNIT 9. PASSIVE VOICE

Все переходные глаголы могут выражать действие в действительном и страдательном залоге:

*Мы построили новый дом.* - (действительный залог)

*Новый дом построен нами.* – (страдательный залог)

В действительном залоге грамматическое подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, совершающее действие. В страдательном залоге подлежащее подвергается действию. Страдательный залог употребляется чаще всего в том случае, когда нет необходимости упоминать лицо, совершающее действие.

**Образуется** страдательный залог при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и третьей формы глагола (Participle II) (см. приложение 2).

The Future Continuous Tense и времена группы Perfect Continuous не употребляются в страдательном залоге.

В страдательном залоге не употребляются непереходные глаголы: *to fly, to arrive, to be, to become, to have, to lack, to possess, to consist, to belong, to suit, to resemble, to fit, to appear, to seem, to come, to go, to last.*

	Tense	Passive	Examples
I N D E F I N I T E	Present	<b>Am</b> <b>Is</b> <b>asked</b>	<b>He is asked</b>
	Past	<b>Are</b> <b>Was</b>	<b>He was asked</b>
	Future	<b>Were</b> <b>asked</b> <b>Will be asked</b>	<b>He will be asked</b>
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	<b>Am</b> <b>Is</b> <b>being asked</b>	<b>He is being asked</b>
	Past	<b>Are</b> <b>Was</b>	<b>He was being asked</b>
	Future	<b>Were</b> <b>being asked</b> -	-
P E R F E C T	Present	<b>Have</b> <b>Has been asked</b>	<b>He has been asked</b>
	Past	<b>Had been asked</b>	<b>He had been asked</b>
	Future	<b>Will have been asked</b>	<b>He will have been asked</b>

### Modal verbs

Can/ could  
May/ might  
Must/ have to  
Should/ would  
Needn't

**Be done**  
**Have been done**

### Practice

*Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the Present Simple passive form of the verb in brackets:*

1. English is spoken (speak) in many countries.

2. The post \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) at about six o'clock every morning.
3. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) in the hotel at 8.30 p.m.
4. The building \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ use) any more.
5. The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) every four years.
6. How \_\_\_\_\_ (your name/ spell)?
7. What kind of things \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) in that market.
8. My salary \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) every month.
9. These computers \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in Japan.
10. The rubbish \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a way three times a week.
11. The name of the person who committed the crime \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ know).
12. This programme \_\_\_\_\_ (show) three times a week.
13. His travel expenses \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) by his company.

Ex.2. Complete the sentences using the Past Simple passive form of the verb in brackets:

1. My car was repaired (repare) last week.
2. This song \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by John Lennon and Paul MacCartney.
3. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (make) ten years ago.
4. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) by a young girl.
5. When \_\_\_\_\_ (tennis/ invent)?
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ injure) in the accident.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be born) in 1965.
8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (this pot/ make)?
9. When \_\_\_\_\_ (this city/ build)?
10. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) by Picasso.
11. When \_\_\_\_\_ (this book/ publish)?
12. The money \_\_\_\_\_ (give) to him by his parents.

Ex.3. Change the active sentences into passive sentences:

1. We sell tickets for all shows at the Box Office. Tickets for all shows are sold at the Box Office.

2. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Someone painted the office last week. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Several people saw the accident. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where do they make these video recorders? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Six countries singed the agreement. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They don't deliver the post on Sundays. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They asked John a lot of difficult questions. \_\_\_\_\_
9. They bought Mary some flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
10. They offered Jane a wonderful job. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Somebody send me a strange letter. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Her parents have promised Ann a bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_
13. They didn't tell us the truth. \_\_\_\_\_
14. They gave madam Curie the Nobel prize. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex.4. Put in the correct active or passive forms in brackets:

### Fiat

Fiat was started (started/ was started) by a group of Italian businessmen in 1899. In 1903, Fiat \_\_\_\_\_ (produced/ was produced) 132 cars. Some of these cars \_\_\_\_\_ (exported/ were exported) by the company to the United States and Britain. In 1920, Fiat \_\_\_\_\_ (started/ was started) making cars at a new factory at Lingotto, near Turin. There was a track on the roof where the cars \_\_\_\_\_ (tested/ were tested) by technicians. In 1936, Fiat launched the Fiat 500. This car \_\_\_\_\_ (call/ was called) the Topolino – the Italian name for Micky Mouse. The company grew, and in 1963 Fiat \_\_\_\_\_ (exported/ was exported) more than 300 000 vehicles. Today it is based in Turin and its cars \_\_\_\_\_ (sold/ are sold) all over the world.

Ex.5. Write complete sentences in passive:

1. (St. Pauls Cathedral/ complete/ in 1710) St. Pauls Cathedral was completed in 1710.
2. (Millions of Beatles records/ sell/ in the 1960-s) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (The planet Pluto/ discover/ in 1930) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (The atomic bombs/ drop/ on Japan in 1945) \_\_\_\_\_

5. (John F. Canady/ kill/ in Dallas) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (The first Apple computers/ produce/ in the 1970-s) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (The Eiffel Tower/ build/ a hundred years ago) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (The first jet planes/ make/ in Germany) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (The Taj Mahal/ build/ in the 17-th century) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (In 1957/ millions of pounds/ steal/ from a train) \_\_\_\_\_
11. (Queen Elizabeth/ crown/ in 1943) \_\_\_\_\_
12. (The first books/ print/ in 15-th century) \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.6. Open the bracket using the correct form in the Passive Voice:*

1. Dictionnaires may not \_\_\_\_\_ (use) at the examination.
2. This copy \_\_\_\_\_ (not read). The pages \_\_\_\_\_ (not cut).
3. Why the car \_\_\_\_\_ (not lock) or \_\_\_\_\_ (put) into the garage?
4. I'm not wearing my black shoes today, they \_\_\_\_\_ (mend).
5. This room \_\_\_\_\_ (use) only on special occasions.
6. Bicycles must not \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in the hall.
7. He was taken to hospital this afternoon, and \_\_\_\_\_ (operate on) tomorrow morning.
8. The damaged building \_\_\_\_\_ (reconstruct) now, the reconstruction \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) by the end of the year.
9. The paintings \_\_\_\_\_ (exhibit) by the end of the month.
10. This purse \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in a classroom yesterday, it \_\_\_\_\_ (find) by the teacher.
11. Thousands of new houses \_\_\_\_\_ (build) every year.
12. Why don't you use your car? – It \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) now.
13. The children are very excited this morning. They \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the circus this afternoon.
14. My keys \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to me yesterday. They \_\_\_\_\_ (pick up) in the street.

*Ex.7. Say in English:*

1. Ей пообещали хорошую работу.
2. Ему дали новое задание (mission).
3. В отеле вам будут давать завтрак и ужин.
4. Вам покажут эту статью.
5. Никаких объяснений нам не дали.

6. Новая модель была показана на выставке.
7. Мне ничего не обещали.
8. Когда вам рассказали эту историю.
9. Лекции этого профессора всегда слушают с большим интересом.
10. Его всегда любили и ему всегда доверяли.
11. Я уверен, что записка была написана карандашом.
12. Кровать не была застелена, стул был сломан.
13. Об этом фильме много говорят.
14. Ему посоветовали побольше бывать на воздухе.
15. Детей часто водят в кино и театр.
16. Мне задали несколько вопросов и велели подождать.
17. Будет ли нам предоставлен отдельный номер в отеле?
18. Детей учат писать и читать.
19. Какие меры будут приняты?
20. Телеграмму должны были принять поздно ночью.
21. Боюсь, эту вазу нельзя починить.
22. Эта статья должна быть написана к завтрашнему дню.
23. Нам не позволили посетить лекцию.

## UNIT 10. MODAL VERBS

Модальными глаголами называются глаголы, которые выражают не само действие, а отношение говорящего к действию или состоянию. К модальным глаголам относятся глаголы **can, may, must**. Кроме того, модальное значение могут выражать глаголы **to be, to have, ought, need, should** и др.

Модальные глаголы считаются неполноценными по форме. Основные особенности модальных глаголов заключаются в том, что:

1. Они требуют после себя инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы **to**.
2. Образуют вопросительную и отрицательную форму самостоятельно, без вспомогательного глагола.
3. Глаголы **can, may** имеют только формы настоящего и прошедшего времени, а глагол **must** только форму настоящего времени. Сложные глагольные формы модальные глаголы не образуют.

4. В третьем лице единственного лица настоящего времени не имеют окончания **-s**.
5. Не имеют неличных форм (инфinitива, герундия и причастия).

**Can** (прошедшее время **could**) выражает физическую или умственную способность выполнить действие. В значении глагола **can**, а также взамен недостающих форм употребляется синонимическое сочетание **to be able (to)**.

**May** (прошедшее время **might**) выражает: разрешение, возможность, предложение. В значении глагола **may**, а также взамен недостающих форм употребляется сочетание **to be allowed (to)**.

**Must** выражает необходимость или моральную обязанность и имеет только одну форму настоящего времени. Для выражения прошедшего или будущего времени употребляется его эквивалент **to have (to) (had to, will have to)**.

**Ought** выражает необходимость того, чего следует ожидать по логике вещей, моральный долг, желательность действия.

**Need** употребляется преимущественно в отрицательных предложениях и выражает не нужность совершения действия.

**Should** выражает долженствование с оттенком приказания, совета, упрека, сожаления.

## Practice

### Ex.1. Fill in the blanks with can/ could or may/ might:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ we leave the room? Is the lesson over?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you stand on your head? – I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was at school, but I \_\_\_\_\_ now.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I smoke here? – No, you \_\_\_\_\_, smoking is not allowed.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you type? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ type, but I \_\_\_\_\_ do shorthand.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in? – Please, do.
6. Where

\_\_\_\_\_ I buy fruit? 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ answer the teacher's questions yesterday, but he \_\_\_\_\_ answer the same questions today. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ I come and see you this evening? – Of cause you \_\_\_\_\_. 9. When I first went to Spain I \_\_\_\_\_ read Spanish but I \_\_\_\_\_ speak it. 10. He said that we \_\_\_\_\_ use his flat whenever we liked. 11. There was a lot of noise in the street last night and I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep. 12. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your umbrella? 13. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ wait for him, they have no time for that. 14. It's very cold \_\_\_\_\_ I shut the window? 15. I \_\_\_\_\_ be away from home tomorrow. 16. He \_\_\_\_\_ have been heard. 17. It \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ not be true. 18. It was so dark, we \_\_\_\_\_ see nothing. 19. \_\_\_\_\_ lend me a shilling? 20. \_\_\_\_\_ you hear what he is saying?

### Ex.2. Complete the sentences, using must or have to:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ go and lay the table myself just now.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ walk all the way to the station yesterday.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ change her shoes after walking in the garden last night.
4. She pretended she didn't understand anything. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ tell her plainly what she thought of it.
5. Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ run.
6. The shoes are a size too small. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the shop and have them changed tomorrow morning.
7. She was running high temperature. I \_\_\_\_\_ put her to bed at once.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ do it today.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ buy a present for her birthday.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ do a shopping today.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ make a report at the conference last week.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ show us today how to organize the work.
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ explain it all to you before he did it.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ start early yesterday.

*Ex.3. Put should or shouldn't in the spaces:*

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ work more, you \_\_\_\_\_ miss the lessons.
2. Mothers \_\_\_\_\_ look after their children.
3. What are you doing here? You \_\_\_\_\_ be in bed, it's very late.
4. That hat doesn't suit you. You \_\_\_\_\_ buy another.
5. There are too many accidents. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ be much more careful.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ have followed the instructions of your coach.
7. Tom was often late and his father told him that he \_\_\_\_\_ wake up earlier.
8. She told her children that they \_\_\_\_\_ always say "please" and "thank you".
9. It is dark in the room, you \_\_\_\_\_ switch on the light.

*Ex.4. Fill in the blanks with must, should or ought to:*

1. Your question surprised me. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) this.
2. Though it is a very unpleasant mission, I feel I \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) you the truth. 3. Let's tell him all as it is. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to understand). 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to apologize) when you see that somebody's feelings are hurt. 5. She is a very experienced doctor you \_\_\_\_\_ (consult) her. 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not to say) about such things in the child's presence. 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) that it might come to that. 8. It was very hard work but we \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) it.

*Ex.5. Paraphrase the following using the modal verb need:*

1. Was it quite necessary for you to do the work? Need you do the work?
2. It is not necessary to copy the composition.
3. It was not necessary for her to carry the bags all by herself.

4. Why do you want to buy a new bag. I could lend you mine.

5. There is no use worrying about her.
6. What's the use of going there?
7. I don't think there is a need to bother them.

*Ex.6. Put must, can, may, should, ought to, have to, be to, be able to, needn't in the spaces:*

1. "Oh, nurse, \_\_\_\_\_ I stay here?" "Stay here? Of course you \_\_\_\_\_. 2. A man \_\_\_\_\_ help his parents when they become old. 3. There are no buses or taxes, so we \_\_\_\_\_ walk. 4. We \_\_\_\_\_ live without food and water. We \_\_\_\_\_ eat and drink. 5. No, Moira you \_\_\_\_\_ have another potatoe. You've had two already. 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ get up too early tomorrow, so I \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed late tonight. 7. You \_\_\_\_\_ not walk all the way to the station. You \_\_\_\_\_ take a bus round the corner. 8. Tom's father told him that he \_\_\_\_\_ ask silly questions. 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ switch off the light, if you are afraid of the dark. 10. The matter \_\_\_\_\_ be discussed in tomorrow's debate. 11. You \_\_\_\_\_ sit there in your wet clothes; you will catch cold if you do. 12. They \_\_\_\_\_ do all the exercises; it will be sufficient if they do four of them. 13. You \_\_\_\_\_ do whatever you like. 14. Soon or a later one \_\_\_\_\_ choose. 15. I \_\_\_\_\_ read to the end of the story because I want to see who gets the treasure. 16. Go right in. You \_\_\_\_\_ report at once. 17. She \_\_\_\_\_ sing quite well. 18. You \_\_\_\_\_ say anything. 19. The ice is quite thick. We \_\_\_\_\_ walk on it. 20. I don't know the meaning of the word I \_\_\_\_\_ use a dictionary.

*Ex.7. Say in English:*

1. Когда он был молодым, он мог пройти двадцать километров в день. 2. Никто не мог мне помочь. 3. Ты сможешь сделать эту работу завтра? 4. В комнате темно, я не могу найти свои вещи.

5. Мы смогли закончить эту работу. 6. Мы могли бы отправить это письмо. 7. Возможно, вы встретите его на станции. 8. Она, возможно, поймет это позже. 9. Возможно, они не хотят видеть нас. 10. Нельзя пользоваться словарем во время контрольной работы. 11. Я не могу вспомнить его адрес. 12. Здесь нельзя купаться. 13. Мне пришлось нести документы в полицейский участок. 14. Мне не нужно будет сдавать этот экзамен. 15. Вам не следовало поливать эти цветы. 16. Мне надо видеть его немедленно. 17. Мне надо идти туда сейчас? 18. Он должен был стать музыкантом. 19. Тебе придется идти за водой. 20. Отец не разрешает мне приходить домой поздно. 21. Ты должен быть более внимательным. 22. Нам не нужно было так торопиться. 23. Она не должна была закрывать окно так быстро. 24. Тебе надо было прочесть свое сочинение еще раз. 25. Вам не зачем идти на улицу; у соседей есть телефон. 26. Не к чему было покупать эту книгу, она есть в библиотеке. 27. Вам не нужно было покупать этот словарь. 28. Не обязательно вамходить самому. 29. Мне не нужно переписывать это сочинение. 30. Ты зря заказал номер в гостинице.

## UNIT 11. NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

Глаголы в английском языке помимо личных форм могут иметь неличные формы, которые не изменяются по лицам и числам. Неличные формы глагола – это **инфinitив, герундий и причастие**.

Инфинитив и герундий имеют свойства имени существительного, а причастие – свойства имени прилагательного. Однако, это формы глагола и они выражают время действия (настоящее, прошедшее) и его характер (активный, пассивный).

## 1. The infinitive (инффинитив)

**Инфинитив** – это неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие и в русском языке соответствует неопределенной форме глагола, отвечающей на вопрос «что делать?», «что сделать?»

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица **to**. Инфинитив имеет формы залога и времени (см. таблицу).

**Пассивная форма инфинитива (Passive Infinitive)**, стоящая после существительного обычно переводится придаточным предложением с оттенком модальности, в котором действие, выраженное инфинитивом, совершается над лицом или предметом, к которому оно относится:

*The report to be written by the student must include all the facts collected during the research.*

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	Be written
Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	to have written	to have been
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	written
		-

## Practice

*Ex.1. State the form and function of the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian:*

1. To go on with this discussion is to waste time.
2. Oh, I'm sorry to have taken so much of your time.
3. It all sounds too good to be true.
4. We assembled to discuss and arrange our plans.
5. Now the first thing to settle is what to take with us.
6. He was the first to raise the question.
7. A celebration such as this was a chance not to be missed.
8. Look back to make sure you haven't left anything behind.
9. She was the last to realize how dangerous it was.
10. You are a bachelor

with no family to take care of. 11. I didn't come here to shouted at. 12. He came here to speak to me, not to you. 13. To meet the demands for goods, new shops have been opened in the town. 14. The plan will be discussed at the evening to be held on May 25<sup>th</sup>.

*Ex.2. Replace the group of words in italics by an infinitive:*

1. She was the first lady *who left*. *She was the first lady to leave.*
2. The manager was the last who *left* the shop. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I was astonished when I heard that he had left his native town. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There was no place where he could sit. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I can't go to the party. I have nothing that I can wear. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He was the first man who swam the Channel. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He was the only one who realized the danger. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.3. Replace the group of words in italics by an infinitive:*

1. He is sorry *that he has said it*. *He is sorry to have said it.*
2. She was sorry *that she had missed the beginning of the concert*. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I am glad *that I see all my friends here*. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I was afraid *of going past that place alone*. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We must wait *till we hear the examination results*. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I should be delighted *if I could join you*. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He hopes *that he will know everything by tomorrow*. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Don't promise *that you will do it*, if you are not sure that you can. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He was happy *that he was praised by everybody*. \_\_\_\_\_

10. He was very proud *that he had helped his elder brother*. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.4. Combine each of the following parts of sentences into one sentence using an infinitive:*

1. They sent me to university, they wanted me to study law. *They sent me to the University to study law.*
2. I'm buying bread. I want to feed the bird. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He opened the door. He intended to go out. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He rushed into the burnig house. He wanted to save the child. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He rung the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The farmer shot the rifle. He wanted to frighten the birds. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He sent the children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the TV programme. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I'm saving up. I want to buy a car. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I keep my hens in a field, surrounded by wire netting. I want to protect them against the foxes. \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.5. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using **enough** with the infinitive:*

1. He is clever. He can answer the question. *He is clever enough to answer the question.*
2. He wasn't strong. He couldn't support the man. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The sun isn't very hot. We can't lie in the sun. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I'm quite old. I could be your father. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You aren't very old. You can't understand these things. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He was very curious. He opened the letter. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You are quite thin. You can wear this dress. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex6. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using **so as** in **order** with the infinitive:

1. He took off his boots. He didn't want to make any noise. He took off his boots so as not to make any noise.
2. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone.

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3. I sent him out of the room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his headmaster. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I'm learning Greek. I wish to read Homer. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He sent his children to their aunt's house. He wanted to have some peace. \_\_\_\_\_
6. He read four shot periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of hill before sunrise. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frostbitten.

---

Ex.7. Say in English:

1. Трудно переводить этот текст без словаря.
2. Очень приятно было поговорить с вами.
3. Очень важно, чтобы нас не заметили.
4. Трудно будет объяснить вам это.
5. Приятно быть опять в Москве.
6. Было очень трудно делать вид, что ты все понимаешь.
7. Хорошо сидеть здесь и пить кофе!
8. Ошибаться легко, гораздо труднее понять свою ошибку.

## 2. Complex Object (сложное дополнение)

Сочетание инфинитива с местоимением в объектном падеже или с существительным представляет собой **сложное дополнение** и переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением:

*I want him to help me.* Я хочу, чтобы он мне помог.

Сложное дополнение употребляется после глаголов, выражающих желание и восприятие посредством органов чувств: **to wish, to desire, to like, to feel, to hear, to think, to believe, to find etc.**

## Practice

Ex.1. Translate the sentences paying special attention to the use of the **Complex Object**:

1. Seeing her enter the room he rose to greet her.
2. Did you feel the bridge shape?
3. I don't like you to say such things.
4. Put on the thicker coat, I don't want you to catch cold.
5. He knew him to be very brave.
6. Nobody said anything we just watched him put it away in his case.
7. You could have heard a pin dropped.
8. Well, tell him to see us tomorrow morning.
9. By the way did she ask you to sign any papers yesterday?
10. There is no harm I think in letting you know.

Ex.2. Replace the words in *italics* by an **object+infinitive** construction:

1. The Court declared that the book was obscene (непристойный).  
*The Court declared the book obscene.*
2. Teachers have found that the overhead projector is invaluable as a teaching aid. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The majority of critics thought that the film was highly original.

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4. Evidence showed that the man's alibi was a complete fabrication.

---

5. At a very early age, Smith revealed that he was a master of the keyboard. \_\_\_\_\_

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6. Everyone knew that he was a man of integrity.

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7. Detectives investigating the robbery discovered that & 20000 worth of precious stones were missing. \_\_\_\_\_

8. I didn't expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers.

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9. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician.

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10. People expect that the 21<sup>st</sup> century will bring peace on the earth.

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11. I know that my friend is a just man.

---

12. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it.

---

13. I expected that she would behave quite differently.

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*Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps to practice the use of the Complex Object. Use the verb given in brackets):*

1. They saw him \_\_\_\_\_ the street (переходить).
2. We think him \_\_\_\_\_ a composition ( писать).
3. The mother made her daughter \_\_\_\_\_ the text (переводить).
4. The mother supposes the children \_\_\_\_\_ TV (смотреть).
5. The teacher supposes the students \_\_\_\_\_ the material about the educational system of the country (выучить).
6. They expected him \_\_\_\_\_ the exam (сдать).
7. I know her \_\_\_\_\_ texts very well (перевести).
8. I want them \_\_\_\_\_ to me (прийти).
9. I wish this material \_\_\_\_\_ in the article (быть использованным).
10. We know him \_\_\_\_\_ here (учиться).
11. She made him \_\_\_\_\_ it (сделать).
12. I heard him \_\_\_\_\_ a song (петь).
13. The parents made him \_\_\_\_\_ the university (поступить).

*Ex.4. Say in English using the phrases let smb do smth, make smb do smth, have smb do smth:*

1. Мама не позволяет мне играть в футбол.
2. Не заставляйте меня лгать.
3. Распорядитесь, чтобы кто-нибудь принес мел.
4. Пусть они напишут диктант еще раз.
5. Я не могу заставить его бросить курить.
6. Не смешите меня.
7. Дайте мне знать, когда все закончите.
8. Надеюсь я не заставил вас долго ждать.
9. Не давайте ей носить тяжелые вещи.
10. Разрешите мне зайти сегодня к вам вечером.

*Ex.5. Say in English:*

1. Они хотят, чтобы послали им телеграмму.
2. Он хочет, чтобы его дочь стала архитектором.
3. Не хотите ли вы, чтобы я позвонил им?
4. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована.
5. Мы не хотим, чтобы нас прерывали.
6. Доктор не хочет, чтобы я принимал это лекарство.
7. Я хочу, чтобы мне показали эти журналы.
8. Она любит, чтобы обед был вовремя.
9. Я знаю, что он очень опытный врач.
10. Я ожидаю, что меня пригласят туда.

### 3. Complex Subject (сложное подлежащее)

Подлежащее (существительное или местоимение) с инфинитивом, стоящим после сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге, или глаголами **to seem, to be likely, to be unlikely, to happen, to be certain, to prove** и т.д. представляет собой оборот **сложное подлежащее**. Перевод такого предложения следует начинать со сказуемого, которое переводится на русский язык безличным или неопределенным предложением (говорят, известно, считают, полагают и т.д.):

*He is said to study at the University.* Говорят, он учится в университете.

**Practice**

*Ex.1. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:*

1. The river is supposed to flow in this direction. 2. His childhood is said to have been very difficult. 3. You are expected to know these things. 4. He didn't seem to know you. 5. The situation seems to have become difficult. 6. He is said to have owned a very good library. 7. He was told to have organized the whole business. 8. The man doesn't seem to recognize you. 9. She seems to have done it especially for you. 10. You are not supposed to mark other people's books. 11. The actress is said to be very beautiful. 12. She seems to be used to the thought that they will have to move to another flat.

*Ex. 2. Translate the words in brackets:*

1. He is thought \_\_\_\_\_ (был) a very good singer. 2. They are expected \_\_\_\_\_ (пошлют) a reply today. 3. They are said \_\_\_\_\_ (переехали) to a new flat. 4. The results of the experiment are believed \_\_\_\_\_ (были) very good. 5. The new instrument is expected \_\_\_\_\_ (поможет) scientists solve many important problems. 6. The members of the commity are understood \_\_\_\_\_ (пришли) to an agreement. 7. He is said \_\_\_\_\_ (предложил) them his services. 8. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the dark areas on the Mars were thought \_\_\_\_\_ (были) seas. 9. We were supposed \_\_\_\_\_ (проведем) the day on board of the ship. 10. She is known \_\_\_\_\_ (интересовалась) in the subject.

*Ex.3. Transform the sentences according to the models to practices the use of the Coplex Subject:*

a) *Model: It is expected, that he will enter the university.*

*He is expected to enter the university.*

1. It is Known that scientific knowledge will grow. 2. It is believed, that the scientific knowledge has become more complicated. 3. It is said, that he will come in a week. 4. It is expected that he will test it experimentally. 5. It is known that he is a good physicist.

b) *Model: Will he take part in the conference? – Yes, he is certain to take part in it.*

1. Will Mr.Brown come to our computer center? 2. Will he appologise to her? 3. Will he congratulate me on my birthday? 4. Will they buy new computers? 5. Will Mr. Mitchell come to Russia again?

c) *Model: Do you know James Mitchell? – Yes, I happen to know him.*

1. Do you know this researcher? 2. Did you meet him in Moscow? 3. Did you see this new film? 4. Does James know this scientist? 5. Did you see her?

*Ex.4. Say in English:*

1. Он, кажется, сердится на меня. 2. Он, кажется, болен. 3. Они, по-видимому, пользуются этим словарем. 4. Они, по-видимому, очень хорошо поняли это правило. 5. Кажется, все студенты читают эту книгу. 6. Она, кажется, знает три иностранных языка. 7. Говорят, что он в Москве. 8. Ожидают, что договор будет подписан на этой неделе. 9. Сообщают, что экспедиция началась 15 мая. 10. Считают, что он один из лучших летчиков страны. 11. Говорят, что этот дом был построен около 200 лет тому назад. 12. Он, кажется, знает этот предмет хорошо. 13. Он, кажется, ждет вас внизу. 14. Известно, что он один из лучших врачей в больнице. 15. Он, наверное, получит удовольствие от поездки.

#### 4. Gerund (герундий)

**Герундий** – неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и образующаяся путем прибавления суффикса **-ing** к основе глагола. Он обладает свойствами как существительного, так и глагола.

Как существительное герундий может сочетаться с предлогом, притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже.

Глагольные свойства выражаются в следующем: имеет прямое дополнение; может определяться наречием; имеет форму вида и залога (см. таблицу). На русский язык герундий переводится именем существительным, неопределенной формой глагола, деепричастием, придаточным предложением.

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	Writing	Being written
Perfect	Having written	Having been written

### Practice

*Ex.1. Translate the sentences from English into Russian:*

1. Could you please stop making so much noise.
2. I don't enjoy writing letters.
3. Does your work involve meeting a lot of people?
4. I considered taking the job but at the end I decided against it.
5. If you walk into the road without looking your risk being knocked down by a car.
6. I don't fancy going out this evening.
7. The battery of this radio needs changing.
8. Do you think the grass needs cutting?
9. Before going out I found Ann.
10. Tom left without finishing his dinner.
11. I wonder what prevented him from coming to the party.
12. The arrested man was suspected of breaking into the house.

*Ex.2. Supply Gerund forms to the words in brackets:*

1. The baby started crying when he woke up and went on \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) all the morning.
2. He didn't want to lose any more money, so gave up \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards.
3. Imagine \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) a snake as a pet.
4. Please go on \_\_\_\_\_ (write) I don't mind waiting.
5. He offered to buy my old car if I didn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) a month for the money.
6. The taxi-driver tried to stop in time but he couldn't avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the old man.
7. At first I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired.
8. My watch keeps \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) that's because you keep \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to wind it up.
9. I suggest

\_\_\_\_\_ (telephone) the hospitals before asking the police to look for him.

*Ex.3. Open the brackets using the Gerund:*

1. His hair is very long, it needs cutting.
2. This shirt is quite clean, it doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) yet.
3. The grass in the garden is very dry, it wants \_\_\_\_\_ (water) badly.
4. The baby's crying, I think he needs \_\_\_\_\_ (feed).
5. The house is old and it badly wants \_\_\_\_\_ (paint).
6. The windows are very dirty they need \_\_\_\_\_ (clean).
7. I know my hair wants \_\_\_\_\_ (cut).
8. The famous man didn't need \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) himself.
9. Her shoes have a hole in them, they want \_\_\_\_\_ (mend).
10. The floor is covered with dust, it needs \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep).
11. You should tidy the room. – Yes, it needs \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy).
12. The flowers want \_\_\_\_\_ (water) and the shelves want \_\_\_\_\_ (dust).

*Ex.4. Say in English:*

1. Я не мог избежать разговора с ней.
2. Я хочу поблагодарить вас за помощь.
3. Терпеть не могу ждать.
4. Стоит это читать?
5. Она ничего не имела против того, чтобы зайти еще раз.
6. Мне неприятно оставлять тебя здесь.
7. Он работает без остановки целый день.
8. Не делайте этого, не обдумав все как следует.
9. Мне удалось заставить Энн говорить.
10. Вопрос не стоит обсуждения.

### 5. Participle I, II (причастия настоящего и прошедшего времени)

**Причастие** в английском языке представляет собой неличную форму глагола, которая соответствует в русском языке причастию и деепричастию. Причастия имеют форму времени и залога (см. таблицу).

**Present Participle (Participle I)** образуется путем прибавления **-ing** к основе глагола.

**Past Participle (Participle II)** образуется путем прибавления окончания **-ed** к основе глагола, что совпадает с формой Past Indefinite. Past Participle неправильных глаголов образуется различными способами и соответствует 3-ей форме глагола.

Если перед Present Participle стоит союз **while** или **when**, то причастие переводится на русский язык деепричастием или придаточным предложением времени.

**Absolute Participle Constructions (самостоятельные причастные обороты)** – обороты, в которых причастие имеет свое собственное подлежащее. Они соответствуют в русском языке либо придаточному либо самостоятельному предложениям.

	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
Participle I	asking	being asked
Participle II	-	asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked

### Practice

*Ex.1. Translate the following participles:*

- Разбитая чашка \_\_\_\_\_
- Проигранная игра \_\_\_\_\_
- Разорванный конверт \_\_\_\_\_
- Кипяченая вода \_\_\_\_\_
- Кипящая вода \_\_\_\_\_
- Забытый метод \_\_\_\_\_
- Лающая собака \_\_\_\_\_
- Жареная рыба \_\_\_\_\_
- Жарящаяся рыба \_\_\_\_\_

- Прыгающая собака \_\_\_\_\_
- Украденная тема \_\_\_\_\_
- Смеющийся голос \_\_\_\_\_
- Смеявшаяся девушка \_\_\_\_\_
- Выбранная тема \_\_\_\_\_
- Печёный картофель \_\_\_\_\_
- Ненайденное решение \_\_\_\_\_
- Потерянный шанс \_\_\_\_\_
- Написанное письмо \_\_\_\_\_

*Ex.2. Translate the sentences from English into Russian, pay attention to participles:*

- The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son.
- You can get the book recommended in the library.
- He asked her to go on with her story promising not to interrupt her again.
- Receiving no letters from her father she called him.
- She left the office at three o'clock saying she would be back at five.
- She stood leaning against the wall.
- He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper.
- Seeing her he raised his hat.
- While skating yesterday he fell and hurt himself.
- When writing an essay we must use new words and phrases.
- The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of.
- Books read in childhood seem like old friends.

*Ex.3. Choose the right form:*

- The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
- Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (writing, written) here is quite right.
- The house \_\_\_\_\_ (surrounding, surrounded) by the tall trees is very beautiful.
- The wall \_\_\_\_\_ (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
- Who is that boy \_\_\_\_\_ (doing, done) his homework at that table?

6. The exercises \_\_\_\_\_ (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.

7. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.

8. do you know the girl \_\_\_\_\_ (playing, played) in the garden.

9. Name some places \_\_\_\_\_ (visiting, visited) by you last year.

10. (going, gone) \_\_\_\_\_ along the street I met Mary and Ann.

11. I shall show you a picture \_\_\_\_\_ (painting, painted) by Hogarth.

12. His hat \_\_\_\_\_ (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.

13. Yesterday we were at the conference \_\_\_\_\_ (organized, organizing) by the students.

*Ex.4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given verbs: building, being built, built, used, using, sent, sending, being sent:*

1. The house \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago are not as convenient as the modern ones. 2. What is the number of department houses \_\_\_\_\_ in the past few years? 3. The number of apartment houses \_\_\_\_\_ for the population of Moscow is rapidly growing. 4. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ this house used new construction methods. 5. At the conference they discussed new methods \_\_\_\_\_ in building. 6. The new methods \_\_\_\_\_ in the building of houses proved more effective. 7. Here are some samples of the products of this part \_\_\_\_\_ to different parts of the country. 8. There are the samples of products \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

*Ex.5. Say in English:*

1. Мы оставили ему записку и отправились на прогулку в парк.
2. Он открыл книгу и показал мне зачеркнутое место. 3. Она улыбнулась и вышла из комнаты. 4. Она тяжело вздохнула и налила себе вторую чашку кофе. 5. Обещенная помощь не приходила. 6. Он еще раз посмотрел на карту и сказал, что мы свернули не там. 7. Мы не застали его дома и оставили ему записку. 8. Она оставалась в комнате, отказываясь спускаться вниз. 9. Девочка, рассказывающая эту историю, уверена, что это правда. 10. Говорившая по телефону девушка была очень красива.

## Appendix I

### IRREGULAR VERBS

#### 1. Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых все три формы совпадают

to cost — cost — cost	- стоить
to cut — cut — cut	- резать, рубить,
to hit — hit — hit	- ударять
to hurt — hurt — hurt	- причинять боль
to let — let — let	- разрешать, позволять
to put — put — put	- класть
to set — set — set	- устанавливать
to shut — shut — shut	- закрывать
to spread — spread — spread	- распространяться

#### 2. Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых совпадает первая и третья формы

to become — became — become	- становиться
to come — came — come	- приходить
to run — ran — run	- бежать

#### 3. Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых совпадают вторая и третья формы

to bring — brought — brought	- приносить
to build — built — built	- строить
to burn — burnt — burnt	- жечь, сжигать
to buy — bought — bought	- покупать
to catch — caught — caught	- ловить, поймать
to feed — fed — fed	- кормить
to fight — fought — fought	- сражаться, бороться
to find — found — found	- находить
to get — got — got	- получать
to have — had — had	- иметь
to hear — heard — heard	- слышать
to hold — held — held	- держать, проводить

to keep — kept — kept  
 to lay — laid — laid  
 to lead — led — led  
 to leave — left — left  
 to learn — learnt — learnt  
 to lose — lost — lost  
 to make — made — made  
 to meet — met — met  
 to pay — paid — paid  
 to read — read — read  
 to say — said — said  
 to sell — sold — sold  
 to send — sent — sent  
 to sleep — slept — slept  
 to spend — spent — spent

to teach — taught — taught  
 to tell — told — told  
 to think — thought — thought  
 to understand — understood — understood  
 to win — won — won

#### 4. Запомните неправильные глаголы, у которых все три формы не совпадают

to be — was/were — been  
 to begin — began — begun  
 to bite — bit — bitten  
 to blow — blew — blown  
 to break — broke — broken  
 to choose — chose — chosen  
 to do — did — done  
 to drink — drank — drunk  
 to eat — ate — eaten  
 to fall — fell — fallen  
 to forget — forgot — forgotten

- держать, хранить  
 - класть  
 - вести, руководить  
 - покидать, оставлять  
 - учить, изучать (что-либо)  
 - терять  
 - делать  
 - встречать(ся)  
 - платить  
 - читать  
 - сказать, говорить  
 - продавать  
 - посылать  
 - спать  
 - проводить (время), тратить (деньги)  
 - учить (кого-либо)  
 - говорить  
 - думать  
 - понимать  
 - побеждать

- быть, находиться, являться  
 - начинать  
 - кусать, откусить  
 - дуть  
 - ломать, крошить  
 - выбирать  
 - делать  
 - пить  
 - есть  
 - падать  
 - забывать

to give — gave — given  
 to go — went — gone  
 to grow — grew — grown  
 to know — knew — known  
 to lie — lay — lain  
 to ring — rang — rung  
 to rise — rose — risen  
 to see — saw — seen  
 to sing — sang — sung  
 to speak — spoke — spoken  
 to swim — swam — swum  
 to take — took — taken  
 to throw — threw — thrown  
 to wake — woke — woken  
 to wear — wore — worn  
 to write — wrote — written

- давать  
 - идти  
 - расти  
 - знать  
 - лежать  
 - звонить  
 - подниматься  
 - видеть  
 - петь  
 - говорить  
 - плавать  
 - брать  
 - бросать  
 - просыпаться  
 - носить  
 - писать

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