АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. ГРАММАТИКА

Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов неязыковых специальностей

Репозиторий ВГУ

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Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов дневного отделения неязыковых специальностей всех факультетов.

Данное учебное издание направлено на получение, совершенствование и закрепление грамматических навыков; состоит из двух частей. Первая предназначена для работы на занятиях, вторая – для внеаудиторной работы. Значительное место отводится упражнениям творческого характера, развивающим навыки употребления грамматических конструкций в устной речи.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов дневной формы обучения неязыковых специальностей всех факультетов высших учебных заведений и рассчитано на тех, кто в достаточной мере овладел грамматическим материалом, предусмотренным программой средней школы.

Его цель – систематизировать, совершенствовать и дать более глубокие знания многофункциональной направленности по грамматике английского языка.

В учебном издании в простой и доступной форме на русском языке изложены основные правила нормативной грамматики английского языка и даны многочисленные и разнообразные по форме и содержанию упражнения. Значительное место отводится упражнениям творческого характера, развивающим навыки употребления грамматических конструкций в устной речи. Последовательность упражнений внутри каждого раздела обусловлена этапами формирования навыков и степенью сложности.

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие составлено с использованием доступной лексики, которая не отягощает восприятие грамматических явлений, а ее повторяемость способствует запоминанию и расширению словарного запаса студентов.

Грамматические упражнения ориентированы на:

– распознавание в тексте или высказывании того или иного грамматического явления, на выделение его отличительных признаков;

– употребление в устной и письменной речи различных грамматических явлений, соответствующих литературным нормам английского языка;

– устранение межъязыковой интерференции (перевод с русского на английский и с английского на русский);

– понимание грамматической структуры письменного текста, способствующее общему восприятию и выявлению его сюжетной линии.

Содержание изложенного грамматического материала соответствует требованиям типовой программы для неязыковых вузов. Количество и разнообразие упражнений позволяет использовать учебно-методическое пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

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КРАТКОЕ ВВЕДЕНИЕ В ФОНЕТИКУ

Понятие о звуковой и письменной формах языка

Язык возник и существует как средство общения людей, прежде всего в звуковой, устной форме. Письмо является лишь условным отображением звуковой формы языка. Поэтому необходимо, прежде всего, овладеть его звуковой формой, его фонетическим строем, т.е. системой звуков, словесным ударением и интонацией. Изучением фонетического строя языка занимается **фонетика**.

В английском языке существует большое расхождение между звуковым и буквенным составом слова, так как английская орфография не менялась в течение очень долгого времени, в то время как звуковая форма языка претерпела значительные изменения. Данное расхождение между произношением и написанием слова в английском языке объясняется также и тем, что в английском языке 44 звука, а латинский алфавит, который используется в языке, имеет лишь 26 букв. Поэтому одна и та же буква в разных положениях может читаться как несколько разных звуков. Вот что по этому поводу говорят сами носители языка: "We write Manchester, read Liverpool".

Отличия фонетического строя английского языка от фонетического строя русского языка

Английский язык, в отличие от русского (как, кстати, и в отличие от большинства европейских языков), характеризуется необычайно богатой системой гласных звуков. Так, носители русского языка, привыкшие произносить и различать в речи на слух только 6 гласных, естественно, испытывают огромные трудности при произнесении и узнавании в звучащей речи 20 английских гласных звуков. Некоторые из этих звуков для нетренированного слуха звучат практически одинаково, что приводит к смешению значений слов.

Например: bad [bæd] — плохой; bed [bed] — кровать
beer [biə] — пиво; be [bi:] — быть

1) В русском языке нет деления гласных на долгие и краткие. В английском языке имеются долгие и краткие гласные звуки, и замена краткого звука долгим или наоборот может привести к смешению значений слов.

Например: eat [i:t] — есть, кушать (глагол)
it [it] — он, она, оно (местоимение)

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2) Среди английских гласных звуков, помимо гласных, по звучанию одинаковых на своём протяжении, имеются дифтонги, т.е. гласные, состоящие из двух элементов, произносимых в пределах одного слога.

*Например: type [t**ai**p]; plate [pl**ei**t]*

3) В произношении английских согласных звуков также имеются свои особенности по сравнению с русскими согласными. Английские звонкие согласные на конце слова и перед глухими согласными никогда не оглушаются, т.е. не заменяются соответствующими им глухими согласными.

Оглушение английских звонких согласных в конце слова может привести к смещению значений слов, а так же как замена согласного звука глухим в русском слове.

Например: eyes [aiz] — глаза; если произвести оглушение и произнести это слово как [ais], то получится слово ice — лёд.

4) Английские согласные произносятся твердо перед любым гласным. В русском же языке перед некоторыми гласными, например, перед гласным [и] происходит смягчение. Сравните звук [т] (в русском языке) в словах тын и тишь. Для того чтобы избежать смягчения, необходимо следить за положением языка: язык должен занимать выгнутую позицию, образуя "ложку".

5) Большинство слов в русском языке имеют определенные, четко оформленные окончания (флексии). В английском языке количество флексий невелико, при этом флексии преимущественно состоят из согласных, что затрудняет их восприятие на слух и требует аккуратности произнесения.

6) В русском языке преобладают многосложные слова, преимущественно с открытым слогом (т. е. оканчивающимся на гласную).

Например: ве-ро-ят-но; грам-ма-ти-ка

В английском языке мы наблюдаем большое количество односложных слов с явным преобладанием закрытых слогов, т.е. оканчивающихся на согласную.

Например: was; get; mind; cat

7) В целом английское произношение (как гласных, так и согласных) отличает высокая напряженность и активная работа органов речи, жесткость укладов языка ("ложка") и губ (слегка растянуты). Это создает характерный английский акцент. Что касается русского произношения, то оно характеризуется значительно большей вялостью и расслабленностью органов речи.

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ОБЩЕЕ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ ОБ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ИНТОНАЦИИ, РИТМЕ

Для каждого языка характерна своя мелодика речи, которая определяется, главным образом, ритмом и интонацией.

Ритм

Ритм – это чередование ударных и неударных слогов в речи. Русская речь не характеризуется равномерным ритмом, и ритмическая организация речи проявляется только в поэзии. Овладение навыками ритмического оформления высказывания представляет поэтому серьезную проблему при изучении английского произношения, которое характеризуется тенденцией к точному, равномерному ритму.

Для ритма английской речи характерно то, что ударные слоги в предложении произносятся через более или менее равные промежутки времени. Поэтому скорость произнесения неударных слогов зависит от того, сколько неударных слогов находится между двумя ударными: чем больше неударных слогов, тем быстрее они будут произноситься.

Ударные слоги в предложении произносятся с большей силой голоса, т.е. выделенные таким образом слоги звучат громче.

Интонация

Чередование высоких и низких тонов, т.е. последовательное повышение и понижение голоса называется интонацией. Интонация представляет собой сложное единство высоты голосового тона (мелодики), силы произнесения слов (фразового ударения), тембра, темпа и ритма.

В английском языке интонация играет очень большую роль, так как придает предложению смысловую законченность, а также различную эмоциональную окраску.

Знание интонационных особенностей английского языка и умение оформлять свою речь в соответствии с ними не менее важны, чем правильное произнесение (артикуляция) звуков.

Интонация выделяет логический центр высказывания и создает эмоциональный фон процесса коммуникации (общения).

Овладеть интонационными навыками можно только практикуясь: слушая и имитируя правильную английскую речь. Однако необходимы также элементарные теоретические знания. Они помогают при работе над интонацией без слуховой опоры и облегчают самоконтроль.

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Обратим внимание на то, что как в русском, так и в английском языке, в зависимости от типа высказывания используются две основные мелодии. Законченность мысли и категоричность утверждения выражается нисходящим тоном (Falling Tone), тогда как незаконченность мысли, сомнение, нерешительность выражается восходящим тоном (Rising Tone).

Ударение

Английское ударение бывает 3-х типов:

a) словесное; b) фразовое; c) логическое.

Словесным ударением называется выделение слога в слове. В английском языке в большинстве двусложных слов ударение падает на первый слог. В транскрипции ударение изображается знаком ['] перед ударным слогом, например: ['meni] — много.

Слово, произносимое изолированно, всегда имеет ударение. Ударение может иметь смыслоразличительное значение, например, в русском языке: з**а**мок — зам**о**к; в английском языке mankind [maen'kaind] — человечество; ['maenkaind] — мужчины, мужская часть населения.

Одной из особенностей английского языка, необычной для носителей русского языка, является наличие большого количества слов с двумя ударениями, например: revolution [,revə'lu:ʃn], operation [,opə'reiʃn]. Правильное произнесение таких слов важно для правильной ритмической организации речи.

Фразовым ударением называется более сильное произнесение одних слов в предложении по сравнению с другими. В английском предложении под ударением, как правило, стоят знаменательные слова, имеющие лексическое значение: существительные, прилагательные, смысловые глаголы, числительные, наречия, вопросительные и указательные местоимения. Неударными обычно бывают служебные слова: артикли, союзы, предлоги и вспомогательные глаголы, а также (в отличие от русского языка) личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Например: Help me! ['help mi:] — Помогите мне!

В предложении следует различать логическое ударение, при помощи которого выделяется то или иное слово, приобретающее большой смысловой вес.

Логическое ударение может падать на любое слово предложения.

Например: Help me [help ↓ mi:] — Помогите мне (а не

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кому-нибудь другому).

В английском языке, так же как и в русском, логическое ударение может не совпадать с фразовым.

Мелодические тоны. Значения мелодических тонов

Зная о том, что английская речь характеризуется двумя основными тонами — нисходящим (падающим) и восходящим (повышающимся), рассмотрим более подробно значения данных тонов. Сразу же предупредим обучающихся, что вариантов интонации в английском языке довольно много, но мы познакомимся (на начальном этапе обучения) только с самыми простыми и наиболее активно используемыми в бытовой повседневной речи типами.

Нисходящий тон обозначает категоричность, уверенность, завершенность высказывания. Условно обозначим это ниспадающей стрелкой ↓.

Восходящий тон обозначает незавершенность высказывания, неопределенность, неуверенность. Условно это можно обозначить стрелкой, идущей вверх ↑.

В зависимости от смысловой окраски высказывания используется тот или иной тон.

Например, в предложении "It's hot ↓ today, ↓ isn't it?" речь идет о том, что оба собеседника знают, что сегодня жарко. Это — утверждение, и говорящий хочет лишь подтвердить своё высказывание. Это просто обмен мнениями, поэтому в конце предложения используется нисходящий тон.

А в предложении "You are a ↓ doctor, ↑ aren`t you?" говорящий не уверен, доктор собеседник или нет, и просит сообщить ему об этом. Поэтому предложение произносится с интонацией неуверенности, т. е. с восходящим тоном.

Главным в английском языке является тон в конце предложения. Если в конце смысловой группы (перед паузой) в середине предложения тон зависит от индивидуальной оценки содержания говорящим, то в конце предложения он подчиняется определенным правилам, сложившимся в процессе развития языка.

Повышение или понижение голоса в конце предложения используется в речи для выражения типа предложения, включая его функциональную роль, т.е. для выражения приказа, просьбы, вопроса, утверждения и т.д.

Например: Let's ↓ go.

Это высказывание, произнесённое с нисходящим тоном, выражает категорическое предложение. Степень повышения или

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понижения тона зависит от эмоциональной окраски высказывания.

Для английского языка типично, что категорические утверждения, приказы, вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительных слов, утвердительные восклицания произносятся с нисходящим тоном. Некатегорические утверждения, выражающие сомнение, сожаление, неуверенность и т.п., просьбы, общие вопросы, восклицания вопросительного характера произносятся с восходящим тоном.

Мелодические типы английских предложений

С точки зрения интонации в английском языке существует несколько типов предложений. Мы познакомимся лишь с самыми основными и наиболее простыми.

Следует иметь в виду и хорошо запомнить следующее замечание относительно английской интонации. Так, например, если вместо необходимого повышения голоса в вопросах, требующих ответа Yes/No (Да/Нет), вы произнесете вопрос с понижением голоса ↓ (вместо полагающегося повышения ↑), то беседующий с вами англоговорящий собеседник расценит ваш вопрос как невежливый.

Также следует обратить внимание на то, что в различных учебных пособиях одно и то же языковое явление названо по-разному, хотя речь идет об одном и том же. Что касается мелодических типов (тонов), то вы можете встретить несколько терминов (названий). Например, стрелка, идущая вверх ↑, может называться таким образом:

повышение тона **повышение голоса** **повышение интонации** **восходящий тон** **восходящая интонация**	по-английски это звучит "Rising Tone" (от глагола to rise — подниматься; rising — восходящий).

Так же происходит и со знаком ↓.

Мы встречаем в различных источниках следующие термины:

понижение тона **понижение голоса** **понижение интонации** **понижающийся тон** **падающая интонация** **нисходящая интонация** **нисходящий тон/голос**	в английской версии зто звучит как "Falling Tone" (от глагола to fall — падать; falling — нисходящий, падающий).

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I. Просьбы и вежливые предложения

Просьбы и вежливые предложения, выраженные в повествовательной форме, обычно произносятся с повышением голоса.

Например: Come ↑ in. Sit ↑ down.
↑ Take it.

II. Вежливые просьбы в форме вопроса

Вежливые просьбы, выраженные в форме вопроса, произносятся с повышающейся интонацией.

Например: May I come ↑ in?
Shall I ↑ read?
Can I open the ↑ window?
Can I speak to ↑ Ann?

III. Приветствия при встрече

Приветствия при встрече произносятся с понижением голоса.

Например: Good ↓ morning. Good ↓ afternoon.
Good ↓ evening.

IV. Фамильярно-дружеские приветствия

Фамильярно-дружеские приветствия, а также высказывания, выражающие радость, удивление, могут произноситься с восходящим тоном.

Например: He↑llo! Good ↑ morning!

V. Приветствия при встрече в форме вопроса

Такие приветствия произносятся с понижением голоса.

Например: How do you ↓ do? How ↓ are you?

VI. Формулы прощания

Формулы прощания могут произноситься с повышением голоса.

Например: Good ↑ night!
Good ↑ bye!
See you to ↑ morrow!

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See you ↑ soon!

VII. Утвердительные восклицания

Утвердительные восклицания произносятся с понижением голоса.

Например: *What a ↓ pity!*
What a lovely ↓ day!
It's really ↓ nice!

VIII. Общие вопросы, требующие ответа Yes/No (Да/Нет)

Вопросы такого типа произносятся с повышающейся интонацией.

Например: *Is it a ↑ desk?*
Do you live in ↑ Moscow?
Do you like ↑ tea?
Have you got a ↑ sister?

IX. Вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительных слов

Такие вопросы называют Special Questions (Специальные вопросы) или Wh-questions. Они произносятся с понижением голоса.

Например: *What's your ↓ name?*
Where do you ↓ live?
Who is your ↓ friend?
Where are you ↓ from?

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ИНТОНАЦИОННЫЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Ex. 1. Произнесите следующие сообщения с нисходящей интонацией

It's a ↓ desk.
It's a ↓ sea.
It's a ↓ tent.
It's a ↓ text.
It's a ↓ cat.
It's a 'big ↓ desk.
It's a 'deep ↓ sea.
It's a 'little ↓ tent.
It's an 'easy ↓ text.
It's a 'black ↓ cat.

(' штрих обозначает фразовое ударение).

Ex.2. Произнесите следующие повелительные предложения с нисходящим тоном

'Read the ↓ text.
'Come ↓ here.
'Wash your ↓ hands.
'Open the ↓ window.
'Ask ↓ Peter.
'Give me a ↓ pen.
'Write the ↓ test.
'Do your ↓ homework.
'Close the ↓ door.
'Write the dic ↓ tation

Ex. 3. Произнесите следующие общие вопросы (требующие ответа Yes /No) с повышающейся интонацией

'How much is ↑ it?
'Is it a ↑ chair?
'Is it a ↑ lamp?
’Is it a ↑ hat?
'Is it a ↑ ship?
'Is it a ↑ kitchen?
'Is it an ↑ apple?
'Is she a ↑ teacher?
'Is he a ↑ doctor?
'Is it ↑ heavy?
'Is it ↑ nice?
'Is it ↑ black?
‘Is it ↑ big?
‘Is it ↑ clean?
‘Is it ↑ tasty?
'Is she ↑ kind?
'Is he ↑ good?

Ex. 4. Произнесите следующие специальные вопросы (Wh-questions) с нисходящим тоном

'Where is your ↓ bag?
'Why do you ↓ cry?
'Whose bags are ↓ these?
'Where are the ↓ flowers?
'Who is your ↓ classmate?
'What ↓ time is it?
'When do you get ↓ up?
'What is your phone ↓ number?

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'Who is that ↓ girl?

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DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Качественные прилагательные	***Положительная the positive degree***	***Сравнительная the comparative degree***	***Превосходная the superlative degree***
одно- и двусложные на – **er**, – **ow** – **y**,– **e**.	young heavy hot simple	young**er** heavi**er** hott**er** simpl**er**	the young**est** the heavi**est** the hott**est** the simpl**est**
многосложные	difficult	more }difficult less	the most }difficult the least
особая группа	good bad many, much little	better worse more less	the best the worst the most the least
имеющие по две формы степеней сравнения, различающиеся по значению и употреблению	far *далекий*	farther *более далекий* further *дальнейший*	the farthest *самый дальний* the furthest *самый далекий*
	old *старый*	older *старше (по возрасту)* elder *старше (в пределах одной семьи или по обществ. положен.)*	the oldest *самый старый* the eldest *самый старший*
	near *близкий*	nearer *ближе*	the nearest *ближайший* the next *следующий*
	late *поздний*	later *более поздний* latter *последний из двух*	the latest *последний (по врем. появления)* the last *последний (по порядку)*

Most: 1) the most (самый): This is <u>the most</u> interesting book.

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2) a most (крайне, весьма): This is a most interesting book.

3) Ø most (большинство, большая часть): Most young people are fond of sports.

Для выражения сравнения существует также ряд конструкций

Конструкция	***Значение***	***Перевод***	***Пример***
As + *положит. степ.*+ as The same ... as	Равная степень качества	Такой же … как	He is as cheerful as his brother. Tom is the same age as Bill.
twice as ...as three times as...as half as much/many half the size half the age half the weight	Различие степеней качества в разы	В 2 раза В 3 раза В 2 раза меньше В 2 раза меньше В 2 раза моложе В 2 раза легче	He is twice as old. Their house is 3 times as big as mine. This room is half the size as yours. He is half my age. I am half your weight.
Not so+*положит. степ.*+ as Not as+*положит. степ.*+ as	Отрицание равенства степени качества	Не такой … как	This table is not so small as that one.
The + *сравн. степень*, the + *сравн. степень* the warmer…, the better	Зависимость одного от другого	Чем + сравнит. степень, тем + сравнит. степень Чем теплее…, тем лучше	The warmer the weather, the better I feel. *(Чем теплее погода, тем лучше я себя чувствую)*
more / less than +*положит. степ.*	Превышение степени качества предмета	Более чем Менее чем	I was more than pleased with my pay rise.

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Much / a lot / a great deal / far + *сравн. степ* much cheaper far more serious	Значительное превышение качества одного предмета над другим	гораздо (намного) намного дешевле гораздо серьезнее	Let's go by car. It's much cheaper. Her illness was far more serious than we at first thought.
a bit / a little + *сравн. степ.*	Незначитель-ное превышение	Немножко (чуточку) теплее	It's a little warmer today than it was yesterday.

Ex. 1. Choose the right forms in these sentences.

1. Is your house much (further/farther)? 2. Who is the (oldest/eldest) in this class? 3. Your driving is (worse/worst) than mine. 4. It's the (less/lesser) of two evils. 5. Have you heard the (last/latest) news? 6. We have no (further/farther) information. 7. Jane Somers writes (good/well). 8. His (latest/last) words were: "The end". 9. This is the town's (oldest/eldest) house. 10. My flat is (littler/smaller) than yours. 11. I've got (less/lesser) than you. 12. Jane is (older/elder) than I am. 13. This is the (more/most) expensive. 14. His English is (best/better) than mine. 15. It's the (better/best) in the shop. 16. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west. 17. It's the (oldest/eldest) tree in the country. 18. She's my (elder/older) sister. 19. I've got the (least/less)! 20. You've got the (more/most)!

Ex. 2. Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Who was *(late)* person to leave the building yesterday? 2. *(Near)* train for Cardiff leaves in an hour. 3. They realized their plan without *(far)* difficulties. 4. Nell is three years *(old)* than her husband. 5. Her *(old)* brother is a well-known pianist. 6. The car was parked in *(far)* corner of the yard. 7. You will get *(far)* instructions in a few days. 8. It's *(bad)* weather we've had for a long time. 9. Can you tell me the way to *(near)* post office? 10. Hilda is *(old)* in the family. 11. What do you think of his *(late)* play? I like it much *(good)* than his *(late)* one. 12. I'm looking forward to his *(near)* letter. 13. Who's *(good)* footballer in the team? 14. She's actually a good deal *(old)* than she looks. 15. My *(old)* daughter does nearly all the housework. 16. Mercury is *(near)* to the sun and Pluto is *(far)*. 17. You should get the patient to *(near)* doctor as soon as possible. 18. Your ability to remember things gets *(bad)* as the years go by. 19. Are there any *(far)* questions?

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Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with expressions from the box. Use the … the.

Example: ___ Mark gets, ___he looks like his grandfather.

The older Mark gets, the more he looks like his grandfather.

older/more	more/more	older/darker	more/angrier
warmer/more	longer/more	faster/more	more/less
more/more/less			

1. ____he drove, ____we laughed.
2. ____I live here, ____I like it.
3. ____I get, ____my hair gets.
4. ____money he lost, ____it made him.
5. ____I learn, ____I forget and ____I know.
6. ____I get to know you, ____I understand you.
7. ____clothes she buys, ____clothes she wants to buy.
8. ____it got. ____time we spent on the beach.

Ex. 4. Circular situations: make sentences like the one in the example.

He drives fast; he gets nervous.

The faster he drives, the more nervous he gets; and the more nervous he gets, the faster he drives.

1. He eats ice cream; he gets fat. (*The more ice cream …*)
2. He reads; he forgets.
3. She ignores him; he loves her.
4. She buys shoes; she wants shoes.
5. We spend money; we have friends.
6. I sleep; I'm tired.
7. (*Make your own sentences.*)
8. (*Make your own sentences.*)

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences using the model.

Model: *The earlier we* leave, *the sooner* we'll arrive. Чем раньше мы выедем, тем скорее мы приедем.

1. Чем дольше он ждал, тем больше он терял терпение, (become impatient).
2. Чем больше я его узнаю (get to know), тем больше он мне нравится.
3. Чем больше ты упражняешься в английском, тем быстрее ты изучишь его.
4. Чем дольше ты говоришь по телефону, тем больше ты должен платить.

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5. Чем больше товаров вы продаете, тем больше доход, (make profit).

Ex. 6. Use a bit/a little/much/a lot/far before comparatives.

Example: You're driving too fast, (a bit/slowly). Can you drive a bit more slowly?

1. His songs are .....than his operas, (much/famous).
2. It is ..... in February than in March, (a bit/windy).
3. I found the museum .....than I had expected, (far/interesting).
4. I am .....today than I was yesterday, (a lot/tired).
5. I prefer this armchair. It's ..... the other one. (much/comfortable).
6. This flat is too small for me. I need something ..... (much/big).

Ex. 7. Translate the words in brackets.

1. This is (самая интересная книга) I have ever read on this subject.
2. Swimming is (крайне популярный) summer sport.
3. Shakespeare is (самый выдающийся) English poet and playwright of all the ages.
4. Coal is (крайне важный) important natural resource.
5. He is (весьма умный) man.

Ex. 8. Make sentences with "the same ... as".

Example: (your hair/the same colour/mine) Your hair is the same colour as mine.

1. (this suit / same size / that one)
2. (I arrived here /the same time / you)
3. (we/the same house/yours)

Ex. 9. Use the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Health and happiness are *(important)* than money. 2. I prefer this armchair. It's *(comfortable)* than the other one. 3. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much *(expensive)*. 4. She is a very intelligent student. She is *(intelligent)* student in our school. 5. This hat is too small for me. I need a *(big)* size. 6. The station wasn't as *(near)* as I had expected. 7. Her illness was *(serious)* than we at first thought. 8. It's *(funny)* story I've ever heard. 9. My salary isn't so *(high)* as yours. 10. This furniture is too expensive for me. I would like to buy *(cheap)* furniture. 11. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere *(quiet)*. 12. He is *(famous)* singer in the country. 13. A big car is *(expensive)* to run than a small car. 14. I'm getting too old. This job is for a *(young)* man. 15. Children nowadays seem to be much *(smart)* than they used to be. 16. You certainly look *(happy)* than you did yesterday. 17. When the children get a bit older they will need a *(big)* house. 18. I know the exams are *(difficult)* time of the year for students. 19. He was much the same as I had remembered him, though

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he had grown *(heavy)* and *(thickset).* But his hair was even *(dark)* and he had a *(pleasant)* expression. 20. They were suspicious of us at first but eventually they became *(friendly)* and *(relaxed*).

Ex. 10. Put in the right forms.

THE CHAMP (победитель)

The two men were sitting at the bar. The one (*near*) to me was the (*big*) and (*strong*) man I have ever seen. The one (*far*) from me was the (*small*) and (*weak*). They were having the (*violent*) argument I had ever heard. Suddenly the little man said, "It's a case of the (*small*) brain in the world fitted into a (*big*) head!" They were his (*late*) words. The little man didn't know what hit him as he fell to the floor. "When Shortie wakes up, tell him that was my (*good*) Karate chop," the big man told the barman as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie crept in quietly, swung his arm and the champ fell to the floor. "When Karate wakes up," Shortie said, "tell him it was my (*old*) Land Rover starting handle."

Ex. 11. Use the required form of the adjective in the following sentences.

a) 1. The sound grew (faint) and (faint). 2. He's a far (intelligent) person than my brother. 3. She was the (practical) of the family. 4. He thought how much (advanced) and broad-minded the (young) generation was. 5. I wanted to ask you both what you thought of my (late) film if you saw it. 6. The first edition of the dictionary is (good), the new one is still (good). 7. He turned out to be (angry) than I had expected. 8. Today I'm no (wise) than yesterday. 9. The (much) we go into the matter, the much (complex) it becomes. 10. Jack is the (clever) of the three brothers. 11. They are (good) people, far (good) than you. 12. He felt (bad) yesterday than the day before. 13. The (near) house is three miles away. 14. He was the (last) man to come. 15. The (long) the night, the (short) the day. 16. He is the (tall) of the two. 17. She is (amusing) in a small company. 18. My brother is much (young) than myself.

Ex. 12. A. Complete using comparatives of the adjectives in brackets; add than when necessary.

«Oh**,** why is English such a difficult language! I think it is *(difficult)* French. Sometimes I feel that my English is getting *(bad),* not *(good)*! When you first start learning English, it seems *(easy)* other languages and the grammar looks *(much/ simple).* However, when you become *(a little/advanced),* it gets *(a lot/complicated).* There are also so many words in English! The dictionary I bought when I first came

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to Britain is far too simple. I'm already looking for something *(big)* and *(comprehensive).*

B. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form. Add *the* or *a*, where necessary.

1. Two weeks ago I went down town to buy a birthday present for my *(old)* sister. You couldn't meet *(wonderful)* person than her. She is one of *(charming)* women I know. She is also *(generous-hearted)* person I've ever met. Mother says she could be a bit *(tidy)* than she is. Anyway, the present I wanted to buy her had to be *(good)* I could afford.

Eventually, I came across *(beautiful)* scarf I had ever seen. Imagine my disappointment when I discovered the next day that Mother had bought her exactly the same scarf.

2. One of *(embarrassing)* experiences that can happen to anyone is to meet old friends, and not recognize them. I once had to welcome a group of students at the airport. I knew *(old)* person, a Madame Dufort, would be in charge of them, and when the group appeared, this woman came towards me, smiling, and said: "Doctor, what a pleasant surprise!" If I had been *(quick)* and *(intelligent)* I would have said brightly: "How nice to see you, my dear!" as if she were my *(old)* friend, but I just stood there, my face getting *(red)* and *(red),* trying to remember her. The *(bad)* thing about it was that she got even *(embarrassed)* than I was, and said: «You don't remember me,» still not giving me *(slight)* clue. Fortunately, my wife, who is *(quick-thinking)* and *(well-mannered)* than I am, said: «Of course he does, Nicole, but he's *(absent-minded)* person in the world». Nicole had been a student of mine years before, but she looked much *(old),* her hair was going grey, and her face had more lines in it than is usual at her age. She had got married, too, so her name was changed, and I find names *(easy)* to remember than faces.

Ex. 13. Right or wrong. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. The more you study, the smarter you will become. 2. The weather is much more worse today. 3. She is not as easy to get on with than her sister. 4. I feel much better today than I did last week. 5. I know my jokes are bad, but yours are badder. 6. Nick looks elder than his older brother. 7. Ann plays the piano very well, but Christina plays more well. 8. Flying is much fast than travelling by car. 9. We are going to travel by car. It's much cheaper. 10. If you don't want to be tired in the morning, you should go to bed more early. 11. Could you speak a little more lower? 12. Jack has eaten three times as many hamburgers as Jim. 13. You should practise more often if you want to improve your language. 14. You should be far more serious when you

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talk to your partner. 15. Einstein is one of intelligent scientists who ever lived. 16. Watermelons are much sweeter than lemons. 17. A train is the uncomfortablest place to sleep in. 18. She knows French much more better than she does German. 19. This meal is much better than as the one I ate yesterday. 20. What we need is a more good job! 21. It's best picture I have ever seen. 22. Their house is far better than ours. 23. It's becoming more and more serious to find a job. 24. The sooner you take your medicine, the better you will feel.

Ex.14. Translate the words in brackets.

1. This jacket is too small. I need (больший размер)
2. He's not so keen on his studies. He's (больше интересуется) in sports and music.
3. You'll find your way around the town (легче) if you have a map.
4. You're making too much noise. Can you be (немного потише)?
5. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was (более заполненным) than usual.
6. You're late. I expected you to be here (раньше).
7. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write (немного чаще)?
8. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be (гораздо дороже).
9. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived (поближе).

Ex. 15. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Мой отец был старшим сыном в семье. 2. Знаете ли вы последние новости? 3. Это здание не самое высокое в городе. 4. Этот путь короче, давай выберем его. 5. Это самый трудный вопрос по этой теме. 6. Ваш брат старше вас? – Нет, он на 3 года моложе меня. 7. Он самый счастливый человек на свете. 8. Эта статья интереснее моей? 9. Он самый талантливый из молодых художников. 10. Ваша проблема гораздо сложнее моей. 11. Эта аудитория меньше нашей. 12. Ваш доклад был гораздо интереснее его доклада. 13. Жизнь не так трудна, как вам кажется. 14. Моя старшая сестра учится в Англии.15. Этот текст такой же простой, как и следующий. 16. Ваш чемодан гораздо тяжелее моего. 17. Он чувствовал себя все лучше и лучше. 18. Она была гораздо моложе своей сестры. И менее серьезна. 19. Февраль – самый короткий месяц в году. 20. Нынешнее лето – самое сухое, не правда ли? 21. Мое пальто такое же теплое, как ваше. 22. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера. 23. Он сейчас гораздо серьезнее, чем раньше. 24. Этот текст самый трудный из всех текстов, которые мы когда-либо переводили. 25. Это крайне важный вопрос. 26. Большинство моих приятелей

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студенты. 27. По правде говоря, это самое трудное упражнение, которое я когда-либо делал. 28. Не бери такси. Это будет намного дороже. 29. Здоровье и счастье важнее денег. 30. Их старший сын журналист, да? 31. Ее квартира такая же уютная, как твоя? 32. Париж такой же красивый, как и Рим. 33. Большинство людей любит фрукты. 34. Англичане пьют больше чая, чем американцы. 35. Лох-Несс – самое большое озеро в Шотландии. 36. Она гораздо разговорчивее, чем ее сестра, 37. Твой магнитофон такой же хороший, как и наш. 38. На этот раз у вас больше/меньше ошибок. 39. Эта книга менее интересна, чем та. 40. Чем больше я общаюсь с ней, тем больше она мне нравится. 41. Его шутка была не такой остроумной» как ее**.** 42. Я не могу нести эту сумку. Она гораздо тяжелее, чем я думал. 43. Практические занятия такие же интересные, как и лекции**.** 44. Это была самая серьезная ошибка, которую я когда-либо совершал. 45. В этой комнате меньше мебели, не так ли? 46. Дмитрий такой же высокий, как и его брат. 47. Чем больше я слушаю тебя, тем меньше понимаю. 48. Это самая старая часть города. Здесь всегда много туристов. 49. Сегодня не самая плохая погода, не так ли? 50. Мой друг – самый надежный человек.

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THE PRONOUN

Personal and Possessive Pronouns

Лицо	Личные местоимения		Притяжательные местоимения	
	Именит. падеж	**Объектный падеж**	***I форма (справа стоит существительное)***	***II форма (существ. справа нет)***
1.	I	me – мне, меня	my – мой, мои	mine
2.	—	—	—	—
	he	him – ему, его	his – его	his
3.	she	her – ей, ее	her – ее	hers
	it	it – его, ее	its – его, ее	its
1.	we	us – нам, нас	our – наш, наши	ours
2.	you	you – вам, вас	your – ваш, ваши	yours
3.	they	them – им, их	their – их	theirs

Ex. 1. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the words in bold type.

1. Research shows that one of the most overused words in any language is the word for I. Changing I to **me** (or vice versa) brings greater variety to your speech and writing. 2. Just between you and **me,** this course is a disaster. 3. It takes two, **me** and you, to make a dream come true. 4. Hello! Is that **me** you are looking for? 5. The relationship between **them** was often strained. 6. Look at the fish. **It** is alive! 7. He wanted **her** to go to a movie with him. 8. — Who is there? — It is **I** (**me**). 9. Max loved ice-cream more than **she.** 10. The future is **yours,** don't let them take it from you. 11. My name should come after **yours** if the list is alphabetical. 12. Will you share your life with **mine?** 13. Everything I have is **yours.** 14. The responsibility is **hers.** 15. You scratch my back and I'll scratch **yours.** 16. Jack and Amelia changed my life, just as I changed **theirs.** 17. "By the way, Catherine sends her love to you and Pete." — Blanche smiled. "And give her **ours."** 18. **Theirs** was a true love story. 19. I don't want any partners. I want this business to really be **mine.** 20. Like most people who keep diaries, Judy usually writes in **hers** each evening. 21. Is there any place for me in this heart of **yours,** Susan?

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Ex. 2. Read the text about Keiko Wilson. It's not very natural. Which nouns can you replace with pronouns or possessive adjectives? Underline them. Rewrite the text to make it more natural.

Keiko Wilson is Japanese, but Keiko lives in New-York because Keiko is married to an American. Keiko is an interpreter. Keiko lives in New York because New York is interesting, but Keiko's husband, Walter, doesn't like New York. Walter wants to leave and live in the country.

Keiko and Walter have two children. Walter takes the two children and the two children's dog out of the city in Walter's free time. Walter and the children go walking in summer and skiing in winter, but Keiko doesn't go with Walter and the children because Keiko doesn't have any free time.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct pronoun.

1. Bob is one *of (our, us, ours)* best pupils.
2. It isn't *(my, mine)* bag. I've left *(my, me, mine)* at home.
3. I've just waxed the floor. Don't walk on *(it's, it, its)* yet.
4. Let *(they, them, their)* read the story again.
5. *(You, your, yours)* ticket is on the table and where is *(her, she, hers)!*
6. *(Your, you, yours)* house is not far from *(our, us, ours).*
7. Whose cigarettes are these? They may be *(our, ours)* cigarettes. Oh, yes, they are *(our, ours).*
8. *(Our, ours)* car is faster than *(their, theirs).*
9. Could you help me sort out these things? I cannot tell which are *(your, you, yours)* and which are *(we, our, ours).*
10. This is not *(my, mine, me)* car. *(My, Mine, Me)* is a 1980 model.
11. We know *(they, them, theirs)* very well and both Peter and Nell know *(we, us, ours).*
12. You can do it without *(mine, my, me)* help but not without *(they, their, theirs).*
13. Can I borrow *(your, yours, you)* umbrella? — I'm sorry, it isn't *(me, my, mine).*
14. Who told you about it? — A friend of *(you, your, yours).*
15. This suitcase isn't *(us, our, ours).* There's somebody's name on it.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. Можно мне воспользоваться твоим принтером? Мой ремонтируют. 2. Этот калькулятор наш, а тот их. 3. Это редкая книга, ее стоимость очень высока. 4. Ты знаешь, что все, что я

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имею — твое. 5. Не паркуй свою машину рядом с моей. 6. Это недорогой фотоаппарат, но его качество хорошее. 7. Все это случилось не по моей вине. 8. Ты не знаешь, что это такое — быть мной. 9. Конференция открывается через несколько дней, а ее программа еще неизвестна. 10. Ну что же, выбор за вами. 11. Он рассказал мне свою историю жизни (life story), а я свою. 12. Один из ваших пациентов только что звонил. 13. Он закончил письмо и подписался «Искренне Ваш Роберт».

Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronouns are:

singular myself / yourself (one person) / himself/ herself / itself
plural ourselves / yourselves (more than one person) / themselves

*We use **myself, himself, yourself** etc., when the subject and the object are **the same.***

Study this example.

George cut **himself** when he was shaving this morning. I don't want you to pay for me. **I'll** pay for **myself.** Julia had a great holiday. **She** enjoyed **herself** very much.

Compare:

It's not our fault. **You** can't blame **us.** It's our own fault. **We** blame **ourselves.**

- *We do not use* myself / yourself *etc. after* **bring / take** *something.*

Ex. 1. Read and translate the sentences.

1. You're a maverick like me. Always be yourself, Mai, always be true to yourself. 2. But I've forced myself to keep going, to function. Being incredibly busy works wonders. I learned that myself a long time ago. 3. Jake knew deep within himself that they were from wholly different worlds. 4. In fact, he considered himself to be in command of the situation. 5. She felt herself choking up for a reason she couldn't explain. 6. The smile spreading itself across her face was one of pure radiance. 7. Myself I never read best-sellers on principle. It's a good rule of thumb. If the masses like it, then I'm sure that I won't. 8. The seals sunned themselves on the warm rocks. 9. We prefer living by ourselves. 10. His son always gets himself in trouble. 11. Every teenager looks forward to taking the car out by himself.

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12. May you not burden yourself with a need to make sense out of everything!

Ex. 2. Put in myself/yourself/ourselves etc. or me/you/us etc.

1. Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed herself.
2. It's not my fault. You can't blame ... .
3. What I did was wrong. I'm ashamed of ... .
4. We've got a problem. I hope you can help ... .
5. "Can I take another biscuit?" — "Of course. Help ... !"
6. Take some money with ... in case you need it.
7. Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after ... .
8. I gave them a key to our house so they could let ... in.
9. When they come to visit us, they always bring their dog with … .

Ex. 3 Fill in the blanks with suitable self-pronouns.

1. They have only ... to blame. 2. Who knows better than Mark ... what he should do? 3. The mayor ... cut the ribbon to open the new city hospital. 4. That woman has put ... in a difficult position. 5. The governor ... will speak at the university. 6. One can easily injure ... while skiing. 7. You cannot expect a baby to take care of ... . 8. You may burn ... with matches. 9. After a busy day he likes to be ....

10. Bach dedicated ... to music. 11. We had to throw ... on the mercy of "Intourist". 12. The hunter accidentally shot ... in the foot. 13. I had a good, proper look at ... in the mirror tonight. 14. I'm sorry that I didn't make ... clear. 15. — It's hot, Mommy. Can I take my T-shirt off? — I don't think you should, darling. I don't want you to expose ... to the sun. 16. People like to unburden ... to complete strangers. 17. He was beside ... with anger. 18. She allowed ... to be led from the room.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. Он угрожал уморить себя голодом, если они не опубликуют его стихи. 2. Очень часто дети были предоставлены сами себе.3. Соберись, ты же мужчина! 4. Она слишком много о себе думает. 5. По утрам я готовлю себе чашечку кофе и бутерброд. 6. Сам решай свои проблемы. 7. Если вы хотите все изменить, то начните с себя. 8. Пойми, ты лжешь самому себе. 9. Устраивайтесь поудобнее и угощайтесь фруктами. 10. Я сама об этом позабочусь. 11. Осторожно, не ушибись! 12. Я сам чувствую, что был неправ. 13. Позаботьтесь о себе! 14. Никто не сделает это за тебя, тебе придется сделать это самому. 15. Представьтесь, пожалуйста, молодые люди. 16. Мы очутились в совершенно незнакомом месте. 17. Расскажите нам о себе.

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Indefinite Pronouns

Some, any, no and their derivatives

some	*any*	*no*	*every*	*all*	*much*
somebody	*anybody*	*nobody*	*everybody*	*both*	*many*
someone	*anyone*	*none/ no one*	*everyone*	*each*	*little*
something	*anything*	*nothing*	*everything*	*either*	*few*
				neither	

- *somewhere* *anywhere* *nowhere* *everywhere*

Positive

There is **some** butter in the fridge.
Somebody phoned you last night.
I'd like **something** to eat.
They have a house **somewhere** in the south of France.

Negative

There isn't **any** money left.
I didn't go **anywhere** last night.
I didn't have **anything** to eat.
He doesn't know **anybody** in London.
There is **no** money left.
I went **nowhere** last night.
I had **nothing** to eat.
He knows **nobody** in London.

Question

Is there **any** butter in the fridge?
Did you go **anywhere** in the weekend?
Did you meet **anybody** in the party?
Is there **anything** to eat in the house?

- *any* can be found in *affirmative* sentences (in the meaning of *'любой').*
- *any* is also used with *hardly* and with the preposition *without* when *without any* means *with no.*

Come at any time you like.
I have hardly any money left.)
He started his car without any difficulty.)

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These words are followed by a verb in the singular:

Everybody likes Kate.
Nobody wants more homework.
Everything is ready.
We use **everybody, everyone, somebody** *and* **someone** *to talk about* people.
We use **everything, something,** *and* **anything** *to talk about* things.

Ex. 1. Comment on the use of some or any in the following sentences.

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

Ex. 2. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.

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

Ex. 3. Complete the following sentences with some, any, no and their derivatives.

1. It's too dark here. I can't see ....
2. Can I do ... for you?
3. They went... at all during the holiday.
4. It was very disappointing. Absolutely... happened.
5. I think there's ... wrong with the car.
6. Did you turn the oven off? I think I can smell... burning.
7. It was quiet in the room.... said anything.
8. Has... seen Paul today?
9. Was there ... interesting in the paper yesterday?
10. ... likes to stay in town on a hot day.
11. He couldn't find ... books on geography at the local

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library.

12. ... time ago I read about it in a magazine.

13. He wants ... more pudding. You can take it away.

14. There isn't... milk in the fridge but there is ... cream.

15. Most people like Tom but... don't.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. В этом году Татьяна посадила у себя на даче кое-какие цветы, но не сажала никаких овощей. 2. — Есть ли смысл в том, что он говорит? — По-моему, никакого. Любой это тебе скажет. 3. Я обычно отдыхаю с некоторыми из своих друзей. 4. У него нет никаких причин сердиться на нее. 5. Если что-нибудь случится, это не моя вина (fault). 6. Кто-нибудь еще пришел? 7. Купи что-нибудь поесть, у нас в холодильнике (fridge) ничего нет. 8. Она редко читает газеты; говорит, что некоторые новости ее просто убивают. 9. Любое из его стихотворений — шедевр. 10. Не могли бы вы принести немного мела? 11. Любой студент знает, как труден путь к знаниям, хотя некоторые все же надеются на удачу. 12. Этот человек никогда ничего не боится. 13. Хочешь послушать какую-нибудь музыку? 14. Не молчи (keep silent), скажи что-нибудь. 15. Я согласен встретиться с вами в любое время, в любом месте.

Ex. 5. Read the following just for fun.

Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody

This is the story about four people named **Everybody, Somebody, Anybody** and **Nobody.**

There was an important job to be done and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done.

Ex. 6. Read the text and say what you think about it

What is the sexist pronoun war?

Historically, the masculine pronoun has been used when the gender of the antecedent is unknown, or if both genders are represented. Many old proverbs illustrate it: "He laughs best who laughs last." "He who hesitates is lost." "He who plays the piper calls the tune." Some women see this as evidence of patriarchal domination. Others just don't like it. Often you can rewrite your sentence and avoid the problem altogether — make the verb and pronoun plural, for example — but sometimes rewriting isn't possible.

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Proposed alternatives include she and he or she, both of which interrupt the flow of the sentence and seem to be making a political point in the middle of whatever you are trying to say. Be aware that using the masculine pronoun may offend some people. Also be aware that the smooth flow of your sentence may be at stake. We solve the problem by alternating he and she ... it isn't a perfect solution, but it isn't a perfect world. The language may evolve, giving us a better option in the future.

(from *"Grammar Smart")*

Much, many, (a) little, (a) few, a lot of

- **(a) few** *and* **many** *are used with plural and countable nouns:*
  I've got a few friends.
  They haven't got many friends.
- **(a) little** *and* **much** *are used with uncountable nouns:*
  Could I have a little water, please?
  We haven't got much time.

➢ *Few, little* are used to emphasize the fact that **the quantity is small**.
The weather was rainy, so very few people came to see the man.
There's little time. We must hurry up.

➢ *A few, a little* are used to state the positive fact that ***there is some quantity.***
I have a little time, so we can sit and talk for a while.

➢ After *very, too, so* the pronouns *little and few* are used while after 'only' *a little* or *a few* are typical.
She did very little work during the term.
There isn't much new information in the article. There's only a little.

Ex. 1. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the words in bold type.

1. The value of life lies not in the length of days, but in the use we make of them: a man may live long, yet get **little** from life. 2. She was a woman of great charisma, and few could resist the force of her compelling personality. 3. It is best to listen **much,** speak **little,** and not become angry. 4. **Less** is **more.** 5. Those fighter pilots, not much older than twenty, had defended England in the skies in 1940 and had been known as "The Few". 6. "Never in the field of human conflict was so **much** owed by so **many** to so **few,"** W. Churchill had said in his speech in the House of Commons. 7. She believed that the **less** people knew about you, the safer you were, for if they knew nothing,

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they could do you **no** harm. 8. But few things came as a surprise to Emma anymore. 9. **Few** doctors doubt now the importance of a diet. 10. If you are more careful, you will make **fewer** stupid mistakes. 11. She knew now that men like him were among **the very few**. 12. There are **a few** matters to attend to. 13. Try to persuade her to eat **a little**.

Ex. 2. Combine the following words with many or much.

Spaghetti, sheep, a coin, support, traffic, a mug, housework, weather, a slice, knowledge, a notebook, furniture, a language, butter, equipment, a computer, deer, children, progress, scissors, means, linen, a fish, blankets, money, teachers, series, mail, sandwich, toast, make-up, light.

Ex. 3. Insert (a) few, (a) little.

1. Wait, I'll pick ... roses for you from my garden. 2. ... people could resist such a temptation. 3. The patient has made ... progress in the last couple of weeks. 4. There is ... progress in the business. We must take some measures to improve it. 5. — Could you give me ... information on the trip? — There is ... I can tell you, sir. It's out of the list. 6. Paul put ... coins in the slot, thought ..., and then dialed the number. 7. Let's go to the market and buy ... fruit and ... carrots. 8. There is ... furniture in our country house. We need to buy ... more things. 9. I'm still hungry. I think I'll have ... more fish. 10. When I was a child, we kept ... pigeons in our back yard. 11. If I accept that job, I'll make ... more money. 12. There are ... cars on the road today. It's Sunday. 13. Many questions were asked, but ... were answered. 14. Wait ..., there are still ... things to attend to. 15. Even now there is ... we can do to improve the weather.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. У нас осталось мало бананов. Нужно купить немного. 2. — Не мог бы ты одолжить мне немного денег? — Извини, но у меня самого мало денег. 3. Почему так мало людей понимает меня? А мне так нужно немного понимания. 4. Признаюсь, я немного шокирована. 5. В баке слишком мало бензина, его хватит только на несколько километров. 6. Ты слишком бледная, тебе нужно немного косметики. 7. Мало кто знает про этот ресторанчик, но мы тут уже были несколько раз. 8. Хотя у меня и мало опыта в этом деле, все-таки я могу ответить на несколько твоих вопросов. 9. В течение всей зимы у нас так мало солнечного света, всего лишь несколько солнечных дней. 10. Осталось мало надежды, никаких признаков корабля. 11. Еще немного терпения, и те несколько вопросов, которые мы должны обсудить, будут решены. 12. Чтобы избежать недомогания, ешьте

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меньше; чтобы продлить жизнь, волнуйтесь меньше.

Ex. 5. Read the proverbs and give their Russian equivalents.

1. Little by little and bit by bit. 2. A little help is worth a great deal of pity. 3. A little learning is a dangerous thing. 4. Little things please little minds. 5. Little strokes fell great oaks. 6. Many are called but few are chosen. 7. You win a few, you lose a few. 8. More haste, less speed. 9. Least said, soonest mended. 10. Fewer clients, less money.

(The) other, (the) others, another

Study the following examples showing the use of the pronouns *(the) other, (the) others, another.*

Some people like coffee, other people like tea.
Some people like coffee, others like tea.
Why are you sitting here alone ? Where are all the others ?
Both of my brothers work. One of them is a driver and the other is an engineer.
Can I have another cup of tea?

- *another* is derived from *an other* and is used, accordingly, with nouns in the singular only.
- *others* and *the others* are used in the sentence as *nouns.*

Ex. 6. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the words in bold type.

1. She was now listening to whoever it was on **the other** end of the line. 2. And now let's go in and join **the others.** 3. In 1900 the Uffizi gallery in Florence had 2,395 paintings on display. Today it shows just 500. **The others** are locked away, almost never seen. 4. All European languages belong to the same family except for Finnish, Hungarian, Basque and one or two **others.** 5. Bees carry pollen from one plant to **another.** 6. The boxers went on hitting **each other.** 7. Some books are useful to read, **others** are just a waste of time. 8. He produced two films. One became a classic, the other passed unnoticed. 9. My Dad says he needs **another** car. 10. Some people are bitterly frustrated when this happens. **Others** are not. 11. One man's meat is **another** man's poison. 12. I've got **another** three books to read. 13. On the one hand it is true, on **the other** not quite.

Ex. 7. Complete the following sentences with the pronouns other, others,

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the other, the others, another.

1. I've got two sisters. One of them is a nurse, ... is still a student.
2. Only two of us are here , ... students have already left.
3. Her two sons were playing in the garden. She turned her eyes from one to ... .
4. There was ... pause.
5. This hat is too small for me. Can you give me ... one, a size bigger?
6. Alec whispered something from ... side of the table.
7. Some people like spring, ... prefer summer.
8. She went to the kitchen and came back with ... cup of tea.
9. I've brought two of the books you gave me. I'll bring ... books next Friday.
10. I'm not doing any English, I'm busy with ... things now.
11. Three parachutes opened one after ... .
12. He entered the room and saw Mike and Martha sitting on the sofa. He looked first at one, then at ... .
13. He wanted to get to ... side of the river.
14. I've lost my cigarette-lighter. I'll have to buy ... one now.
15. Some people are lazy, ... are energetic. Most people are a mixture of both.
16. Excuse me, waiter. Could you bring me ... fork? I dropped mine on the floor.

Ex. 8. Translate into English.

1. Мы встречались на днях. Мы давно не видели друг друга. 2. Это, так сказать, оборотная сторона медали. 3. В моей группе было двенадцать студентов. Четверо были иностранцы, остальные москвичи. 4. У них две дочери. Одной семь лет, другой пять. 5. Одни блюда легко готовить, другие нет. 6. Мы неправильно друг друга поняли. Дайте мне еще один шанс. 7. У нас два балкона. Один выходит на юг, другой на восток. 8. Мы изучаем много предметов. Одни нам интересны, другие нет. 9. Закрой один глаз, потом другой. 10. Девочка шла в школу в первый раз в первый класс. В одной руке у нее был портфель, а в другой букет цветов. 11. Некоторые люди нравятся нам, другие нет. 12. — У меня два зонтика. Один красный, а другой черный. — Да, некоторые люди любят яркие цвета, другие темные. 13. Люди не решались смотреть друг на друга. 14. Мне нужно еще раз взглянуть на эту картину. 15. Какие еще сведения вы нам принесли? 16. Дело провалилось, потому что партнеры не доверяли друг другу. 17. Люди должны помогать и доверять друг другу. 18. Но если меня обидят, то я не стану подставлять другую

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щеку. 19. Извини, но не было другого способа сделать это. 20. Я подожду, пока вернутся остальные. 21. С одной стороны, это хороший шанс, а с другой стороны, это опасно.

Reciprocal pronouns

each other **one another**

Study the difference between ***-selves*** and ***each other/one another:***

Tom and Ann stood in front of the mirror and looked at ***themselves.*** (= Tom looked at Tom and Ann looked at Ann)

But:

Tom looked at Ann; Ann looked at Tom. They looked at ***each other.***

Tom, Ann and Nick looked at ***one another.*** *(more than 2 people)*

Sometimes it's said you can use **one another** instead of ***each other.***

How long have you and Bill known ***one another?*** (or known *each other.)*

Sue and Ann don't like ***each other,*** (or don't like *one another.)*

Ex. 1. Insert <u>each other, one another.</u>

1. They can't help themselves, they love ... . 2. The place is full of crazy people who talk to ... all the time and ignore everybody else. 3. They have known ... for years and years. 4. The members of this club meet regularly in ...'s homes. 5. She and John looked at... . 6. He began opening bottles, ... after ... . 7. We know ...'s minds very well. 8. All the children kept silent. They didn't dare to look at ... . 9. She found ... excuse after ... to postpone the meeting. 10. We'll get there ... way or ... . 11. He ate ... sweet after ... till the box was empty. 12. They hate being apart. They phone ... every day. 13. The business failed because the partners distrusted ... .

Both/both of, neither/neither of, either/either of

We use both/neither/either for two things. You can use these words with a noun (both books, neither book, etc.).

For example, you are talking about going out to eat this evening. *There are two restaurants where you can go.*

You say: *Both restaurants are very good, (not* the both *restaurants.)*

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Neither *restaurant is expensive. We can go to* either *restaurant. I don't mind, (either = one or the others, it doesn't matter which one.)*

- *Both, either, neither* are used when we are talking about two things. After *either, neither* a singular or a plural verb is possible.

  Neither of the children wants (or want) to go to bed.
  Both the girls speak French. Neither of them speaks English.

- *None* is used when talking about more than two things, persons or events. After *none* the verb can be used both in *the singular* and in *the plural* forms. A plural verb is more usual.

  None of my friends are keen on football.

Both of... / neither of... / either of ....

When you use both/neither/either/+ of, you always need the/these/those/my/your/his/Tom's .., etc. You cannot say "both of restaurants". You have to say "both of the restaurants", "both of those restaurants" etc.

Both of these restaurants are very good.
Neither of the restaurants we went to was (or were) expensive.
I haven't been in either of those restaurants.
It is possible to say:
Both my parents are from London or *both of my parents*.

You can use **both of / neither of / either of +us/you/them** (talking to two people).

Can either of you speak English?
I asked two people the way to the station but neither of them knew.

Ex. 2. Complete the following sentences with the suitable pronouns

1. It was a very good football match. ... of the teams played very well.
2. Which of the two films do you prefer? The first one or the second one? — Actually I didn't like ... of them.
3. We didn't like the hotel. It was ... clean... comfortable.
4. He lost... his book and his glasses.
5. ... of the two pictures is satisfactory.
6. You can have ... of these books, but not both.
7. ... of the people I met were English.
8. I am afraid that ... of the local newspapers make much of a profit now.
9. We couldn't go to a restaurant because ... of us had any money.
10. Is it your car or your sister's? — ... . It's my father's.

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11. He took the open book in ... his hands and came to her side.
12. ... of his opponents spoke at the meeting.
13. I think we are ... a little bit overtired.
14. We took a few photographs but ... of them were very good.
15. ... of my family are rich.
16. Have your parents got a car? — No, ... of them can drive.

THE VERB

Спряжение глагола to be

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I am	I was	I shall be
You are	You were	You will be
He, She, It is	He, She, It was	He will be
		She will be
		It will be
We are	We were	We shall be
You are	You were	You will be
They are	They were	They will be

Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps using the verb to be in Present, Past or Future Simple.

1. Her family name is now Jones, but it … Smith before she got married.
2. The name of the country … previously Rhodesia, but it … now Zimbabwe.
3. I … hungry. – You can't be. We only had breakfast an hour ago.
4. It … very cold and windy today, so wear a coat.
5. She … a very nice woman, but her late husband … a very unpleasant man.
6. This … a beautiful blue dress. But it.
7. Today … 23rd of March: yesterday … the 22nd.
8. I'm sure the twins … 18 today: they … 17 last year.
9. I … a doctor when I grow up.
10. Here, this book … yours and that one … Jim's. They … both on the floor.
11. The other students … here already. They … all downstairs in the canteen.
12. The party … next Saturday evening at Petra's house.
13. My sister… at home tomorrow.
14. … Mr. James in? – No, I'm sorry, he … here not long ago, but now he… out.

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15. … Fred and Carmen at home when you called? – No, they … ,but they … home now.
16. It … quite foggy tonight, but it … far worse last night.
17. Tomorrow he … in London.
18. It … only 2 miles to the shops now. It … 20 miles to any shops from our old house.
19. Her dream … to dance with the Royal Ballet Company.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Вчера они были в библиотеке.
2. В данный момент его здесь нет.
3. В прошлую субботу он был на стадионе.
4. Мой брат будет завтра дома.
5. Мои книги были на столе. Где они сейчас?
6. Когда твоя сестра будет дома?
7. Ты будешь летчиком? – Нет, я буду моряком.
8. Моя сестра была студенткой в прошлом году, а сейчас она врач.

Конструкции there (is, are …)

Предложения с оборотом **there is** утверждают наличие или отсутствие какого-либо предмета (предметов) в определенных условиях (в данном месте, в данное время и т.д.). На русский язык они переводятся предложениями, начинающимися с обстоятельства. Глагол to be в обороте может употребляться в разных временных формах.

There are different books on the shelf.

There were many mistakes in your dictation.

There will be a meeting after classes.

В вопросах компоненты конструкции there is меняются местами:

Is there a newspaper on the desk? – Yes, there is/

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. There is a good film on TV tonight.
2. There will be a lot of people at the party.
3. There were two cinemas in the street five years ago.
4. There are many magnificent monuments in our city.
5. There will be a bus stop near our house.
6. There was a light in my bedroom.

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7. There was a telephone call for you last night.
8. There have been some accidents recently.
9. There will be some show later this evening.
10. There is a postman at the door.
11. There are a lot of interesting exhibits in our museum.
12. There is a dog in our garden.

Ex. 4. Rewrite the sentences using there is, there are, there were, there was.

1. They have a lot of English books in their library. 2. They had a villa near the beach. 3. Our city has many theatres. 4. He had some pencils in his bag. 5. The family has only one child. 6. Every week has seven days. 7. We have a beautiful picture on the wall. 8. She had some mistakes in her dictation. 9. They had some cherry trees in their garden. 10. She had many cats in the house. 11. Our house has no lift.

Ex. 5. Made the sentences interrogative and negative.

1. There is a good clothes shop not far from here. 2. There was a photograph of that girl in last week's magazine. 3. There is a public holiday on May 1st. 4. There will be a meeting between the two world leaders on Monday. 5. There are two men at the door. 6. There was an interesting article about that in yesterday's paper. 7. There will be a lot of supporters at the match tomorrow.

Ex. 6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В этом городе много памятников. 2. В нашем городе только один музей, но в нем много интересных экспонатов. 3. В моей комнате одно окно, поэтому она довольно темная. 4. В этом парке очень много старых деревьев. 5. Было поздно, и на улице было мало людей. 6. В комнате никого не было. 7. Брата в комнате не было. 8. В кувшине было много молока. 9. В диктанте не было ошибок.

Спряжение глагола to have (иметь)

Present		Past		Future	
I	have	I	had	I shall	have
You	have	You		You will	
He	has	He		He will	
She		She		She will	
It		It		It will	

Репозиторий ВГУ

We have You have They have	We You They	We shall You will They will

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

1. I have a new car. 2. They have a nice apartment. 3. Do you have any spare pencils? 4. Do you have today's newspaper? 4. She has ten dresses. 5. He has plenty of money. 6. He has long black hair. 7. How many sisters do you have? 8. They have three sons. 9. We have a very good butcher. 10. I have a good accountant.

Ex. 2. Rewrite the sentences using the verb to have.

1. I possess a motorbike. 2. My uncle owned a Rolls Royce once. 3. We'll possess a new apartment soon. 4. Does your brother possess a bicycle? 5. Will you own this house one day? 6. Do you own a car? 7. They own a house near the beach.

Ex.3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. У них есть красивые деревья в саду. 2. У него длинные вьющиеся светлые волосы. 3. У сестры серые глаза и курносый нос. 4. У моей тети круглое лицо и маленькие карие глаза. 5. У моей сестры длинные черные вьющиеся волосы и голубые глаза с длинными ресницами. 6. У нее тонкие губы и ямочки на щеках. 7. У него вытянутое лицо, тонкие губы и шрам на подбородке.

Основные типы вопросительных предложений.

Тип вопроса	Описание	Пример
Общий вопрос (The General question).	задается ко всему предложению и требует ответа Yes или No. Порядок слов обратный, на первое место выносится вспомогательный или модальный глагол для выяснения конкретной информации.	Do you like computers? – Yes, I do. Can you help? – Of course, I can. Were you at the theater last night?
Специальный вопрос (The Special Question)	может относиться к любому члену предложения. При его постановке для получения конкретной информации используются вопросительные слова **who,**	Who helps you? What do you do? Why are you so angry?

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	what, when, where, why, which, how.	
Вопрос к подлежащему (The Question to the Subject)	как в настоящем так и в прошедшем времени не требует вспомогательного глагола. Порядок слов в таком вопросе прямой. **Примечание:** в настоящем времени глагол имеет форму третьего лица единственного числа.	What troubles you? Who plays the piano in your family?
Альтернативный вопрос (the Alternative question)	может ставиться к любому члену предложения и предполагает выбор между двумя лицами, предметами и т.д.	Did you or did the kids watch a western on TV last night? Did you watch a western or a comedy last night?
Разделительный вопрос (The "tag-question")	задается с целью выражения удивления, сомнения, подтверждения высказанной мысли и соответствует русским оборотам «не правда ли?», «не так ли?». Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: повествовательной (с прямым порядком слов) и вопросительной, представляющей собой краткий вопрос. Во второй части употребляется вспомогательный или модальный глагол, входящий в состав	You are an optimist, aren't you? He likes coffee, doesn't he? You can't swim, can you?

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	сказуемого первой части. Если первая часть вопроса утвердительная, то глагол во второй части будет иметь отрицательную форму. И наоборот, если первая часть вопроса отрицательная, то глагол во второй части имеет утвердительную форму.	

Ex. 1. Ask questions to the following sentences.

1. They looked for the girl everywhere.
2. My father looked through these papers this morning.
3. He will give my brother English lessons.
4. They showed Helen the nearest way to the theatre.
5. I shall have finished this book by tomorrow evening.
6. The pupils are writing a dictation.
7. She is telling them an interesting story.
8. I am translating an article from German into Russian.
9. They have been to the Hermitage twice this week.
10. Have a look! That is the Golden Gate Bridge on your left.
11. He was playing chess with his wife.
12. The last train leaves at midnight.
13. He is cleaning his shoes.

Репозиторий ВГУ

THE TENSES OF THE ACTIVE VOICE

The Present Indefinite (Simple)			
Образование видовременных форм глагола	Утвердительная	I We You They	They **work** every day. Sometimes they **write** essays
		He She It	Once a week she **works** in the garden. He seldom **writes** to his parents.
	Отрицательная	I We You They	Generally we **do not work** on Sundays. They **do not write** tests every day.
		He She It	Normally he **doesn't work** on Mondays. As a rule she **does not write** down any notes at the seminar.
	Вопросительная	I We You They	**Do** they always **work** on Saturdays? **Do** you frequently **write** letters to him?
		He She It	**Does** he **work** every other day? **Does** she often **write** e-mails?

Репозиторий ВГУ

The Present Continuous			
Образование видовременных форм глагола	Утвердительная	I	I **am working** at the moment. I **am writing** a letter now.
		We You They	They **are writing** a composition at the present moment. We **are working** now.
		He She It	He **is working** on the computer now. She **is** still **writing** her book.
	Отрицательная	I	I **am not working** today. I **am not writing** my Ex. at the moment.
		We You They	They **are not working** in the garden. You **are not writing** down the notes of the lecture.
		He She It	He **is not working** he is playing on the computer now. She **is not writing** letters to her friends.
		I	**Am I working** on Monday?

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	Вопросительная		**Am I writing** a test with my group?
		We You They	**Are** you still **working**? **Are** they **writing** a test now?
		He She It	**Is** he **working** in pair with Jain today? **Is** she **writing** down the notes?

!!! Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в Continuous:

Чувственного восприятия	Feel, look, notice, observe, hear, see, smell, sound, taste (кроме listen, watch).
Умственной деятельности	Advise, believe, consider, doubt, forget, guess, hope, imagine, insist, know, mean, not mind, promise, realize, recognize, recommend, regret, remember, require, seem, suggest, suppose, suspect, think, understand, wonder.
Чувств	Admire, adore, astonish, concern, despise, detest, dislike, envy, hate, impress, like, love, surprise.
Желания	Desire, lack, need, please, prefer, satisfy, want, wish.
Принадлежности	Be, belong, consist, contain, depend, have, include, involve, keep, owe, own, possess.
Некоторые другие	Agree, apologize, appear, cost, deny, deserve, equal, exist, fit, forgive, impress, lack, last, look like, matter, reach, refuse, remain, resemble, stop, suit, survive.

Примечания:

- I **feel** that we are given too much work (полагать). He **is feeling** unwell now (чувствовать себя).
- You **look** nice (выглядеть). What **are** you **looking** for? (искать)
- I **see** a mistake in your report (видеть). I **am seeing** the CEO tomorrow (встречаться).
- This coffee **tastes** bitter (иметь вкус). She **is tasting** the pudding (пробовать).
- What **do** you **think** of this proposal? (считать, иметь мнение)
  What **are** you **thinking** about? (размышлять, обдумывать)

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- I **have** a lot of things to do (иметь). Mr. Brown **is having** lunch (breakfast, dinner, a rest, a party, a shower, a smoke, a cold, a good time) now.
- Mr. Terry **is** always honest. He **is being** honest with you.

The Present Perfect			
Образование видовременных форм глагола	Утвердительная	I We You They	I **have known** him since childhood. You **have seen** him once.
		He She It	She **has known** him for 2 years. He **has seen** her this week.
	Отрицательная	I We You They	We **have not known** each other yet. They **have not seen** her for 5 years.
		He She It	He **has not known** him up to now. She **has not seen** her since she left for Moscow.
	Вопросительная	I We You They	**Have** you **known** each other before? **Have** they **seen** her?

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		He She It	**Has** she **known** him before? **Has** he **seen** them in the last few weeks?

The Present Perfect Continuous			
Образование видовременных форм глагола	**Утвердительная**	I We You They	I **have been working** for 2 hours. They **have been waiting** since morning.
		He She It	He **has been working** all day long. She **has been waiting** for them for a long time.
	Отрицательная	I We You They	You **have not been waiting** for me. I **have not been working** for a long time.
		He She It	He **has not been working** since morning. She **has not been waiting** for him for a long time.

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	Вопросительная	I We You They	**Have** you **been working** in the forest? **Have you been waiting** for me long?
		He She It	**Has** he **been working** since morning? **Has** she **been waiting** for him for 4 hours?

Ex. 1. Open the brackets using the verbs in one of the present forms.

1. Don't rush me. I (work) as fast as I can.
2. There's nobody here, and the door's locked. What we (do) now?
3. I (study) hard of late. I've got exams next week.
4. Who (drive) the Mercedes that's parked outside?
5. It's only ten o'clock but the secretary already (make) ten business calls.
6. I (type) this report since yesterday and I'm only halfway through.
7. I know that since January he (be) in charge of the department reorganization.
8. This place is in a terrible mess! What on earth you (do)?
9. I (search) for my car keys but I (not see) them anywhere.
10. How many people you (invite) to your party?
11. We (use) this room today because the window in the other room is broken.
12. It's the first time he (come) in due time.
13. On some occasions this hall (hold) up to 300 people.
14. Since I last stayed at this hotel, they (put) their prices up.
15. What you (look) at? I (wear) the wrong clothes?
16. I (not like) the new office manager, she continually (bother) me with silly questions.
17. Sorry about the mess! The workmen (install) new equipment in the office all the morning.
18. I (not see) you for ages. What you (do)?
19. I still (have) a pain in my leg but it (get) better.
20. "You (recognize) this man?" "I (think) that I (meet) him before but I (not remember) his name."

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Ex. 2. Fill in the verbs in one of the presents forms in order to get a finished letter.

Dear Aunt Annie,

I (1) (write) to tell you how much I (2) (appreciate) the money you (3) (send) me, and to tell you how I (4) (get on) in my first term at university. I (5) (study) quite hard, but at the moment I (6) (spend) a lot of time just making friends. I still (7) (stay) with my friend Sue, and I (8) (look for) somewhere of my own to live. Only a few of the first-year students (9) (live) in college here, and I (10) (seem) to be spending a lot of time traveling backwards and forwards. I (11) (go) to lectures every morning, and most afternoons I (12) (study) in the library. In fact I (13) (write) this letter instead of an essay on "Hamlet".

I (14) (think) I'll buy some new clothes with the money you've sent. Everything (15) (cost) a lot here, and I already (16) (save) enough to buy a winter coat. It (17) (get) really cold here in the evenings. I now (18) (know) some other students and generally speaking we (19) (have) quite a good time socially! I also (20) (learn) to drive.

See you soon.

Katherine.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English, using one of the Present Tenses.

1. Когда вы встаете? – Я встаю без четверти семь.
2. Я только что позавтракал.
3. Она еще не читала этой книги.
4. Я уже три дня об этом думаю.
5. Моя сестра пьет кофе с молоком. А я всегда предпочитал черный кофе.
6. Мы очень рады вас видеть. Мы вас ждали целый месяц.
7. Вы все еще читаете эту книгу? Сколько времени вы ее уже читаете?
8. Моя сестра занимается музыкой уже пять лет.
9. Я ищу тебя весь вечер. Где ты был все это время?
10. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года.
11. Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык.
12. Где дети? – Они все еще играют во дворе.
13. Мой друг знает английский с детства.
14. Я уже полчаса наблюдаю за тобой.

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15. Ваш брат еще болен? – Нет, он уже поправился. Он уже три дня занимается физикой. Он хочет получить отличную оценку на экзамене.
16. Мне уже давно хочется прочесть эту книгу.
17. Я уже двадцать минут пытаюсь найти свою старую тетрадь.
18. Они уже девять лет живут в Нью-Йорке.
19. Моя тетя – артистка. Она всегда любила театр.
20. Ваш папа уже вернулся с севера? – Да, он уже две недели дома.

Ex. 4. Choose the variant..

1. What time …your classes…?

a) is; starting
b) do; start
c) does; start
d) has; started

2. It…harder and harder nowadays to enter a university.

a) gets
b) has been getting
c) has got
d) is getting

3. How long…you…this information?

a) have; had
b) do; have
c) have; been having
d) are; having

4. It's the second time I… on a business trip abroad.

a) am
b) have been
c) am being
d) be

5. "What are you listening to?" "It seems to me I… a strange noise outside."

a) hear
b) am hearing
c) have been hearing
d) has heard

6. It…years since I felt satisfied with my job as much as I did last week.

a) have been

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b) is
c) are
d) has been

7. Jill came to our company three years ago and… here ever since.
a) works
b) work
c) has been working
d) is working

8. No mater how long the holiday is, I always… I want a few days more.
a) feel
b) am feeling
c) has felt
d) feels

9. Mike… to his former classmate on the phone for half an hour now.
a) is talking
b) talks
c) has talked
d) has been talking

10. Linda is very disappointed. She… her test.
a) has failed
b) is failing
c) fails
d) failed

11. Mrs. Hastings's secretary… on the phone! No wonder it's practically impossible to get through.
a) is constantly talking
b) has constantly been talking
c) constantly talks
d) is constantly talk

12. How long… on this project so far?
a) do you work
b) have you work
c) are you working
d) have you been working

13. "Has he agreed to your offer?" "No, he still… it over."

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a) has thought
b) thinks
c) has been thinking
d) is thinking

14. Who… your office lately?
a) has cleaned
b) has been cleaning
c) cleaned
d) is cleaning

15. She is very tired and her eyes are red…. on the computer.
a) Is she working
b) Has she worked
c) Has she been working
d) Does she work

The Past Tenses

I. Образование форм глагола в прошедших временах.

Тип предложения	The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense	The Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense	The Past Perfect Tense	The Past Perfect Continuous Tense
Утвердительное	V_2 / V-ed	was/were + V-ing	had + V_3/ V-ed	had + been + V-ing
Отрицательное	did not + V_1	was/were + not + V-ing	had + not + V_3/ V-ed	had + not + been + V-ing
Вопросительное	Did ... V_1?	Was/Were ... V-ing?	Had ... V_3 / V-ed?	Had ... been V-ing?

Ex. 1. Name the verbs forms and translate them.

Hadn't built, had you been learning, was doing, didn't come, had written, had been playing, ate, were not listening, did they choose, hadn't been reading, had he known, were you sleeping.

Ex. 2. Use the verbs in all past forms.

To play, to help, to leave, to walk, to go, to live, to work, to eat, to teach, to build, to make, to tell, to talk, to speak, to take, to think, to win.

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Ex. 3. Respond to the following using the models:
Models: *I went home after classes. — So did I.*
She wasn't here on Friday. — Neither was I.

1. I studied Psychology last year. 2. We didn't like the TV show. 3. I went to the country for the weekend. 4. I didn't have lunch today. 5. I understood the task. 6. We didn't hear the knock at the door. 7. I was busy the whole day yesterday. 8. We had a very good time last Saturday. 9. I didn't learn English last year. 10. She had a lot of dolls in childhood. 11. They were playing at home in the evening. 12. I wasn't reading that magazine. 13. He hadn't come by 10 last night. 14. We had written a composition. 15. They had been watching a film for 2 hours. 16. She hadn't been singing since she was sick.

II. Употребление прошедших времен.

Время	Случаи употребления	Примеры
The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense	1) если речь идет о событии, которое имело место в прошлом	We *went* to the theatre last night. Why *were* you so angry? Why *didn't* you *phone* me on Tuesday?
	2) для описания состояний и привычек в прошлом	I *smoked* forty cigarettes a day till I gave up. He *lived* in Rome for ten years. (but not now)
	3) для описания последовательных действий в прошлом	He *left* the hotel, *took* a taxi and *drove* to the theatre. When I *arrived* to the station I *went* to the booking office and *bought* a ticket.
	4) в рассказах, повествованиях, историях	Once there *was* a man who *lived* in a small house in the country. One day he *left* his house and *went* into town. On his way he *met*…
The Past Continuous (Progressive) Tense	1) для описания действия, длящегося в конкретный момент в прошлом	What *were* you *doing* at 6 o'clock last night?" – "I *was watching* the news on TV." I saw you yesterday evening. You *were waiting* for a bus. I *was living* abroad in 1987.

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	2) для описания длительного действия в процессе в прошлом 3) для описания длительного действия, прерванного однократным 4) для описания длительных действий, происходящих одновременно 5) для обозначения запланированного действия в прошлом 6) для обозначения действия, происходящего чаще обычного в прошлом (нередко употребляются наречия always, forever, constantly, continually)	It *was raining* all night. As/Just as/When/While I *was leaving*, the telephone rang. While/When/As/Just as she *was paying* for the petrol, a boy stole her wallet from her car. While I *was reading*, Joan *was playing* the piano. Everybody was excited because they *were leaving* for Paris the next day. When I worked here I *was* always *making* mistakes. She *was* constantly *breaking* the dishes.
The Past Perfect Tense	1) для обозначения действия, завершенного к определенному моменту в прошлом (нередко употребляются союзы after, before, when) 2) в сочетаниях hardly, scarcely, nearly, barely + Past Perfect ... when Past Simple 3) в сочетании no sooner + Past Perfect ... than Past Simple	When we came to the station the train *had* already *gone*. He *had* hardly *done* it when they came. (Hardly *had* he *done* it when they came.) No sooner they *had arrived* than it started to rain. (No sooner *had* they *arrived* than is started to rain.)
The Past Perfect Continuous Tense	1) для обозначения действия, начавшегося до определенного момента в прошлом, длившегося до этого момента и продолжающегося в тот момент (нередко употребляются союзы since, for)	I *had been walking* for about half an hour when it suddenly started to rain. Dave *had been driving* for an hour when his car broke down.

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	2) для обозначения длительного действия, завершившегося незадолго до определенного момента в прошлом	Outside everything was in a deep snow. It *had been snowing* hard all night (not at that moment).

Note. Обратите внимание на то, что ***Past Indefinite***, но не ***Present Perfect*** употребляется:
1) с указаниями на прошедшее время типа **yesterday**, **last week**/ **month, year**, **in 1930** и т.д.: I am sorry about what **happened** last night.
2) с наречием **just now** (только что): I **saw** him just now.
3) в вопросительном предложении, начинающемся с **when**: When **did** you last **see** her?

Ex. 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the Simple Past or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. I lit the fire at 6.00 and it (burn) brightly when Tom came in at 7.00. 2. When I arrived the lecture had already started and the professor (write) on the overhead projector. 3. I (make) a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark. 4. I didn't want to meet Paul so when he entered the room I (leave). 5. Unfortunately when I arrived Ann just (leave), so we only had time for a few words. 6. He (watch) TV when the phone rang. Very unwillingly he (turn) down the sound and (go) to answer it. 7. He was very polite. Whenever his wife entered the room, he (stand) up. 8. The admiral (play) bowls when he received news of the invasion. He (insist) on finishing the game. 9. My dog (walk) along quietly when Mr. Pitt's Pekinese attacked him. 10. When I arrived she (have) lunch. She apologized for starting without me but said that she always (lunch) at 12.30. 11. He always (wear) a raincoat and (carry) an umbrella when he walked to the office. 12. What you (think) of his last book? – I (like) it very much. 13. I (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (complain) about my untidiness. 14. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong direction. 15. He (play) the guitar outside her house when someone opened the window and (throw) out a bucket of water. 16. I just (open) the letter when the wind (blow) it out of my hand. 17. The burglar (open) the safe when he (hear) footsteps. He immediately (put) out his torch and (crawl) under the bed. 18. When I (look) for my passport I (find) this old photograph. 19. You looked very busy when I (see) you last night. What you (do)? 20. The boys (play) cards when they (hear) their father's step. They immediately (hide) the cards and (take) out their lesson books. 21. He (clean) his

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gun when it accidentally (go) off and (kill) him. 22. He (not allow) us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind I (blow). 23.As I (cross) the road I (step) on a banana skin and (fall) heavily. 24. I still (lie) on the road when I (see) a lorry approaching. 25. Luckily the driver (see) me and (stop) the lorry in time. 26. How you (damage) your car so badly? – I (run) into a lamp-post yesterday. – I suppose you (drive) too quickly or were not looking where you (go). 27. As he (get) into the bus it (start) suddenly and he (fall) backwards on to the road. 28. I (call) Paul at 7.00 but it wasn't necessary because he already (get) up. 29. When he (mend) the fuse he (get) a very bad shock. 30. 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. 31. When I came in they (sit) round the fire. Mr. Pitt (do) a crossword puzzle, Mrs. Pitt (knit), the others (read). Mrs. Pitt (smile) at me and (say), 'Come and sit down.' 32. While the guests (dance) thieves (break) into the house and (steal) a lot of fur coats. 33. The next day, as they (know) that the police (look) for them, they (hide) the coats in a wood and (go) off in different directions.

Ex. 5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Позвони ему сейчас. Я думаю, он еще не спит. 2. Я сейчас много работаю. Я сдаю экзамены. 3. Он не видит, что я на него смотрю. Он читает что-то с большим интересом. 4. Где Нина? — У нее урок английского языка. У нее всегда английский по пятницам. 5. Давай пойдем прогуляемся. Дождя нет. 6. Мой брат работает инженером на заводе. Он говорит, ему очень нравится его работа. 7. Ваша дочь ходит в школу? – Да, она в пятом классе. – Вы помогаете ей по математике? – Постоянно. 8. Мой отец хорошо знает английский язык. Он читает английские книги без словаря. 9. Послушай. Звонит телефон. 10. Мой сын плохо успевает в школе. Он тратит слишком много времени на спорт и слишком мало времени на уроки. 11. Где ты обычно проводишь отпуск? – В Беларуси. Мои родители живут там. – Там есть река или озеро? – Там есть большое и красивое озеро. Я хорошо провожу там время. 12. Мой брат живет далеко от меня. Я не часто его вижу. 13. Куда ты торопишься? – В кино. Мой друг ждет меня около кинотеатра. 14. Кому принадлежит этот дом? – Это дом моего дяди. 15. Сколько стоит этот магнитофон? – 200 долларов. 16. С кем она разговаривает? – Со своим начальником. 17. Мой брат дипломат. Он часто ездит за границу. 18. Мужчина так пристально смотрит на вас. Вы его знаете? 19. Что ты слушаешь? – Я слушаю народные песни, я очень люблю

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их. 20. У моего брата есть автомобиль, но я никогда им не пользуюсь. Я хочу купить свой автомобиль.

Ex. 6. Make up as many sentences as you can using Past Simple or Past Perfect:

1. Он вернулся	at 6 o'clock by 6 o'clock on Saturday by Monday
2. Я закончил работу	at that time by that time before you came while you were away

Ex. 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Simple Past or the Past Perfect Tense.

1. When I (to call) at his house, they told me that he (to leave) an hour ago. 2. On checking up his answers he found that he (to do) five examples wrong. 3. I noticed when I came in that somebody (to leave) his umbrella on the porch. 4. After we (to clear) the ground, we set up the first of the tents. 5. Before he (to read) half of the book, he insisted he did not like it. 6. I knew all along that we (to take) the wrong road. 7. The message (to arrive) five minutes after he (to leave) the house. 8. They (to stop) where the road was wide and (to wait) till the other car (to pass). 9. Unfortunately, by the time we reached the station the train (to leave). 10. We (to go) only a few blocks when a tyre (to burst). 11. When I (to come) to see my friend, I (to find) him lying in bed. He (to look) very pale as he (to be) seriously ill for a whole month. 12. The rain (to stop) but there (to be) still a slight drizzle in the air. 13. I (to leave) home at nine o'clock, but I (not to go) far when I remembered that I (to forget) to lock my door. 14. When the expedition returned, they (to relate) what they (to see) in the Arctic region. 15. It was a great relief when the sun (to go down) for the day (to be) hot and oppressive. 16. The moon not (to rise) yet and only two stars (to shine) in the dark blue sky. 17. It was nearly nine when the audience (to assemble) and the performance (to begin). 18. We (to return) home at nightfall and we (to be) very glad to get home again, but we (to have) a wonderful day. 19. I (to be) surprised what progress she (to make) considering how little time (to pass) since our last meeting. 20. He (to look) round the railway carriage before he (to get) out to make sure he not (to leave) anything behind. 21. The flowers

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just (to begin) to appear when the cold weather (to kill) them. 22 I not yet (to fall) asleep when I (to hear) the sound of the bell. 23. Scarcely I (to close) the door when a gust of wind (to open) it again. 24. Although darkness (to fall), we still (to continue) our way.

Ex. 8. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Когда он вошел в зал, фильм уже начался. 2. Он работал пять лет, прежде чем поступить в университет. 3. Сколько лет вы жили в центре до того, как переехали? 4. К концу семестра студенты написали две курсовые. 5. Когда мы вернулись с прогулки, хозяйка уже помыла посуду. 6. Я надеюсь, что к концу недели погода изменится к лучшему. 7. Я случайно встретилась вчера с ней на улице. Мы не виделись с детства. 8. Когда я дочитаю книгу, я расскажу тебе содержание. 9. Когда они пришли, мы уже обсудили все вопросы. 10. Они провели ряд переговоров, прежде чем подписать соглашение. 11. Когда начался дождь, мы уже добрались до дому. 12. Не беспокойтесь! Я просмотрю все эти письма к концу дня. 13. Он закончил писать свой доклад к шести часам. 14. Он перепробовал множество разных профессий, прежде чем стал известным писателем. 15. «Я надеюсь, что к концу своего пребывания в Лондоне я посмотрю все достопримечательности», – думала я. Но когда мы улетали из Лондона, мы не успели посмотреть и половины того, что хотели. 16. Она так прекрасно говорила по-французски, потому что жила в Париже много лет. 17. Он не узнал свою улицу, потому что она так сильно изменилась. 18. «Дорогая Джейн, – сказал Питер, – к тому времени, когда я вернусь, ты вырастешь, станешь красивой и забудешь меня». 19. Роджер думал: «Пока я путешествую, Руф меня забудет». 20. Через три месяца после того, как они переехали в этот дом, они почувствовали что-то неладное.

Ex. 9. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Indefinite or Present Perfect.

1. When you (to go) to the cinema last? – I'm afraid I (not to be) to the cinema for a few months. 2. I (to make) a report at the seminar on Monday. You (to make) your report yet? 3. Anybody (to see) her today? – Yes, I (to see) her an hour ago. 4. Let's go home, it (to grow) dark. 5. It (to be) dark when we (to come) home. 6. You ever (to see) any plays by Alby? – Yes, I (to see) one last week. 7. Your brother (to graduate) from the University? – Yes, he (to graduate) in May. 8. I (to pass) my last examination. 9. I (to pass) my English exam last week. 10. Moscow (to change) greatly for the last few years. 11. They (to

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live) in Canada for a few years and then (to move) to Australia. 12. "You (to make) good progress in your English lately," said the teacher. 13. It (to rain) every weekend since we arrived here. 14. The boss (to be) away the whole day today. 15. What (to happen) to him? – He (to break) his arm yesterday, that's why he (not to come) today. 16. When you (to receive) a letter from your uncle last? – I (not to hear) from him since he (to leave) three years ago. 17. He (to be) President of the company ever since its foundation. 18. There (to be) a lot of disasters this year. 19. The plane (to land)? – Yes, it (to land) just. 20. The postman (to bring) the mail? – Yes, he (to come) while you (to be) asleep as usual. 21. It's a nice dress. Where you (to buy) it? 22. I (not to hear) what you (to say). 23. You (to understand) what I (to say)?

Ex. 10. Translate from Russian into English.

1. – Собрание уже началось? – Оно началось полчаса тому назад. 2. Это было давным-давно. Я давно знаю об этом. 3. Я давно видела эту пьесу. Я уже забыла ее. 4. Ты уже перевел текст? – Нет еще. В нем слишком много незнакомых слов. 5. Могу я поговорить с мистером Смитом? – Он только что вышел. 6. Почему вы пропустили занятия по английскому языку в четверг? – Я уезжал в командировку. 7. Вы когда-нибудь бывали в Вашингтоне? – Да, я ездил в Вашингтон пять лет назад. Там проходила конференция по правам человека, и я делал доклад. 8. Где Анна? – Она вышла погулять час назад и еще не вернулась. 9. В библиотеке было много народу, и я решил пойти туда вечером. 10. Я не вижу Лену последнее время. – Я тоже. 11. Где Николай? – Я видел его в библиотеке минут десять назад. 12. Мы не виделись с Виктором с тех пор, как были в театре в последний раз. 13. Когда дети вернулись из школы? – Часа три назад. – Они уже сделали уроки? – Нет еще. Сейчас они отдыхают. 14. Я потерял ключи. Вы их не видели? – Посмотрите на том письменном столе. Там лежат два ключа. 15. Где ты был вчера вечером? – Я ходил навестить своего друга. Он уж две недели болеет. 16. Раз или два раза в месяц я получаю письма от родителей. Но в прошлом месяце я не получал письма от них и очень волнуюсь. 17. Я никогда не был в Китае, но я был в Японии. В прошлом году я ездил туда в командировку. 18. Вы бывали здесь раньше? – Да, я провел здесь свой отпуск в прошлом году. – Вы хорошо провели время? – Да, погода была хорошая, было весело.

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Ex. 11. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Continuous tenses.

1. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor, he (look) for his pen. 2. When I arrived she (wait) for me. But she looked angry as she (wait) for a very long time. 3. They still (walk) when it started snowing. 4. The children looked tired. They (walk) since early morning. 5. The magnificent car (wait) at the door. It (wait) for two hours. 6. The sun (shine) all day long yesterday. 7. She (cry) for a few minutes more before she could stop. 8. John (drive) the car when the accident happened. 9. The sky (clear) though it (rain) still. 10. The telephone (ring) for a few minutes before somebody picked up the receiver. 11. The children's hair was wet because they (swim) in the sea. 12. It was midnight. I (study) for five straight hours. No wonder I was getting tired. 13. At least two hundred people (wait) in line to buy tickets to the game. Some of them (stand) in line for more than four hours. We decided not to try to get tickets for ourselves. 14. When the newlyweds arrived at the restaurant, their guests (wait) for them. They felt rather hungry because they (wait) long. 15. He came into the kitchen. His parents stopped talking. They (talk) about him.

Ex. 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect, the Past Perfect Continuous tenses.

1. We (talk) for some time when the bell (ring) 2. That day the sun (shine) since morning and the sky (be) blue. 3. They hardly (go) when aunt Julia (wander) slowly into the room. 4. I (tell) him what I (do) and he (tell) me what he (do) in the last three months. 5. They (walk) along the street for half an hour before they (see) a cafe. 6. I (have) breakfast when the telephone (ring). 7. How long you (know) Mike before you (get married)? 8. He scarcely (say) the first words when she (interrupt) him. 9. She (cook) dinner when her husband (return) home. 10. She (cook) dinner for half an hour when she (remember) that she (run out) of bread. 11. She (thank) me for what I (do). 12. The children (clean) the front step for more than an hour before their mother (call) them to dinner. 13. No sooner he (start) to play than one string on the violin (break).14. The front step (look) very clean after the children (scrub) it. 15. The family (watch) TV when I (come) home.

Ex. 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Past Perfect, the Past Perfect Continuous tenses.

1. The train no t yet (arrive), but a lot of people (stand) on the platform. 2. When I (leave) home, the snow already (stop), but an icy wind still (blow). 3. The pain already (go) but the child still (cry). 4.

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The lesson not yet (begin) and the children (talk) loudly in the corridor. 5. When I (leave) home, it (rain), and as it (rain) since the morning, the fields were quite muddy. 6. Clouds (gather) all day and now rain came down in sheets. 7. When we left home a strong wind (blow), the snow (whirl) in the wind. 8. The postman (to come)? — Yes, he (to come). He (to bring) me a letter which I (expect) for a long time. 9. It (be) nearly eleven o'clock when we (set) off on our four-mile walk home. 10. It (be) nine o'clock when the doctor, having finished his evening meal, (draw) his chair to the fire. 11. He (be) back some two months before I (see) him. 12. Outside it was bitterly cold. All day a freezing wind (blow) off the lake, and since five in the afternoon a fine powder of snow (fall). 13. An hour later it (be) possible to continue our journey. The blizzard (to die) down and the sky (clear) up and we (set) out.14. We (walk) in silence. He already (tell) me all that (be) interesting about himself, and I (have) nothing to tell him.

Ex. 14. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Летом мы жили на даче, а осенью переехали в город. 2. Вчера я не смотрела телевизор и пропустила очень интересный английский фильм. 3. Когда преподаватель вошел в аудиторию, студенты обсуждали свою летнюю практику на Севере. 4. Когда мы пришли на вокзал, поезд уже прибыл. 5. После завтрака я отправила детей в школу и пошла в магазин. 6. Она дала мне письмо после того, как я назвал себя. 7. Они репетировали пьесу уже две недели, когда ведущая актриса внезапно заболела. 8. Едва он открыл дверь, как она бросилась к нему и стала жаловаться на детей. 9. Он бродил по городу целую неделю до того, как набрел на этот старый дом с садом. 10. После окончания школы она пыталась поступить в Университет, но провалилась. 11. Несколько лет она играла небольшие роли, прежде чем сыграла роль главной героини. 12. Какой-то человек ждал ее внизу. Служанка сказала, что он ждал ее уже около часа.

Ex. 15. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Его телеграмма пришла, когда я выходил из дому. 2. В прошлом году я часто ходил в театр. 3. Вчера я купил часы, так как потерял свои старые. 4. Он кончил свою работу к 7 часам. 5. Когда я пришел, секретарь печатала письма, которые я ей дал накануне. 6. Когда мой сын был болен, доктор приходил к нему каждый день. 7. Моя сестра еще спала, когда я встал, так как она вернулась домой очень поздно. 8. Я очень много читал прошлым летом. 9. Я принимал ванну, когда отключили (cut off) воду. 10. Я

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вчера читал весь вечер. 11 Она порезала палец, когда резала хлеб. 12. Я провел свой отпуск в одной маленькой деревне на Волге. Один из моих приятелей посоветовал мне поехать туда. 13. Летом я заходил к ним каждый вечер. 14. Дождь шел с пяти до семи. 15. Я обедал, когда он мне позвонил. 16. На днях я познакомился с одним старым моряком. Он побывал во многих странах на востоке и западе. Он рассказал мне о многих городах, которые он посетил во время своих многочисленных путешествий. 17. Я возвращался домой довольно поздно. Становилось уже темно, и шел дождь. Я шел быстро, так как я не взял зонтика и боялся промокнуть. Мимо меня проезжали машины. Вдруг одна из них остановилась возле меня, и кто-то окликнул меня. Я узнал голос своего приятеля, Петра. Он пригласил меня сесть в машину, и через пять минут я был дома. 18. Я пришел домой, поужинал и начал читать газету. Вдруг я вспомнил, что я обещал своему приятелю вернуть ему английский учебник. Он дал его мне на два дня и просил меня вернуть его вовремя. Я встал, взял учебник и пошел к своему приятелю. 19. Я ждал его около получаса, когда он, наконец, пришел. 20. Мой дед жил в Ленинграде около десяти лет, когда началась война. 21. Когда я пришел, они уже обсуждали этот вопрос больше часа.

Used to и **would** используются для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом

Для выражения повторяющихся действий или состояний в прошлом употребляется сочетание *used to* с инфинитивом, при этом оно служит для противопоставления прошлого настоящему**.**	People *used to* think that the earth was not round. Раньше люди думали, что земля не круглая. The singer doesn't sing as he *used to* any more. Этот певец не поет теперь, как пел раньше. Life in the North now is not so difficult as it *used to* be.Жизнь на севере сейчас не так трудна, как прежде.
Вопросительная и отрицательная формы с *used to* употребляются довольно редко.	
Для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом употребляется также сочетание глагола *would* с инфинитивом без	She *would* walk to the station when the weather was fine. Она, бывало, ходила на станцию пешком, когда погода была хорошая.

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частицы to, которое, в отличие от сочетания с *used to*, обозначает действие, происходившее время от времени, без противопоставления его настоящему моменту. *Would* не употребляется для выражения состояний в прошлом (т.е. не сочетается с глаголом *to be*).	

Значения, выражаемые *used to* или *would*, в русском языке могут передаваться контекстом или такими словами, как *бывало*, *раньше*, *иногда*.

Ex. 16. Change the statements according to the model.
Model: *I don't work on Saturdays. — I used to work on Saturdays last year (when I was young...).*

1. I never take a taxi to go to work. 2. I hardly ever watch TV now. 3. People do not very often go to the cinema today. 4. She is old and sick. 5. She has few close friends. 6. He doesn't read any papers. 7. He is always late for work. 8. We don't go out much nowadays. 9. Classes at school begin at nine. 10. My brother doesn't come home until 11. 11. He is a university professor now. 12. The place is so nice and clean! 13. She is so pretty and attractive. 14. The Tower of London is a museum now. 15. London is one of the biggest cities in the world. 16. There is a big supermarket near our house.

Ex. 17. Write some sentences about Denis who started following his friend Henry's life-style. Denis stopped doing some things and started doing other things.

Denis was in time for work.
didn't keep late hours.
worked in his garden.
Henry was always late everywhere.
read only thrillers.
travelled a lot.

Make sentences like these:
Denis used to be in time for work.
He never used to read thrillers or: He didn't use to read thrillers.

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Ex. 18. Say what you used to like or do when you were: a baby, a small child, at school, in your last year at school.

Ex. 19. Fill in the blanks with either <u>used to</u> or <u>would</u>.

1. When I was a schoolboy I ... walk to school. 2. This man ... go to work by bus until he bought a car. 3. Now she gets up earlier than she ... before. 4. They ... take part in every meeting. 5. He ... work here from time to time. 6. This interpreter doesn't work so as he ... five years ago. 7. We ... celebrate all the holidays together till we moved to Moscow.

Ex. 20. Translate from Russian into English using <u>used to</u> and <u>would + Infinitive</u>.

1. Он сейчас не такой гордый, как раньше. 2. На рыбалку мы ездили обычно на машине моего брата. 3. Сейчас он пропускает меньше занятий, чем, бывало, раньше. 4. Раньше он очень часто заходил к нам, пока не переехал в новый район. 5. Обычно мы многое успевали сделать, когда вставали рано. 6. Теперь она избегает ходить туда так часто, как раньше. 7. Он, бывало, появлялся в доме своей матери неожиданно и так же неожиданно исчезал. 8. Она, бывало, часами сидела у открытого окна, глядя на лес за холмом. 9. Иногда она жаловалась на свою трудную жизнь, и ей становилось легче. 10. Я лично думаю, что теперь вы говорите по-английски лучше, чем раньше. 11. Теперь он совсем не курит, так как у него плохое здоровье, а ведь раньше он курил сигарету за сигаретой. 12. Он начал изучать французский, а в детстве он занимался английским с частным преподавателем. 13. Когда-то он был весьма состоятельным человеком.

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The Future Tenses

		affirmative	**negative**	**interrogative**
The Future Simple	Употребляется для обозначения однократного или повторного действия, которое состоится в будущем (tomorrow, next week, in two days, in 2020).	I, We **shall** come He, She, It, You, **will** come They	I, We **shall not** come (shan`t) He, She, It, You, **will not** come They (won't)	**Shall** I, We come? He, She, **Will** It, You, come? They
The Future Continuous	Для обозначения действия, которое будет происходить в определенное время в будущем (at 6 o'clock tomorrow, when she comes).	I, We **shall be** work**ing** He, She, It, You, **will be** They work**ing**	I, We **shall not be** work**ing** He, She, It, You, **will not be** They work**ing**	**Shall** I, We **be** work**ing**? He, She, They **Will** It, You **be** work**ing**?
The Future Perfect	Для выражения действий, которые будут завершены до указанного момента в будущем (before the bell, by that time, by the end of the year).	I, We **shall have** work**ed/ come** He, She, It, You, **will have** They work**ed/ come**	I, We **shall not have** work**ed/ come** He, She, It, You, **will not have** They work**ed/ come**	**Shall** I, We **have** work**ed/ come?** He, She, They **Will** It, You, **have** work**ed/ come?**

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The Future Perfect Continuous	Для выражения длительного действия, которое, начавшись в опред. момент в будущем, будет продолжаться в течение некоторого периода времени (for 2 hours, for 5 days).	I, We **shall have been** work**ing** He, She, It, You, **will have** They **been** work**ing**	I, We **shall not have been** work**ing** He, She, It, You, **will not have** They **been** work**ing**	**Shall** I, We **have been** work**ing?** He, She, They **Will** It, You, **have been** work**ing?**

Примечание: The Future Simple не употребляется в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов if, when, till, until, before, after, as soon as, as long as, unless, on condition that, provided, in case. В этих предложениях вместо **The Future Simple** употребляется **The Present Simple**, хотя глагол на русский язык переводится будущим временем.

I shall ask him about it when he arrives.

We shall play volleyball if it doesn't rain.

Но!

WHEN	В определительных и изъяснительных придаточных употребляется The Future Simple.	I don't know when they will arrive.
	В придаточных предложениях времени The Future Simple не употребляется.	But when they arrive, I'll inform you.
IF	**«ли» –** употребляется The Future Simple.	I don't know if he will agree.
	«если» – не употребляется The Future Simple.	But if he agrees, I'll call you.

Ways of talking about the future

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The Present Simple	Употребляется для обозначения расписания.	What time does the lecture begin? The plane takes off at 7.00.
The Present Continuous	Для обозначения запланированного действия**.**	What are you doing tonight? My sister is leaving tomorrow.
To be going to	Намереваться, собираться что-либо делать**.**	I am going to the football match. Are you going to watch the ten o'clock news?

Ex. 1. Use the proper form of the verbs using The Future Simple or The Present Simple.

1. I hope that kindness as well as justice (be) the guide of all people in future.
2. Don't get off the bus till it (stop). - Don't worry, I (not, do) it.
3. You mustn't cross the street until the light (change).
4. If you (look) after the luggage, I (buy) the tickets. - Sure, I (do) it.
5. You (get) home by bus or by taxi tomorrow? - I (take) a taxi.
6. I (see) you home? - No, thanks. I (go) home with my school friend.
7. If the car (be) out of order again, you (have to) call the service station, but I doubt if they (be able to) serve it very quickly.
8. Nobody (know) what (happen) in ten or twenty years if life (get) tougher and tougher.
9. I wonder if they (turn) to us if any need (arise).
10. My little son (want) to know if there (be) some cartoons on TV on Saturday. If there (be) some, he certainly (watch) them.
11. Everybody (be interested) if the weather (change) for the better next week.

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12. I (leave) a message at the office in case the customer (phone). But it's difficult to say if he (do) it today.
13. He (wonder) if Caroline (change) her mind about going to the party. If that (happen), he'll be really glad.
14. Nobody can definitely tell us when he (come) back from London. But as soon as he (return), we (get in touch) with him.
15. —If Linda (want) to learn Italian, she (have to) attend a special course. — I wonder if it (cost) her a lot.
16. I (be) always by your side as long as you (promise) to listen to me.

Ex. 2. Translate into English.

1. Я позвоню, как только доберусь домой.
2. Мы уйдём, как только прекратится дождь.
3. Ей интересно, будут ли эти цветы хорошо расти.
4. Никто не может сказать мне, будет ли врач работать сегодня. Если будет, то мне придется пойти на прием.
5. — Если Борис бросит курить, это пойдет ему на пользу. — Интересно, сможет ли он это сделать.
6. Если я сделаю неверный шаг, мне придется отвечать за это.
7. — Она будет сердиться, если узнает правду. — Я сомневаюсь, узнает ли она ее.
8. Если я буду в Нью-Йорке в мае, то мы обязательно встретимся. Но я не знаю, получу ли я визу вовремя.
9. Я не знаю, согласится ли Миша на эту работу. Если только не найдет что-то лучше.
10. Мы успеем на вокзал, если машина приедет вовремя.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs into the Present Simple, the Future Simple, the Future Perfect, the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. I'm going on holiday. This time next week I (lie) on a beach or (swim) in the sea.
2. By the time he arrives they (leave).
3. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We (have) dinner then.
4. What you (do) these time next week? - I (work). It'll be Saturday. I always work on Saturdays. - You (work) all day? -I (work) till 5 o'clock.
5. She is ill now. By the first of April she ... (be in hospital for three weeks).
6. By this time next week, he (work) on his book for a year.

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7. He has bought this TV-set on credit. He ... (pay) all the money by the 21st of August.
8. By next year we (live) in this city for twenty-five years.
9. I think she (hear) all about it by the time I (see) her.
10. I promise, I (finish) this book by the weekend and then I (give) it to you.
11. I think they (finish) building the house by the time the winter (come) and then we (move in) by the New Year.
12. You (have) lunch with me tomorrow? - I'd love to, but I'm afraid I (do) my exam at that time.
13. He spends all his spare time planting trees. He says that by the end of next year he (plant) more than one thousand.
14. I hope they (repair) this road by the time we (come) here next summer.
15. Would you like to come over for dinner on Sunday? - Well unfortunately, I (work) all day and I (be) very tired.
16. Do you realize that on September 15, you (repair) our car for three months?

Ex. 4. Translate into English using the Future Simple, the Future Perfect, the Future Continuous or the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. Я полагаю, что мы решим этот вопрос к концу сентября.
2. Когда ему исполнится 23, он закончит институт.
3. К тому времени, как ты проснешься завтра утром, мы уже три часа будем сдавать экзамен.
4. Я закончу всю домашнюю работу, когда ты вернёшься.
5. Вы поможете мне перевести эту статью? - Да. Но я сделаю это, когда закончу свою работу.
6. Мы закончим ремонт вашей машины к завтрашнему утру. Она будет готова к 11 часов.
7. Я надеюсь, что напишу дипломную работу к концу учебного года.
8. Решишь ли ты все свои проблемы до нашей встречи?
9. В это время завтра я буду сидеть в кафе.
10. Я возьму эту газету с собой. Я прочитаю её по дороге на работу.
11. Я позвоню тебе в 9 часов. - Позвони мне позже. В это время я буду укладывать ребёнка спать.
12. К тому времени, как он придёт, все разъедутся.
13. К маю будет пять лет, как он водит эту машину
14. Извини, я не встречу тебя завтра. Я буду работать весь день.

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15. К первому сентября этого года я уже десять лет буду работать в этом университете.
16. В июле будет год, как они женаты.

Ex. 5. Read the sentences and comment on the ways future actions can be expressed.

1. Their plane (arrive) at two o'clock in the morning.
2. The sun (rise) at 5.30 tomorrow.
3. She (make) a speech at the conference next week.
4. I (go) to town next week.
5. I think it (go) to rain.
6. Alison (go) to enter the university this year.
7. This Saturday Nora (celebrate) her birthday.
8. Who (go) to be the next to take the floor?
9. The bus (leave) at eight twenty.
10. The meeting (start) at half past seven.
11. We (visit) the festival in June.
12. My friend (call) here tomorrow morning.
13. We (go) to eat in the restaurant in the evening.
14. My classes (begin) at 8 o'clock.
15. We (leave) tonight.
16. I (call) you tomorrow.

Ex. 6. Put the verbs into the present continuous or the present simple.

Emma: (►) Are you doing (you / do) anything tonight?
Matthew: Yes, (1)…….. (I / go) to the station to meet my friend Richard. (2)…… (he / stay) here for the weekend, remember? His train (3) …… (get) in at eight fifteen.
Emma: Oh, of course. I'd forgotten about that.
Matthew: Maybe we'll see you later. What (4)…… (you / do) tonight?
Emma: Oh, (5) …… (I / go) to the cinema with Vicky and Rachel and a couple of other people. The film (6)…… (finish) quite early , so (7)……. (we / go) to a pizza place afterwards.

Ex. 7. ***Use the Future Perfect Continuous.***

1. The children (play) out of doors the whole evening till their parents return home.
2. By the time he arrives, I (pick) apples in our garden for two hours.

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3. My mother (sit) in front of the TV-set for the whole evening till I come home.
4. By the end of this year I (live) in England for three years.
5. I (cook) for a few hours before the quests arrive.

Ex. 8. Use the Future Perfect Continuous or the Future Perfect. Note where both are possible.

1. By the end of March he (live) here for three years.
2. They (have) lunch by the time we arrive.
1. I (work) for this company for thirty years by the end of October.
2. By July I (learn) English for three years.
3. They (stay) here for five weeks by Monday.
4. By tea time she (play) tennis for three hours.
5. By next June Ann (study) in London for a year.
6. The children (sleep) for eight hours by breakfast time.
7. How long you (study) in this group by February?
8. I (write) my homework by six o'clock.
9. They (complete) the new bridge by the end of the year.
10. By the end of this week, I (wait) three months for my car to be repaired.
11. I hope I (finish) this report by the end of the day.
19. By the end of the year he (climb) 10 mountains. He (climb) for 10 years by that time.
20. By the end of this month I (save) for thee years, and I hope I (bye) a new car by my wife's birthday.

THE TENSES OF THE PASSIVE VOICE

Tense Revision (Active Voice)

Ex. 1. Choose the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1. When did you last go/have you last been to the cinema? 2. We'd better wait here until the rain stops/will stop. 3. I've finished my exams, so I'm having/I have a party tomorrow. 4. Why do you stare/are you staring at me like that? - You look /are looking beautiful today. 5. When the phone rang I had/was having coffee in the kitchen. 6. I can't go out because I haven't finished/ I didn't finish my homework yet. 7. How long are you working/have you been working here? 8. I'm waiting for Kate. Have you seen / Did you see her? 9.

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Your suitcase looks very heavy. Will I/Shall I help you? 10. When I was a child, I used to ride/was riding a tricycle. 11. What do you do/are you doing! - I'm a student. 12. When we arrived home, it already stopped/had stopped raining and the children sat/were sitting outside the door waiting for us. 13. At the beginning of the film I realized that I saw/had seen it before. 14. I'll get in touch with you as soon as I know/will know the results. 15. I'm sorry, I can't talk long. I study/am studying for an examination. 16. I stay /am staying at the Hotel Superior. Why don't you call me? 17. "What did you do/were you doing when you saw the snake?" - I ran away! 18. By the time the police get there, the burglars will have vanished/vanished. 19. I'm sorry I haven't written/I didn't write to you lately, but I've been working / worked hard this term. 20. When I was on holiday last summer, I was going/went to the beach every day and lie/was lying in the sun since morning till afternoon.

The Passive voice
Страдательный залог
be + Past Participle (V3)

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I am He/She/It is written We/You are They	I am He/She/It is being We/You are written They	I have He/She/It has been We/You have –written They
	English is spoken here. Dogs are fed once a day.	The test is being written now. What is being discussed	The test has already been written (by the students)

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		here?	
Past	I/He/She/It was We You were written They	I/He/She/It was You We were being They written	I /He/She /It He had been We written You
	The film was much spoken about	The test was being written at 2 o'clock (when I came)	The test had been written by 2 o'clock (before I came)
Future	I/We shall/will He/She/It be You written	-	I/We shall/will He/She/It have been They written
	Don't worry. You will be met at the station		The text will have been translated by the end of the lesson

Ex. 2. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

A. Using the Indefinite Tenses (give two forms where possible).

Example: Tom gave her a book. — She was given a book. The book was given to her.

1. He broke my watch. 2. The teacher explained the rule to the students. 3. He often asks me to help them. 4. They usually do written exercise in class. 5. She will make a new discovery soon. 6. Steve will make a report at the conference. 7. They play tennis all year round, 8. His friends never forgave his betrayal, 9. The manager offers me several jobs. 10. They will promise you much, but don't imagine they will give you everything. 11. His parents regularly sent him parcels with fruit from their garden. 12. They will give me a leave in July if there is no urgent work. 13. The Spanish government offered Columbus three ships, 14. They usually send their children to camp for summer. 15. The officer charged him with a very important mission, 16. I'm sure we'll settle the matter easily. 17. The policeman fined the driver for exceeding the speed limit 18. Somebody calls her every day. 19. We request the passengers leaving for London to register. 20. The manager will sign contracts tomorrow.

B. Using the Continuous Tenses.

Example: They are solving a difficult problem now. — The problem is being solved now.

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1. Don't come in! The professor is examining students. 2. Can I read the article? — No, the secretary is typing it. 3. We had to hurry. They were waiting for us. 4. It was noisy. Nobody was listening to him. 5. Does he realize that they are laughing at him? 6, Look at this man. I think he is following us. 7. Listen carefully! He is giving a very interesting talk. 8. The waiter is serving us rather fast, 9. The secretary was looking through morning mail. 10. The interpreter is translating their conversation rather well. 11. The briefing is in full swing. The correspondents are interviewing the participants of the conference. 12, The company was developing a new project. 13. You can't watch the film now. The mechanic is fixing the TV set.

C.Using the Perfect Tenses

Example: They have already brought the medicine. — The medicine has already been brought.

1. You have repaired our house lately. 2. When the fire brigade came, the fire had destroyed the building. 3. The athlete has shown much better results since this coach trains him, 4.1 will have answered all the business letters by noon. 5. The president of the board has signed the document. 6. Is she washing the floor? — No, she has already washed it. 1, By his arrival they had repaired his car. 8. He has booked the tickets and the clerk will have brought them by 2 o'clock. 9. They had painted the house by his arrival. 10. The police haven't found the reason for the accident yet. 11. Have you touched anything here? 12, The sociologist has interviewed a lot of students. 13. Have they tested all the machines? 14. The flood has caused considerable damage, 15. John will have received the papers by tomorrow.

D. Using modal verbs.

Example: He can do this work. — The work can be done (by him).
1. She can find a job easily. 2, The matter is urgent. They should phone her immediately. 3. The boss wants Mr. Black. You must find him. 4. I can make an interesting offer to you. 5. He's get a pay rise and LOW they can buy a new house. 6. You must send the document as quickly as possible. 7. The weather is warm. She may plant the flowers. 8. The document is of great importance. He must show it to us. 9. He must give back the book on Sunday. 10. Their kitchen is large and they can use it as a dining room. 11. Ecologists say that we should take care of our planet", 12. You must send for the doctor

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immediately. 13. The lecture is over. You may ask questions. 14. You should avoid the center of town during[1] rush hours. 15. They agreed that the club should raise membership fee.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct grammar form to translate a predicate.

1. Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.
a) was being built
b) has been built
c) was built
2. Сейчас здесь строится новый супермаркет.
a) is being built
b) is building
c) is built
3. На этой неделе преподаватель объяснил (преподавателем был объяснен) новый материал.
a) had been explained
b) was explained
c) has been explained
4. Новое здание института уже построили, когда я поступила на юридический факультет.
a) was built
b) has been built
c) had been built
5. Студентов экзаменуют два раза в год.
a) are being examined
b) is examined
c) are examined
6. «Вы были невнимательны, когда объяснялось это правило», — сказал преподаватель.
a) was explained
b) had been explained
c) was being explained
7. Цветы уже политы.
a) are watered
b) have been watered
c) were watered
8. Такие столы делают из дорогого дерева.
a) are being made
b) have been made
c) are made
9. Этот фильм никогда не показывали по телевизору.
a) has never been shown

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b) was never shown
c) had never been shown
10. Мою квартиру отремонтируют к субботе.
a) will be repaired
b) will have been repaired
c) is being repaired
11. Списки все еще печатаются.
a) are typed
b) are being typed
c) have been typed
12. Их еще не пригласили.
a) were not invited
b) had not been invited
c) have not been invited
13. Вам сообщат об этом завтра.
a) will be informed
b) will have been informed
c) are informed
14. Когда я вошел, обсуждение было прервано.
a) had been interrupted
b) was interrupted
c) has been interrupted
15. Земля была покрыта снегом.
a) was being covered
b) was covered
c) had been covered

Ex. 4. Change the sentences from active to passive. Include the "by-phrase" only if necessary.

1. Bob Smith built that house. That house was built by Bob Smith. 2. Someone built this house in 1904. This house was built in 1904. (by someone = unnecessary) 3. People grow rice in India. 4. People speak Spanish in Venezuela. 5. Do people speak Spanish in Peru? 6. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. 7. When did someone invent the wheel? 8. People sell hammers at a hardware store. 9. People use hammers to pound nails. 10. The president has cancelled the meeting. 11. Someone has cancelled the soccer game. 12. Someone will list my name in the new telephone directory. 13. Someone serves beer and wine at that restaurant. 14. Something confused me in class yesterday. 15. Something embarrassed me yesterday. 16. Someone has changed the name of this street from Bay Avenue to Martin Luther King Way. 17. Someone filmed many of the Tarzan movies in the rain forest in Puerto Rico. 18. My uncle will

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meet you at the airport. 19. Lightning didn't cause the fire. 20. Mr Snow hasn't taught that course since 1990. 21. The best chess player will win the match. 22. A special committee is going to settle the dispute. 23. Did the army surround the enemy? 24. The Persians invented windmills around 1 500 years ago. 25. No one will collect the garbage tomorrow. 26. People spell "writing" with one "t". 27. People spell "written" with two "t's." 28. The University of Minnesota has accepted me. 29. People held the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea. 30. No one delivers the mail on holidays. 31. My grandmother made that table. 32. Did my directions confuse you? 33. A maid will clean our hotel room. 34. A doctor has examined the sick child. 35. The police arrested James Swan. 36. The news will amaze you. 37. The news will shock Steve. 38. Did Johnny break the window? 39. They are fixing my car today. 40. Look! Someone is feeding the seals. 41. People didn't build Rome in a day. 42. Someone cut down that tree last week. 43. Sally made that pie. 44. Someone is considering Jack for that job. 45. Three continents surround the Mediterranean Sea. 46. Where do they file that information? 47. Before we arrived, someone had chained the dog to the fence in the backyard. 48. Did the noise from the neighbour's apartment annoy you last night? 49. Do they make those tractors in this country, or do they import them? 50. They will not provide pencils at the test, so please bring your own. 51. Someone has offered Mike the opportunity to study abroad. 52. When I was living in Kuwait, my neighbour taught me Arabic. 53. Someone awarded Jason a medal for distinguished service in the military. 54. The real estate office will send you a copy of the sales contract. 55. Someone handed me a telegram when I opened the door.

Ex. 5. Correct the information of the sentence, ask your partner a question to know the proper information and let him answer.

You: Coffee is grown in the Netherlands. You: Is coffee grown in the Netherlands? – Your partner: No, coffee is not grown in the Netherlands. You: Where is coffee grown? - Your partner: It’s grown in Brazil.

1. Champagne is produced in Lebanon. 2. Rolls-Royce cars are made in Japan. 3. Paper is made from plastic. 4. Rice is cultivated in Europe. 5. President Kennedy was killed in NY. 6. Sunflowers was painted by Renoir. 7. Coca-Cola has been produced for over two hundred years. 8. Penicillin was invented by Botkin. 9. Next winter Olympic Games will be held in Madrid. 10. H-bomb was invented by Leo Landau. 11.

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Paper money was invented in Egypt. 12. The Berlin Wall was knocked down in 1982. 13 Dynamite was invented by Faraday. 14. The telephone was invented by Wilhelm Roentgen. 15. Gunpowder was invented by the Russians.

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with a passive construction using the verbs given and the forms suggested.

1. Much of London (destroy) by fire in the 17th century. (Past simple). 2. The men who (bite) a snake (give) a serum. (Past perfect, Past simple). 3. A leader should be a man who can respect. (Infinitive). 4. Many slums (demolish) to make way for new buildings. (Present progressive). 5. The police (instruct) to take firm action against hooligans. (Present perfect). 6. He (save) from bankruptcy by the kindness of a friend. (Past simple). 7. A cease-fire (expect) (declare) later this week. (Present simple, Infinitive). 8. A great deal of research (do) into the possible causes of cancer. (Present progressive). 9. The worker claimed that he (victimize) by his employers. (Past progressive). 10. The tenant (evict) for not paying his rent. (Past simple) 11. It (think) that the Government would do something to help. (Past perfect). 12. Three hundred new houses (build) by the end of next year. (Future perfect).

Ex. 7. Open the brackets and use the verb in the appropriate form of the Passive Voice.

1. The first draft resolution (not discuss)_____ yesterday; it (withdraw) _____long before the beginning of the meeting. 2. He is not in town; he (send) _____ on a special mission, 3. Don't come into the compartment; the berth (fix) _____ now. 4. A new underground line (construct) _____ now. They say one of its stations (build) _____ in my street. 5. He wants to know when the final decision (take) _____. The activities of the committee and their delays already much (speak) _____ about. 6. It was three o'clock. We (tell) _____to hurry up because we (wait) _____. 7. Do you believe that such a problem can (solve) _____? 8. It must (do) _____without delays. 9. On September 9, 1850,

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California (admit) _____ to the Union as the thirty-first state. 10. Don't speak in a loud voice: we (listen) _____. 11. The plan (approve) _____? — No, it (discuss) _____now. — How long it (discuss) _____? 12. By the time he arrives everything (settle) _____. 13. Not all the necessary things (buy) _____for our trip that's why the departure (postpone) _____. 14. The money (lend) _____to him two months ago, but it (not give) _____ back yet. 15. The business day was in high gear: the mail (look) _____through, documents (type) _____, letters (answer), talks (hold) _____. 16. Wait a minute. The table (lay) _____. 17. Dynamite (invent) _____ by Alfred Bernhard Nobel. 18. This Ex. may (write) _____with a pencil. 19. This work (do) _____before you went to Moscow? 20. If you (ask) _____about it, will you be able to answer?

Ex. 8. Use the correct form of the verb in passive.

1. There isn't any food left. All of it (eat)! 2.1 couldn't wear my suit last Saturday. It (clean). 3. We didn't go to the party on Saturday because we (not/invite). 4. Wine (produce) in many parts of France. 5.1 can't find my car anywhere. I think it (steal). 6. By the time I arrived at the concert hall, there were no tickets left. They (all/sell). 7. How many languages (speak) in Switzerland? 8. The Tower of London (build) at the beginning of the eleventh century. 9. "What's going on in the hall?" "The windows (wash)". 10. Our house (break into) last week. 11. We couldn't use the photocopier yesterday morning. It (repair). 12. When (television/ invent)? 13. A compass (use) for showing direction. 14. Have you heard? The old police station (repaint). 15. The 1986 World Cup for soccer (play) in Mexico. 16. Millions of cars (export) from Japan every month. 17. Football (play) all over the world. 18.I (frighten) to death when I drove through Paris last month. 19. His car (damage) in an accident last month. 20. "What's happened?" "The window (break)." 21. "Can I take the documents?" "I'm afraid not. They (not/type) yet." 22. An island (surround) by water. 23. The electric bulb (invent) by Thomas Edison. 24. Even though construction costs are high, a new dormitory (build) next year. 25. The class was too large, so it (divide) into two sections. 26. A bracelet (wear) around the wrist. 27. The Johnsons' house

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burned down. According to the inspector, the fire (cause) by lightning. 28. "Is the plane going to be late?" "No. It (expect) to be on time." 29. The new highway (complete) sometime next month. 30. The World Cup soccer games (televise) all over the world. 31. The Washington Monument (visit) by hundreds of people every day. 32.I had to wait a little. When I came the students (test). 33. Last week I (offer) a job at a local bank, but I didn't accept. 34.I read about a hunter who (kill) by a wild animal. The hunter's fatal accident (report) in the newspaper yesterday. 35. My sweater (make) in England. 36. Language skills (teach) in every school in the country. 37. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony (perform) at the concert last night. 38. This composition (write) by Ali. That one (write) by Yoko. 39. Paper, the main writing material today, (invent) by the Chinese. 40. When (the room/clean)? 41. How (the window/break)? 42. (anybody/ injure) in the accident?. 43. My brother (bite) by a dog last week. 44. How often (these rooms/clean)? 45. Many foreign movies (show) on television. 46. "Is this an old movie?" "Yes, it (make) in 1949." 47. Tony (bear) in Rome. Where (you/bear)? 48. The documents (type) by the time you return. 49. The accident (see) by several people. 50. The books (send) tomorrow. 51. There are a lot of students in the hall. A new film (show). 52. Maria is happy. She (offer) a good job. Peggy is also very happy. She (award) a scholarship. 53. Rice (grow) in many countries. 54.I (tell) to be here at ten o'clock. 55. "(you/send) an invitation to the wedding?" "No." 56. Dinner (serve) at six. 57. A test (give) in the next room right now. 58. You'(send) a bill at the end of the month. 59. Fred is pleased. He (pay) five hundred dollars in consulting fees. 60. Don't water the plants. They just (water). 61. The news (announce) tomorrow. 62. The farmer's wagon (pull) by two horses. 63. That play (write) by Shakespeare. 64.I think Ann (invite) to the party tomorrow. 65. A new idea (suggest) by Shirley. She is very proud of it. 66. The librarian said that the book (return) to the library some days ago. 67. By this time tomorrow, the announcement (make). 68. (that course/teach) by Prof. Jackson? I know that it (not/teach) by Prof. Adams. 69. There is a nasty smell coming from the sitting-room. The floor (paint) there. 70.I (interview) by the assistant manager. I was very excited during the interview, but I got the job. 71. America (discover) by Christopher Columbus.

Ex. 9. Use the correct form of the verb either passive or active.

1. More cars (build) _____in the Detroit area than anywhere else in the USA. 2. My mum (tell) _____she (get) _____better wages

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next month. 3. I'm very sorry we couldn't repair your car today, but it (repair) _____tomorrow. 4. The bank robber didn't get far. He (catch) _____near London last night. 5. Empty bottles shouldn't (throw away) _____. 7. The car (look at) _____by five people so far, but nobody wants to buy it. 8. Every four years a new president (elect) _____in the USA. 9. Everyone (know) _____this fact very well. 10. It will soon (forget) _____. 11. The answers must (write) _____ in ink. 12. Someone (take) _____ two of my books. 13. We already (fill) _____the vacancy. 14. What should (do) _____in such case? 15. One should (keep) _____milk in a refrigerator. 16. They now (manufacture) _____this type of computer in many countries. 17. All the necessary arrangements (make)_____? 18. Fortunately no one (say) _____anything about it. 19. All orders (execute) _____promptly. 20. The house (not live) _____in. 21. The new hotel (build)_____? – As I know It (build) _____already.

Ex. 10. Find and correct the mistakes if any.

1 Don't bring the article today. It will be being typed only tomorrow. 2. The South Pole was discovered by Amundsen in 1912, 3. The book which was written last month is discussing a lot. It has been written a lot of articles about. 4. When I came, an experiment was been holding in the lab. 5. Do you know that this house was belonged to Mr. Brown? 6. What new buildings have been built in your town since I was there? 7. The building was collapsed during the earthquake. 8. Have you seen him? Has he been changed much? 9. Do you know that you are following? 10.1 hope this journal can find at the library.

Ex. 11. Use the proper preposition after the verbs in the table:

To approve … To disapprove …	To hear … To laugh … To mock …	To speak … To send … To touch …	To read … To shout … To wait …

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To arrive … To deal … To depend… To insist … To persist …	To listen … To look … To refer … To rely …	To ask … To interfere … To object …	To write …

Ex. 12. Supply appropriate prepositions and translate the sentences.

1. Though the question had been discussed for a long time no decision was arrived ... . 2. The visit of this delegation is widely commented ... in the newspapers. 3. He left for Australia five years ago and he hasn't been heard ... since. 4. I'm sure your idea of spending the week-end in town will be strongly objected ... . 5. Unfortunately our work was constantly interfered ... . 6. His presence at the meeting will be insisted .... 7. Don't say foolish things. You'll be laughed .... 8. Mr Brown is such an experienced lecturer. I'm sure he will be listened ... with great attention when he gives his lecture on Modern art. 9.1 felt I was being looked ... and turned around. 10. The children should be looked ... better. They look so grubby. 11. The key has been looked ... since morning but it's nowhere to be found. 12. A shop was broken ... last night. A man was seen leaving it. 13. He was knocked ... by a bus and taken to hospital. 14. The roof was blown ... by a gust of wind. 15. The matter will be dealt... as soon as possible. 16. The old rules have been done away ....17. Mr. Sakson has been sent ... and he will soon come. 18. The child likes to be read ... . 19. This newspaper article is often referred ... . 20. He can never be relied .... Whenever he makes a promise he always breaks it. 21. There was a road accident last night. An elderly man was run ... by a car and was badly injured. 22. Where have you been all this time? You have been asked ... more than once. 23. When they realized that the child was running a high temperature the doctor was sent ... immediately. 24. Little Jane was very much upset because she had never been spoken badly ... in the presence of strangers before. 25. He was surprised to find a letter in the letterbox. He had never been written ... and that letter came so unexpectedly. 26. Nobody likes to be shouted ....

Ex. 13. Transform the sentences into passive paying attention to prepositions.

Example: She looks after him well. — He is well looked after (by her).

1. We sent for the police. 2. They speak much about this book.

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3. They often laugh at him. 4. They listened to our conversation very attentively. 5.1 think they will wait for us only in a week. 6. Nobody took notice of his late arrival. 7. We looked through all the advertisements very attentively. 8. He was a brilliant speaker, and whenever he spoke, the audience listened to him with great attention, 9. They will look after him in hospital much better. 10. Everybody looked at her new dress with interest. 11. She sent them for a taxi. 12. People will talk much about the successful performance of the young actress. 13. They always make fun of him. 14. The teacher pointed out gross mistakes in the translation. 15. He referred to very interesting plans.16. They agreed upon Monday as the most suitable day. 17. He did not touch upon this question unfortunately. 18. They spoke to him about his promotion yesterday.

Ex. 14. Express in the passive the second of the following pairs of sentences.

Model: He seldom keeps a promise. No one can rely on him. He can't be relied on.

1. The child is very ill. Someone must send for the doctor.
2. This old car is in excellent condition. The owner has looked after it well.
3. The Prime Minister spoke very long. The people listened to him in complete silence.
4. She is going into hospital tomorrow. The doctors and nurses will take good care of her.
5. That little boy is very thin and always dirty. No one brings him up properly.
6. The new servant girl is always breaking things in the kitchen. Someone should speak to her about her carelessness.
7. Shakespeare was born about 400 years ago. People look upon him as the greatest of English poets.
8. The thieves broke into the bank at midnight and stole $20.000. No one call for the police until 8 o'clock the next morning.

Ex. 15. Translate into English using the Passive Voice.

1. К сожалению, на конференции такие вопросы не затрагивались (touch upon). 2. Кто вам сказал, что соглашение (agreement) подписано? 3. Здесь говорят только на английском. 4. Ей разрешили заниматься спортом. 5. Посетителей принимают каждый день. 6, Бетти не разрешают приходить сюда. 7. В больнице за ним ухаживали плохо. 8. За ним уже послано? — Да,

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ему позвонили и велели придти в восемь. 9. На нашей улице строят новый кинотеатр. 10. Не говори это, а то (otherwise) над тобой будут смеяться. 11. Мне еще ничего об этом не говорили. 12. Мы поедем завтра за город, если будет дождь? — Да, мы должны туда поехать, нас там будут ждать. 13. Это здание было только что построено, когда мы приехали сюда. 14. К вечеру работа была закончена. 15. Когда мы вернулись, нам рассказали много интересных новостей.

Ex. 16. a) Translate the following sentences and guess the meaning of the underlined phrases:

1. Sit down and <u>make yourself at home</u>. 2. Simon <u>feels very at home</u> on a horse.

b) Translate the following word combinations into Russian.

To fall in love with smb./smth.; to have a garden with a stream; to make improvements; to improve; to have a spacious house; to remove walls; to offer a lot of money; to admit smth; to remain in one's family.

c) Read the article "At home on a train" and explain its title. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct verb form, active or passive.

At home on a train

Pat and Ronald Thomas (not live) in a caravan, but their home (travel) more miles than any other house in Britain! Their house (make) from a pair of Victorian railway carriages, and they (live) there for ten years. 'I (not want) to live in a train at first,' admits Pat, 'but when I (see) that this train had a garden with a stream, I just (fall) in love with it. We (buy) it from an old lady, and she already (do) a lot of work on it. But there is a lot left to do and we still (make) improvements.'

Visitors often (surprise) to see how spacious the house is. All the dividing walls (remove), so now the rooms are about fifteen metres long.

Pat and Ronald (pay) £68,000 for their house. Recently they (offer) more than £100,000 for it, but it's not for sale.

'I (discover) more and more about the history of this train all the time,' says Ronald. 'It (build) in Swindon between 1855 and 1875. We (work) so hard to make it beautiful that I don't think we ever (sell) it,' he admits. 'I hope it (remain) in our family forever'.

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d) Here are the answers to some questions about Pat and Ronald. Ask the questions.

1. ….? No, they don't. They live in a pair of railway carriages.
2. ….? For ten years.
3. ….? An old lady.
4. ….? £68,000.
5. ….? More than £100,000.
6. ….? In Swindon between 1855 and 1875.
7. … ? Yes, they are. They want to make it even more beautiful/
8. ….? No, they won't. They want it to remain in the family forever.

e) Retell the text.

Have something done – the Causative Passive

Ex. 17. Answer the following questions in the way shown:

"Did Ann make that dress herself?" – "No, she had it made."

1. Did you cut your hair yourself? 2. Did they paint the house themselves? 3. Did Jim cut down that tree himself? 4. Did Sue repair the car herself? 5. Did you tune the piano yourself?

Ex. 18. Complete the sentences.

We (the house/paint) at the moment. – We are having the house painted at the morning.

1. Your hair is too long. I think you should (it cut). 2. How often (you/your car/ service)? 3. The engine in Tom's car couldn't be repaired, so he had to (a new engine/fit). 4. (you/ your newspaper/deliver) or do you go to the shop to buy it. 5. What are the workmen doing in the garden? – Oh, I (a swimming pool/ build). 6. Is it true that many years ago he (his portrait/ paint) by a famous artist? 7. Are you going to (these shoes/repair) or shall I throw them away? 8. I must (my glasses/ mend). They keep falling off. 9. Where do you (your hair/do)?

Ex. 19. Something unpleasant happened to each of these people last week. Make sentences using "have something done".

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Kate (her wallet/steal) from her bag while she was out shopping. – Kate had her wallet stolen from her bag while she was out shopping.

1. Peter (his flat/burgle) while he was out at work. 2. Mr. and Mrs. Woods (the roof of the house/damage) in the storm. 3. Lynne (the radio/steal) from her car. 4. My brother (his nose/ break) in the football match. 5. Fred (his hat/blow off) in the wind.

Ex. 20. Translate into English.

1. Как часто вы подстригаетесь? 2. Мне необходимо срочно отремонтировать часы. 3. Нам отремонтировали дом до того, как мы уехали на Кипр. 4. Я хочу, чтобы этот документ напечатали как можно скорее. 5. Мне только что запломбировали зуб. 6.Когда вы оклеили комнату. 7. Я не починил вчера пылесос, потому что все мастерские были закрыты. 8. Вам уже побелили потолок? 9. Где вы сшили себе это платье? 10. Когда вы, наконец, настроите рояль? 11. Когда вам построили гараж? 12. У него вчера украли бумажник. 13. Я хочу, чтобы мне погладили костюм. 14. Вам надо подстричься.

THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Правило согласования времен в английском языке представляет определенную зависимость времени глагола в придаточном предложении (главным образом дополнительном) от времени глагола в главном предложении. В русском языке такой зависимости не существует.

Основные положения согласования времен сводятся к следующему:

1. Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом в настоящем или будущем времени, то сказуемое придаточного предложения может стоять в любом времени, которое требуется по смыслу:

He says	he studies English.	Он говорит,	что изучает английский.
	he will study English.		что будет изучать английский.

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	he studied English.		что изучал английский.

2. Если сказуемое главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени, что сказуемое придаточного предложения должно стоять в одном из прошедших времен. Выбор конкретной видовременной формы определяется тем, происходит ли действие в придаточном предложении одновременно с главным, предшествует ему либо будет происходить в будущем:

	Simultaneous Action	**Prior Action**	**Future Action**
I **knew** (that) He **said**	- he **lived** in Kiev он живет в Киеве - they **were waiting** for us они ждут нас - he **had been living** in Kiev since 1946 он живет в Киеве с 1946 года - he **had known** her for two years он знает ее 2 года	- he **had already left** Moscow он уже уехал из Москвы - It **had been raining** as it was wet шел дождь, так как на улице мокро - she **had been ill** for two weeks она болела две недели	- they **would arrive** on Sunday они приедут в воскресенье - they **would be working** at 6 в 6 они будут работать - he **would have translated** the article by Monday он уже переведет эту статью к понедельнику

So a useful general rule is: we move the reported clauses **"one tense back"**
present becomes *past, past* becomes *past perfect*, will becomes would

Study <u>how the tenses are changed</u> according to the rule of the Sequence of Tenses.

<u>Present Indefinite</u> I **do** …	→	<u>Past Indefinite</u> I **did** …

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Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
He **is doing** …		He **was doing** …
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
I've done …		I **had done** …
Past Indefinite	→	Past Perfect (or stays the same)
I **did** …		I **did / had done** …
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
I **was doing** …		I **had been doing** …
Past Perfect	→	does not change
I **had done** …		

will (future)	→	**would**
can	→	**could**
may	→	**might**
must	→	**must or had to**
could have done	→	do not change
might have done	→	
should have done	→	
needn't have done	→	

Time and place changes:

here	→	there
this	→	that
these	→	those
now	→	then / at that moment
today	→	that day
yesterday	→	the day before
	→	the previous day
a year ago	→	a year before
last night	→	the previous night
tonight	→	that night

Последовательность времен в сложных предложениях с несколькими придаточными

Изложенные правила последовательности времен соблюдаются и в тех случаях, когда придаточное предложение

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подчиняется не главному, а другому придаточному предложению. Время глагола придаточного предложения, подчиненного другому придаточному предложению, зависит от времени глагола этого другого придаточного предложения, а не от глагола главного предложения:

1. He says that he **read** in yesterday's newspaper that in England prices of foodstuffs **were rising** again.	Он говорит, что читал во вчерашней газете, что в Англии цены на продукты питания снова повышаются.

Во втором придаточном предложении глагол were rising употреблен в Past Continuous, так как он выражает длительное действие, одновременное с действием read первого придаточного предложения.

2. I thought that she **knew** that he **had taken** the first place in the chess tournament.	Я думал, что она знает, что он занял первое место в шахматном турнире.

Во втором придаточном предложении глагол употреблен в Past Perfect – had taken, так как он выражает действие, предшествующее действию knew первого придаточного предложения.

Случаи отклонения от правил последовательности времен

Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражено модальными глаголами must, should ought и инфинитивом	He told us that he should leave immediately. I knew he must visit his sick friend.	Он сказал, что должен уехать незамедлительно. Я знал, что он должен навестить своего больного друга.
Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражает общеизвестный факт	The pupils were told that the Earth goes round the Sun, and the Moon goes round the Earth.	Ученикам сказали, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца, а Луна вокруг Земли.

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В придаточных определительных, а также в предложениях, которые вводятся союзом than…, as that, as…as, less than	Yesterday I read the book which you are reading now. Last year I worked less than I work now.	Вчера я читал книгу, которую ты сейчас читаешь. В прошлом году я работал меньше, чем работаю сейчас.

NOTES:

1. When we say how long something has been happening the sentence can have double meaning. It depends on the context or situation.

I **knew** that she **had been ill for two months.**

1. Я знал, что она *болеет уже два месяца.*
2. Я знал, что она *болела два месяца.*

But: I knew that she **had been ill.** - Я *знал,* что она *болела.*

He **said** that it **had been raining.** - Он *сказал,* что *шел дождь.*

2. Past Indefinite can stay the same if we use:

in 1945
2 years ago → He **said** that he **left** Moscow *5 years ago.*
yesterday → He **knew** that Peter **was** at home *yesterday.*
last week → She **said** she **was working** when **I rang** her up.
when he came

But: He **said** that he **had left** Moscow **the day before.**
two years before,
the previous night.

3 . The Past Indefinite after *"since"* generally remains unchanged.

She **said,** "I **have been writing** since **I came".**

- She **said** she **had been writing** since she came.

Ex. 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the required tense, pay attention to the Sequence of Tenses.

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. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time. 5 He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago. 6. Victor said he (is, was) very busy. 8. My friend asked me

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who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting-room. 9. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off. 10. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter. 11. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse. 12. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man. 13. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday. 14. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.

Ex.2 Construct sentences of the type.

Example*:* She knew that he was busy.
(to share a room, to be clever, to give a lecture, to work, to disappear, to choose).

Example: He said that he had repeated the speech word for word. (to arrive at a decision, to come back, to gather, to spend, to laugh, to take).

Example: The Dean said they would choose the candidate after the lecture.
(to go on with, to work at, to take out of the pocket, to review grammar, to make a choice).

Ex. 3 Use the required tense-aspect forms in the following sentences.

1. She scarcely realized what (happen). 2. Oh, Jane! I didn't think you (be) so unkind. 3. Mary (to return) to the room. Al (to sit) beside the gas fire and (to take off) his shoes. 4. Her eyes (to be) puffed, and she obviously (to cry) that afternoon. 5. She realized that he (try) to tell her how lonely he (be). 6. His cheek (to be) cut. When she (to see) it she (to say): "Oh, you (to fight) again". 7. I thought I (sleep) well, being tired. 8. She (to make) me promise to say nothing about it till she (to have) a chance of breaking the news to her father gradually. 9. She asked if Mr Clennam (tell) her where he (live). 10. As we (to drive), her eyes (to stare) rigidly out of the car window. 11. Sir Wilfred knew, from the frequency with which she used her handkerchief, that tears (run) down her cheeks. 12. Delany (to sit) up in bed and (to eat) his dinner when Jack (to come) into the room. His complexion (to be) ruddy. Obviously he (to be) shaved. He (to have) a

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glass of red wine with his meal. He (to wave) his fork as he (to see) Jack. 13. He (to remain) in his seat, as though studying his programme, till the three (to pass) out into the foyer. 14. Darkness (to fall) when he finally (to return) to the hotel. He (to say) nothing to Pat except that he (to turn) down the job. He (cannot) give her any explanation until he completely (to understand) the meaning of what (to happen). 15. I (to sit) there for about ten minutes, pretending to read, when someone (to sit) down at my table. 16. She (to look) up at him from where she (to sit). Her make up things (to lie) in front of her. She (to do) her face. 17. While his wife (to read) the letter, he (to cross) to the window. 18. As Hugh and I (to come) down the steps we nearly (to ran) into my father.

Ex. 4 Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Она сказала, что очень занята и давно не была в театре. 2. Я был уверен, что он сказал вам, что получил от нее письмо. 3. Я был удивлен, что вы не сказали им, что собираетесь ехать в Лувр. 4. Я думал, что вы прочтете в газете, что делегация уже прибыла в Москву. 5. Он обещал, что скажет вам, что я уже вернулся и хочу видеть вас. 6. Она боялась, что вы скажете, что не можете помочь ей. 7. Я знал, что он чувствует, что я недоволен результатами его опытов. 8. Я был уверен, что он уже слышал, что мы вернулись с юга. 9. Он сказал, что пошлет телеграмму, если не получит известий от брата. 10. Роберт сказал, что его жена все еще в больнице и он собирается навестить ее вечером. 11. Наш гид сказал, что автобус только что пришел и отправится в Глазго через час. 12. Ваш товарищ сказал мне, в чем дело, и я думаю, что смогу помочь вам. 13. Она сказала, что очень занята и еще не была в театре после каникул. 14. Учительница сказала, что мы должны повторить все правила, если хотим сдать экзамены хорошо. 15. Мой друг обещал достать несколько книг по этому вопросу, как только я начну работать над статьей. 16. Она думала, что завтра будет хорошая погода. 17. Мы решили, что вы свободны и сможете помочь нам.

Tests

I.

1. Я заметил, что она смотрит на меня.
2. Я знал, что она не вернется.
3. На платформе было мало людей, все уже заняли свои места в вагоне.
4. Она знала, что она права, и была права с самого начала.

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5. Я надеялся, что кто-то нашел мои ключи и передаст их мне.
6. Было ясно, что случилось что-то ужасное.
7. Он обещал, что все будет сделано.
8. Она скажет, что опоздала на поезд.

II.
1. Я знаю, что вам нечего бояться.
2. Я знал, что он пожалеет об этом.
3. Я дам вам ответ, когда я поговорю с отцом.
4. Я хотел знать, как много уже сделано.
5. Она поинтересовалась, куда они собираются ехать.
6. Мама спросила, что мы делали все это время.
7. Все заметили, что он плохо играл во втором сете.
8. В комнате было темно, кто-то выключил свет.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Речь какого-нибудь лица, передаваемая буквально так, как она была произнесена, называется прямой речью (Direct Speech).

Речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений, называется косвенной речью (Indirect Speech):

Прямая речь	*Косвенная речь*
He has said, "The ship will arrive at the end of the week.”	He has said that the ship will arrive at the end of the week.
Он сказал: «Пароход прибудет в конце недели».	Он сказал, что пароход прибудет в конце недели.

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Прямая речь The ship will arrive at the end of the week представляет собой самостоятельное предложение. Косвенная речь that the ship will arrive at the end of the week является дополнительным придаточным предложением, причем главным предложением являются слова. He has said, вводящие прямую речь.

После слов, вводящих прямую речь, в отличие от русского языка, обычно ставится запятая. Однако перед длинным текстом прямой речи ставится, как и в русском языке, двоеточие. Кавычки, в отличие от русского языка, ставятся на линии верхнего среза строки как перед началом, так и после окончания прямой речи.

Прямая речь может представлять собой:
1) повествовательное предложение, 2) вопросительное предложение и 3) повелительное предложение.

Преобразование прямой речи в косвенную

1. Повествовательное предложение

При обращении повествовательного предложения из прямой речи в косвенную производятся следующие изменения:
1) может употребляться союз that;
2) изменяются времена глаголов в соответствии с правилами согласования времен;
3) заменяются местоимения в зависимости от смысла;
4) глагол to say, за которым следует дополнение, заменяется глаголом to tell (без предлога *to);*
5) заменяются наречия места и времени.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
today yesterday	that today the day before

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tomorrow	the next day
… ago	… before
this …	that …
these…	those …
here	there …
last year	the year before
last month	the month before
last …	the … before
next …	the following …

1. Indirect statements

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Jimmy said, "Me brother **is learning** to drive". (The Present Continuous Tense)	Jimmy said that his brother **was learning** to drive. (The Past Continuous Tense)
Nick said, "Sometimes I **go** home by tram". (The Present Indefinite Tense)	Nick said that sometimes he **went** home by tram. (The Past Indefinite Tense)
The teacher told John, "You **didn't write** Ex. two".	The teacher told John that he **hadn't written** Ex. two.
Frank said, "Ron **fell down**, but he didn't hurt himself". (The Past Indefinite Tense)	Frank said that Ron **had fallen** down, but he **hadn't hurt** himself. (The Past Perfect Tense)
Bob said, "My uncle **has just arrived** from Paris". (The Present Perfect Tense)	Bob said that his uncle **had just arrived** from Paris. (The Past Perfect Tense)

2. Повелительное предложение

Когда прямая речь представляет собой повелительное предложение, то при обращении ее в косвенную речь производятся следующие изменения:

1. Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол to say *сказать* в словах, вводящих прямую речь, заменяется глаголом to tell *велеть, сказать* или to order *приказывать.* Если же прямая речь выражает просьбу, то глагол to say заменяется глаголом *to* ask *просить.*

2. Повелительное наклонение заменяется в косвенной речи инфинитивом. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей not.

2. Indirect command and request

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Direct speech	Indirect speech
The mother said to the lazy son**, "Wake up!"**	The mother **told** the lazy son **to wake up.**
Father said to me: "**Remember to post** these letters".	Father reminded me **to post** those letters.
I said to Nick, "**Shut** the door, please".	I asked Nick **to shut** the door.
Mother said to the children: "Don't ever **enter** this room".	Mother warned the children **not to enter** the room.

NOTE: to say **smth** (to **smb**)
to tell **smb** smth

3. Вопросительные предложения

Вопросительные предложения преобразуются следующим образом: общие вопросы вводятся союзами if, whether (частица «ли»), порядок слов вопросительного предложения заменяется порядком слов утвердительного предложения:

Indirect Questions
Indirect General Questions

DIRECT SPEECH	*INDIRECT SPEECH*
Ann's mother asked her, "**Are** you tired?"	Ann's mother asked her if she was tired.
He asked his friend, "**Do** you like the wine?"	He asked his friend if he liked the wine.
I asked Frank, "**Did** you **buy** a new car?"	I asked Frank if he **had bought** a new car.
Ann's father asked her, "Have you finished the work?"	Ann's father asked her **whether** she had finished the work.
I asked my sister, "**Will** you go to Italy in summer?"	I asked my sister **whether** she w**ould** go to Italy in summer.

NOTE: to ask **smb**

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to ask **a question**

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

Indirect Special Questions

DIRECT SPEECH	***INDIRECT SPEECH***
Peter asked, "Who **has taken** my book?"	Peter asked who **had taken** his book.
I asked the gardener, "What **are** you **planting** here this year?"	I asked the gardener what he **was planting** there that year.
Nina's sister asked her, "Who **did** you **meet** at the theatre?"	Nina's sister asked her who she **had met** at the theatre.
I asked my mother, "What **did** the teacher say?"	I asked may mother what the teacher **had** said.
He asked Roger, "When **will** he **come** back?"	He asked Roger when he **would come** back.
Ted asked Ron, "Where **do** your parents **live?**"	Ted asked Ron where his parents **lived.**
The professor asked his student, "Why he **haven't** you **done** the home assignment?"	The professor asked his student why he **hadn't done** his home assignment.

Ex. 1 Change the following from direct into indirect speech.

1. She said to him, "Close the window" 2. She said to him, "Come at four o'clock." 3. He asked us, "Do you want to see a new film?" 4. She asked us, "Will you drink a cup of coffee?" 5. She said, "I'm terribly cold." 6. Each time he received the answer, "No, we haven't vacant rooms to-night." 7. At last he received a different reply, "We have a room empty but it has been reserved." 8. Then the man added, "It is half past twelve and they have not arrived, you may have the room". 9. He said, "I met Peter when I was in the library: 10. He said to us, "Shall we change the plan a little bit?" 11. Father said, "I can stay at home and work in the garden." 12. Father said to Mother, "I got a new rod yesterday, you can use it if you want to." 13. Mother said, "I don't care for fishing." 14. Mother said, "I'll arrange everything for the trip"15. The girls said, "We shall help you to wash the dishes". 16. The teacher said to the student,-"Come in." 17. She said, "How long does it take you to get to the University?"

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Ex. 2. Restore direct speech. Mind the rules of the sequence of tenses.

1. He said that while crossing the English Channel they had stayed on deck all the time. 2. The woman said she had felt sick while crossing the Channel.
3. She said she was feeling bad that day. 4. Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. 5. He told me he was ill. 6. He told me he had fallen ill. 7. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before. 8. I told my sister that she might catch cold. 9. She told me she had caught cold. 10. The old man told the doctor that he had pain in his right side. 11. He said he had just been examined by a good doctor. 12. He said he would not come to school until Monday.
13. The man said he had spent a month at a health-resort. 14. He said that his health had greatly improved since then.

Ex. 3 Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. He has just asked me, "Who will come to the cinema with me?" 2. He has asked me, "Will yon be at home to-night?" 3. He has Just asked me, "Is it time to go?" 4 He asked me, "Where are you going?" 5. She asked me, "Does he always come so late?" 6. He asked her, "How did yon do that?" 7. He asked roe, "Is it raining?" 8 She asked him, "Have the children returned from school?" 9. He asked me, "How old are you?" 10. She asked me, "Why didn't you come here yesterday?" 11, He asked me, "Do you know how far it is to the station?" 12. He asked me, "Where are you going?" 13. She asked me, "How long have you been studying English?" 14 He asked her, "Did anybody call this morning?" 15. I asked him, "Can you meet me tomorrow?" 16. She asked me, "May 1 open the window?" 17. He asked her, "Why can't you answer this question at once?" 18. She asked me, "Would you like to see the garden?" 19. I asked him, "What will you do if you miss the train?" 20. He asked the manager. "At what price were the two cargoes of wheat sold yesterday?" 21. He asked me, "Do you think that the weather will change?" 22. He asked the buyer, "When do you want the goods to be shipped?" 23. I asked him, "Is it possible to charter a steamer for loading at the end of the month?" 24. I asked him, "When will you open the letter of credit?" 25. I asked him, "Can you guarantee that machine will be delivered in September?"

Ex. 4 Translate the stories from Russian into English, paying

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special attention to the italicized words.

Совет врача

Медсестра *спросила* меня, *ожидаю ли* я доктора Грея, и *пригласила* меня к нему в кабинет (surgery).

Доктор Грей улыбнулся мне и *спросил, что меня беспокоит.* Я *сказал,* что ужасно *переутомлен* (be run down). Он *спросил* меня, поздно ли я *ложусь* спать (stay up late), и я сказал, что нет. Он *поинтересовался,* почему я *не соблюдаю* нормальный режим (keep regular hours), и я *объяснил,* что почти каждый вечер я *встречаюсь* с друзьями. Доктор *захотел узнать, как я провожу время,* и я *сказал,* что в основном (mostly) я *хожу* на вечеринки. Доктор *спросил* меня, *удается ли* (have the chance) *мне отдохнуть* (to recover) в выходные дни, но я вынужден был *признать* (admit), что в выходные дни наши вечеринки *длятся* всю ночь.

Он *спросил* меня, *курю ли* я, и когда я *сказал,* что *курю,* доктор *спросил* меня, сколько сигарет в день я *выкуриваю.* Он *был поражен,* когда *услышал* мой ответ. Тогда врач *спросил* меня, *занимаюсь* (take) ли я гимнастикой для поддержания своего здоровья (to keep fit).

Я *ответил,* что для этого у меня *нет времени.*

"Вы *поджигаете* свечу (burn the candle) с обоих концов", сказал доктор Грей и *добавил,* "но я *завидую* вам, что вы так *весело проводите* время".

Подарок из Чикаго

Этой зимой в Чикаго было много снега. Железнодорожные рабочие не знали, *что с ним делать.* Начальник станции *приказал очистить* платформы. Он *сказал не оставлять* снег на платформах, так как это опасно для пассажиров. Он *посоветовал сгребать* (shovel) снег в большие кучи, но это была невыполнимая задача.

Вдруг одному из рабочих пришла в голову замечательная идея. "Я знаю, *как избавиться* (get rid of) от снега", - сказал он. *"Давайте погрузим* этот снег на грузовые платформы (freight train). Мы можем послать снег в Миссисипи и Новый Орлеан. По дороге он растает (melt away)". На следующий день пять тонн снега прибыло в Мемфис, Теннесси. "Это замечательный подарок," - сказал рабочий. "Мы знаем, *что делать* с этим снегом здесь. Мы пошлем его на детские площадки (playgrounds). Некоторые дети никогда не видели снега".

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Ex. 5 Translate the story. Turn direct speech into indirect speech with tense changes.

"Я просмотрела результаты ваших анализов", – сказала доктор Лестер.

"Вы очень поправились", – сказала она мне.

"Вы набрали (gain) пять с половиной килограммов за шесть месяцев", - добавила она.

"Если вы будете продолжать в том же духе, вы станете очень толстым (get fat)," – сказала она мне.

"Я вынуждена посадить вас на строгую диету (put on a strict diet); вы должны есть очень мало," – добавила она.

"Хорошо, я буду жить на воде и орехах", – сказал я, разозлившись.

"Да, вы можете жить на воде и орехах, но без орехов," – согласилась доктор Лестер.

MODAL VERBS

Meaning	Present	Past	Future
1. Can 1) Физическая и умственная способность, возможность выполнить действие. Перевод: *могу, умею.* 2) Просьба (вежливая – *could*). 3) Запрет. Перевод: *нельзя*. 4) Удивление.	can, cannot (can't) *I can do it now.* *I can't swim.*	could, could not (couldn't) was / were able (to) – *смог, сумел, был в состоянии* *She could swim well.* *I was able to*	can; shall / will be able (to), shall not (shan't) / will not (won't) be able (to) *I can phone you at 5 o'clock.*

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Перевод: *не может быть, неужели*).	*Can I help you?*	*get there just in time.*	*I'll be able to translate this text.*
2. Must 1) Долженствование. 2) Необходимость, совет, приказ. Перевод: *должен, нужно, надо.* 3) Предположение (неуверенность). Перевод: *должно быть, вероятно.* 4) Строгий запрет. Перевод: *нельзя.*	must, must not (mustn't) *- Must I do it?* *- No, you needn't.* *He must be ill.*	had (to); did not have (to)…; Did you have (to) …? *I had to go there.* *- Did you have to go there?* *- Yes, I did.*	shall / will have (to); shall / will not have (to) *I'll have to go there.*
3. May 1) Разрешение. Перевод: *можно.* 2) Предположение (уверенность). Перевод: *может быть, возможно.* 3) Упрек (might + Perf. Inf.) Перевод: *мог бы.*	may, may not *- May I come in?* *- Yes, you may.* *It may (might) rain today.*	might, might not *He said that we might come later.*	may; shall / will be allowed (to), shall / will not be allowed (to); *You may phone me tonight.* *He says that I will be allowed to stay here.*
4. Should / ought (to) 1) Совет. 2) Моральный долг, обязанность. 2) Упрёк (+Perf. Inf.). Перевод: *следует, следовало бы.*	should do / ought to do *You should do it.*	should have done / ought to have done *He should have done it.*	should do / ought to do *You should visit him.*
5. to have (to) Необходимость, вызванная какими-то обстоятельства-	have / has to, do / does not have to, Do you have	had to, did not have to…; Did you have	shall / will have to … Will you have

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ми. Перевод: *должен, приходится.*	to…? *He has to work much.* *Does he have to work much?*	to … ? *I had to walk there.* *Why did you have to walk there?*	to … ? *You will have to get up early tomorrow.* *When will you have to get up?*
6. to be (to) Необходимость в соответствии с договорённостью, планом, расписанием.	am is to meet are *We are to meet now.*	was to meet were *He was to wait for me.*	am is to meet are *We are to discuss it tomorrow.*
7. need (needn't) Необходимость или отсутствие необходимости выполнить действие. Перевод: *(не) нужно, надо.*	*You needn't hurry.*	*You needn't have come.*	*- Need I go there?* *- No, you needn't.* *- Yes, you must.*

Ex. 1. Use "can," "may," "must" or "to be able".

1. The man ... be a foreigner. He ... not understand Russian. 2. How ... we get to the centre of London? 3. It's 10 o'clock, you ... go to bed at once. 4. If you go through the forest you ... lose your way. 5. ... I use your camera? 6. Flue ... be very dangerous. 7. Mrs. Smith ... be at least 60. 8. Something ... be done to stop the criminal. 9. ... you understand what he's speaking about? 10. You ... come a little later tomorrow. 11. She ... not be 35, she has grandchildren. 12. If we take a taxi, we … catch the last train. 13. … you find him? – Yes, I was. He was outside.

Ex. 2. Use "mustn't" or "needn't":

1. You ... clean the room today, you can do it tomorrow morning. 2. I ... forget to post the letter mother gave me. 3. We have a lot of food at home so we ... go shopping today. 4. The baby is asleep, you ... shout. 5. You ... shout, I'm not deaf. 6. You ... worry about your luggage, I'll take

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care of it. 7. Must I come on Saturday? — No, you ... . 8. This book is very valuable, you ... lose it. 9. You ... eat the salad if you don't like it. 10. We have plenty of time so we ... hurry. 11. You ... tell anybody what I said. 12. You ... cross the street when the red light is on. 13. Must I type these letters today? — No, you ... . 14. You ... remind her about the meeting. I warned her yesterday.

Ex. 3. Use "must," "to have" or "to be".

1. The train ... arrive in five minutes, we ... hurry up. 2. If he doesn't meet you at the station you ... take a taxi. 3. They ... be here an hour ago. 4. I ... go to the library after classes because I ... make a report tomorrow. 5. It ... be a very interesting novel, I know the author. 6. I don't think you ... wait long. 7. They ... marry early in June, so they ... stay in Moscow. 8. She ... clean her shoes after working in the garden. 9. The lecture ... begin in a minute. 10. You ... be tired, you ... have a little rest. 11. I ... answer a lot of questions at the examination. 12. We ... leave on Monday

Ex. 4. Use "must," "have to," "ought to" or "should".

1. If you want to be fit, you ... not eat cakes, but you certainly ... walk a lot. 2. I'm late. I ... hurry. 3. There is light in the house, somebody ... be in. 4. The bus we took didn't go up the hill and we ... walk. 5. Every child ... know traffic rules. 6. It's dark outside, it ... be about 8 now. 7. You ... not eat so many sweets because they contain a lot of calories. 8. You ... not speak to your mother like this. 9. Why ... I do somebody else's work? 10. I think you ... give up smoking.

Ex. 5. Fill in the space with the most suitable modal verb: can(not), could (not), be able (to), may, might, must (not), to have (to), should (not), ought (to), need (not), to be (to).

1. The school's regime was harsh at that time. Pupils ... to get up at 4.30 every morning for prayers and Ex.s.
2. I ... help you. You need to speak to the manager.
3. You ... tell anyone about our meeting. Let's keep it secret. - You ... worry. Nobody will know anything.
4. I'm not sure at all, but Tom ... know about it.
5. You ... work harder if you want to learn English.
6. Oh no! I ... find my passport anywhere. - I think it ... be in your briefcase or you ... have left it at work.
7. The American President is elected for four years of service and ... be reelected for four additional years.
8. I believe him, he ... deceive me. You ... to believe him too.
9. You ... do it at once, otherwise you'll let me down.

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10. ... I go out? I ... to meet them at the entrance.
11. You ... be late. You ... to come at 5 o'clock. They will be waiting for you there.
12. The doctor said that you ... give up smoking.
13. You ... not come. There is nothing to do.
14. The stadium was full of fans, but we ... to get tickets for this match.
15. She ... speak three languages, but she ... write any of them when she was younger.

Ex. 6. Translate into English using modal verbs.

1. Ты умеешь печатать? 2. — Можно взять твой учебник? — Нет, мне он нужен. Я завтра должна делать доклад. 3. Погода изменилась, и нам пришлось вернуться из отпуска раньше. 4. Какое счастье, что завтра воскресенье, не надо рано вставать. 5. Вам необходимо выступить на собрании. Кто-то должен высказать нашу точку зрения. 6. — Нам надо сдавать сочинение сегодня? — Необязательно. Но если оно готово, можете сдать его сегодня. 7. Неужели уже 7 часов? Еще светло. 8. Детям не следует смотреть ночные телепрограммы. 9. Может быть, я ошибаюсь, но мне кажется, это он. 10. Должно быть, очень трудно быть учителем. 11. — Где Коля? — Он, наверное, ждет нас на остановке 12. Самолеты не летают, мы должны будем остаться здесь до лета. 13. Тебе следует научиться готовить самому. 14. Придется встать очень рано, чтобы успеть на поезд. 15. Я должна была подготовить доклад к следующему дню.

CONDITIONAL SENTESES OF THREE TYPES

Тип 1	**Придаточное предложение**	**Главное предложение**
Относится к ситуации, которая может или не может произойти **в будущем или настоящем** (соответствует в русском языке условным предложениям с глаголом в изъявительном	***Present simple, Present continuous, Present perfect, Present perfect continuous, modals: can, must, should + main verb*** If I **have** any free	***Will, can, should, might + main verb*** I **will phone** you.

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наклонении).	time, Если у меня будет свободное время,	я тебе позвоню.

Тип 2	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
Условные предложения II типа выражают невероятные или маловероятные предположения в **настоящем**, либо **будущем** времени.	***Past simple,*** ***Past continuous,*** ***Modals: could, had to + main verb*** If I **had** any free time, Если **бы** у меня было время (сейчас),	***Would, could, might, should+ main verb*** I **would phone** you. Я **бы** позвонил тебе.

Note! Мы используем **were** вместо **was** для всех лиц в придаточных предложениях второго типа.
If I were you, I would live in a house.
На твоем месте, я бы жил в доме.

Тип 3	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
Условные предложения III типа выражают предположения, относящиеся к **прошлому времени** и являются, поэтому невыполнимыми, **нереальными**.	***Past perfect,*** ***Past perfect continuous*** If I **had had** free time **yesterday,** Если бы вчера у меня было время,	***Would, could, might, should + perfect infinitive*** I **would have phoned** you. я бы позвонил тебе.

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Смешанные типы условных предложений.

Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
If the law **had passed** last year, (Type 3) Если бы закон прошел в прошлом году, (предположение относится к прошлому)	the economy **would be** in a better state now. (Type 2) экономика была бы в лучшем состоянии сейчас. (предположение относится к настоящему)
If I **were** you, (Type 2) Если бы я был на твоем месте, (предположение относится к настоящему)	I **would have forgiven** her long ago. (Type 3) я бы простила бы ее давным-давно. (предположение относится к прошлому)
Even if nobody **wanted** it, (Type 2) Даже если бы никто этого не пожелал,	the sun **will rise**. (Type1) солнце все равно взойдет.

Ex. 1. Explain the usage of the tense forms in the following conditional sentences. Define the type of the conditional sentence.

1. He walked around the city aimlessly for the rest of the morning, looking into shop windows and thinking of the things he *would buy* if he *had* money.
2. If I *remind* you in a month from now of things you are saying tonight you *will laugh*.
3. If he *knew* he *would have told* me. I'm sure he knows nothing.
4. It was so dark that he *would have lost* his way if she *had not taken* him by the hand.

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5. “Do you think it’s important?” “Yes, I do. If I *didn’t* I *wouldn’t be* here”.
6. *Would* you *do* it differently if you *had* to do it over again?
7. I think it would be a good thing if you would come and stay at my house for a little while.

Ex. 2. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the necessary tense for conditional sentences type I.

1. I’ll look for your notebook and if I (to find) it I (to give) you a ring.
1. If you (to see) Tom tell him I have a message for him.
2. If you’d like some ice I (to get) some from the fridge.
3. I shan’t wake if the alarm (not to go) off.
4. If it (to freeze) tonight, the roads (to be) very slippery tomorrow.
5. If you (not to take) the book back to the library tomorrow you (to have) to pay a fine.
6. If you (to like) I (get) you a job in this company.
7. You can use my phone if yours (not to work).
8. If Jack (to refuse) to help we’ll have to manage without him.
9. If you (to hear) from Tom can you please let me know?
10. If he (to pay) me tonight I (to have) enough money for the tickets.
11. If I (to pass) this exam I (to go) to the university next October.

Ex. 3. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the necessary tense for conditional sentences type II.

1. If I (to have) any experience in this field, I (to give) you advice.
2. If I (to have) a fever, I (to take) a medicine.
3. I he (to be) hungry, he (to go) to a restaurant.
4. If I (to remember) my colleague’s telephone number, I (to congratulate) him on his birthday.
5. If this man (not to be) so nervous, he (to be) a success.
6. If this suit (not to be) dirty, he (to put) it on.
7. If you (to give) me a hint, I (to understand) you at once.
8. If this idea (to have) advantages, we (to consider) it.
9. If his character (not to be) so uneasy, he (to have) much more friends.
10. If these conditions (to suit) me, I (to agree) on them.
11. If my dream (to come true) one day, I (to be) very happy.

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Ex. 4. Open the brackets, using the verbs in the necessary tense for conditional sentences type III.

1. If we (to share) one room at a hotel during our holiday, we (to get to know) each other better.
2. If you (to accompany) me to the concert, you (to enjoy) the wonderful music.
3. If we (to solve) that problem in time, we (not to be involved) in such a situation.
4. If he (to treat) his wife in a right way, she (not to leave) him.
5. If he (to develop) his talent for music, he (to become) a real pianist.
6. If her doctor (to prescribe) that medicine to her, she (to take) it.
7. If my friend (keep) my secret, nobody (to speak) about it.
8. If our neighbor (not to fail) at his last exam, he (to enter) the university.
9. If those people (to refuse) to help me at once, I (to find) another way out.
10. If I (to reach) my business partner on the phone, we (to appoint) a meeting for today.
11. If I (to allow) to take part in that discussion, I (to tell) my opinion.

Ex. 5. Open the brackets using the verbs in a necessary tense form.

1. I (to wait) if I (to be) you.
2. She (to fall) if he suddenly (not to put) out a hand to steady her.
3. If your father (to be) here, he (to give) you a piece of his mind.
4. I do not know what (to happen) if this (to go) on much longer.
5. Don't you see that if things like that (to happen) life (to be) quite different?
6. I believe you (to make) her stay if it (to be) not so late.
7. I (to be) grateful if you (to keep) the news to yourself.
8. Many people ask themselves: "What I (to do) differently if I (to have) another chance?"
9. The situation has been bad lately, but everything (to calm) down if you only (to stop) making a fuss.

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10. It (to be) awkward if she (to refuse) to co-operate.
11. What his mother (to think) if she (to hear) of what he has done?
12. If the situation (not to change) by Saturday I (to be) in trouble.
13. I (not to be) surprised if he (to offer) an important post under the new government.

Ex. 6. Open the brackets using the necessary tense for mixed conditional sentences.

1. If the government (to do) more about unemployment, they (not to be) in danger of losing the coming elections.
2. If we (to be) rich, we (to help) those people who were suffering.
3. If Jane (not to be) so brave, she (to jump) off the bridge to save the child when the accident happened.
4. If Sue (to be) more self-confident, she (to go) into business with Mike when he offered her partnership.
5. If John (to be) more thoughtful, he(to take) that great risk that cost him a career.
6. If he (not to be) so stubborn, they (to reach) an agreement at their previous talks.
7. If I (to take) an aspirin in the morning, I (not to have) this splitting headache now.
8. He (not to be) efficient in his new job if he (not to study) English hard when he was at college.
9. If Mary (to remember) to buy apples yesterday, she (to make) an apple pie before Nick comes.

Ex. 7. Finish the following conditional sentences.

1. If I were The President ……..
2. If I were the Spanish Queen ……
3. If I lived in New-York ……
4. If I had an island ……..
5. If I had a helicopter……..
6. If I were a banker ……
7. If I belonged to any political party, ……..
8. If anybody did me harm, …….
9. If it were summer……
10. If you were open with me…….

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Ex. 8. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я бы никогда не подумал, что это возможно, если бы я не увидел этого своими глазами.
2. Я бы не стал делать этого на твоем месте.
3. Пьеса понравилась бы мне больше, если бы она не была такой длинной.
4. Если бы не его болезнь, семья переехала бы в город.
5. Если бы он пришел вовремя, этого могло бы не случиться.
6. Если бы я сказал что-нибудь подобное твоей тетушке, она сочла бы меня сумасшедшим.
7. Возможно он вел бы себя иначе, если бы обстоятельства были иными.
8. Если вдруг возникнет какая-нибудь трудность, позвони мне тотчас же.
9. Мы бы успели на последний автобус, если бы ушли из театра на пять минут раньше.
10. Если бы он отказался от этого предложения, отец рассердился бы на него.
11. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали.
12. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями.
13. Если бы вы помогли мне решить эту задачу, я был бы вам очень благодарен.
14. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале.

Ex. 9. Find mistakes in the following sentences and correct them.

1. He will pass the exam if he did more work.
2. If you ran faster, you would have caught the bus. Now you'll have to wait for another one.
3. If I have more time, I'd take up tennis.
4. If I were you, I'll send them an invitation to the party.
5. If I am you , I wouldn't go out in such weather.
6. If Stephen wasn't driving so fast, the police wouldn't have stopped him.
7. If you didn't give me a lift, I wouldn't be here now.
8. If the food was not so spicy, I'd have enjoyed it more.

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9. If I'm rich, I'd give a lot of money to charity.
10. If we had arrived one minute later, we will miss the train.
11. I will be able to lend you some money if I sold my car.
12. Nobody would have come to the concert if we hadn't so many famous names.

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WISH-SENTENSES

Unreal Present **Wish + past simple/past continuous** Действие, выраженное сказуемым дополнительного придаточного предложения, выражает ***сожаление о настоящем.***	I wish she **were** here now.	Хотелось бы, чтобы она была здесь. (Жаль, что ее нет здесь сейчас).
Unreal Past **Wish +past perfect** Действие, выраженное		Хотелось бы, что бы у вас тогда было время.

сказуемым дополнительного придаточного предложения, выражает ***сожаление о том, что случилось или не случилось в прошлом***.	I wish you **had had** time then.	(Жаль, что у вас тогда не было времени)
Wish + would + infinitive действие, выраженное сказуемым дополнительного придаточного предложения выражает ***желание, но отсутствие возможности изменить что-либо в настоящем или в будущем***.	I wish you **would be** more diligent.	Я бы хотел, чтобы ты был более старательным.

Ex. 1. ***Explain the usage of the tense forms in the following conditional sentences.***

1. I wish I *had* a lab of my own.
2. She almost wished she *hadn't asked* them to dinner.
3. I wish it *had happened* to anyone but you.
4. I wish you *had brought* your sister with you.
5. He wished they *would let* him enjoy his dinner in peace.
6. Oh, how I wish it *would rain*!
7. I wish you *wouldn't be* so happy, Willy, when I'm so miserable.
8. I wish he *were* younger and more handsome.
9. I wish you *wouldn't make* so much noise.
10. I wish people *wouldn't talk* in the cinema when other people watch the film.

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using the necessary tense form.

1. Bill, you're up to something. I wish I (to know) what it is.
2. Mel wished he (to know) earlier what Tom had just told him.
3. He wished that it all never (to happen) at all and that things (to be) as they once had been.
4. I wish I (to have) a jeep, that's all.
5. I wish I (to be) quite sure that she is honest.
6. I wish you (to go) up and (to see) Willy.
7. I wished he (not to ask) that question.
8. "Have you got my letter?" "Yes. I wish you (not to write) it."
9. I wish you (to ask) her a question or two about her parents.
10. At first sight of his host Andrew almost wished he (not to come).

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11. I wish you (to keep) quiet for a while!
12. I wish you (to stop) complaining.
13. They wished they (to book) tickets in advance.
14. She wishes she (to spend) more time swimming last summer.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты пришел к тому или иному решению.

1. Я иногда жалею, что ты решил написать эту книгу.
2. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы у нас был настоящий сад.
3. Как я жалею, что сделал это.
4. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты снова начал писать стихи.
5. Как жаль, что я не застала ее дома.
6. Я пожалела, что рассказала им об этом.
7. Если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье!
8. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в конференции.
9. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимание на его предупреждения.
10. Он пожалел, что бросил университет.
11. Жаль, что вы не читали такую прекрасную книгу.
12. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке.

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

The Infinitive

Инфинитив *(неопределенная форма глагола) представляет собой неличную глагольную форму, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа. Инфинитив отвечает на вопросы что делать? что сделать?: to read, to write, to buy.*

Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица to.

Частица to не ставится:

1) ***после модальных глаголов (can, may, must, need, could, might, should):***

She can swim well. They should do it.

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2) ***после глаголов to make (в значении «заставлять» в активном залоге), to let (разрешать):***

She let them go.

3) ***после выражений had better (лучше бы):***

You'd better sing us. ***А также would rather (предпочел бы):*** I would rather do it later.

Инфинитив может служить в предложении:

1. Подлежащим	To **skate** is pleasant.	Кататься на коньках приятно.
2. Именной частью сказуемого	Your duty was **to inform** me about it immediately.	Вашей обязанностью было сообщить мне об этом немедленно.
3. Частью составного глагольного сказуемого	*She began **to translate** the article.*	Она начала переводить статью.
4. Дополнением	*I asked him **to help** me.*	Я попросил его помочь мне.
5. Определением	He expressed a desire **to help** me.	Он выразил желание помочь мне.
6. Обстоятельством	I went to the station **to see off** a friend.	Я поехал на станцию проводить друга.

Инфинитив имеет формы времени и залога.

	Active	**Passive**
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked
Continuous	to be asking	----------
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked
Perfect continuous	to have been	----------

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	asking	

Инфинитив в форме Indefinite (как Active, так и Passive) употребляется, когда действие, которое он выражает:

Одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме	I am glad **to see** you. **I** saw him **enter** the house.	Я рад вас видеть. Я видел, как он вошел в дом.
Безотносительно ко времени его совершения:	**To skate** is pleasant.	Кататься на коньках приятно.

Инфинитив в форме Perfect (как Active, так и Passive) употребляется*:*

Для обозначения действия, предшествующего действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме:

He seems **to have finished** his work. - Он, кажется, закончил свою работу.

This writer is said **to have written** a new novel. - Говорят, что этот писатель написал новый роман.

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences into Russian and state the functions of the infinitive.

1. Surely it is not at all necessary to go into details. 2. I rose to receive my guests. 3. Passing by a radio-shop he suddenly remembered to buy some tape for his recorder. 4. At the sight of the man I felt an impulse to laugh. 5. Her first action was to visit the establishment of a famous dressmaker. 6. He was too astonished to speak. 7. The best thing Lanny could do was to get out of here. 8. He was careful not to allude to the subject. 9. It's an awkward thing to say. 10. The horse was quiet to ride. 11. He must have been very tired to come and fall asleep like* that. 12. And suddenly he hated Crum. Who the devil was Crum, to say that?

Ex. 2. Combine each of the following parts of sentences into one sentence using an infinitive.

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Model: They sent me to University, they wanted me to study law.

They sent me to University *to study law.*

1. I am buying bread. I want to feed the bird. 2. He opened the door. He intended to go out. 3. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child. 4. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready. 5. The farmer shot the rifle. He wanted to frighten the birds. 6. He sent his children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the television programme. 7.1 am saving up. I want to buy a car. 8. I keep my hens in a field surrounded by wire netting. I want to protect them against the foxes.

Ex. 3. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1.I hope (to see) you soon. 2. We expect (to be) back in two days. 3. He expected (to help) by this friends. 4. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 5. I am sorry (to break) my pen. 6.I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about... 8. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 9. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. 10. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 11. Perhaps it would upset her (to tell) the truth of the matter. 12. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom.

Ex. 4. Insert to where necessary.

1. I like ... play the piano. 2. My brother can ... write poems. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 6. May I... use your telephone? 7. They heard the girl... cry out with joy. 8.I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want... play in the yard anymore. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better... go home. 12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.

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Ex. 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Этому трудно поверить. 2. Он достаточно хорошо знает грамматику, чтобы не делать таких ошибок. 3. Вопрос слишком сложен, чтобы его сразу решить. 4. Я принес книгу, чтобы показать вам эту фотографию. 5. Слишком жарко, чтобы идти гулять. 6. Он говорит о новом здании школы, которое будет построено в их селе. 7. У меня нет времени читать такие книги. 8. Правило легко понять. 9. Необходимо пойти туда сегодня. 10. Кошку нелегко было поймать. 11. Я прошу, чтобы меня выслушали. 12. Он сказал, чтобы ничего никому не давали без его разрешения. 13. С ним трудно разговаривать. 14. Эту книгу невозможно достать. 15. Вопрос слишком сложен, чтобы на него сразу ответить.

The Infinitive Constructions

The Infinitive may have a subject of its own within the sentences. In this case it forms with it a construction called a complex.

The Complex Object

The Complex Object (the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) consists of a noun in the common case or pronoun in the objective case and the infinitive. It is mostly translated into Russian by an object clause.

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Subject + Predicate + noun (pronoun) + infinitive

□ I want **Mother (her) to help** me.

Я хочу, *чтобы мама (она) помогла* мне.

□ They expect **the steamer to leave** tonight.

Они ожидают, *что пароход отойдет* сегодня вечером.

Compare:

verb + infinitive	**verb + Participle I**
I *saw* him **enter** the shop. (I saw the whole action - he opened the door, went in and disappeared.)	I *saw* him **entering** the shop. (This action was in progress when I saw him).

Ex. 1. Replace the following complex sentences or groups of sentences by simple sentences with the infinitive construction.

Model: I looked out of the window. He crossed the street. I *saw him cross the street.*

1. I shall stay at home and do my lessons. Mother said so. 2. I never smoke indoors. My wife doesn't like it. 3. He's an honest boy. I know it. 4. We don't eat ice-cream before dinner because Mother has forbidden it. 5. You got off the train at Salt marsh city. The porter saw you. 6. He ordered that tea should be brought at once. 7. No one had expected that she would marry the man. 8. I could hear it perfectly well. They were discussing me. 9. Don't shout so! The whole house will know what has happened. Do you want it?

Ex.2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Они хотят, чтобы мы послали им телеграмму. 2. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь. 3. Он хочет, чтобы его дочь стала архитектором. 4. Она хочет, чтобы ее пригласили на вечер. 5. Хотите ли вы, чтобы я позвонил вам? 6. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована. 7. Мы не хотим, чтобы нас прерывали. 8. Доктор не хочет, чтобы я принимал это лекарство. 9. Он хочет, чтобы его послали в Петербург на конференцию. 10. Мы хотим, чтобы вы объяснили нам свое поведение. 11. Где вы хотите, чтобы я подождал вас? 12. Хотели бы вы, чтобы мы пригласили Джона сюда? 13. Я бы

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хотел, чтобы вы узнали время отправления поезда. 14. Я хочу, чтобы вы пошли сегодня в театр. 15. Хочет ли он, чтобы мы были здесь в шесть часов?

The Complex Subject
(the Nominative-with-the-lnfinitive)

The Complex Subject consists of **a noun/pronoun** (in the nominative case) and **the infinitive.** It is considered to be the subject of the sentence, its Russian equivalent is in most cases **a** subordinate clause.

□ **Laser** *is known* **to be used** in medicine. *Известно,* **что лазер широко используется** в медицине.

Ex. 3. 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're not supposed to mark other people's books. 11. The actress is said to be very beautiful. 12. She was said to have a wonderful collection of china. 13. This doesn't seem to be the right decision. 14. The man seems to be a stranger here. 15. She seems to be used to the thought that they'll have to move to another flat. 16. It seems to be an interesting comparison.

Ex. 4. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Это была одна из историй, которые часто рассказывала нам мать. 2. Он не мог забыть грустную историю, рассказанную ему старухой. 3. Он внимательно слушал историю, которую рассказывала одна из девочек. 4. Девочка, рассказывающая эту историю, уверена, что это правда. 5. Обещанная помощь не приходила. 6. Где человек, обещавший вам помочь? 7. Говорившая по телефону девушка наконец повесила трубку. 8. Говорившая с моим братом женщина улыбнулась мне. 9. Это один из студентов, принимающих участие в конференции. 10. Я поговорил с одним из студентов, принимавших участие в

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конференции два года назад. 11. Мы шли по дороге, ведущей в город. 12. Здесь уже давно нет дороги, которая раньше вела к озеру.

THE PARTICIPLE

Причастие *в английском языке представляет собой неличную глагольную форму, которая наряду со свойствами глагола имеет свойства прилагательного или наречия.* Обладая свойствами прилагательного, причастие служит определением к существительному. В этой функции оно соответствует русскому причастию:

Обладая свойствами глагола, причастие

а) может иметь дополнение:

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Signing the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it at once. - Подписав письмо, заведующий попросил секретаря отправить его немедленно.

б) ***<u>может определяться наречием:</u>***

Packing his things quickly, he hurried to the station. - Быстро упаковав свои вещи, он поспешил на вокзал.

в) ***<u>имеет формы времени и залога:</u>***

	Active	**Passive**
Present	asking	being asked
Past		asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

В английском языке различают причастие первое (Participle I) и причастие второе (Participle II).

Вы уже встречались с ними, изучая времена английского глагола, где Participle I и Participle II являлись частью сказуемого и входили в состав времен: Participle I - в состав времен группы Continuous, а Participle II - в состав времен группы Perfect и форм пассивного залога.

He is reading now.	*Он читает сейчас (Participle I).*
They will have finished the work by 5 p.m.	Они закончат работу к 5 вечера.
Texts are translated by student.	*Тексты переводятся студентами (Participle П).*

Кроме того, Participle I и Participle II могут быть в предложении определением и обстоятельством. Тогда Participle I переводится на русский язык действительным причастием с помощью суффиксов **-ащ**, **-ящ**, **-ущ**, **-ющ** *или деепричастием (словом, отвечающим на вопрос Что делая? в зависимости от его функции в предложении): reading - читающий, читая; doing - делающий, делая.*

*Participle II переводится на русский язык страдательным причастием с помощью суффиксов —***анн**, **-енн***: read [red] — прочитанный, читаемый; done - сделанный, делаемый; asked - заданный, задаваемый.*

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Participle I	***V + ing:*** *reading, doing*
Participle II	***V3/Ved:*** *translated, done*

Present Participle Active *выражает действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом - сказуемым.*

She is looking at the woman sitting at the window. - Она смотрит на женщину, сидящую у окна.

Perfect Participle Active *употребляется в функции обстоятельства и выражает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым. Perfect Participle Active соответствует русскому деепричастию совершенного вида, оканчивающемуся- на -в и -я:*

having given – дав, having received - получив, having come - придя.

Ex.1. Translate the following participles.

1.разбитая чашка; 2 проигранная игра; 3. разорванный конверт; 4. проигравшая команда; 5. проигрывающая команда; 6. кипяченая вода; 7. кипящая вода; 8. забытый метод; 9. человек, забывший (раньше); 10. лающая собака; 11. испытанный метод; 12. жареная рыба; 13. жарящаяся рыба; 14. вспрыгнувший на стол кот; 15. прыгающая собака; 16. украденная тема; 17. смеющийся голос; 18. смеявшаяся девушка; 19. выбранная тема; 20. печеный картофель; 21. потерянный шанс; 22. найденное решение; 23. выигравший спортсмен; 24. написанное письмо.

Ex. 2. Replace the attributive clauses by the participle.

Model: All the people who live in this house are students.
All the people *living* in this house are students.

1. The man who is speaking now is our new secretary. 2. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 3. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school. 4. People who take

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books from the library must return them in time. There are many pupils in our class who take part in the performance.

Ex. 3. Replace the italicised adverbial clauses of time by the appropriate form of the Participle using the models.

Model 1:	читая когда читаю когда читал	(when, while) **reading**

Model 2:	прочитав когда прочитал потому что прочитал	**having read**

1. As she had been walking most of the night, she felt tired and sleepy. 2. When I take a child to the circus, I always know I'm going to enjoy myself. 3. As I had never seen anything like that before, I was eager to see the performance. 4. When he had passed the last examination, he began to look round for a job. 5. When he had drunk his second cup of coffee, he folded the newspaper and rose. 6. Whenever she spoke on the subject, she was liable to get all hot and bothered. 7. When I had finally made up my mind, I told my parents about my new plans. 8. As she had spent most of her housekeeping money, she reluctantly decided to go home. 9. As she had not had any lunch, she wanted her tea badly. 10. When I spoke to her I always tried to make my meaning clear. 11. When we were playing chess that evening, we kept watching each other. 12. When she had taken the children to school, she could go and do her weekly shopping.

THE GERUND

Герундий *представляет собой неличную глагольную форму; выражающую название действия и обладающую как свойствами существительного, так и свойствами глагола.*

Обладая свойствами существительного, герундий может служить в предложении:

1. ***Подлежащим***:	***Reading*** *is her favourite*	Чтение - ее любимое

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	occupation.	занятие.
2. Именной частью составного сказуемого:	Her greatest pleasure is **reading.**	Ее самое большое удовольствие - это чтение.
3. Частью составного глагольного сказуемого:	*He finished* ***reading*** *the book.*	Он закончил читать книгу.
4.Прямым дополнением:	*I remember* ***reading*** *it.*	Я помню, что читал это.
5.Предложным косвенным дополнением:	I am fond of **reading.**	Я люблю чтение (читать).
6.Определением:	I had the pleasure of **reading** in the newspaper of your success.	Я имел удовольствие прочесть в газете о вашем успехе.
7.Обстоятельством :	After **reading** the letter I put in into the drawer.	После того как я прочел письмо (прочитав письмо), я положил его в ящик стола.

Глагольные свойства герундия выражаются в следующем*:*

1. Герундий может иметь прямое дополнение:
I remember ***reading this book .-*** Я помню, что читал эту книгу.
2. Герундий может определяться наречием.
He likes **reading aloud.-** Он любит читать вслух.
3. Герундий имеет формы времени и залога:

	Active	**Passive**
Indefinite Одновременность	telling	being told

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Perfect Предшествование	having told	having been told

Indefinite Tense действие происходит одновременно со сказуемым	**Perfect Tense** действие предшествовало действию сказуемого
He likes **telling** fairy. - *Он любит сказки.* **He** liked **telling** fairy. - *Он любил сказки.*	**He** is proud of **having done** the work. - *Он гордился что сделал эту работу.* **He** was proud **of having done** the work. – *Он гордился, что сделал эту работу.*

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

1. Could you please stop making so much noise? 2.1 don't enjoy writing letters. 3. Does your work involve meeting a lot of people? 4. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. If you walk into the road without looking you risk being knocked down by a car.6. I don't fancy going out this evening. 7. The batteries of this radio need changing. 8. Do you think the grass needs cutting? 9. Before going out I phoned 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. 13. Have you ever thought of getting married? 14.1 had difficulty in finding a place to live. 15. Do you think this book is worth reading?

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund.

1. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock down). 2. I am still hungry in spite of (eat) four sandwiches. 3. He got into the house by (climb) through a window, without (see) by anyone. 4. He woke up at 7 a.m. in spite of (work) late. 5. He complained of (give) a very small room at the back of the hotel. 6. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice. 7. The baby went to sleep a few minutes after (feed). 8. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions. 9. Mary was chosen to fill the vacancy. She was very pleased (choose). 10. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely. 11. The boy was very thirsty in spite of (drink) a big cup of tea.

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Ex. 3. Replace the italicized parts of the sentence or clauses by gerundial phrases.

Model: He said all this and *he did not even smile.*

He said all this *without even smiling.*

1. We suspected *that the boy was lying.* 2. *Nobody could tell* when they were going to return 3. She did not *want to make* an effort. 4. *It is necessary to brush* the coat. 5. *It was impossible to reason with her when* she felt like this. 6. She was very clever, *she could turn* an old dress into a new one. 7. He wouldn't say whether he meant to buy the car *before he took* it for a trial run. 8. Lets for dinner. / *don't feel well enough to cook anything.* 9.1 don't like the idea *that I should do it all.*

Ex. 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Я не виню тебя за то, что тебе так хочется уехать из города, (to blame) 2. Тогда я заподозрил его в том, что он меня дразнит, (to suspect) 3. Нам было не трудно работать вместе, (to have no difficulty) 4. Он настаивал на том, чтобы научить ее работать на ЭВМ, (to insist) 5. Не было ничего, что могло бы помешать ему вернуться в Лондон, (to prevent) 6. Он извинился, что не пришел вовремя, (to apologize) 7. Мне удалось заставить Энн говорить, (to succeed) 8. Отец часто обвинял меня в том, что я отношусь к дому как к отелю, (to accuse) 9. Она настояла на том, чтобы заплатить за такси, (to insist) 10. Дэн уговорил Беллу остаться на обед, (to talk into) 11. Доктор начал с того, что пощупал его пульс, (to begin) 12. Он настоял на том, чтобы Анну немедленно пригласили сюда, (to insist) 13. Я спросил его, как ему нравится быть отцом. (to feel about) 14. Как ты объяснил покупку этого автомобиля? (to account) 15. Он упрекал себя за то, что не попытался поговорить с нею. (to reproach)

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ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ, ВЫНЕСЕННЫЙ НА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ

THE NOUNS
The Singular and the Plural
Единственное и множественное число существительных

1

hat – hat**s**	bus – bus**es**	glass – glass**es**
boy – boy**s**	box – box**es**	bench – bench**es**
city - cit**ies**	brush - brush**es**	match - match**es**

2

hero – hero**es**	**но**	piano – piano**s**
potato – potato**es**		photo – photo**s**
volcano – volcano**es**		stereo – stereo**s**
tomato – tomato**es**		kilo – kilo**s**
echo - echo**es**		radio - radio**s**

3

thief – thie**ves**	**но**	roof – roof**s**
leaf – lea**ves**		belief – belief**s**
knife – kni**ves**		chief – chief**s**
life – li**ves**		proof – proof**s**
wife – wi**ves**		serf – serf**s**
shelf – shel**ves**		safe - safe**s**
wolf – wol**ves**		
half - hal**ves**		

4

basis – bases	datum – data
crisis – crises	formula – formulae/formulas
thesis – theses	memorandum – memoranda/memorandums
phenomenon – phenomena	
criterion – criteria	

5

man – men	goose – geese	ox – oxen
woman – women	mouse – mice	child – children
foot – feet	louse – lice	
tooth - teeth		

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6

deer – deer	fish – fish (fishes = *kinds of fish*)
sheep – sheep	fruit – fruit (fruits = *kinds of fruit*)
swine – swine	
aircraft – aircraft	one aircraft, two aircraft
means	a means of transport – various means of transport
series	a television series – many television series
crossroads	this crossroads – these crossroads
species	a species of birds – different species of birds
works (factory)	*The steel works has/have closed down.*

7a

Только в единственном числе				
linen	money	progress	work	justice
furniture	business	traffic	food	chaos
knowledge	information	hair	sugar	machinery
advice	trouble	scenery	beef	behavior
luggage	accommodation	wood	spaghetti	evidence
permission	luck	weather	macaroni	research
death	equipment	sand	music (**but**: a piece of music)	
rubbish	jewellery	damage	bread (**but**: a loaf of bread)	

7b

news; mumps; measles economics, mathematics, physics, statistics billiards, dominoes, darts, bowls gymnastics, athletics politics, tactics, optics

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8

Только во множественном числе					
sights goods sweets arms *оружие* holidays	riches people police contents customs (*тамо жня*)	savings outskirts slums wages earnings stairs	scissors spectacles opera-glasses binoculars lodgings races (*скачки*)	poultry gentry cattle congra-tulations surround-dings authorities	clothes trousers jeans shorts tights pajamas
These clothes *are* expensive. Where *are* the scissors? – They *are* in the table.				a pair of trousers two pairs of trousers	

9

Как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:			
family	crowd	congress	majority
team	jury	government	minority
group	public	committee	audience
staff	army	media	company

10

Составные существительные	
brother-in-law forget-me-not merry-go-round **но:** man (woman)-driver	brothers-in-law forget-me-nots merry-go-rounds men (woman)-drivers

Единственным сохранившимся в английском языке падежом существительных, образуемых при помощи окончания, является так называемый Притяжательный падеж (Possessive Case). Во всех других случаях существительное находится в общем падеже (Common Case), имеющем нулевое окончание.

The Possessive Case. Притяжательный падеж

В притяжательном падеже употребляются: 1) имена собственные и одушевленные существительные;	*Jane's friend, Mr. Smith's car, the student's test, the girls' names, the students' papers, women's clothes, Dickens's [iz]/ Dickens' [iz]books, Shakespeare's plays = the plays of Shakespeare;*

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2) составные существительные и мена, состоящие из нескольких слов;	*sister-in-law's marriage the Prince of Wales's family Henry the Eighth's wives*
3) два лица или более, обладатели одного предмета;	*Jack and Susan's wedding Bill and Tom's bicycle*
4) группа слов, представляющих одно смысловое целое;	*My younger sister Ada's daughter*
5) слова **house, office, shop** часто опускаются после существительного в притяжательном падеже;	*at my friend's, at my aunt's = at my friend's/aunt's house at the baker's = at the baker's shop*
6) существительные, обозначающие: а) время и расстояние;	*a month's holiday, a mile's distance, in two years' time, ten days' rest*
б) страны, города, суда, а также слова **world, country, city, ship**;	*America's students, London's theatres, the ship's crew, the country's policy, the world's championship, the city's parks*
в) названия времен года и месяцев	*winter's/summer's holidays (but: spring flowers, autumn weather). April's days*
г) некоторые наречия	*yesterday's newspaper, today's talks, tomorrow's meeting*
д) с названиями магазинов, отелей, ресторанов, в которых есть имена их основателей;	*Selfridge's, Claridge's, Sotheby's also: Harrods, Foyles*
е) в некоторых устойчивых словосочетаниях.	*at a stone's throw – в двух шагах for order's sake – порядка ради*

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Ex. 1. Write the plural form of the following.

a) regular nouns

story, play, glass, flag, photo, name, match, knife, push, chief, page, radio, roof, prize, set, key, factory, wolf, piano, class, cup, city

b) irregular nouns

child, goose, man, foot, mouse, woman, sheep, person, deer, tooth, OX

c) nouns of Greek or Latin origin

datum, formula, crisis, stimulus, phenomenon, medium, memorandum, basis, radius

d) compound nouns

fellow-worker, merry-go-round, man-of-war, passer-by, lily-of-the-valley.

Ex. 2. Divide the following words into two columns: countable and uncountable nouns (you must get 25 uncountable nouns).

furniture, coffee, leaf, food, completer, list, blood, job, work, language, country, advice, information, money, progress, permit, permission, baggage, language, beach, traffic, weather, window, knowledge, air, water, holiday, damage, accommodation, scenery, scene, pigeon, bread, mountain, luck, news, accident, laugh, flour, laughter.

Ex. 3. Put the verbs into singular or plural.

1. The water in this lake … (look) very clean.
2. Maths … (not interest) me very much.
3. All of our furniture … (be) brand new.
4. Sugar … (damage) your teeth.
5. The news they brought us … (be) good.
6. Your trousers … (not match) your shirt.
7. The team … (be) his favorite game.
8. Knowledge of other languages … (help) people in business.
9. The scissors … (cut) very well.

Ex. 4. Choose the right variant.

1. … flat is large

a) Peter and Helen's
b) Peter's and Helen's
c) Peter's and Helen
d) Peter and Helen

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2. She went to the … .

a) baker c) bakers’
b) baker’s d) bakers

3. … meeting has bin cancelled.

a) tomorrow c) tomorrow’s
b) tomorrows’ d) tomorrows

4. Tom’s flat is much larger than … .

a) Ann c) Anns’
b) Anns d) Ann’s

5. I dined at my … .

a) friend’s c) friend
b) friends’ d) friends

6. I have got … holiday.

a) a week’s c) a weeks’
b) a weeks d) a week

7. Moscow is … greatest scientific and cultural center.

a) Russia c) Russias’
b) Russias d) Russia’s

8. A … book is very interesting.

a) children c) children’s
b) childrens’ d) childrens

9. … fathers are doctors.

a) Kate and Ben’s c) Kates and Bens
b) Kate’s and Ben’s d) Kate and Ben

10. He lives at a ... distance from here.

a) kilometre’s c) kilometres’
b) kilometres d) kilometre.

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Она делает хорошие успехи в английском.
2. Вчера я положил сюда деньги. Где они? Я не могу их найти.
3. Критерии часто меняются.
4. Его знания по математике лучше моих.
5. Виды этих растений неизвестны.
6. Президент прибыл в страну с трехдневным визитом.
7. Никто не знал, что сказать, и наступило минутное молчание.
8. Портрет жены Рембрандта – одна из самых известных картин художника.
9. Приезд Поля и Кэт был неожиданностью (surprise) для тети Энн.
10. Этому замку триста лет.

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THE ADVERB
DEGREES OF COMPARISON

По структуре наречия делятся на:

1) простые: here well then	здесь хорошо тогда
2) Производные от прилагательных и существительных: quickly easily daily	быстро легко ежедневно
3) сложные: somewhere outside somewhat	где-то снаружи отчасти
4) составные: not at all in rain at last	ничуть напрасно наконец

Некоторые наречия имеют две формы, которые различаются по значению:
a) совпадающую с формой соответствующего прилагательного
b) форму с суффиксом – ly

Например: near – близкий, близко
daily – ежедневно, ежедневный

close closely	близко тщательно	wide widely	широко повсеместно
near nearly	близко почти	sure surely	действительно конечно, непременно
late lately	поздно последнее время	free freely	бесплатно свободно, вольно
hard hardly	упорно едва	last lastly	последний, позже всех в конце концов

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high highly	высоко в высшей степени	direct directly	прямо, напрямую немедленно

Например: She could hardly recognize him. Она едва могла узнать его.
She worked hard yesterday. Вчера она очень много работала.

Классификация наречий:

1	Наречия места и направления	here, there, near, far, elsewhere (где-нибудь еще), upstairs, downstairs, aboard (на борту), afloat (на плаву)
2	Наречия определенного времени: обычно ставятся в начале или в конце предложения *Например*: I shall write him a letter tomorrow.	now, today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, then, before
3	Наречия неопределенного времени: обычно ставятся перед смысловым глаголом, или после вспомогательного глагола, если сказуемое состоит из нескольких слов. *Например*: Writing the address in English usually presents some difficulties for Russian people. When we want to send a letter we must always address the envelope.	always, never, usually, sometimes, often
4	Наречия образа действия: употребляются непосредственно после глагола, когда глагол непереходной (после него не следует дополнение). *Например*: He works hard. Если за глаголом следует инфинитив, то наречие образа действия употребляется перед глаголом. *Например*: He flatly refused to leave in the small hours. Он наотрез отказался ехать ни свет ни заря	fast, slowly, hard tight, well, calmly, quickly, brightly, easily

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5	Наречия меры и степени. Большинство наречий меры и степени стоит перед определяемым словом. *Например*: The model is rather interesting/ *Исключение*: enough, not at all употребляются после слова, которое они определяют, а не перед ним: John is old enough to understand that.	very, too, quite, enough, rather, hardly, almost, not at all, much, little, scarcely

Степени сравнения наречий

1) односложные наречия и early: + er, est	fast – faster – fastest; soon –sooner-soonest; early-earlier-earliest; hard-harder-hardest
2) наречия на – ly с помощью слов more и most также	beautifully – more beautifully – most beautifully; slowly-more beautifully – most beautifully; slowly – more slowly – most slowly; often – more often – most often
3) наречия well, bad, much, little, far	well –better-best badly-worse-worst much-more-most little-less-least, far-farther/further-farthest/furthest
Adjective or Adverb?	a) Link verbs (be, get, become, feel, seem, grow, sound, taste, swell, look (=seem) + adjectives: she looked sad/nice/happy. I feel well/bad/fine The cake is delicious and smells good. b) Action verbs + adverbs: she looked at me sadly/happily/ I swim well / badly

Ex. 1. Use the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.

1. It's becoming (hard) and (hard) to find a job. 2. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do (well) than this. 3. You are standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit (far) away? 4. Martin drove (slowly) than usual. 5. We have to walk (fast) than this if we want to catch the train. 6. This world is (widely) used in spoken English than in written. 7. Let me ask him. I know him (well) than you

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do. 8. Jim did (badly) in his examination than he had hoped. 9. Could you speak a bit (distinctly), please? 10. I don't play tennis much now. I used to play (often). 11. The Earth goes round the sun (quickly) than the Jupiter. 12. She always arrives at work much (early) than anyone else. 13. Of all animals in the world, which one lives (long)? 14. If he had driven (carefully), he wouldn't have got into an accident. 15. John is studding a lot (hard) than usual now that his exams are getting closer.

Ex. 2. Chose the right variant.

1. I opened the door slow/slowly.
2. Why are you angry/angrily? I haven't done anything.
3. Bill is a careful/carefully driver. He drives careful/carefully.
4. Can you please repeat that slow/slowly?
5. Come on, George! Why are you always so slow/slowly?
6. The party was very good/well. I enjoyed it very much.
7. Tom didn't do very good/well in his examination.
8. Jane is studding hard/hardly for her examination.
9. "Where is Diana?" She was here, but she left sudden/suddenly.
10. I met them a long time ago, so I do not remember them very good/well.
11. My brother is not very good/well at the moment.
12. Don't eat your dinner so quick/quickly. It is not good for you.
13. Those oranges look nice/nicely. Can I have one?
14. I don't want to work for that company. They pay their workers bad/badly.
15. Please, be quiet/quietly. I'm reading.

Ex. 3. Chose the right form of the adjective of the adverb.

1. I am happy/happily to meet you.
2. They have lived all their life happy/happily.
3. Don't speak to me cold/coldly.
4. Your hands are cold/coldly, put on your gloves.
5. The results of our work were perfect/perfectly.
6. We have done everything perfect/perfectly.
7. I am quite helpless/helplessly in solving such problems.
8. She looked at them helpless/helplessly not knowing what to do.
9. Can you tell me the exactly time of his arrival.
10. Sorry but I don't know exact/exactly when he comes back.
11. He often comes home late/lately.
12. I haven't seen him late/lately.

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Ex. 4. Rewrite the sentences, puffing the adverbs in brackets into their proper places.

1. I get many letters from my friends (often).
2. We shall go (tomorrow, there).
3. Have you been to the Caucasus (ever)?
4. I have been there (never).
5. They have returned from Kiev (just).
6. I haven't seen this comedy (yet).
7. He gets up early (usually).
8. My mother cooks supper for our family (always).
9. I haven't money to buy this TV-set (enough).
10. She knows Spanish well to work as an interpreter (enough).
11. She wears the latest fashion (always).
12. Your can has been stolen (probably).
13. I cleaned the house and cooked the dinner (also).
14. Jack can't cook. He can't boil an egg (even).
15. I can remember her name (never).

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Он зло посмотрел на меня, когда я прервал его.
2. Пожалуйста, закрывай дверь тихо, ребенок спит.
3. Ты можешь быть хоть минутку спокойным? Я так устала. Посиди спокойно.
4. Том прекрасно себя ведет и хорошо готовит.
5. Мне это не нравится, все это дело выглядит небезопасным.
6. Все волнения были позади. Он прибыл живым и здоровым.
7. Поторопись! Ты такой медлительный.
8. Суп вкусный (прекрасный на вкус).
9. Веди машину осторожно. Кажется, дорога очень скользкая.
10. Она была печальна; она печально смотрела на меня.

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THE ARTICLE

The Indefinite Article.

1. Для обозначения принадлежности предмета к какому-либо классу предметов (со значением *какой-то, один из,* любому, с глаголами **to have** (got), **to be**, с оборотом **there is,** в именной части составного сказуемого, при наличии описательного определения и без него.	*A **man** is waiting for you.* *She has (got) **a cat**. It's a Siamese. I've bought **a bicycle**.* *There's a vacant **seat** in the first row.* *I am **a student.*** *He's **an** only **child** in the family.* *I've read **an interesting book.***
2. Перед абстрактным существительным при наличии описательного определения.	*They lived **a quiet life.*** *He has **a deep knowledge** of the subject.*
3. Перед существительным в приложении, если не подчеркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится.	*Mr White,: **an engineer** at our plant, spoke at the meeting yesterday.*
4. В значении *один* перед исчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими *время, вес, стоимость, расстояние.*	*once **a week**, twice **a month,** in **an hour;** two pounds **a kilo,** 70 km **an hour;*** *Wait a minute! It's not far, only **a mile.***
5. В восклицательных предложениях после **what** перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе.	*What **a** lovely **day!*** **But:** *What fine weather!*
6. С исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, определяемыми словами **such, quite, rather, most** (в значении *весьма).*	*This is such a difficult **problem** for me.* *He is quite a clever **man.*** *This is rather **a** difficult **question.*** *It's **a** most interesting **book.***

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7. С существительным определяемым порядковым числительным в значении *другой, еще один.*	*Suddenly we heard a shot, then* ***a second,*** *and* ***a third.***
8. В сочетаниях **a little** *(немного)* и а **few** *(несколько).*	*If I have* ***a little*** *free time today, I'd like to tell you a* ***few*** *words.*
9. С. исчисляемыми существительными, упоминаемыми впервые.	*I've bought* ***a coat.*** *The coat is not very expensive.*
10. С числительными: **a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million** - в значении *один.*	*If she had* ***a million*** *pounds, she wouldn't work.*

В словосочетаниях: ***a lot of, as a result, as a matter of fact, as a rule, it's a pity, it's a pleasure, in a hurry, to go for a walk, for a while, to have a good time, to have a rest, to take a shower, to have a smoke, to give a call, for a while, to tell a lie, what a shame, in a week, a knife and fork, to catch (a) cold.***

* Наречие **rather** может стоять после неопределенного артикля. *This is a* ***rather*** *interesting* ***article.***

The Definite Article.
Определенный артикль

а) Перед нарицательными существительными

1. Перед существительным, обозначающим конкретный предмет, о котором даются или выясняются дополнительные сведения; с существительными, упоминаемыми раньше.	***The village*** *is not far from* ***the city.*** *Where is* ***the book?*** *I've bought a flat.* ***The flat*** *is very cozy.*
2. Перед существительными, имеющими ограничивающее определение.	*I don't know* ***the title of*** *his new book.* *This is* ***the house*** *that was sold.*
3. Перед существительным, являющимся единственным в	***the earth, the moon, the sun, the universe, the equator, the***

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своем роде или в данной обстановке, а также: **the sky, the ground, the country, the environment, the world, the cinema, the theatre, the radio (but: television), the government, the weather.**	***horizon; the atmosphere, the cosmos, the Milky Way;*** ***The manager*** *told you to do it at once.* *Open* ***the door,*** *please.* *I watch* ***television*** *in the evening, but I listen to* ***the radio*** *in the morning.* *(But: Turn off the television. = the TV- set)*
4. Перед существительным в функции обстоятельства места, если не подчеркивается значение *один из.*	*They went into the restaurant and sat down* ***at the table by the window.*** *It was dark in* ***the forest.***
5. Перед существительным, обозначающим вещество в определенном количестве или в определенном месте в данной обстановке.	*Pass me* ***the salt, please.*** *Where is* ***the sugar?***
6. В приложении при подчеркивании известности лица, к которому оно относится.	*Dreiser, the famous American writer, joined the Communist Party at the age of 74.*
7. После слов **one of, some of, many of, each of, most of;** обычно после слов **all, both**.	*Give me* ***one of the books****.* ***Some of the mistakes*** *are very bad.* ***Most of the stories*** *are very interesting.* ***Each of the boys*** *received a free ticket.* *I've looked through* ***all the magazines****.*
8. Перед существительным, имеющим определение, выраженное *прилагательным в превосходной степени,* перед	*This is* ***the most interesting book I've got.*** *He was worried by the same problem.* *Remember the following rules.*

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словами **same, following** и порядковыми числительными, а также словами next в значении *следующий по порядку* и **last** в значении *последний.*	*He missed the first lecture.* ***The last*** *week of the month was full of events.* *She left school in 1999 and entered the university* ***the next*** *year.*
9. Перед субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями, перед словами, выражающими национальность.	***The old*** *don't always understand* ***the young****.* *During the war she looked after* ***the wounded.*** ***The English, the Welsh, the French.***
10. Перед существительными, обозначающими социальные классы людей.	***the workers*** ***the bourgeoisie***
11. Перед существительными в единственном числе, обозначающими целый класс предметов (но: man - без артикля).	***The dog*** *is a friend of* ***man****.* ***The rose*** *is my favourite flower.*
12. Перед существительными: **the police, the army, the fire brigade,** **the bank, the post office,** **the doctor, the dentist,** **press, the telegraph.**	***The police*** *are looking for the thief.* *I'm not well. I'm going to* ***the doctor.***
13.С датами (в устной речи): May 1:	*On the first of May/ on May the first*
14. Перед названиями организаций, документов, официальных титулов, политических партий, этнических групп, открытий, музыкальных инструментов, танцев.	*The Constitution, the United Nations, the Pentagon* (but: *Parliament, Congress), the President, the Prime Minister, the Conservative Party, the Indians, the telephone, the piano (to play the piano),*(but: *to buy a piano), the tango.*

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В словосочетаниях: ***at the same time, in the origination the whole, the other day (refers to the past), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, in the morning /afternoon/evening, at the seaside, on the train, on the one(other) hand, in the rain, at the weekend, in the 1980s, at the end of, in the end, in the singular, in the plural, in the past, in (the) future, by the way, just the same, to tell the truth, to tell the time, out of the question, in the dark, in the sun, on the whole.***

б) Перед именами собственными

1. Перед именем собственным, обозначающим всю семью.	*The Smiths, the Nightingales, the Browns.*
2. Перед названием стран, которые включают слова republic, union, kingdom, state, а также употребленными во множественном числе; с названием некоторых местностей, историческими событиями и периодами.	*The USA, the Republic of Belarus, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Crimea, the Caucasus, (the) Ukraine,* (also: *the Congo, the Sudan, the Hague, the High Street), the French Revolution, the Ice Age.*
3. Перед названиями океанов, морей, рек, горных цепей, пустынь, каналов, групп островов.	*The Atlantic Ocean, the Black Sea, the Thames, the British Isles, the* Ontario(but: *Lake Ontario), the Alps, the Sahara, the Sues Canal.*
4. Перед названиями четырех сторон света	*The North, the South, the East, the West.* But: *from East to West, from North to South.* Also: *the South Pole, the North Pole.*

Перед названиями *гостиниц, театров, кинотеатров, музеев и галерей, ресторанов и баров, кораблей и английских газет, а также перед названиями с предлогом of: the Hilton(Hotel), the Odeon, the Classic, the Tate Gallery, the Times, the Queen Elizabeth, the Titanic, the University of London.*

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No Article. Отсутствие артикля

1. Перед абстрактными существительными, перед названием вещества, если речь не идет о каком-либо конкретном количестве; с названием цветов, языков (если нет слова *language).*	***Life*** *is not interesting without* ***love*** *and* ***care.*** ***Tea*** *or* ***coffee? - Tea*** *please.* ***Blue*** *is my favourite colour.* *He speaks* ***English, French*** *and* ***Chinese.*** ***(but:*** *the English language)*
2. Перед существительными во множественном числе в общем смысле.	***Children*** *like ice-cream, (but: an ice- cream* - порция мороженого)
3. Перед именами собственными, с названиями городов, улиц, площадей, парков, вокзалов, аэропортов, мостов, горных вершин, отдельных островов, планет, праздников и видов спорта. С университетами, в названии которых есть имя собственное.	***Alex, London, Trafalgar Square, Downing Street, Fifth Avenue, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey*** *(but:* ***the Eiffel Tower, the London Underground), Venus, Mars, Elbrus, Madagascar, Victory Day, New Year's Day, Easter, Hyde Park, Heathrow Airport, Tower Bridge, football,*** etc. *But: the White House, the Royal Palace.* ***Oxford University, Cambridge University, London University.***
4. С названиями стран и континентов, перед официальными званиями с именами собственными.	***Russia, Great Britain, America, South America, France*** *(but: the South of France),* ***Europe, Asia, Belarus, Poland; President Bush, Queen Elizabeth,***
5. Перед существительным, определяемым словами next в значении *будущий* и last в значении *прошлый* (если существительное обозначает время) или количественным числительным следующим за	***last*** *year* ***next*** *month* Platform 2 World War П.

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существительным.	
6. Перед существительными, обозначающими должность (иногда используем *the).*	*Mr. Fox, director* ("or *the director) of the company has left for London. Who is President of the firm?*
7. Перед существительным, служащим обращением.	*Children, stop talking.*
8. Перед названиями наук.	*Economics, History, Mathematics.*
9. Перед существительными Mother, Father, Uncle, Aunt и др. в речи членов одной и той же семьи.	*Is Mother at home already? Uncle James is leaving tonight.*
10. Перед существительным, стоящим при именах собственных и обозначающим звание (научное, воинское) или служащим формой обращения.	*Dr. Smith, Pr. Fox, Mr. Green, Mrs. Black.*
11. Перед такими существительными, как advice, information, money, hair, fruit, при отсутствии ограничивающего определения.	***Money*** *can solve many problems, but not always makes people happy. She has long, wavy hair.*
12. Со словами: school, college, university, hospital, court, jail, prison, church, bed, если они выражают цель, для которой эти объекты служат.	*He is* ***in hospital*** *as he is seriously ill.* *He was put* ***to prison*** *for debts.* *But: She went to the hospital to see her mother.*
13. С выражениями: to have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner/ supper.	*Where do you usually* ***have dinner?*** *But: You've cooked* ***a tasty dinner. The dinner*** *is delicious.*
14. Перед существительными, определяемыми притяжательными *(my, his, her, its, our, your, their),*	***My*** *friend and I want to spend* ***our holidays*** *in* ***some quiet place this summer*** *There is* ***no theatre*** *in our town. Take* ***any book*** *you*

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указательными *(this, that, these, those),* вопросительными (*what, which, whose)* и неопределенными *(some, any, each, every, much, many* и *no)* местоимениями.	*like.*
15. Перед названиями компаний, авиалиний.	*Fiat, British Airway.*
16. Перед существительными в заголовках, объявлениях и телеграммах.	
17. most + существительное	*Most people like to do sports*
18. С названиями болезней:	*pneumonia, cancer, malaria, (high) blood pressure, gout, hepatitis; (the) flue, (the) measles, (the) mumps. But: to have a headache/ a toothache.*
19. Перед названиями магазинов, банков, отелей с именами их основателей (часто в притяжательном падеже).	*Selfridge's, McDonald's, Harrods, Barclays Bank, Claridge's.*
20. После глаголов **elect, appoint.**	*Who will be elected President of the country?*

В словосочетаниях: ***in time, at home, at night, by tram (by bus, by train), by heart, from year to year, from head to foot, for ages, at first, at first sight, at home, to go home, at school, at table, by chance, by name, by mistake, to go to bed, to go out of town, in/on time, to ask permission, to go to town, to fall in love, at/to work, on foot, in cash, in bad/fine weather, to be/go on holiday/ on business, at/till night, by cheque, early morning, late evening, from morning till night, at Christmas, on Christmas Day, at Easter***

Ex. 1. Insert the article where it is necessary.

1. There is... thick red... carpet in my... room.... carpet is on ... floor

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in ... front of ... sofa.
2. Where is ... table in your brother's... room? — His table is near ... window.
3. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. Is it your vase?
4. We have no ... piano in our ... living-room.
5. My uncle is ... married. He has... beautiful wife. They have ... son, but they have no ... daughter.
6. I can see ... nice ... coffee-table in ... middle of... room to ... right of... door. It is ... black and ... red. I like ... coffee-table.
7. Our TV-set is on ... little table in ... corner of ... room.
8. There is ... beautiful picture in my father's ... study. ... picture is on ... wall to ... left of... window.
9. Where is ... soup? — It is in ... big saucepan on ... gas-cooker.
10. Where are ... cutlets? — ... cutlets are in ... refrigerator on ... little plate.
11. What … unexpected pleasure!
12. One should never leave valuables in … hotel bedroom, darling.
13. He took … third sandwich and continued eating in … silence.
14. It's rather … long story.
15. She is quite … young girl.

Ex. 2. Insert the article where it is necessary.

1. He is ... only child in this family.
2. I am hungry. Give me ... second piece of meat.
3. We like traveling by boat. Now, we are at... sea.
4. What is... English for "еда".
5. ... Princess of Wales visited .. shelter for ... homeless yesterday.
6. Tom went to ... hospital to pick up his wife who is... surgeon here.
7. I was born in ... North of England, but when I was in ... infant school we moved to ... Lewes, which is in ... East Sussex.
8. It was very kind of you to invite me. It was... very nice dinner.
9. ... friend of mine used to work as... reporter in ... Middle East.
10. We have decided to go to ... Canary Islands on holiday. Last year we went to ... Grete and liked ... people there very much.
11. ... weather is fine today. ... sky is blue. ... sun is shining brightly in... sky.
12. This is ... boy. He is at... school. He is ... pupil. This boy is my ... brother's... friend. He has ... cat, but he has no ... dog. He likes his cat. He gives... cat... milk every day.
13. And now you'd better go to … bed.
14. It happened in … spring of 1965.
15. What … fine weather.

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Ex. 3. Insert the article where it is necessary.

1. Many people enjoy ... snowboarding and ... hiking in **...** Alps and ... Pyrenees.
2. Belfast is... capital of... Northern Ireland and Dublin is ... capital of... Republic of... Ireland.
3. The highest mountain in ... world, ... Mount Everest, is in ... Himalayas.
4. If you go to ... New York, you must visit ... Central Park, ... Guggenheim museum and ... World Trade Center, but not to visit ... Times Square.
5. I was thinking of making ... lasagna, but if you prefer we can go to ... Queen's Arm pub for ... lunch.
6. As soon as Nick got home from ... school he went straight to ... bed because he was ill.
7. ... Rock Garden cafe is halfway up ... Queen Street, off... George Square.
8. Margaret Thatcher, who was ... Prime Minister of... Great Britain for 12 years, is now known as ... Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven.
9. Maria is ... extremely patient girl. She will have no problem in her career as ... nanny.
10. ... Great Wall of China is said to be ... only man-made structure seen from ... space.
11. My uncle was operated yesterday. He is still in … hospital. I'm going to … hospital to see him.
12. … Life will be very different in … future.
13. … English language was brought onto … British Isles in … middle of … fifth century by … Angles, Saxons and Jutes who came there from … North of … Germany.
14. … Man must do everything possible to save … environment and … life on … planet of Earth.
15. This is the last time I do you … favor for … while.

Ex. 4. Translate from Russian into English using the right article.

1. Что вы будете есть на завтрак? - Бутерброд и кофе, пожалуйста.
2. Фрукты дорогие в этом сезоне. Через неделю или две созреют фрукты в нашем саду.
3. Я люблю чай с лимоном. Чай горячий, добавьте немного молока. Вот сахар.
4. Дети любят мороженое. Некоторые люди едят мороженое на улице даже зимой. Мороженое в холодильнике. Можно мне взять

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две порции мороженого?
5. Что нового? - Новости хорошие. Такие сведения всегда полезны.
6. Деньги - не самое главное в жизни, но жизнь трудна без них. Где деньги? - Они на столе. Можешь их взять.
7. Я думаю, что смогу дать вам хороший совет. - Извините, но мне не нужны ничьи советы в этом деле.
8. Клоун впервые появился в английском цирке. Все смеялись над шутками клоуна, и цирковое представление было успешным.
9. Как жизнь? - Жизнь идёт своим чередом.
10. В чём дело? Ты опоздал на 20 минут. - Извините, меня подвёл транспорт. Я считаю троллейбус ненадёжным видом транспорта. Когда что-то случается с электричеством, я всегда опаздываю на работу или мне приходится брать такси.
11. Какой приятный сюрприз! Я не видел тебя целую вечность! Как твои дела? - Всё хорошо. Я только что вернулся из-за границы.
12. Ты любишь цветы? - Конечно. Роза - мой любимый цветок. - А я люблю подснежники.
13. Это лёгкий вопрос. Ребёнок может ответить на него, не говоря о взрослом.
14. Сын моего брата, двухмесячный мальчик, серьёзно болен. - Мне жаль это слышать. Желаю ему быстрейшего выздоровления. - Будем надеяться на лучшее.
15. Япония— древняя страна на Дальнем Востоке.

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PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions of place. Предлоги места

on	на	near	около
in	в	across	через
at	в	between	между
under	под	among	между
in front of	перед		между, среди

Prepositions of Direction. Предлоги направления

to	к, на, в	towards	в направлении
into	в = внутрь	out of	из = изнутри
from	из, от, с		

Prepositions of Direction. Предлоги времени

AT	IN	ON
at 10.30 at Christmas/Easter at noon/night at lunch/dinner at breakfast at the moment at the weekend	in the morning/ evening/afternoon in the Easter/Christmas/ holiday (s) in January in (the) winter (seasons) in 1992 in the 19 the century in two hours (*two hours from now*)	on Monday on Easter Sunday on Christmas Day in Friday night on July 30th on a summer day on that day

Перед словами **yesterday, tomorrow, next, this, last, every** не употребляются предлоги **at, in, on.**

Come on Monday. We parted last year.

Spring begins in March. We'll meet next week.

Our lesson will begin at ten o'clock.

before	до, ранее	**till**	до
after	после	**during**	во время
until	до	**between**	между

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Предлоги с разными видами транспорта

by	bike/motorbike/ car/van/lorry/train/plane/ air/bus/tram/ship	on his/that, etc. bike/motorbike in my/this, etc/ car/van/lorry on the train/plane/bus/tram/ship
	boat	on the boat (if a large boat) in the boat (if a small boat)
on foot		
get in (to) /get out of a car or taxi		
get on/get off a bicycle, bus or train		

Prepositions after Verbs. Предлоги после глаголов

at	**about**	**in**	**to**	**for**	**from**	**on**	**of**
arrive laugh look shout joke stare call smile guess aim	agree dream hear know forget worry see talk tell care think *about/* *of*	arrive succeed believe include improve pay (in cash) persist discourage specialize fail result cover *in/with*	apply belong listen refer speak go exp- lain appeal climb object apologize hap-pen	apologize leave wait admire forgive punish work blame excuse call look	differ resign suffer recover come part hide hear escape absent borrow trans- late *from …* *in-to*	talk insist rely congra- tulate bet decide spend count depend base spy	approve dream accuse remind smell consist taste dispose die of/ *from* take care

Prepositions after Nouns. Предлоги после существительных

of	**to**	**in**	**for**	**on**	**with**
delay description hope idea lack advantage cause	damage reply regards thanks solution key invitation answear	decrease delay expert failure increase search fall rise	excuse reason reputation respect responsibi- lity report demand need	advice attack blame book expert text	relation- ship trouble connection contract agreement harmony

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Prepositions after Adjectives.
Предлоги после прилагательных

similar **to** cruel **to** dear **to** harmful **to** nice **to** equal **to** faithful **to** rude **to** sympathetic **to/towards** sensitive **to** allergic **to** grateful **to**	amazed **at/by** good **at** clever **at** bad **at** suspicious **at/by** shocked **at/by** terrible **at** brilliant **at** dependent **on**	interested **in** sure **in** rich **in** dressed **in** slow **in/ about** weak **in/at** fortunate **in** busy **with** angry **with** delighted **with** friendly **with** fed up **with** acquainted **with** satisfied **with** annoyed **with**	absent **from** sorry **for smb/about smth** famous **for** eager **for** respected **for** popular **with** content **with** different **from**	anxious **about** crazy **about** excited **about** upset **about/over** serious **about /with** careless **about** curious **about** wrong **about**	capable **of** certain **of** frightened **of** envious **of** fond **of** afraid **of** worthy **of** tired **of** short **of** aware **of** unaware **of** shy **of** sick **of** ashamed **of**

Устойчивые выражения

be afraid of (smth/smb) - бояться чего-л./кого-л.
ask for smth - (по)просить что-л.
belong to smb - принадлежать кому-л.
depend on - зависеть от
explain smth to smb - объяснять что-л. кому-л.
be good at smth - иметь способности к чему-л.
happen to- случаться, происходить
laugh at smth., smb. - смеяться над чем-л., кем-л.
listen to smb/smth - слушать кого-л./что-л.
look at smth. - смотреть на что-л.; **~ for** - искать; **~ after** - присматривать, заботиться; **~ through**- просматривать (бумаги, газеты)
pay attention to smth., smb. - обращать внимание на что-л., кого-л.
a reason for smth.- причина чего-л.
speak to (with) smb - говорить с кем-л.

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wait for smb/smth - ждать кого-л./чего-л.

Ex. 1. Fill the blanks with the following prepositions: in, on, at, from, since, by, for:

1. He bought the car … August.
2. Everyone finished dinner … 7 o'clock.
3. I have known Dan … many years.
4. I have been waiting … him … 6 o'clock.
5. His office hours are … ten … six.
6. He will be back … a minute.
7. They had done everything … 7 o'clock.
8. You must give the answer … Monday.
9. Let's meet … the theatre.
10. I'll call you back … some minutes.

Ex. 2. Choose the right preposition and fill the blanks:
1. A - among; B – between

1. Bus № 15 runs … Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square. 2. They like to walk in the forest … the high trees. 3. Where is Ann? She is sitting … Tom and Jack. 4. I can't find my handkerchief … all those things. 5. This electric train goes … the town and the country. 6. Your book is … those, lying on the table. 7. These two boys often quarrel … themselves. 8. Tom has a lot of things in his pocket, a little penknife is … them. 9. Let it stay … you and me. 10. He is lying on the grass … beautiful flowers.

Ex. 3. . A - above; B - below; C - over; D – under

1. This staircase leads … to the second floor. 2. I can see everything from … . 3. The child is still … five. 4. Pay attention to the mentioned facts. Let's talk them … . 5. He likes to stand on the hill-top and look at the plains … him. 6. The new bridge … the river is very beautiful. 7. It's cold today. What's the temperature? - It's 15 degrees … zero. 8. Birds are flying … our heads. 9. He likes to pull his hat … his eyes. 10. A. Pushkin is famous all … the world. 11. The cat is lying … the chair. 12. His coat reaches … (lower) the knee. 13. The film is … . Let's go out. 14. … these circumstances it is impossible to fulfill my promise. 15. I often listen to the latest news … the radio.

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Ex. 4. A - about; B - after; C - before; D - till; C – until

1. I'll wait for you at … 6 o'clock. 2. What happened … I left you? 3. There are many important tasks … us. 4. We shall work … late at night. 5. They are walking … the park. 6. There are … 30 pupils in our class. 7. He continued his work … dinner. 8. Wait … the rain stops. 9. Pete will be at school from nine … two o'clock. 10. Who are you speaking … ? 11. They left the room one … another. 12. We shall see him … long. 13. They were … to leave when I came. 14. The workers will finish their work … the end of the week. 15. What's the time now? It's … five o'clock.

Ex. 5. Fill the blanks with prepositions:

1. What happened … your friend? 2. Don't laugh … people in trouble. 3. It all depends … the situation. 4. He needs a nurse to look … him. 5. I'll wait … you outside. 6. I'm not going to listen … his stories again. 7. She paid no attention … my words. 8. Look … the lights before you cross the road. 9. Are you afraid … mice? 10. Is he still looking … a job? 11. Will you help me to look … these papers, please? 12. He is good … playing chess. 13. Will you explain this grammar rule … me, please? 14. He is always asking … money. 15. Could I speak … you? 16. What is the reason … her leaving? 17. This book belongs … my father.

Ex. 6. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Он приехал в Эдинбург в 1985. До этого он жил в Глазго. 2. Мой друг живет рядом с нами. 3. На стене над диваном висела большая картина. 4. Я тебе позвоню вечером в пятницу. 5. Кто-то остановился за дверью. 6. Она стояла за деревом, и никто не видел ее. 7. Лондон знаменит своими старинными парками. 8. Больше всего я боюсь змей. 9. Он мой самый лучший друг, и я не могу положиться на него. 10. Неужели есть причина для такого поведения. 11. Ты разочарован своей оценкой по английскому языку? 12. Я буду ждать вас до 8 часов. 13. Дождь начался рано утром и продолжался до вечера. 14. Переходите улицу только на углу. 15. Весной, в конце мая, стоят теплые дни.

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THE ENGLISH NUMERAL

Numerals are subdivided into two groups: cardinal (количественные числительные) and ordinal (порядковые числительные). See the table below.

Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals

Cardinals	Ordinals
1 — one	the first
2 — two	the second
3 — three	the third
4 — four	the fourth
5 — five	the fifth
6 — six	the sixth
7 — seven	the seventh
8 — eight	the eighth
9 — nine	the ninth
10 — ten	the tenth
11 — eleven	the eleventh
12 — twelve	the twelfth
13 — thirteen	the thirteenth
14 — fourteen	the fourteenth
15 — fifteen	the fifteenth
16 — sixteen	the sixteenth
17 — seventeen	the seventeenth
18 — eighteen	the eighteenth
19 — nineteen	the nineteenth
20 — twenty	the twentieth
30 — thirty	the thirtieth
40 — forty	the fortieth
50 — fifty	the fiftieth
60 — sixty	the sixtieth
70 — seventy	the seventieth
80 — eighty	the eightieth
90 — ninety	the ninetieth
100 — a/one hundred	the (one) hundredth
200 — two hundred	the two hundredth
1,000 — a/one thousand	the (one) thousandth
1,345 — a/one thousand three hundred and forty-five	the (one) thousand three hundred and forty-fifth

• In cardinal numerals which consist of *tens* (десятки) and *units* (единицы) the two words *are hyphenated* (пишутся через дефис).

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56 — fifty-six, 91 — ninety-one

• When cardinal numerals ending in *one* (like *thirty-one, fifty-one)* are used before a noun, they require the plural form of the noun.

thirty-one students, forty-one years

(Compare with Russian *тридцать один студент, сорок один год,* where the noun is used in the singular.)

• The numerals *hundred, thousand* and *million* used in the singular are always preceded by the Indefinite article *a* or the numeral *one.*

a hundred, one hundred and fifty-two

When the numerals *hundred, thousand* or *million* are preceded a number other than *one,* they do not take the ending *-s*.

400 children (four hundred)

5,900 people (five thousand nine hundred)

8,600,000 dollars (eight million six hundred thousand)

• The cardinal numerals ***dozen, ten, hundred, thousand, million*** take the plural ending *-s* before *of+ a plural noun* if the above numerals are not preceded by another numeral or a pronoun.

millions of stars, dozens of eggs, thousands of books, hundreds of thousands of people, etc.

but: *many thousand people, two hundred chairs, three dozen eggs*

• Cardinal numerals are used to indicate the number with nouns like ***page, sentence, Ex., room, chapter, volume, paragraph, apartment, tram***, etc. In such cases the numeral is placed after the noun and the noun is used without an article.

Read lesson 8 on page 93.

However, *ordinal numerals* can sometimes be used here as well.

Paragraph 3, or the third paragraph

World War II, or the Second World War

In similar cases in Russian ordinal numerals are preferable.

Читайте урок восьмой на девяносто третьей странице.

As regards the names of kings and queens, only ordinal numerals are here.

Henry VIII – Henry ***the Eighth***

Elizabeth II – Elizabeth ***the Second***

Peter I – Peter ***the First***

Dates are written and read in the following way:

1st September, 1986 - The first of September nineteen (hundred and) eighty-six

May 5, 2006 = May the fifth, twenty hundred and six or / *thousand six or two thousand six*

In British English dates are written numerically with the day first and American English the month comes first.

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10/4/2005 - 10th April, 2005 (British)
4/10/2005 - 10th April, 2005 (American)

Cardinal numerals are also used to denote decades. In these cases the numeral takes the definite article and the ending *-s*.

the 50s, the 70s, the 1980s = the fifties, the seventies, the nineteen eighties

However, an apostrophe (') after the numeral may also occur here.

In the early 60's of the last century platform shoes were all vogue.

Vulgar Fractions

Vulgar fractions	Decimal fractions
⅛ an (one) eighth	0.125 (nought) point one two e
¼ a (one) quarter	0.25 (nought) point two five 4
⅓ a (one) third	0.33 (nought) point three three
½ a (one) half	0.75 (nought) point seven five
¾ three quarters	

• *Nought* is used in mathematical calculations; *oh* in telephone numbers, ets.

Useful Phrases with Numerals

1. What shoe size are you? — I take *a size 38 in shoes.*
2. She is *a size 12 in clothes.*
3. The flat is roughly *360 square feet in size.*
4. My bedroom is *three metres by four.*
5. She is *two years older than me.*
6. We were *half an hour late.*
7. Your flat is *twice as big as ours.*
8. She is *a three-month-old baby.*
   He is *a twenty-year-old youth.*
   Nick is *a child of six.*
9. He is doing *seventy kilometres an hour.*
10. He is leaving by *the six thirty-five train.*
11. I've told you about it *a thousand* times (*thousands* of times).
12. It's *a two-minute walk* from my house or
    It's (a) two minutes' walk from my house.
13. He'll be back *in half an hour.*
14. *An hour and a half is* enough for the test.

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15. He graduated from the University *in the year of 2005.*
16. Today is 25° *above zero* in the shade.
17. They were *in their (early/mid/late) teens* when I first met them.
18. She was a beautiful woman *in her (early/mid/late) thirties.*

Ex. 1. Write down the following numbers in words:

1st, 2, 2nd, 3, 3rd, 4, 40, 4th, 40th, 5, 5th, 8, 8th, 9, 9th, 12th, 20, 20th, 100, 1,000.

Ex. 2. Read and reproduce the stories.

History

A schoolboy was asked how many wars Spain had had in the fifteenth century.

"Six," replied the boy promptly.

"Enumerate them," said the teacher.

"1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6," said the boy.

Counting Pigs

One day a farmer, who had twenty pigs, sent his servant to count them and see if they were all there. The servant came back slowly.

"Well," said his master, "are they all right?"

"Ah! I counted nineteen, but one little fellow ran about so fast I wasn't able to count him at all".

Ex. 3. Do the sums.

Model A:	2 + 5 = 7	Two plus (and) five is seven.
Model B:	7 – 3 = 4	Seven minus (take away) three is four.
Model C:	3 x 2 = 6	Three multiplied by (times) two is six.
Model D:	9 : 3 = 3	Nine divided by three is three.

3+4=	12+13=	19-4=	195-70=
5+6=	14+15=	18-5=	280-52=
7+2=	16+17=	17-6=	467-13=
8+9=	18+19=	16-8=	748-23=

2x9=	9x3=	54:6=	72:8=
3x8=	8x4=	18:2=	45:9=
4x7=	7x5=	21:7=	90:6=
5x6=	6x6=	15:3=	24:3=

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$\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=$ $\frac{1}{8}+\frac{3}{4}=$ $\frac{3}{8}+\frac{1}{8}=$

Ex. 4. Say that you have, want or offer something.

I've got I haven't got Have you got I want (need) I don't want (need) Do you want (need) I'd like May I have Would you like	a one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve half a dozen a dozen	piece(s) of paper (chalk) loaf (loaves) / slice(s)of bread cup(s) of coffee (tea) bar(s) of soup tube(s)of toothpaste bottle(s) of milk (beer) glass(es) of water (milk) jug(s) of water (milk) bar(s) of chocolate packet(s) of biscuits box(es) of chocolate tin(s), can(s) of peas round(s) of sandwiches

Ex. 5. Reproduce the dialogues. Make dialogues using the prompts.

1. — I'd like some stamps please.
   — How many stamps would you like?
   — Three please.
2. — May I have three stamps please?
   — Of course. Anything else?
   — No, thank you.

Prompts: four records, five tickets, six seats, half a dozen eggs, eight ice-creams, eleven bars of bottles of milk, two cups of coffee.

Ex. 6. Ask your neighbour the time.

Model: — What's the time please?
— It's five o'clock.
It's a quarter past (to) two.
It's half past four.
It's twenty eight minutes past (to) nine.

Prompts: 3.00; 6.15; 5.30; 8.00; 10.03; 7.35; 8.20; 4.45; 9.50; 7.20; 8.37;

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Ex. 7. Read the table and answer the questions.

YEARS

1900 nineteen hundred
1901 nineteen one (nineteen oh one, nineteen hundred and one)
1905 nineteen live
1910 nineteen ten
1917 nineteen seventeen
1941 nineteen forty-one
2000 two thousand

1. When were you born? 2. When did you go to school? 3. When did you finish school? 4. When did you enter the University? 5. When did you take part in the election for the first time? 6. When did the II World War begin? 7. When was Vitebsk found? 8. When will the next winter (summer) Olympic Games be held?

Ex. 8. Consult the table. Convert the following British measures of length and weight to the metric system.

LENGTH

British and American	Metric
1 inch	= 2.5 centimetres
6 inches	= 15 centimetres
1 foot = 12 inches	= 30 centimetres
2 feet = 24 inches	= 60 centimetres
1 yard = 3 feet =36 inches	= 91 centimetres
1 yard 3 inches	= 1 metre

WEIGHT

British and American	Metric
1 ounce (oz)	= 25 grams (gms)
4 ounces (ozs) = ¼ of a pound (lb)	= 100/112 grams
	= 225 grams
8 ounces = ½ pound	= 450 grams
1 pound =16 ounces	= 500 grams = ½ kilogram
1 pound 2 ounces	= 1 kilogram (1 kilo)
2 pounds 4 ounces	= 6 ¼ kilograms
14 pounds = 1 stone	

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Model: 2 inches are equal to 5 centimeters; 1 pound is equal to 450 grams
Prompts: 4 inches (10 centimeters), 3 feet 3 inches (1 meter), 4 feet (1 meter 22 centimeters). 4 feet 6 indies (1 meter 37 centimeters), 5 feet (l meter 53 centimeters), 5 feet 6 inches (1 meter 68 centimeters), 6 feet (1 meter 83 centimeters), 3 pounds (1 kilo 350 grams), 16 ounces (450 grams), 2 stones (12 kilo 250 grams).

Ex. 9. Convert the following British measures of distance to the metric system.

Model: 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers (One mile is equal to one point six kilometers or one kilometer six hundred meters).

Prompts	Miles	10	20	30	40	50	60	10	80	90
	100									
	Kilometers	16	32	48	64	80	97	113	128	145
	160									

Ex. 10. Convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade (Fahrenheit is converted to Centigrade by subtracting 32 and multiplying by 5/9, Centigrade to Fahrenheit by multiplying by 9/5 and adding 32).

Model: 212°F = 100 C (Two hundred and twelve degrees F are equal to one hundred degrees Centigrade).
Prompts: 104°F = 40°C; 98.4°F = 36.9°C;
86°F = 30°C; 68°F =20°C;
50°F = 10°C; 32°F = 0°C;
23°F = -5°C; 0°F = -18°C.

Ex.11. Read the table of British and American money and memorize it.

MONEY

BRITISH *AM E RICA N*

Pounds (£); Pence (p); £ 1 = 100 p Dollars ($); Cents (¢); $1 = 100

Coins

½ p a half penny 1 ¢ a cent, one cent, a penny
1 p a penny (one p) 5 ¢ five cents, a nickel
2 p two pence (two p) 10 ¢ ten cents, a dime
5 p five pence (five p) 25 ¢ twenty-five cents, a quarter
50 p fifty pence (fifty p) 50 ¢ fifty cents, half a dollar (a half dollar)

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Notes

£ 1 a pound, one pound	$1 a dollar, one dollar
£ 5 five pounds	$5 five dollars
£ 10 ten pounds	$10 ten dollars
£ 20 twenty pounds	$20 twenty dollars
£ 2.72 two pounds seventy-two pence	$2.72 two dollars seventy-two cents

Ex. 12. Make dialogues by analogy.

<u>Model 1</u>: *Assistant is helping Betty to choose a pair of shoes.*
— Are the shoes all right?
— Er — no, I'm afraid they arc not big enough.
— Well try these (on). They are bigger.
— They are fine. What are they made of?
— Leather.
— How much are they please? (How much do they cost?)
— £7.99.
Prompts: trousers (wool, £ 19.98); jeans (cotton, £ 9.97); gloves (leather, £ 7.76); tights (nylon, 58p).
<u>Model 2</u>:
— Is the suit all right?
— Er — no. I'm afraid it's (a little) too small.
— Well, try this one (on). It's bigger.
— It's fine. What's it made of?
— Wool and cotton.
— How much is it please? (How much does it cost?)
— £50.
Prompts: a blouse (silk, £ 17.67), a dress (cotton, £ 12), a shirt, (wool and cotton, £ 6.79), a coat (leather, £ 111.89).

Ex. 13. Answer the questions. Write the numbers in full.

1. How many minutes are there in two hours? 2. How many kilometers are there in a mile? 3. What is your normal temperature? 4. How much do you weigh? 5. How many cents are there in $2.5? 6. How many days are there in a year? 7. What is your telephone number? 8. What is the number of your flat? 9. What is the approximate population of Belarus?

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Ex. 14. Make short dialogues by analogy.

Model: – When was Charles Dickens born?
– Charles Dickens, probably the best-known and best-loved English novelists, was born on February 7, 1812. He died at the age of 58.

Prompts:

1. Charlotte Bronte (April 25, 1816; whose name is mentioned among the representatives of the brilliant school of British novelists of the 19th century; 1855; 39).
2. William Makepeace Thackeray (July 18, 1811; one of the greatest English novelists; 1863; 52).
3. Jonathan Swift (November 30, 1667; the greatest English satirical writers; 1745; 78).
4. Mark Twain (November 30, 1835; the most out-standing American writer of the 2nd half of the 19th century; 1910; 75).
5. Jack London (January 12, 1876; one of the greatest American writers; 1916; 40).
6. George Gordon Byron (January 22, 1788; one of the greatest English poets, the poet of liberty, an outstanding representative of revolutionary romanticism in England; 1824; 36)
7. Robert Burns (January 25, 1759; the greatest poet of Scotland; 1796; 37).
8. Henry Longfellow (February 27, 1807; one of the most famous American poets; 1882; 75).
9. William Shakespeare (April 23, 1564; the greatest English writer; 1616; 52).
10. George Bernard Shaw (July 26, 1856; one of the greatest playwrights, and one of the most important representatives of critical realism in English literature; 1950; 94).

Ex. 15. Choose the correct variant.

1. Jonathan can't be ten years old! He behaves like ... boy most of time.
1) a five-year-old 2) five years old
3) fifth year old 4) five-year old

2. James' mother is forty-two now. She is in her....
1) early forties 2) mid forty's
3) early fortieth 4) early forty's

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3. The population of Minsk is about....
1) two millions people 2) two million people
3) two millionth of people 4) two million's people

4. Davy is only 4 months now. He's ... baby.
1) a four-month-old 2) a fourth months old
3) the fourth month old 4) four months old

5. The company is going to employ a few... people.
1) dozens 2) dozen
3) dozenth 4) dozen of

6. These cases weigh more than three ... pounds.
1) hundreds 2) hundred of
3) hundreds of 4) hundred

7. The closure of the factory is likely to cost... jobs.
1) a hundred 2) hundreds of
3) hundreds in 4) the hundredth

8. Linda takes... in shoes.
1) the size 36 2) the size 36th
3) a size 36 4) 36th size

9. This breathtaking story takes place in Chicago in....
1) 1930th 2) the 1930s
3) the 1930th 4) a 1930s

10. In ... time people will own solar-powered cars.
1) hundred years 2) the hundredth year
3) a hundred years' 4) a hundreds year

Ex. 16. Translate the fragment in brackets into English using the appropriate numerals.

1. The lecture will be held in *(аудитории 212)*. 2. You can see *(тысячи звезд)* in the sky. 3. I was given *(двухнедельный)* holiday. 4. Every *(пятый)* person has a personal computer. 5. My elder brother is *(на 5 лет старше, чем)* you. 6. We've been waiting for delivery now for about *(полтора месяца)*. 7. *(Вторая)* part of the lesson was devoted to practising the language in pairs. 8. I needn't have run all the way to the station. The train was late *(на10 минут)*. 9. The waxworks in Madam Tussaud's are visited by over *(два миллиона)* people a year.

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10. *(Первые)* settlements appeared in North America in *(восемнадцатом)* century.

Ex. 17. Correct the mistakes (if any) in these sentences.

1. The radio said that there were more than ten thousands people taking part in the meeting. 2. She bought two dozens eggs. 3. My birthday is on the twenty-one of March. 4. His telephone number is four six seven, five nought, nine two. 5. There are two hundred fifteen pages in this book. 6. Write down the following: zero point six hundred and twelve plus six point nought two. 7. This is twenty-five per cents of the total. 8. The game ended with the score three nought. 9. The temperature is two degrees below oh. 10. He was born in nineteen eighty-first.

Ex. 18. Translate into English. Write the numbers in full.

1. Он заплатил за это ожерелье (necklace) пятнадцать с половиной тысяч долларов. 2. Подождите полчаса, пожалуйста. Документы скоро будут готовы. 3. Нам нужно спешить. Самолет улетает через полтора часа. 4. Сколько безработных (unemployed) в этом городе?— На сегодняшний день 2338 человек. 5. Джейн купила три дюжины яиц. 6. Он родился 3 октября 1979 года. 7. На митинге присутствовало три тысячи студентов. 8. Тысячи студентов заканчивают колледжи Оксфорда и Кембриджа ежегодно. 9. Миллионы звезд ярко мерцали (sparkle) на черном южном небе. 10. Если тебе нужно вызвать пожарную команду (fire brigade), звони 01. 11. Его состояние (fortune) составляет три миллиона долларов. 12. Одна четверть равна 25-ти процентам. 13. Этот замок (castle) был построен во времена Генриха V. 14. Один дюйм (inch) равен двум с половиной сантиметрам. 15. Эти дома были построены в девяностые годы девятнадцатого века.

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WORD FORMATION

Nouns from verbs

The typical suffixes forming nouns from verbs

-age **-al** **-ance** **-ation** **-ence** **-er** **-ion**	pass — pass**age** arrive — arriv**al** appear — appear**ance** admire — admir**ation** differ — differ**ence** lead — lead**er** confuse — confus**ion**	**-or** **-ment** **-sion** **-tion** **-ure** **-y** **-ee**	detect — detect**or** improve — improve**ment** divide — divi**sion** invent — inven**tion** fail — fail**ure** recover — recover**y** employ — employ**ee**

<u>The nouns in the list below do not follow the above patterns:</u>

advise — advice
behave — behaviour
believe —belief (beliefs)
fly —flight
grow —growth
hate — hatred
know — knowledge
live — life (lives)
lose — loss
choose — choice
complain — complaint
die —death
practise — practice
prove —proof (proofs)
serve — service
speak — speech
think — thought
weigh — weight

Ex. 1. Go over the list of nouns derived from verbs and group them according to the suffixes used.

admit — admission
advertise — advertisement
announce — announcement
apologize — apology
apply — application
appoint — appointment
approve — approval
arrange — arrangement
attend — attendance
attract — attraction
celebrate — celebration
combine — combination
confess — confession
improve — improvement
inhabit — inhabitant
insist — insistence
interrupt — interruption
introduce — introduction
invade — invasion
invent — invention
marry — marriage
mix — mixture
operate — operation.
pass —passage
perform — performance
permit — permission

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continue — continuation
depart — departure
describe — description
develop — development
dictate — dictation
disappoint — disappointment
discover — discovery
divide — division
educate — education
elect — election
employ — employment
enter — entrance
entertain — entertainment
excite — excitement
exist — existence
explain — explanation
hesitate — hesitation
imagine — imagination
imitate — imitation
impress — impression
possess — possession
prefer — preference
prepare — preparation
produce — production
propose — proposal
protect — protection
punish — punishment
qualify — qualification
receive — reception
recognize — recognition
refer — reference
refuse — refusal
repeat — repetition
revise — revision
satisfy — satisfaction
solve — solution
suggest — suggestion
translate — translation
treat — treatment

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using nouns formed from the verbs in brackets.

1. The ... of America was made in 1492 by Christopher Columbus. (discover) 2. I can't tell the ... between butter and margarine. (differ) 3. Susie takes after her father in .... (appear) 4. The staff at this hotel is excellent. They give very good .... (serve) 5. The ... to the park is through the gate over there. (enter) 6. The American ... of this word is different from the British. (use) 7. We'll have to stay at this hotel. There's no ... . (choose) 8. You need more... if you want to speak good English. (practise) 9. The police said they were awaiting further.... (develop) 10. He can't get over the ... of so much money. (lose) 11.She accepted his ... for his rude behaviour at dinner. (apologize) 12.There is a ... at the bottom of the letter, but I can't make it out. (sign) 13. I made an ... to see the dentist tomorrow (appoint) 14.The film didn't come up to our ... at all. (expect) 15. It will be very helpful if you continue your … . (investigate)

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Nouns from Adjectives

The typical suffixes forming nouns from adjectives

-ance **-cy** **-ence** **-(i)ness**	important — import**ance** vacant — vacan**cy** silent — sil**ence** lazy — lazi**ness** kind — kind**ness**	**-ity** **-ty** **-y**	popular — popular**ity** necessary — necessi**ty** difficult — difficult**y**

<u>The nouns in the list below do not follow the above patterns:</u>

deep — depth	long — length	young — youth
free — freedom	poor — poverty	warm — warmth
high — height	proud — pride	wide — width
hot — heat	strong — strength	wise — wisdom

Ex. 1. Go over the list of nouns derived from adjectives and group them according to the suffixes used.

absent — absence
beautiful — beauty
certain — certainty
confident — confidence
convenient — convenience
cruel — cruelty
curious — curiosity
dark — darkness
elegant — elegance
equal — equality
fluent — fluency
foolish — foolishness
frequent — frequency
generous — generosity
happy — happiness
ill — illness
independent — independence
patient — patience
perfect — perfection
popular — popularity
possible — possibility
present — presence
quiet — quietness
real — reality
sad — sadness
safe — safety
shy — shyness
sick — sickness
similar — similarity
stupid — stupidity
tidy — tidiness
tired — tiredness
ugly — ugliness
violent — violence
weak — weakness
wicked — wickedness

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using nouns formed front the adjectives in brackets.

1.... is one of the world's great problems. (poor) 2. I think it shows ... of character to admit you are wrong. (strong) 3. Summer

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came and the ... became quite oppressive. (hot) 4. I was told that you have a ... for a computer operator. (vacant) 5. The ... of the road is not great enough to take large trucks. (wide) 6. ... is the mother of invention. (necessary) 7. ... on the screen is one of the most topical issues. (violent) 8. If you want to find a good job you should gain more ... . (confident) 9.The ... of the water in this lake is more than twelve metres. (deep) 10. He is famous for his .... He gives large sums of money to charity. (generous) 11. I am sure that his ... was caused by overwork. (ill) 12. After staying in England for a couple of months he spoke English with greater ... . (fluent) 13. Please have a little ... . We'll have to wait for another hour. (patient) 14. The ... of this bus service is about one every ten minutes. (frequent)

Adjectives from Nouns and Verbs. Verbs from Nouns and Adjectives

The typical suffixes forming adjectives from nouns and verbs and those forming verbs from nouns and adjectives

-able **-ant** **-ate** **-ent** **-ful** **-ible** **-ic** **-(ic)al** **-ive**	to break — break**able** indignation — indign**ant** to consider — consider**ate** to depend — depend**ent** power — power**ful** to respond — respons**ible** energy — energet**ic** practice — practic**al** profession — profession**al** to attract — attract**ive**	**-less** **-ly** **-ory** **-ous** **-y**	power — power**less** friend — friend**ly** to introduce — introduct**ory** danger — dange**rous** rain — rain**y**
		-en **- ify** **- ise/ize**	strength — to strength**en** short — to short**en** terror — to terr**ify** simple — to simpli**fy** memory — to memor**ize**

Note the meaning of the suffixes *-ful* and *-less:*

-ful means "having", "with", e.g. beautiful, careful, harmful, peaceful.

-less means "without", "lacking", e.g. careless, friendless, harmless.

Note that the suffix *-ly* is used both in adverbs and adjectives.

Note that <u>the verbs in the list below do not follow the above pattern:</u>

breath — to breathe
belief— to believe
courage — to encourage
danger — to endanger
large — to enlarge
proof—to prove
relief— to relieve
rich — to enrich

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Ex. 1. Go over the list of adjectives made from nouns and verbs and verbs made from nouns and adjectives and group them according to the suffixes used.

agriculture — agricultural
alphabet — alphabetical
ambition — ambitious
anger — angry
courage — courageous
democracy — democratic
envy — envious
fortune — fortunate
health — healthy
help — helpful
honour — honourable
humour — humorous
hunger—hungry
luck — lucky
music — musical
mystery — mysterious
nerve — nervous
passion — passionate
science — scientific
sense — sensitive
thirst — thirsty
wave — wavy
week — weekly
to adapt — adaptable
to create — creative
to cure — curable
to agree — agreeable
to decide — decisive
to enjoy — enjoyable
to predict — predictable
to prepare — preparatory
to prevent — preventive
to suit — suitable
to talk — talkative
to value — valuable
dark — to darken
deaf—to deafen
deep — to deepen
fright — to frighten
identity — to identify
ideal — to idealize
length — to lengthen
pure — to purify
ripe — to ripen
sharp — to sharpen
weak — to weaken
wide — to widen
worse — to worsen

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the appropriate derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. Those wires look a bit ... . If I were you I would be more careful. (danger) 2. English weather is very ... . It's often different from day to day. (change) 3. Long leather boots were extremely ... at one time. (fashion) 4. The country exports ... over two million tons of rice. (year) 5. Until the situation has settled down, it is not ... to travel to that country. (advise) 6. He's looking forward to starting his new job, but at the same time he's a bit ... . (nerve) 7. I'm very pleased with my job. It's a very... company to work in. (friend) 8. I think people who help the old, sick and ... are the salt of the earth. (home) 9. He's not very ... .What he needs is someone to look after him and do everything for him. (care) 10. Jack is always in trouble though the rest of the

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family are ... , honest people. (respect) 11. The report which doesn't contain all the necessary facts is ... and makes a bad impression. (use) 12. A lot of people wear jeans and sweaters because they are cheap and ... . (practice) 13. Smoking is... to health and in many countries a warning is printed on every packet of cigarettes. (harm) 14. A taxi, sometimes called a cab, is the most ... way of travel. (comfort) 15. It takes ... patience to teach small children. (consider)

Negative Prefixes

For study

The prefixes **dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, un-** change the meaning of words from positive into negative. They are used with different parts of speech.

*to obey — to **dis**obey, legal — **il**legal, patient — **im**patient, definite — **in**definite, regular — **ir**regular, rest — unrest*

- The same negative prefix is usually used with all derivatives of a word: *possible — **im**possible — **im**possibility; **but**: pleasant — **un**pleasant, **dis**pleased, **dis**pleasure; comfortable — **un**comfortable, **dis**comforted, **dis**comfort; fortunate — **un**fortunate**, mis**fortune.*
- Some words have two negative forms.

*convenient — **in**convenient, **un**convenien;t decisive — **in**decisive, **un**decisive*

Ex. 1. Go over the list of words with negative prefixes and group them according to the prefixes used.

conscious — unconscious
convenient — inconvenient
curable — incurable
dependent — independent
expensive — inexpensive
experienced — inexperienced
familiar — unfamiliar
forgettable — unforgettable
formal — informal
friendly — unfriendly
grateful — ungrateful
happy — unhappy to
honest — dishonest
important — unimportant
legal — illegal
literate — illiterate
logical — illogical

tidy — untidy
usual — unusual
to agree — to disagree
to appear — to disappear
to approve — to disapprove
to believe — to disbelieve
to inherit — to disinherit
to like — to dislike
to lock — to unlock
to obey — to disobey
to pack — to unpack
satisfy — to dissatisfy
to tie — to untie
to trust — to distrust
ability — inability
balance — imbalance
belief — disbelief

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lucky — unlucky
mature — immature
patient — impatient
pleasant — unpleasant
popular — unpopular
possible — impossible
punctual — unpunctual
regular — irregular
respectful — disrespectful
responsible — irresponsible
comfort- discomfort
employment — unemployment
experience — inexperience
fortune — misfortune
happiness — unhappiness
qualification — disqualification
respect — disrespect
rest —unrest
similarity — dissimilarity

Ex. 2. Add one of the negative prefixes in each space to make the word which follows opposite in meaning.

1. It is the most ...believable story I've ever heard. 2. I am afraid this is a very ...convenient arrangement. 3. The country became ...dependent soon after the end of World War II. 4. My parents ...approve of early marriages. 5. John left his job because he was ... able to deal with such a large amount of work. 6. When the ambulance came, the man was ...conscious after being knocked down by a car. 7. It's his first job and he is very ...experienced. 8. We had a long talk but we still ... agree on a number of points. 9. Last summer I stayed in Paris for two weeks. It was an ...forgettable experience. 10. It was dark in the corridor and it took us ages to ...lock the door. 11. The sitting-room looks …tidy after last night's party. 12. Sailing in a boat during the storm was a very ...pleasant experience. 13. The weather is ...usually warm for this time of the year. 14. He's usually rather ...patient and ...friendly, but I must say hi was very sympathetic when I told him about my family problems 15. He just can't stop talking. He goes on and on about totally ...important things.

Mixed Practice

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using the appropriate derivatives of the words in brackets.

1. I had a ... with the boss about the work I was doing, so I left. (agree) 2. It's a good idea in theory, but rather ... . (practice) 3. He isn't fit for such a ... job. He's ... at making decisions. (response, hope) 4. Most people nowadays regard television as a... rather than a luxury. (necessary) 5. Having our passports stolen was a rather ... start to our holiday. (fortune) 6. I did a very stupid thing, but ... nobody saw me. (luck) 7. I like this car. It's always been very ... . (rely) 8. You are

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always ... . Isn't there anything that makes you happy? (misery) 9. It was a very ... experience and it took a long time to get over it. (upset) 10. The road signs were so ... that I didn't know which way to go. (confuse) 11. I'm afraid he's got very ... habits. (irritate) 12. It was only after a great deal of persistence that I got a ... answer. (satisfy) 13. It takes a lot of determination to ... in a ... business. (success, compete) 14. His arrogant attitude made him ... with the other people in the office. (popular) 15. That was a rather ... remark. You've obviously upset him. (tact)

Ex. 2. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

A. Architects responsible for the (CONSTRUCT) of many skyscrapers believe that a tall building must always have a certain minimum (WIDE) but that there is no limit to its absolute (HIGH). This means that the skyscrapers of the future are likely to be even taller. Engineers agree with this, but there is (AGREE) over the best shape for very tall, slim buildings. The effects of wind (PRESS) mean that cylindrical designs have enjoyed some (POPULAR) in recent years, and these are quite pleasing to the eye.

Would these tall buildings of the future offer more than a (WONDER) view? Some believe tall towers could contain all the (REQUIRE) for modern living. The (INHABIT) of these vertical villages would travel up and down between their home and work zones and would (RARE) need to journey to the ground level.

B. The site of the town of Winchester was a (NATURE) place for (SETTLE), at the point where a river cut through the chalk of the (SOUTH) hillsides. A simple camp at St.Catherine's Hill was the (EARLY) known use of the site. It was the Romans who finally established the town and (ROUND) it with a defensive wall for the protection of their people and trade. With the (BUILD) of its first cathedral in the seventh century, the town became an important (RELIGION) centre. Later, King Alfred, who had (SUCCESS) pushed back the invading Danes, moved his palace to Winchester. The town then experienced rapid (DEVELOP), and its (CENTRE) role in English history was underlined in 1066 when the conquering Normans, like Alfred, made Winchester their capital.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct variant.

1. She asked the star for his … on the back of the table napkin.

1) sign 3) signature
2) signaship 4) signal

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2. I’have to do another … of the material.
2) revisement 3) revisation
1) revision 4) revise
3. The desease is highly … so he’s in an isolation ward now.
1) infectful 3) infectinate
2) infected 4) infectious
4. Hobbies … our outlook and help us to relax.
1) broad 3) brodify
2) brodinate 4) broaden
5. Seven o’clock of Saturday is a very … time for an appointment.
1) inconvenient 3) illconvenient
2) imconvenient 4) disconvenien
6. Last night Joe was arrested on … the lawn.
1) suspect 3) suspicion
2) suspectence 4) suspectness
7. I send you … from all of us.
1) greets 3) greetnesses
2) greetings 4) greetances
8. This car is very … . It needs little petrol.
1) economicable 3) economizing
2) economical 4) economically
9. I feel hot in this suit and tie. I’m going to … my collar.
1) loose 3) looser
2) loosen 4) lose
10. Several … customers brought their television sets back to the shop.
1) dissatisfied 3) missatisfied
2) illsatisfied 4) insatisfied
11. She played the piano well at the … last night.
1) competence 3) competition
2) competitor 4) competission
12. When I got on the plane for the first time I felt a … of emotions.
1) mix 3) misture
2) mixer 4) mixing
13. We’ve completely run out of … oil.
1) cooked 3) cookery
2) cooking 4) cook
14. He … his steps when he saw the train approaching the station.
1) quicklied 3) quickened
2) quicked 4) quickered
15.… expressions are not usually used by educated people.
1) unstandard 3) non-standard
2) instandard 4) imstandard

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