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САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

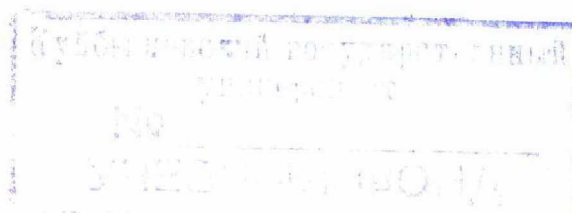
Кафедра иностранных языков естественных специальностей

Малиева И.М.

**ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ И ТЕСТЫ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

Учебное пособие

*для студентов 1 и 2 курсов
неязыковых факультетов*



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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 1 и 2 курсов неязыковых факультетов. Упражнения пособия способствуют активному усвоению и закреплению грамматического материала по всем основным разделам английской грамматики и могут быть использованы для работы со студентами разного уровня языковой подготовки.

Составитель преп. И.М. Малиева

Рецензент канд. филол. наук, доц. Э.П. Васильева (кафедра
английской филологии СамГУ)

Отв. ред. канд. филол. наук, доц. Э.Б. Яковлева

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Артикли

Перед каждым исчисляемым предметным нарицательным существительным должен стоять артикль. Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное или указательное местоимение, другое существительное в притяжательном падеже, количественное числительное или отрицание "no".

Упр. 1. Вставьте, где необходимо, артикль a / an:

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? - No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 4. I have no ... handbag. 5. Is this ... watch? - No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 6. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 7. Give me ... chair, please. 8. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 9. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it.

Называя предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределенный артикль *a/an*. Упоминая этот же предмет вторично, мы ставим артикль *the*.

E. g. I saw *a* film last night. *The* film was interesting.

Определенный артикль ставится также:

а) если предмет является единственным в своем роде.

E. g. *The* sun is shining brightly.

б) если этот предмет является определенным по ситуации.

E. g. Put *the* book on the table.

Упр. 2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

1. For lunch I had ... sandwich and ... apple. ... sandwich wasn't very nice.
2. Tom sat down on ... chair nearest ... door. 3. There was ... man talking to ... woman outside my house. ... man looked English but I think ... woman was foreign. 4. I have ... bicycle. ... bicycle is green. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 5. I took ... taxi to ... station. 6. Nick went into ... bathroom, turned on ... water and washed his ... hands. 7. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was long. 8. When we were on holiday, we stayed at ... hotel. In the evenings, sometimes we had dinner at ... hotel and sometimes in ... restaurant. 9. It is very dark in ... room. Turn on ... light, please.

Упр. 3. Вставьте, где необходимо, артикль *alan* или *the*:

1. She bought ... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very tasty. We ate ... cake with ... tea. 2. You need ... experience for this job. 3. George is looking for ... work. 4. Do you like ... Swiss chocolate? 5. ... Doctors are paid more than ... teachers. 6. The film wasn't very good but I liked ... music. 7. Are you interested in ... art? 8. All ... books on ... top shelf belong to me. 9. I like ... people I work with. 10. We had ... very good weather when we were on holiday.

Упр. 4. Вставьте артикли, обращая внимание на их употребление в устойчивых словосочетаниях:

1. My father goes to ... work in ... morning and comes ... home in ... evening. 2. I get up at ... half past seven in ... morning and go to ... bed at ... quarter to eleven in ... evening. 3. There is a proverb: "after ... dinner sleep a while, after ... supper walk ... mile." 4. For ... breakfast I have ... coffee with ... milk and ... sugar. 5. Do you play ... piano? 6. ... boys like to play ... football. 7. Did you have ... good time in ... country? - Oh, yes. ... weather was fine. We were out of ... doors from ... morning till ... night. 8. Did you go for ... walk yesterday? - No, we didn't. ... weather was bad, and we went to ... cinema. 9. ... Last year Ann graduated from ... Moscow University. 10. Where is Mike? - He is having ... bath. 11. What ... dull story! 12. I usually get to ... University by ... bus. 13. On ... Sunday we get up later than usual. 14. Robin Hood robbed ... rich and gave the money to ... poor. 15. Jack had ... accident a few months ago. Now he is in ... hospital.

Упр. 5. Вставьте, где требуется, артикль перед именем собственным:

1. ... United Kingdom consists of ... Great Britain and ... Northern Ireland. 2. ... Nile is ... longest river in ... Africa. 3. Lomonosov, ... great Russian scientist, was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 4. ... south of ... England is warmer than ... north. 5. ... Elbrus is ... highest peak of ... Caucasus. 6. ... Europe and ... United States are separated by ... Atlantic ocean. 7. The British Prime Minister lives in ... Downing Street. 8. ... French are famous for their food. 9. ... Tate Gallery is ... main modern art museum in ... London. 10. One of the nicest parks in ... London is ... St James's Park, which is very near ... Buckingham Palace. 11. Mr Jenkins reads ... "Daily Telegraph" but his wife reads ... "Times". 12. Frank is ... student at ... Liverpool University.

Упр. 6. Вставьте, где необходимо, артикль и перескажите текст:

Once ... Frenchman was travelling in ... Sweden. He stopped at ... hotel in ... little Swedish town. It was ... evening, ... man was tired, so he went to ... bed at once. In ... morning he had ... breakfast in ... hotel restaurant. After ... breakfast he went for ... walk. He walked along ... streets of ... town, visited ... museum and ... shops. Presently he felt hungry and dropped into ... cafe for ... lunch. He sat down at ... table, called ... waiter and ordered ... mushrooms. But ... Frenchman did not know ... Swedish and ... waiter did not know ... French. Nobody in ... cafe could speak ... French. Then ... Frenchman took ... piece of ... paper and ... pencil and drew the picture of ... mushroom waiter looked at ... picture and left ... room at once. Five minutes later he returned with ... umbrella.

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей:

1. Хотите еще кофе? - Нет, спасибо. Кофе очень горячий. 2. Прошлым летом мы жили в деревне, расположенной на берегу Волги. 3. Дом, в котором мы жили, был окружен большим садом. 4. Какой-то человек ждет вас в коридоре. 5. Ты когда-нибудь был в Южной Америке? - Да, 5 лет тому назад. 6. Андорра - маленькая страна. Она расположена между Францией и Испанией. 7. Посмотри, снег около фабрики почти черный. 8. а) Лето 1972 года было очень жарким; б) Это было теплое лето; в) Летом я люблю ездить в Крым. 9. Здесь есть ошибка. Ошибка на 30-й странице. 10. Ему было не легко переплыть Атлантический океан в маленькой лодке. 11. Масло несвежее. Купи масла, пожалуйста. 12. Озеро Байкал - самое глубокое озеро в мире. Вода в озере очень чистая и холодная.

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Упр. 1. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:

a table, a bus, a fox, a room, a party, a man, a foot, a potato, a dish, a mouse, a lady, a leaf, a piano, a safe, a wife, a brother-in-law, a grown-up, a watch, a roof, a woman, a text-book.

Упр. 2. Выберите правильную форму глагола из двух предложенных:

The trousers you bought for me doesn't / don't fit me.

Physics was / were my best subject at school.

Do / does the police carry guns in your country?

What time is /are the news on television?

There is /are many fish in this river.

The president is not popular. The people don't / doesn't like him.

Where is /are my glasses?

His clothes was / were wet.

Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на число существительного:

1. Летом мы едим много фруктов. 2. Его волосы совсем темные. 3. Я купил эти часы в Саратове. Они очень хорошие. 4. Я не мог войти в сад, т.к. ворота были закрыты. 5. Ваши советы мне очень помогли сегодня. 6. Его заработная плата очень высокая. 7. Товар только что прибыл. 8. Содержание его письма было совсем неожиданным. 9. У нас очень мало сведений по этому вопросу.

Упр. 4. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания, употребляя существительные в притяжательном падеже:

1. The room of my friend. 2. The wife of my brother. 3. The poems of Pushkin. 4. The car of my parents. 5. The work of these students. 6. The mother of the children. 7. The flat of Peter and Helen. 8. A distance of two miles.

Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Знаете ли вы адрес мистера Брауна? 2. Вы читали сегодняшние газеты? 3. Рабочий день моего брата начинается в 9 часов утра. 4. Вы спросили мнение врача? 5. Муж моей сестры Елены уехал в Киев. 6. Они сообщили нам о прибытии парохода. 7. До его работы было только несколько минут ходьбы. 8. Следующая встреча актрисы режиссером произошла две недели спустя. 9. Наступило минутное молчание.

1. Do you know the address of Mr. Brown?
2. Did you read today's newspaper?
3. The working day of my brother begins in nine o'clock in the morning.
4. Have you asked the opinion of the doctor?
5. The husband of my sister Elena has left for Kiev.
6. They have informed us on arrival of a steamship.
7. Before his work there were only a few minutes of walking.
8. The following meeting of the actress and the director has occurred two weeks later.
9. There has come a minute silence.

ТЕСТ I

I. Составьте предложения по таблице, выбирая правильную форму глагола:

The	news		looking for a criminal
or	police	is	not enough
	trousers		interesting
no article	scissors	are	a difficult subject
	mathematics		old
	people		sharp
	goods		too short
	money		falling down
	foliage		happy

II. Исправьте ошибки в следующих предложениях, обращая внимание на число существительного:

- 1.1. Can you give me an information about train times ?
2. He couldn't give me any good advices.
3. There was an interesting news on the radio this morning.
4. We went fishing but we didn't catch many fishes.

III. Следующие существительные могут быть как исчисляемыми, так и неисчисляемыми, но при этом их значение меняется:

Например: hair.

She has straight, blonde hair.

Waiter ! There's a hair in my soup.

Составьте предложения, в которых данные слова употребляются в обоих значениях.

wood

glass

time

arm

paper

IV. Перепишите предложения, поставив существительное во множественном числе и внеся все необходимые изменения:

I saw a deer.

This man is a famous scientist.

This news is good.

I can give you some good advice.

Is this a good watch?

V. Образуйте именные словосочетания, используя '(s) или предлог of для связи слов:

Например:

the mother / Ann - Ann's mother
the door / the room - the door of the room.

1. the name / this town
2. the camera / Tom
3. the meaning / the word
4. the beginning / the film
5. the garden / our neighbours
6. the house / my aunt and uncle
7. the job / my brother
8. the end / the street
9. this house / the walls
10. the address / Jill

Местоимения some, any, no, every и их производные

Упр.1. Вставьте some, any или no:

1. There are ... pictures in the book.
2. Please, give me ... chalk.
3. Have you got ... friends here?
4. Do you know ... good hotels in London?
5. There are ... flowers here in winter.
6. Please, take ... book you like.
7. We haven't got ... bread, so I'm going out to buy
8. There are ... people in the park because it is cold.
9. " Would you like ... tea?" " Yes, please."
10. I'm thirsty. Can I have ... water, please?
11. When we were on holiday, we visited ... very interesting places.
12. There is ... tea in the cup: the cup is empty.
13. I went out to buy ... milk but they didn't have ... in the shop.
14. Do you learn ... foreign languages?
15. We didn't make ... mistakes.

Упр.2. Закончите предложения, используя some/any + одно из нижеследующих слов:

air batteries chairs cheese friends milk languages money
photographs problems shampoo stamps

1. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got
2. I want to wash my hair. Is there ... ?
3. I'm going to the post office to get
4. Can you speak ... foreign ... ?
5. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take
6. Sorry we're late. We had ... with the car.
7. Everybody was standing because there weren't ... in the hall.
8. It's hot in this office. I'm going out for ... fresh
9. Why isn't the radio working? Are there ... in it?
10. Can I have ... in my coffee, please?
11. Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with ... of mine.
12. "Would you like ... ?" No, thank you. I've had enough to eat".

Упр.3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Вы учили **какой-нибудь** иностранный язык в школе?
2. В этой части города нет **никаких** магазинов.
3. Вы прочитали **какие-нибудь** книги в прошлом месяце?
4. У него нет (**никаких**) денег.
5. **Некоторые** студенты всегда опаздывают на занятия.
6. У тебя есть (**какие-нибудь**) братья и сестры?
7. У меня нет **никаких** вопросов.
8. Я не вижу (**никаких**) ошибок в этом предложении.
9. В чайнике нет воды.
10. У тебя есть (**какие-нибудь**) родственники в Москве?

Упр.4. Вставьте somebody (or someone) / something / anybody / anything / everybody / everything:

1. She said ... but I didn't understand it.
2. Is there ... interesting in today's paper?
3. Do you know ... in that house?
4. There is light in that flat ... is at home.
5. ... is all right, the patient is much better today.
6. If ... needs help, they can ask me.
7. Would you like ... to eat?
8. ... can answer this question. It is very easy.
9. Does ... in this group know French?
10. ... left a bag in our classroom yesterday.

Упр.5. Вставьте nobody (no one)/ nothing/ anybody (anyone)/ anything:

1. Jack has a bad memory. He can't remember
2. "What are you doing this evening?" "" "Why?"
3. I went out of the house. ... saw me.
4. There is ... in the fridge. Go and get some food.
5. "Is there ... in this house?" - "No, I am afraid, ... is."
6. Be quiet! Don't say
7. George has gone away. ... knows where he is. He didn't tell ... where he was going.

Упр.6. Вставьте somewhere/ anywhere/ nowhere/ everywhere:

1. I put my dictionary ... yesterday and now I can't find it
- Of course, that is because you leave your books
2. Did you go ... on Sunday?
3. Let's go The weather is fine.
4. I don't like this town. There is ... to go.
5. Ken never uses his car. He goes ... by motor- bike.

Тест IV

Упр.1. Заполните пропуски неопределенными местоимениями some, any, no, every или их производными:

1. Can ... help me with this work today?
2. I'm afraid there is ... coffee. Would you like ... tea?
3. If ... rings me up, tell them that I am busy.
4. Jack knows ... about computers.
5. We got home late and ... went to bed at once.
6. I want to buy ... flowers. We haven't ... in our garden now.
7. My sister likes cars. She buys a new one ... year.
8. Can you get this book for me ... ?
9. I don't like shopping on Saturday because there are too many people
10. I can't help you today. I've got ... free time.
11. I don't think ... is here yet. Let's wait a little longer.
12. Is ... clear to you?
13. My brother is married but he hasn't got ... children.
14. Please, give me ... jam. - I am sorry, but there isn't ...
15. I didn't know about the meeting. ... told me.

Упр.2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод выделенных слов:

1. Если *кто-нибудь* опоздает, мы не будем ждать. *Все* должны прийти вовремя.
2. Я *ничего* не вижу здесь.
3. Расскажите нам *что-нибудь* интересное.
4. Пойдем в магазин. Мне надо купить *что-нибудь* к ужину.
5. Вас *кто-то* ждет в вашей комнате.
6. Попросите его говорить громче. Мы *ничего* не слышим.
7. В моем рассказе есть *что-нибудь* смешное?
8. Вас *кто-нибудь* приглашал на этот вечер?
9. *Никто* не забудет этот день.
10. Он сейчас *где-нибудь* у моря.
11. Давайте пообедаем. *Все* хотят есть.
12. *Никто* не знал их адреса.
13. Он *ничего* не писал мне об этом.
14. Куда ты уезжал на праздники? - *Никуда*. Я оставался дома.

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Упр 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень следующих прилагательных, обращая внимание на случаи удвоения конечных согласных:

- a) heavy, thin, new, careful, pale, dirty, short, famous, nice, fat, narrow, easy, clever, serious.
- b) good, bad, little, old, far.

Упр 2. Закончите предложения, употребляя сравнительную степень следующих прилагательных или наречий:

Crowded early easily expensive interested large near often quiet
thin

1. This jacket is too small. I need a ... size.
2. You look Have you lost weight?
3. He's not so keen on his studies. He's ... in having a good time.
4. You'll find your way around the town ... if you have a map.
5. You are making too much noise. Can you be a bit ...?
6. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was ... than usual.
7. You're late. I expected you to be here
8. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a bit ...?

9. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much ...
10. It's a pity you live so far away. I wish you lived

Упр 3. Поставьте прилагательные в требующуюся форму:

1. The (near) house is three miles away. 2. The twenty - second of December is the (short) day of the year. 3. Silver is (heavy) than copper.
4. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasus. 5. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 6. He felt (bad) yesterday than the day before. 7. Which is (large): the United States or Canada? 8. This room is (small) than all the rooms in the house. 9. London is the (large) city in England. 10. She was the (practical) of the family.

Упр.4. Закончите предложения, употребляя сравнительную степень прилагательных + than:

Образец: Her illness was *more serious than* we at first thought. (serious).

1. Sorry, I am late. It took me ... to get there ... I expected. (long).
2. My toothache is ... it was yesterday. (painful).
3. She looks about 20, but in fact she is much ... she looks. (old).
4. The problem is not so complicated. It's ... you think. (simple).
5. I like the countryside. It's ... and ... living in a town. (healthy/peaceful).

Упр. 5. Закончите предложения, вставляя сравнительные обороты as ... as или so ... as:

1. The temperature today is ... high ... it was yesterday. 2. He is not ... old ... he looks. 3. The trunk is not ... heavy ... I expected it to be. 4. The station was not ... far ... I thought. 5. He is ... strong ... his father. 6. I got here ... fast ... I could. 7. Petrol is twice ... expensive... it was a few years ago. 8. Could you send me the money ... soon ... possible?

Упр. 6. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Зимой дни короче, а ночи длиннее. 2. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера . 3. Февраль самый короткий месяц в году. 4. Экзамен был легче, чем мы ожидали. 5. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда - либо читал. 6. Ваш брат старше вас? Нет, моложе меня. 7. Ты едешь слишком быстро. Ты не можешь ехать немного помедленней? 8. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 9. Как называется самая высокая гора в Азии?. 10. Лондонское метро самое старое в мире. 11. Китайский язык труднее английского. 12. Этот сад самый красивый в нашем городе. 13. Сегодня он чувствует себя гораздо лучше.

Оборот *there + to be*

Упр. 1. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную вопросительную формы по заданному образцу:

Образец: There are some mistakes in this sentence.

Are there any mistakes in this sentence?

There are no mistakes in this sentence.

There aren't any mistakes in this sentence.

a) 1. There is a telegram on the table. 2. There is a hotel near here. 3. There are 15 students in the group (how many?). 4. There is a nice park in our city (what park?). 5. There are 11 players in a football team (how many?). 6. There are many old buildings in our town.

б) 1. There was a football match on TV last night (what?). 2. There were some letters for you yesterday. 3. There was a shop in this building before (what?). 4. There were 3 chairs in the room (how many?).

в) 1. There will be a new cinema near my house. 2. There will be some rain in the afternoon. 3. There will be a lot of people at his party (how many?) 4. There will be a meeting to-night.

Упр. 2. Выберите нужную форму числа глагола:

1. There (is, are) a large table in my room. 2. There (is, are) a book and two newspapers on the table. 3. There (is, are) 3 children in this family. 4. There (wasn't, weren't) a school here in 1970. 5. There (wasn't, weren't) much snow last winter. 6. There (wasn't, weren't) any new words in that text.

Упр. 3. Составьте предложения, обращая внимание на выбор между *some / a*:

There is	some	tea	in our flat
	a	cat	at 10.30
time		in my pen	
water		in the cup	
telephone		for this work today	
train		on the sofa	
ink		in the kettle	

Упр. 4. Выберите соответствующую форму из ряда предложенных - *there is / there are / there were / there wasn't / there will be*:

1. I was hungry but ... anything to eat. 2. This bag is empty (пустая). ... nothing in it. 3. We stayed at a very big hotel. ... 250 rooms in it . 4. ... 7 days in

a week. 5. ... somebody at the station to meet you when you arrive tomorrow. 6. I found a wallet (бумажник) in the street but ... any money in it. 7. Ten years ago ... 500 children at the school. Now ... over a thousand.

Упр. 5. Учитывая тип предложения, выберите *it* или *there*:

1. ... is always much snow in this country in winter.
2. I'm not going to buy this shirt. ... is very expensive.
3. ... is a car in front of the house. Is ... your car?
4. ... is snowing hard.
5. ... is sunny but ... is a strong wind.
6. "Is ... anything on TV?" "Yes, ... is a film at 8.15."
7. ... is too much sugar in the tea. ... too sweet, I can't drink it.
8. Let's go out! ... getting dark.
9. "What's wrong?" " ... is something in my eye."

Упр. 6. Переведите на английский язык:

1. В этом доме нет лифта. 2. В супе слишком много соли. 3. Когда я пришел, в доме никого не было. 4. Сейчас нет времени переводить эту статью. 5. Посмотри! В газете фотография Джорджа. 6. На втором этаже есть библиотека. 7. Завтра урока английского не будет. 8. В Лондоне много достопримечательностей (places of interest): Тауэр, Бекингемский дворец, здание Парламента и другие. 9. В их квартире две спальни и гостиная. 10. Динфорд - молодой город (modern). В нем почти нет старых построек. 11. В английском алфавите 26 букв. 12. Вчера на лекции было только 15 студентов. 13. Прошлой ночью была гроза. 14. Здесь где - нибудь поблизости есть ресторан?

Глагол

Часть I. Времена группы Indefinite (Simple)

Упр. 1. а) Образуйте 3-е лицо единственного числа в форме Present Indefinite от следующих глаголов:

to work, to go, to study, to take, to teach, to have, to wish, to read, to do, to wash, to try, to play, to dress, to buy.

б) Образуйте форму Past Indefinite следующих глаголов:

to clean, to dance, to plan, to marry, to start, to cry, to stop, to stay, to talk, to live, to decide, to expect.

to eat, to write, to go, to have, to get, to drink, to find, to tell, to come, to bring, to read, to meet, to catch.

Упр. 2. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

а) 1. The shops open at 9 o'clock. 2. In the evening Mr. Brane works in his garden. 3. Harry goes to his office by bus. 4. It takes me half an hour to get to the University. 5. My friend speaks 3 foreign languages. 6. I often go to the cinema. 7. In summer Tom plays tennis twice a week.

б) 1. We did our shopping last Monday. 2. He bought a new house in the country. 3. I learned French at school. 4. All the children laughed at his words. 5. Jane came home early yesterday. 6. The party finished at midnight.

в) 1. We shall have dinner at home at about 6. 2. The boy will remember this day all his life. 3. He will be 14 next month. 4. My elder sister will finish school in June. 5. He will help me to solve this problem.

Упр. 3. Перепишите следующий текст, поставив глагольные формы а) в прошедшем и б) будущем времени:

Nick wakes up when it is already quite light. He looks at his watch. It is a quarter to seven. Nick jumps out of bed and runs to the bathroom. He has just time to take a cold shower and drink a glass of tea with bread and butter. He is in a hurry to catch the eight o'clock train.

At the railway station he meets three other boys from his group. They all have small rucksacks and fishing - rods.

In less than an hour they get off the train at a small station near a wood. They walk very quickly and soon find themselves on the shore of a large lake. The boys spend the whole day there fishing, boating and they return home late at night, tired but happy.

Упр. 4. Закончите предложения, вставив подходящий по смыслу глагол в форме Present Indefinite:

to boil to cost to go to have to like to meet to open
to smoke to speak to teach to wash

1. She is very clever. She many languages.
2. Steve ten cigarettes a day.
3. We usually dinner at 7 o'clock.
4. I films. I often to the cinema.
5. Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
6. In Britain the banks at 9.30 in the morning.
7. Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
8. Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
9. Your job is very interesting. You a lot of people.
10. Linda her hair twice a week.

Упр.5. Прочитайте текст и передайте его содержание на английском языке:

A Day Off Work

Last Wednesday morning Bill rang Mr. Thomson, his boss, at the office and said that he was not well. "All right," said his boss. "You may stay in bed today if you are not well." Mr. Thomson liked Bill very much. At lunch time he bought some fruit and took it to Bill. Bill thanked him and said he would be able to come the next day. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Thomson locked his office door and switched on his portable TV-set. He wanted to watch an important international football match. It was England against Brazil. Both teams were playing well. It was very exciting. At 3.20 England scored a goal. Mr. Thomson jumped out of his chair. He was very excited. He was smiling happily. When suddenly the cameraman focussed on the crowd, Mr. Thomson stopped smiling and looked very angry. Bill's face was there on the screen. He didn't look ill at all.

to score a goal - забить гол

Опишите утро следующего дня в офисе. Используйте слова:
to praise (хвалить), *to punish* (наказать), *to fire* (уволить), *to shout at* (кричать на), *to discuss* (обсуждать).

Упр.6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на выбор видо - временных форм глагола:

а) 1. Мой отец работает на заводе. 2. Я не понимаю значения (meaning) этого слова. 3. По выходным мы обычно навещаем своих родственников. 4. Мой брат учится на третьем курсе исторического факультета. 5. Великобритания расположена (to lie) на атлантическом побережье (coast) Западной Европы. 6. Он очень много работает: начинает в 8 утра и заканчивает в 8 вечера. 7. Я обычно еду на работу на машине, но иногда я иду пешком (to walk). 8. Эти часы слишком дорогие. Они стоят 300 долларов.

б) 1. Прошлой зимой я провел 2 недели за городом. 2. Он вышел из отеля, сел в такси и поехал на вокзал. 3. Мы закончили нашу работу на прошлой неделе. 4. Она удачно сдала последний экзамен. 5. Он не знал, что ответить, и промолчал (to keep silent). 6. В комнате было жарко и я открыл окно. 7. Мы долго ждали автобус, но он не пришел. 8. Когда я сообщил ему эту новость, он мне не поверил (to believe). 9. Я не позвонил ему, потому что думал, что он был занят.

в) 1. Я не буду тебя ждать. 2. Позвони мне сегодня вечером. Я буду дома. 3. Я уверена, он как всегда опоздает. 4. Мы надеемся, что Джулия получит работу. 5. Завтра занятий не будет. 6. Я не думаю, что он меня узнает (to recognize). 7. Я уверен, что тебе понравится наш новый дом. 8. В следующем году мне будет 19. 9. Я напишу Джеку сегодня вечером и попрошу его встретить Вас.

Упр.7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present или Future Indefinite:

1. If I (to get) enough money, I (to travel) round the world. 2. If it (to rain) this afternoon, we (to stay) at home. 3. I (to close) the curtains if it (to get) dark. 4. Wait here until I (to come) back. 5. You must come and see me when you (to be) in London. 6. As soon as John (to get) a good job, he (to get married). 7. Before I (to go) to the party, I (to phone) you. 8. If you (to look through) today's paper, you (to find) an interesting article. 9. We (not / to have) dinner until Father (to come) home from work. 10. As soon as I (to get) any news about him, I (to tell) you about it.

Упр.8. Закончите следующие предложения:

1. I'll have lunch as soon as ...
2. We'll go to the cinema after ...
3. She will not call you up until ...
4. I'll make you a sign when I ...
5. If I have enough money next summer, I ...
6. If he doesn't come soon, we ...

3) closes, gets
4) comes
5) will
6) gets, will
7) will, will
8) looked through
will find

Упр.9. Переведите предложения на английский язык, учитывая выбор временных форм в придаточных времени и условия:

1. Если я получу хорошую работу, я останусь в этом городе. 2. Вы можете опоздать, если не возьмете такси. 3. Как только я освобожусь (**to get free**), я позвоню вам. 4. Он не выполнит эту работу, если вы ему не поможете. 5. Подождите, пока не придет преподаватель. 6. Если она не ответит на мое письмо, я не буду ей писать. 7. Ничего не трогайте (**to touch**) до прихода полиции. 8. Когда ты снова увидишь Брайтена, ты его не узнаешь (**to recognize**). 9. Где ты будешь работать, когда закончишь Университет? 10. Мой брат никогда не простит мне, если я позволю (**to let**) тебе уйти.

Часть II. Времена Группы Continuous (Progressive)

Present Continuous

Упр.1. Образуйте причастие I от следующих глаголов:

to study, to get, to open, to lie, to stop, to make, to put, to give, to die, to refuse.

Упр.2. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. The people are hurrying to the stadium to see a football match.
2. They are arriving in Moscow tomorrow.
3. The family are having dinner now.
4. Tom is playing chess with his friend.
5. Granny is making a plum - cake in the kitchen.
6. I am going to the cinema tonight.

Упр.3. Закончите предложения, употребляя один из данных глаголов в форме Present Continuous:

to have, to get, to wait, to shout, to increase, to rise, to look.

1. The number of people without jobs ... at the moment.
2. He is still ill but he ... better slowly.
3. The population of the world ... very fast.
4. Why ... you ... at me like that?

5. Can you hear those people next door? They ... at each other again.
6. Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane ... a bath.
7. Run downstairs. Your sister ... for you.

Упр.4. Закончите диалог, используя глаголы в форме Present Continuous, и составьте свой диалог по данному образцу:

Brian and Steve meet in a restaurant.

Brian: Hello, Steve. I haven't seen you for ages.

what ... you ... (to do) these days?

Steve: I ... (to train) to be a shop manager. It's quite interesting and what about you?

Brian: Well, I ... (not/to work) at the moment, but I'm very busy. I ... (to build) a house.

Steve: Really? ... you ... (to do) it alone?

Brian: No, some friends of mine ... (to help) me.

Steve: There's a party at my house on Tuesday night. Would you like to come?

Brian: I can't, I'm afraid. I ... (to have) dinner with Mary.

Steve: That's a pity. Then, see you next time.

Brian: Bye - bye.

Упр.5. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление формы Present Continuous:

1. Не шумите. Дети спят.
2. На следующей неделе мы едим в Сочи.
3. Делегация приезжает завтра.
4. Почему ты одеваешь пальто? На улице тепло.
5. Возьми зонт. Идет сильный дождь.
6. Джон все еще работает в саду.
7. Я ищу свои очки. Ты не знаешь, где они?
8. Завтра вечером мы идем в театр.
9. Выпей свой чай, он остывает (to get chilly).
10. Кто-то стучится в дверь. Мне открыть? - Я иду!
11. Ты помнишь Джеймса? Он сейчас работает на новых издателей (publishers).

Past Continuous

Упр.1. К предложениям из первой колонки подберите окончания из второй, соединяя их союзом *when* употребляя формы *Past Continuous* или *Past Indefinite*:

Например: The telephone rang when I was having dinner.

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I (to drop) my bag | I (to drive) to work |
| 2. I (to cut) myself | I (to eat) a sandwich |
| 3. My car (to break down) | I (to run) for a bus |
| 4. I (to see) a shark | I (to shave) |
| 5. My clothes (to get) dirty | I (to swim) in the sea |
| 6. I (to break) a tooth | I (to clean) the attic (чердак) |

Упр.2. Поставьте глаголы в *Past Indefinite* или *Past Continuous* и перескажите текст на английском языке:

It (to be) summer time. The sun (to shine) brightly and lots of people (to swim) in the river. Two men (to be) in the water. One of them (to wear) evening dress. The other man (to look) at the man in evening dress. He (to be surprised) to see the man. He (to ask) the man why he (to wear) evening dress while he (to swim). "I (not/ to swim)," said the man. "I (to drown -тонуть)."

Упр.3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Когда я вошел, Диана разговаривала на кухне по телефону.
2. Мы гуляли в парке, когда начался дождь.
3. Вчера он весь вечер работал в саду.
4. Я видел свет в твоём окне, когда проходил мимо.
5. Что вы делали в прошлую субботу вечером?
6. За обедом Сэм читал газету.
7. Я ждал вас с двух до четырех, а затем ушел.
8. Пока я делал уроки, моя сестра смотрела телевизор.
9. Отец не разрешил нам покататься на лодке (to go boating), потому что дул сильный ветер.

Упр.4. Выберите правильную форму глагола : *Present Indefinite*, *Present Continuous*, *Past Indefinite* or *Past Continuous*:

1. We can go out now. It ... (not/rain) any more.
2. Ann ... (wait) for me when I ... (arrive).

3. I ... (get) hungry. Let's go and have something to eat.
4. What ... (you/do) in your spare time ? Have you got any hobbies ?
5. What speed ... (the car/do) at the time of the accident ?
6. Mary usually ... (phone) me on Fridays but she ... (not/phone) last Friday.
7. a: When I last saw you, you ... (think) of moving to a new flat.
b: That's right, but in the end I ... (decide) to stay where I was.
8. What's that noise ? What ... (happen) ?
9. It's usually dry here at this time of the year. It ... (not/rain) much.
10. Linda was busy when we ... (go) to see her yesterday. She ... (study) for an exam.
11. What they ... (do) to their house now? - I ... (think) they ... (paint) it.
12. She ... (get) married next week.

Future Continuous

Упр.1. Линн Картер вылетает в Лондон на деловую встречу. Посмотрите на ее дневник. Что она будет делать завтра в это время?

Образец: 8.30.

At 8.30 tomorrow Lynne will be flying to London.

1. 11.00	8.00-8.55	Fly to London
2. 13.30	10.00-12.00	Visit the ABC travel company
3. 15.30	13.00-14.30	Have lunch with Rong King
4. 16.30	15.00-16.00	Visit Derek Hall
5. 17.30	16.15-16.45	Try to take a taxi to the airport
	17.15-18.05	Fly back to Manchester

Упр.2. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Завтра в это время я буду сидеть в поезде, идущем в Ливерпуль.
2. Давай встретимся на станции в 13.45. - Хорошо, я буду ждать тебя там.
3. Не звони мне завтра с 5 до 7 . Я буду писать реферат (abstract).
4. Когда они придут, мы уже будем паковать вещи.
5. Мы будем обсуждать этот вопрос завтра утром.

ТЕСТ II

CONTINUOUS ИЛИ INDEFINITE ?

I. Замените инфинитив соответствующей формой глагола:

a) Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.

1. "Where is Kitty?" "Susan ... her to bed".(to put).
2. Light ... more quickly than sound. (to travel).
3. Bill, stop that awful game you ... (to play).
4. ... you ... what we ... about ? (to understand, to talk).
5. Speak louder. I ... not ... you. (to hear).
6. Look! That man ... to open the door of your car. (to try).
7. Hurry! The bus ... (to come). I ... not ... to miss it. (to want).
8. "You ... not ... the truth !" (to tell) "How ... you ... it ?" (to know).
9. You ... my car keys anywhere? (to see) – No, I ... for them but I ... them. (to look; not to see).

b) Past Indefinite или Past Continuous.

1. Your letter ... just when I ... to you. (to arrive, to write).
2. It ... when I ... this morning. (to snow, to get up).
3. My brother ... his knee while he ... football. (to hurt, to play).
4. Tom ... not ... this morning because he ... not ... time. (to shave, to have).
5. Last night I ... in bed when suddenly I ... a scream. (to read, to hear).
6. He ... the guitar outside the house when someone ... the window and ... out a bucket (ведро) of water. (to play, to open, to throw).
7. What ... in your house when I ... on you last night ? (to go on, to call). I ... the bell three times, but you ... the door. (to ring, not to answer).
Judging by (судя по) the noise that ... from the sitting-room I ... you ... a party. (to come, to think, to have).

c) Present Indefinite, Present Continuous или Future Indefinite (для выражения будущего действия).

1. He ... his examination on Friday. (to take).
2. I'm sure Tom ... this job.(to get).
3. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine ... to see me. (to come).
4. Don't worry about the dog. It ... not ... you.(to hurt).
5. We ... you the documents as soon as we ... them from St. Petersburg. (to send, to receive).
6. When you ... Brian again, you ... not ... him. (to see, to recognise).
7. I hope you ... a good time tomorrow. (to have).
8. The window-cleaner ... at 8 tomorrow. (to come).
9. I never ... him. (to forgive).

II. Ваш друг только что вернулся из отпуска. Расспросите его, как он провел этот отпуск:

Образец: where/go? Where did you go?
food/good? Was the food good?

1. how long/stay there?
2. stay in a hotel?
3. go alone?
4. how/travel?
5. the weather/fine?
6. what/do in the evenings?
7. meet any interesting people?

III. Закончите предложения, употребляя приведенные ниже глаголы в Present или Past Indefinite:

to spend to close to be to take to teach to fall to do
to hurt to visit to have to cost to buy

1. Don ... down the stairs this morning and ... his leg.
2. The City museum ... at 5 o'clock every evening.
3. We usually ... our shopping on Monday.
4. Ann ... a lot of money yesterday. She ... a dress which ... 50 pounds.
5. Bill always ... a shower in the morning.
6. Jane often ... photographs when she other cities.
7. Tom's father ... him how to drive when he ... 17.

Часть III. Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous

Упр.1. Переведите следующие предложения, объясняя употребление форм Present Perfect. Поставьте их в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. He has just come from London. (Where?)
2. She has bought a new coat today. (What?)
3. I've already got the book. (Who?)
4. She has received 2 letters this week. (How many?)
5. John has been in Belfast for 5 days. (How long?)
6. I've been to Canada twice this year. (How many times?)
7. Kate has left her money at home. (Where?)

Упр.2. What has happened? Ответьте на вопрос, ставя глагол в форме Present Perfect:

Образец: he/clean/his shoes. He has cleaned his shoes.

1. She/close/the door
2. They/go/to bed
3. It/stop/raining
4. He/have/a bath
5. The picture/fall/down
6. She/be/married five times

Упр.3. What have you never done in your life?

Ответьте на вопрос, используя следующие выражения:

- to have a car accident
- to leave an umbrella
- to be abroad
- to tell a lie
- to eat Chinese food
- to play a violin
- to win on a lottery ticket

Упр.4. Present Perfect или Past Indefinite?

1. I ... a lovely day today - the telephone ... working at about ten, and it ... so peaceful ever since! (to have, to stop, to be).
2. It certainly ... cold this winter! (to be).
3. Karen ... an enormous amount of work last week. (to do).
4. We ... each other since we ... together at college. (to know, to study).
5. I don't know Carol's husband. I ... him. (never/to meet).
6. Jill ... a new car two weeks ago. (to buy).
7. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody ... it by mistake. (to take).
8. We ... not ... Peter this week, but we ... him a couple of weeks ago. (to see).
9. I ... my glasses. I ... them when I came to college this morning (to lose, to have).
10. My husband ... in the bank for three years since 1990 to 1993. (to work).
11. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He ... a lot. (to grow).
12. "Ann has gone out." "Oh, has she? What time ... she ...?"(to go).

Упр. 9. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя формы Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous или Past Indefinite:

1. Вы когда-нибудь слышали этот рассказ?
2. Он пришел домой 5 минут назад.
3. Я положила бумаги на Ваш стол.
4. Джим болеет уже две недели.
5. Дождь идет с самого утра.
6. В прошлом году они не изучали этот предмет.
7. Он изучает французский уже 2 года, но пока достиг лишь незначительных успехов (to make progress).
8. Почему ты опять опаздываешь? Я жду тебя уже полчаса.
9. В прошлом году мы провели наш отпуск в Италии.
10. «Вы когда-нибудь были в Германии?» «Да, я был там 3 года назад».
11. Он работает в этом магазине с 1990 года.
12. Привет, давно не виделись. Что ты делал все это время?
13. Зачем ты открыл все окна? На улице холодно.
14. Мы уже обсудили этот вопрос в среду.
15. «Почему ты не пришел утром?» - «Я не мог. У меня было много работы».

Часть IV. Past Perfect /Past Perfect Continuous

Упр.1. Прочитайте предложения и объясните употребление формы Past Perfect:

1. I woke up late this morning because I had forgotten to set my alarm clock.
2. When I saw her I knew that we had met before.
3. After she had finished breakfast she made some phone calls.
4. I wondered why Chris hadn't written for so long.
5. He told me he had never been to India.

Упр.2. Постройте сложные предложения с придаточным причины, используя выражения, данные в скобках:

1. They bought a new carpet (to grow thin).
2. She went to consult a doctor (to catch cold).
3. She couldn't say a word (to get very excited).
4. I didn't buy a new coat (to run out of money).
5. He opened the window (to grow hot).
6. She missed the train (to oversleep).

Упр.3. Выберите правильную временную форму Past Indefinite или Past Perfect:

1. When he ... telling the joke I realised that I ... it before. (start, hear.)
2. When I ... at the car I could see that somebody ... into the back of it. (look, drive):
3. When we ... to the restaurant we that nobody ... to reserve a table. (get; realise; remember)
4. The doctor her and found that she ... her arm. (examine; break)
5. I abroad before, so I every moment of my first to Germany. (not be; enjoy)
6. We were a few minutes late, so the film ... when we ... at the cinema. (start; arrive)
7. When she came to England, she found that the language was quite different from the English that she at school. (learn)
8. 'Good afternoon. Can I help you?' 'Yes, I my watch to you for repair three weeks ago. Is it ready yet?' (bring)
9. I ... him twice that I ... who ... the window, but he me. (tell; not know; break; not believe)

Упр.4. Составьте сложные предложения, подбирая подходящую причину для каждой ситуации:

Образец: I was hungry because I hadn't eaten for two days.

Situations

Reasons

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| I couldn't get a job | I had failed all my exams. |
| I couldn't get into the house | I had fallen in love again. |
| I couldn't write | I had just won 1 million. |
| I decided to have a sandwich | I had lost all my money. |
| I didn't know what to do | I hadn't eaten for two days. |
| I felt really stupid | I hadn't filled in a form. |
| I had to walk | I'd been working all day. |
| I kept singing | I'd broken my pen. |
| I smiled at everybody in the street | I'd forgotten the name of my hotel. |
| I was angry | I'd lost my keys. |
| I was frightened | my boss had just been very rude to me. |
| I was tired | somebody had stolen my bike. |
| I was very hungry | the last bus had gone. |
| I was worried | the police had come for my sister. |

Упр.5. Прочитайте ситуации и закончите их, используя информацию, приведенную в скобках:

Образец: The two boys came into the house. One had a black eye and the other had a cut lip. (they/fight). *They had been fighting.*

1. Tom was watching television. He was feeling very tired (he/study/ hard all day). He ...
2. When I walked into the room, it was empty. But there was a smell of cigarettes. (somebody/smoke /in the room). Somebody ...
3. When Mary came back from the beach, she looked very red from the sun. (She /lie/ in the sun too long). She...
4. The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired. (they/play/football). They...
5. Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She didn't know where she was (she/ dream). She ...

Упр.6. Переведите на английский, используя формы Past Indefinite, Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous:

1. Я прочитал эту книгу к 7 часам. *had*
2. Они пообедали до того, как мы пришли. *by*
3. Он сказал, что проболел две недели в прошлом месяце. *had been sick*
4. Я не ходил вчера в театр, потому что уже видел эту пьесу раньше. *had seen it*
5. Он ждал на остановке в течение получаса, когда, наконец, пришел автобус. *had gone* *last week*
6. Прежде чем уйти, он позвонил мне.
7. Джейн боялась, что забыла ключ дома, но она нашла его в своей сумке. *was afraid* *had forgotten* *found it*
8. Он не закончил статью к субботе, хотя работал над ней с понедельника. *as have not had*
9. Я был голоден, так как не позавтракал утром.
10. Я не узнал миссис Джоунс. Она сильно изменилась. *didn't*
11. Когда она увидела лицо Марка, она поняла, что случилось что-то ужасное (terrible).

Тест III
Verb Forms (active)

Упр.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени:

1. The first person whom Andrew (to see) as he (to enter) was his old nurse. She (to sit) on the sofa. During the last five years she greatly (to change) and now (to look) a very old woman. 2. She is going to read the letter she just (to receive). 3. How long you (to wait) for me? I am really very sorry. 4. Yesterday I (to meet) a friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a long time. 5. Ring me up at eleven o'clock, I (not yet to sleep). 6. You (to be) late for the concert if you (not to take) a taxi. 7. The sun (to set) a long time ago, and it (to begin) to get really cold. 8. When I (to come) home yesterday, my sister already (to return) and (to sit) at the fireplace looking through some old photographs. 9. He (to smoke) three cigarettes and (to look) through all the books on the shelf, when at last he (to hear) his friend's steps approaching the door. 10. He just (to approach) the door, when she (to enter). 11. Where is the baby? - The nurse (to put) it to bed. 12. He said he (to work) for a long time without achieving good results. 13. Who (to invent) the bicycle? 14. "Do you still have a headache?" "No, it (to go). I'm all right now. 15. I was the last to leave the office. Everybody else (to go) home. 16. Jill is an experienced teacher. She (to teach) for 15 years.

Упр.2. Закончите вопросы, используя подходящие по смыслу глагол и местоимение:

Образец: a: I'm looking for Paul. *Have you seen him?*
b: Yes, he was here a moment ago.

- 1.a: Why to bed so early last night?
b: Because I was feeling very tired.
2. a: Where?
b: Just to the post box. I want to post these letters.
3. a: television every evening?
b: No, only if there's a good programme on.
4. a: Your house is very beautiful. How long here?
b: Nearly ten years.
5. a: How was your holiday? a nice time?
b: Yes, thanks. It was great.
6. a: I'm sorry to keep you waiting. long?
b: No, only about ten minutes.

Страдательный залог

Упр. 1. Выделите в нижеследующих предложениях глагол в пассивном залоге; переведите предложения на русский язык; образуйте вопросительную и отрицательную формы английских предложений:

1. The room was cleaned yesterday.
2. We are always given much homework.
3. These houses were built last year.
4. The letter will be posted tomorrow.
5. I was shown the way to the station.
6. The work must be finished in time.
7. This book will be translated into Russian.
8. French is taught at this school.
9. This work can be done in a different way.

Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в формах Present, Past или Future Indefinite Passive:

1. English (to speak) all over the world.
2. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week.
3. Students (not/ to allow) to miss lectures.
4. The mail (to bring) every morning.
5. Ann's bicycle (to steal) last week.
6. We (to invite) to a concert last Sunday.
7. His new book (to finish) next year.
8. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn.
9. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.
10. London (to divide) into 2 parts by the river Thames.

Упр. 3. Закончите предложения, используя пассивную форму следующих глаголов в настоящем или прошедшем времени:

to steal to take to invent to blow to bring to show to make to pay
to build to speak to plant to find

Образец: The telephone *was invented* by Alexander Bell in 1876.

1. Two trees ⁴ down in the storm last night.
2. Paper ³ from wood.
3. Many different languages ¹⁰ in India.
4. My car ... last week. The next day it ... by the police.

5. She has a very good job. She ... \$ 3000 a month.
6. This church ... last century.
7. Many American programmes ... on British television.
8. These trees are very old . They ... many years ago.
9. This book ... from the library yesterday.
10. Milk ... to their house every morning.

Упр. 4. Трансформируйте следующие предложения в пассивные конструкции, обращая внимание на место предлога:

Образец: They sent for the doctor - The doctor was sent for.

1. They speak much about the film.
2. They looked for the book everywhere.
3. Visitors always look at this picture.
4. They will look through these letters tomorrow.
5. Other children often laugh at her.
6. Everybody listened to the lecturer with great interest.
7. Mr. Smith asked for the telegram.

Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык, используя сказуемое в пассивном залоге:

1. Делегацию встречали на станции.
2. Эту дорогу (road) редко используют.
3. Доклад (report) будет сделан по- английски.
4. Эта книга была прочитана всеми студентами.
5. Вопрос должен быть решен (to settle) как можно скорее.
6. Кем была переведена эта статья?
7. Этот день нельзя забыть (to forget).
8. Где был издан этот словарь? (to publish).
9. Билеты не были доставлены (to bring) во время.
10. Этот рассказ был написан Чеховым.

Упр. 6. Прочитайте текст, поставьте глаголы в нужную форму действительного или страдательного залога:

London Clubs

The word "club" (to use) in many languages. A club usually (to connect) with some sport or with social activities. But in London it sometimes (to have) a peculiar English meaning. When you (to hear) a man talking about " my" club, you can be sure he (to mean) one of the West End clubs of which he (to be) a

member. Most of them (to locate) in the same small area which (to know) as St. Jame`s.

Most of the clubs (to be) old. The oldest (to open) in 1693 and (to be) a coffee-house. At the end of the 17th century and in the 1st half of the 18th century, coffee-houses (to visit) by people as places of social meetings. They also (to use) as places for gambling. This early type of club usually (to start) by one man as money-making venture.

In the 19th century the one-man club-owners gradually (to disappear) and (to replace) by a new type where members themselves (to run) and (to finance) their clubs. The development of the social club (to see) in the 19th century. The new clubs (to manage) by committees of members, and members of all clubs had (to elect).

All the clubs (to be) very proud of their history and traditions. Membership (to select) carefully.

peculiar - особенный

gambling - игра в азартные игры

venture - предприятие

gradually - постепенно

to run - зд. управлять

Тест V

Active or Passive?

Упр.1. Для каждого предложения из колонки *A* подберите пару в колонке *B* со сказуемым, стоящим в аналогичной форме; определите эту форму.

Образец: He works in a bank.
She doesn`t smoke.

They are both Present
Simple Active.

A

1. I don`t believe you.
2. Have you been waiting long?
3. He hasn`t arrived yet.
4. It wasn`t mended properly.
5. How are you feeling today?
6. My office is being decorated at the moment.
7. We got lost.
8. What were you doing last night?
9. This book has been translated into several languages.
10. The post is delivered twice a week.

B

- a. It's raining.
- b. Did you have a good time?
- c. How are these machines made?
- d. They were looking for something.
- e. He was killed in a car crash.
- f. What is being done about inflation?
- g. I have been thinking about moving to a new house.
- h. Have you seen Henry?
- i. A cure for cancer hasn't been found yet.
- j. Where do you work?

Упр.2. Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в нужную форму действительного или страдательного залога:

Joseph Ford, the politician who (to kidnap) last week as he was driving to his office, (to release) unharmed. He (to examine) by a doctor last night, and (to say) to be in good health. Mr. Ford (to find) walking along a small country lane early yesterday evening. A farmer (to see) him, recognized who it was, and (to contact) the police. When his wife (to tell) the news, she said, "I am delighted that my husband (to find). Acting on information received, the police made several arrests, and a man (to question) at the moment in connection with the kidnapping.

to kidnap - похищать
to release - освобождать
unharmed - невредимый
to be delighted - быть в восторге
in connection with - в связи с ...

Модальные глаголы

Can, could или be able to.

(как средства выражения возможности действия)

Упр.1. Составьте предложения с модальным глаголом can (could) и его эквивалентом to be able to:

Образец: I can carry this box.

(to speak French, to drive a car, to come here early, to learn the rule, to play chess well).

Образец: He could swim very well when he was young.
(to work for ten hours, to translate from Russian into English,
to run 100 metres in 11 seconds, to come to his party).

Образец: Soon he will be able to read English newspapers without a dictionary.

(to buy a new TV - set, to get the necessary information on the subject, to swim across that river, to play the guitar).

Упр.2. Закончите предложения, вставляя can/ can't или couldn't + один из данных глаголов:

to sleep to eat to understand to come to see to find to speak
to go

1. I'm sorry, but we ... to your party next Saturday.
2. She spoke very quickly. I ... her.
3. I was tired but I
4. She got the job because she ... five languages.
5. He ... to the meeting last week. He was ill.
6. Have you seen my bag? I ... it.
7. I like this hotel room. You ... the mountains from the window.
8. I wasn't hungry yesterday. I ... my dinner.

Упр.3. Вставьте глагол can/ could, либо его эквивалент be able to. В некоторых случаях возможны оба варианта:

1. Tom ... drive but he hasn't got a car.
2. I can't understand Martin. I've never ... understand him.
3. He had hurt his leg, so he ... walk very well.
4. The fire spread through the building very quickly but everyone ...to escape (спастись).
5. She wasn't at home when I phoned her but I ... contact her at her office.

Упр.4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя can (could), to be able to:

1. Я не могу его ждать.
2. Ты можешь ответить на этот вопрос?
3. Кто может перевести это предложение?
4. Я не смогу прийти на следующее занятие по английскому языку.
5. Она не могла идти так быстро.
6. Что я могу для вас сделать?

7. Она не смогла поступить в Университет в прошлом году.
8. Сможете ли вы купить завтра билеты на футбольный матч?
9. Он не сможет перевести эти статьи к понедельнику.
10. Никто не мог мне помочь.

May/ Might.

(как выразитель слабого предположения)

Упр.1. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. We may go to the country on Sunday.
2. He may be having lunch.
3. Ask Ann. She may know.
4. Look! Sue's going out. I wonder where she's going. - She may be going shopping.
5. He thought that Nick might be at home getting ready for his trip.

Can/ Could, May/ Might и to be allowed to.

(как выразители просьбы и разрешения).

Упр.1. Вставьте глагол may (might) или выражение to be allowed to:

1. ... I bring my sister to the party?
2. She asked if she ... bring her sister to the party.
3. After they had finished their homework, the children ... watch TV.
4. He ... go home if he likes.
5. As soon as the boy ... leave the room, he ran out to join friends outside.
6. He told me that I ... smoke in the room.
7. Why have you taken my album? I ... not/ you ... do it.

Упр.2. Как бы вы поступили в данной ситуации?

Вам необходимо обратиться с просьбой или попросить разрешения, используя can/ could или may.

Образец: You've got a pound note but you need some change (мелочь). You ask somebody to help you. (Can you ...?) **Can you change a pound?**

1. You want to borrow your friend's camera. What do you say to him/ her? (Could I ...?)
2. You have a car and you want to give somebody a lift. What do you say? (Can I ...?)

3. You don't know the way to the airport. You ask a passer-by. (Could you ...?)
4. You are at an interview. You want to smoke a cigarette. (May I ...?)
5. You are late for the lesson. What do you say when you open the door? (May I ...?)
6. The person in the next room has some music on very loud. Ask him politely to turn it down. (Could you ...?)
7. You want to leave work early because you have some important things to do. What do you ask your boss. (May I ...?)
8. You're in the post office. You want three stamps for Japan. What do you say? (Can I ...?)

Упр.3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол may (might):

1. Вы можете прийти позже.
2. Можно мне задать вам вопрос?
3. Вы можете подождать меня в коридоре.
4. Можно мне позвонить вам сегодня вечером?
5. Он сказал, что мне можно остаться с ними.
6. Можно мне воспользоваться твоим телефоном?
7. Кто сказал, что мы можем сейчас идти домой?

Must (have to).

а) Должестование.

Упр.1. Напишите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени:

Образец: I must do these exercises.

I had to do these exercises.

I will have to do these exercises.

1. He must be at the Institute at 9 o'clock.
2. I must go to the bank to get some money.
3. You must walk fast to get to the station in time.
4. I must learn the story by heart.
5. She must clear the windows.

Упр.2. Вставьте *must* или *have to*. В некоторых случаях возможны оба варианта:

Образец: It's 10 o'clock. I *must (have to)* go now.

Ann was feeling ill last night. She *had to* leave the party early.

1. Many children in Britain ... wear uniform when they go to school.
2. Ann's eyes are not very good. She ... wear glasses for reading.
3. You really ... work harder if you want to pass that exam.
4. Last night Don suddenly became ill. We ... call the doctor.
5. Come on! We ... hurry. We haven't got much time.
6. I'm sorry. I couldn't come yesterday. I ... work late.

Mustn't и Needn't (don't have to).
(запрет - отсутствие необходимости).

Упр.3. Закончите предложения, используя *mustn't* или *needn't* + один из следующих глаголов:

to be to buy to clean to hurry to lose to take to tell to wait

1. The windows aren't dirty. You ... them.
2. I must hurry. I ... late.
3. This letter is very important. You ... it.
4. We have lots of time. We
5. We ... an umbrella. It's not going to rain.
6. This is a secret. You ... anybody.
7. You ... a newspaper. You can have mine.
8. I'm not ready yet but you ... for me. You go now and I'll come later.

Выражение долженствования с помощью *must, have to, should, be to*.

Упр.1. Переведите на английский язык, используя глагол *must* или его модальные эквиваленты:

1. Сегодня мне пришлось встать рано.
2. Вам не следует так много курить.
3. Занятия в школе должны заканчиваться в 3 часа.
4. Мы должны были встретиться у кинотеатра.
5. Я должна написать Анне. Я не писала ей уже полгода.
6. Этот музей очень интересный. Тебе следует его посетить.
7. Этот поезд не идет в Лондон. Вам придется пересест (to change) в Бристоле.
8. Мы должны сделать это задание к понедельнику.
9. Он не знает, как пользоваться этим прибором (device). Вы должны показать ему.
10. Вам придется прийти еще раз (once more).

б) **Must** как выразитель высокой степени уверенности (должно быть).

Упр.1. Переведите на русский язык:

1. He must be in the library now.
2. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese.
3. They must be waiting for us downstairs.
4. It must be after midnight now.
5. She must be about 50.

Тест VI

Modal Verbs

Упр.1. Определите значение модальных глаголов или их функциональных эквивалентов в следующих предложениях:

Образец: He can play the piano really well. Can - способность совершить действие.

1. Can you lend me five pounds until tomorrow?
2. When you have finished, you can go home.
3. The train was to leave at five - fifteen.
4. I think you should write and apologize.
5. Could you do something for me? I have a problem.
6. What time do you have to start work?
7. You mustn't drive if you have been drinking.
8. Can I use your phone for a moment? - You must hold it carefully, it's very fragile (хрупкий).
9. The book is not on the shelf. Jane must be reading it.
10. You needn't hurry. We've got plenty of time.
11. Ted is out now. But he may come in an hour.
12. May I take your dictionary?

Упр.2. Переведите на английский язык модальные глаголы, данные в скобках:

1. (Можете ли) you wait for me for 15 minutes? - No, I (не могу). I (должен) be at home at 2 o'clock, and I (вынужден) to hurry, because now it is already twenty minutes to two. 2. When (сможете) you come to see us? - I (возможно) come to visit you in a few days. Now I am busy. I (вынужден) to prepare for a report. 3. You (нужно) buy a new bag. Your bag is old. 4. What (должен) I do to learn to speak English? 5. Why didn't you come here

yesterday? - I (не мог). I (должен был) to help my grandparents and do some gardening. 6. You (не нужно) go to the library. You (можете) take any French book you like from me. 7. You (придется) call him up and find out when we (должны, нам предстоит) go on this excursion. 8. (Смогу ли) I get to Pushkin Square by bus 5? - Of course you (сможете). The bus (должен) to come in a moment. 9. What time (должен) the next English class to take place? - It (должен) to take place on Thursday at 5 o'clock. 10. I (предстоит) to go to London on a business trip. 11 You (следует) work hard at your English if you want to have a good knowledge of the language. 12. He (смог) to send the telegram only in the evening. 13. I (пришлось) to stay in town last summer. 14. I think you (следует) speak to your son about his future. 15. You (не нужно) hurry, he hasn't come yet. 16. (Должен) I learn these words? - No, you (не нужно). We are going to learn them together in class. 17. I. (не смогу) to come to the University tomorrow. 18. (Можно) I speak to him now? 19. You (придется) to wait a little. 20. The children (разрешили) to watch TV after they had finished their homework.

Устно: Прочитайте диалог, найдите модальные глаголы и объясните их значение. Составьте аналогичный диалог по одной из нижеприведенных тем.

At the doctor's.

A. I've got a cough (кашель), and I can't sleep at night.

B. Well, you should stop smoking. I will give you a prescription (рецепт) for some cough medicine, and you must take it three times a day.

A. Thank you doctor. Must I come again in a few days?

B. No, you needn't. It's not that serious. You'll soon get better.

- in a hotel reception

- in a travel agent's

- in a restaurant

- at work

Согласование времен Косвенная речь

Сдвиг времен в придаточном дополнительном при главном предложении в прошедшем времени	
Present Indefinite - Past Indefinite Present Continuous - Past Continuous	Действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного.
Present Perfect Perfect Past Indefinite	Действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного
Future --Future - in -the Past	Действие придаточного предложения совершается позже действия главного.

При переводе предложений в косвенную речь, не забывайте заменять обстоятельства времени, как указано в таблице.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
ago	before
this	that
these	those
here	there
last year	the year before
next year	the following year

Упр. 1. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи:

1. "Nothing grows in my garden. It never gets any sun", he said.
2. "I am going away tomorrow, mother," Jack said.
3. "It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday," I remarked.
4. "We have moved into our new flat," said my aunt.
5. "We have a lift but very often it doesn't work," they said.
6. "I'll come with you as soon as I am ready," she replied.
7. Nick said: "I have never been to London. I think I will go there next year."
8. Mike said: "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning."
9. "They are staying at the "Ritz" hotel", he said.
10. Nellie said: "We have bought these books today."

Упр. 2. Передайте специальные вопросы в косвенной речи:

Образец: "Where do you live?"

	wanted to know		where I lived.
He	asked (me)		
	wondered		

1. I said to Nick: "Where are you going?"
2. "When was the timetable changed?" he asked.
3. "When are you coming back?" I asked them.
4. She asked me: "What will you do tomorrow if you are not busy at your office?"
5. I asked my uncle: "How long did you stay in the Crimea?"
6. Mother said to me: "Who has brought this parcel?"
7. "Where is the ticket office?" asked Mrs. Jones.
8. I asked: "Where did she buy this hat?"
9. The teacher asked: "What have you prepared for today?"
10. Mary asked Tom: "What time will you come here tomorrow?"
11. He asked: "Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary?"

Упр 3. Передайте общие вопросы в косвенной речи:

Образец: "Are you listening to me?"

He asked (me) if (whether) I was listening to him.

1. She asked: "Did you skate last winter?"
2. "Does this train stop at York?" - asked one of the men.
3. "Can you get coffee on the train?" - asked my aunt.
4. Jane asked: "Have you seen this film?"
5. The boy asked me: "Do you play chess?"
6. Susan asked Peter: "Will you come to the railway station to see me off?"
7. She asked: "Did you see my brother this morning?"
8. She said to the young man: "Can you call a taxi for me?"
9. He asked: "Are you interested in classical music?"
10. Mother asked her son: "Have you had breakfast?"

Упр. 4. Передайте следующие повелительные предложения в косвенной речи:

Образец: "Keep quiet! Don't make noise!"

He told me (he asked me) to keep quiet and not to make noise.

1. "Open your bag, please," said the store detective.
2. "Switch off the TV," he said to her.

3. "Come to the cinema with me," he asked her.
4. She warned them: "Don't miss your train."
5. "Don't argue with me," the teacher said to the boy.
6. "Don't lend her anything," he advised us.
7. His wife said: "Write to me as soon as you can."
8. "Lend me your pen for a moment," I said to Mary.
9. "Don't drive too fast," she said.
10. "Don't make so much noise," she said to her children.

Упр. 5. Перескажите следующие анекдоты в косвенной речи:

1. Patient: Doctor, are you sure I'll be better? I've heard of cases when the doctor made a wrong diagnosis, and treated someone for flu who then died of fever.

Doctor: Nonsense! When I treat a patient for flu, he dies of flu.

a case - случай

to treat (for) - лечить (от)

flu - грипп

fever - лихорадка

2. Once a young Frenchman came to the doctor.

"Oh", said he, "I have a terrible headache, help me please".

The doctor decided to try a new method and said to the patient:

"Repeat three times the sentence - I am well."

The patient did it and said: "Now I feel much better."

"500 franks", said the doctor, satisfied with the results.

"Repeat three times the sentence - I am paid - and it will help you," said the patient.

3. Once a newly married couple came to a restaurant to have dinner.

"What will you take, darling?" asked the husband.

"Oh, I would like to have fish just like last Sunday and what about you?" said his wife.

"It's just the same to me, let it be fish," answered he.

When they began eating, she said:

"I don't like it, I can't have it."

"Here, waiter," called her husband, "it seems to me that this fish is not so fresh today as the fish you served us last week."

"Pardon, sir, it is the very same", said the waiter.

СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ

I. Сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях

Упр. 1. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение 3 раза, образуя условные предложения I, II, и III типов:

Образец: If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.

If you **are** free, I **will come** to see you.

If you **were** free, I **would come** to see you.

If you **had been** free, I **should have come** to see you.

1. If I (to come) home late, I (to go) to bed at once. 2. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university. 3. If you (to find) my book, I (to be) very glad. 4. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 5. If I (to see) him, I (to ask) his advice. 6. If she (to have) such a beautiful fur-coat, she (to be) very happy. 7. If you (to go) to the library, you (to get) this book. 8. If he (to hurry), he (to come) in time.

Упр. 2. Закончите предложения, образуя:

а) Условные предложения II типа.

Образец: 1) Are you going to catch the 10³⁰ train?

(we / arrive too early).

No. **If we caught the 10³⁰ train, we would arrive too early.**

2) We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.

But if you didn't live so far away, we would visit you more often.

1. Is he going to take the examination? (he / fail it) No. If he ...

2. Are you going to invite Bill to the party? (I / have to invite Linda, too)

No. If I ...

3. Are you going to bed now? (I / not / sleep) No. ...

4. Is she going to apply for the job? (she / not / get it) No. ...

5. He's fat because he doesn't take any exercise. But ...

6. People don't understand him because he doesn't speak very clearly. But if he ... , people ...

7. I can't meet you tomorrow evening because I have to work. But ...

б) Условные предложения III типа:

Образец: She didn't eat anything because she wasn't hungry.

If she had been hungry, she would have eaten something.

1. The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.

If the driver in front ...

2. I didn't wake George because I didn't know he wanted to get up early.

If I ...

3. I was able to buy the car because Jim lent me the money. If ...

4. You are hungry now because you didn't have breakfast. If ...

5. She didn't buy the coat because she didn't have enough money on her.

If ...

Упр. 3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме:

1. If I see him, I (to give) him a lift. 2. If I had known that you were in hospital, I (to visit) you. 3. If you (not to sneeze - чихать), he wouldn't have known that we were there. 4. We would happily buy that house if it (not to be) so small. 5. If she (to leave) the fish there, the cat will get it. 6. If the story hadn't been true, the newspaper (not to print it). 7. I could repair the roof myself if I (to have) a long ladder. 8. What (to happen) if I press this button? 9. I (to take) a taxi if I had realized that it was such a long way. 10. What would you do if you (to win) a million pounds?

Упр. 4. Закончите предложения:

1. If he had taken my advice ...

2. If Tom rings while I'm out ...

3. If the fire had been noticed earlier ...

4. Unless the hotel gets another cook ...

5. If you hadn't left the gate open ...

6. If she practised more ...

7. If I bought her everything she asked for ...

Упр. 5. Topics for discussion.

1. If you could talk to one person from the past, who would it be and why?

2. If you could live anywhere in the world where would you choose to live and why?

3. What would you do if you were invited to play a part in a film? What part could you play best?

4. If you could invent something what would you invent?

Упр. 6. Переведите на английский язык, используя необходимые формы сослагательного наклонения:

1. Если бы он вел машину осторожнее, несчастного случая (accident) не произошло бы. 2. На вашем месте я бы сам позвонил ему. 3. Если

бы книга не была такой дорогой, я бы купил ее. 4. Если ты найдешь мою записную книжку, отдай ее мне. 5. Если бы у меня был сейчас словарь, я бы легко перевел этот текст. 6. Если бы я купил вчера билет, я бы пошел с тобой в театр. 7. Ты бы не сделал столько ошибок, если бы был повнимательнее. 8. Если бы у меня была машина, я бы каждое лето ездил в Сочи. 9. Я бы заблудился (to get lost), если бы он не пошел со мной 10. Если ты оставишь здесь свои очки, кто-нибудь на них сядет.

II. Сослагательное наклонение после «I wish».

Упр. 7. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя «I wish»:

а) Образец: I don't know many people here (and I'm lonely) - I wish I knew more people.

1. I can't give up smoking (but I'd like to)
2. George isn't here (and I need him)
3. It's cold (and I hate cold weather)
4. Tina can't come to the party (She's your best friend)
5. I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed)
6. I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down)
7. I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity)

в) Образец: You've eaten too much and now you feel sick . - I wish I hadn't eaten so much.

1. You've just painted the door red. Now you decide that it doesn't look very nice.

2. You would like to take some photographs but you didn't bring your camera.

3. A friend of yours visited your town but you were away when he came.

4. You've just come back from your holiday. Everything was fine except for the hotel which wasn't very good.

5. You're sorry you didn't have enough time to finish your test-paper.

Упр. 8. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя необходимую форму сослагательного наклонения после «I wish»:

1. Жаль, что идет дождь. 2. Он пожалел, что ушел с этой работы (to resign from). 3. Жаль, что вы мне не верите. 4. Хорошо бы у нас сейчас были каникулы. 5. Ах, если бы я приехал на вокзал вовремя! 6. Я бы хотел, чтобы вы держали свои вещи в порядке. 7. Мне очень жаль, что они отказались (to refuse) от нашей помощи. 8. Жаль, что в Англии так часто идет дождь. 9. Я бы хотел, чтобы ты снова начал писать стихи. 10. Жаль, что у меня нет своей квартиры. 11. Жаль, что ты не спросил ее о ее родителях. 12. Как бы я хотела, чтобы она перестала мне звонить.

Инфинитив

Запомните случаи, в которых инфинитив употребляется без частицы "to":
после вспомогательных и модальных глаголов (искл. ought to);
в сложном дополнении после глаголов: **to let, to make, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice**;
после выражений: **I would rather ... , You had better**

Упр.1. Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо:

1. I like ... play tennis.
2. My brother can ... speak French.
3. They wanted ... cross the river.
4. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
5. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
6. We heard the girl ... cry out with joy.
7. I would rather ... stay at home today.
8. Would you like ... go to England?
9. You look tired. You had better ... go home.
10. Why don't you ... wear this dress?
11. Let me ... help you with your homework.
12. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem.
13. She made me ... repeat my words several times.
14. May I ... use your camera?
15. She didn't let us ... go away.
16. Have you ever heard her ... sing?

Упр. 2. Переведите на английский, используя структуры, аналогичные приведенным в схемах:

Схема 1: I dressed and went out to buy the morning paper.

1. Они остановились, чтоб убрать с дороги большой камень.
2. Я старался много работать, чтобы не думать о том, что случилось.
3. Я пришел, чтобы помочь ей упаковать вещи.
4. Она торопилась (to hurry), чтобы не опоздать на поезд.

Схема 2: She was the last to realize how dangerous it was.

1. Кто первым поднял (to raise) этот вопрос?
2. Он всегда первым приходит в институт.
3. Он вторым пришел к финишу.

4. Следующим появился Стив (to turn up).
5. Он единственный, кто бросил курить.

Схема 3: I hesitated a little which book to choose.

1. Я знаю, что делать, чтобы избежать (to avoid) таких ошибок.
2. Преподаватель объяснит вам, как употреблять это правило.
3. Он спросил меня, как организовать эту встречу.
4. Покажите мне, пожалуйста, как это делается.
5. Я не знал, как доехать до аэропорта.

Сравните употребление
Active Infinitive и **Passive Infinitive**.

I am glad **to help** you - я рад помочь вам.
I am glad **to be helped** - я рад, что мне помогают

Упр. 3. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на залоговую форму инфинитива, и укажите, какую функцию он выполняет:

1. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
2. To improve your phonetics you should record yourself and analyse your speech.
3. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays.
4. To play the guitar was his greatest pleasure.
5. The child didn't like to be washed.
6. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?
7. He is very forgetful but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

Сравните употребление
Indefinite Infinitive и **Perfect Infinitive**.

I am glad **to see** you - я рад видеть вас.
I am glad **to have seen** you - я рад, что повидел вас.

Упр.4. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на форму *Perfect Infinitive*:

1. I am sorry to have taken so much of your time.
2. I'm happy not to have failed you.
3. I'm glad to have been met at the station.
4. They were lucky to have been taught by such a good teacher.
5. He seems to have finished his work.

Формы инфинитива

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

Упр. 5. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива:

1. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
2. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
3. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door.
4. He is always the first (to come) to the institute.
5. I'm glad (to be) to that concert.
6. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here.
7. I didn't come here (to shout) at.
8. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell.
9. He expects (to invite) to Jane's party.

СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ

Упр. 6. Закончите предложения одним из нижеприведенных глаголов, употребляя, где необходимо, частицу *to*:

Образец: I don't know how to do this work. I want *you to help* me.

to arrive to clean to cry to do to explain to go to get
to hear to know to sleep to wait to walk

1. Please stay with me. I don't want you
2. Kevin's parents didn't want him ... married.
3. She didn't understand the story, so she asked me ... it to her.
4. Don't wake me up tomorrow morning. Let me
5. Talk quietly. I don't want anybody ... us.
6. "Do you want to go by car?" "No, let's ...".
7. You are here early. I expected you ... later.
8. It was a very sad film. It made me
9. Please don't tell Sarah about my plan. I don't want her
10. The kitchen is very dirty. Can you help me ... it?
11. "Shall we begin?" "No, let's ... a few minutes".
12. What do you think about my problems? What do you advise me ... ?

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя конструкцию "сложное дополнение":

1. Я слышал, как кто-то окликнул (to call) меня.
2. Никто не заметил, как я открыл дверь и вышел.
3. Я хочу, чтобы ты пошел с нами.
4. Мы не ожидали, что он опять опоздает.
5. Том разрешил мне покататься на его машине.
6. Надеюсь, я не заставил вас долго ждать.
7. Не разрешайте детям играть на улице. Сегодня холодно и ветрено.
8. Ничего не могло заставить его изменить свое решение.
9. Я никогда не слышал, как она играет на пианино.

СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ

Упр. 8. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на залог и вид инфинитива. Подчеркните оборот "именительный падеж с инфинитивом":

1. His childhood is said to have been very difficult.
2. She chanced to be passing by.
3. The weather seems to be improving.
4. He didn't seem to notice me.
5. He is likely to come soon.
6. They are expected to send the reply today.
7. The results of the experiment are believed to be very good.
8. He is thought to have been a very good singer.
9. They are likely to take part in this work.
10. He seems to know the rule.

Упр. 9. Замените сложные предложения простыми при помощи оборота "именительный падеж с инфинитивом":

Образец 1: It is believed that the wanted (разыскиваемый) man is living in New York.

The wanted man is believed to be living in New York.

1. It is said that many people are homeless after the floods (наводнения).
Many people
2. It is expected that the government will lose the election. The government
3. It is believed that the thieves got in through the kitchen window. The thieves
4. It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident. Two people ...
5. It is known that the delegation has left London. The delegation ...

Образец 2: It seems that this book is very popular. This book seems to be very popular.

1. It seems that she knows French perfectly well.
2. It happened that he was at home at that time.
3. It appears that the house was built in the 18th century.
4. It seems that he is having a good time at the seaside.

Образец 3: It's likely that the prices will go up. The prices are likely to go up.

1. It isn't likely that they will return soon.
2. It is certain that they will be here on Monday.
3. It is likely that his article will be published in the newspaper.
4. It is sure that they will come in time.

Упр. 10. Переведите на английский язык, используя оборот «именительный падеж с инфинитивом»:

1. Говорят, что он в Москве.
 2. Ожидают, что договор будет подписан (to sign) на этой неделе.
 3. Говорят, что они переехали (to move) в новую квартиру.
 4. Говорят, что он пишет новую пьесу (a play).
 5. Известно, что его назначили (to appoint) директором завода.
1. Кажется, он знает этот предмет хорошо.
 2. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом.

3. Я случайно встретил его в Сочи.
 4. Эта задача оказалась очень трудной.
- в). 1. Вряд ли он придет сегодня.
2. Она несомненно скоро вернется.
 3. Вряд ли погода изменится.
 4. Вероятно, корабль придет в конце октября.

Инфинитивная конструкция

For + существительное (местоимение) + инфинитив

Упр. 11. Переведите предложения. Подчеркните предложно-инфинитивный оборот:

1. It was necessary for him to return immediately.
2. It is too late for us to change anything.
3. It is easy for you to say that.
4. The first thing for me to do is to buy the tickets for the train.
5. This is for you to decide.
6. The water was too cold for the children to bathe.

Упр. 12. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Вам необходимо быть здесь завтра в 5 часов.
2. Ему легко это сделать.
3. Нам трудно сделать эту работу в такой короткий срок.
4. Текст был слишком трудный, чтобы он мог перевести его без словаря.
5. Сейчас слишком поздно, чтобы дети шли гулять.

Герундий

Формы герундия

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление герундия:

1. I think of spending my next summer holidays in the Crimea.
2. He talked without stopping.
3. Everybody was surprised at seeing Mr. Ray so early.
4. On learning that my friend was ill I went to see him at once.
5. Anne is always afraid of catching cold.
6. Swimming in hot weather is always pleasant.
7. When will you finish reading this book?
8. Do you mind my closing the window?
9. Before leaving for London, I'll let you know.
10. This film isn't worth seeing. It's dull.
11. Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful.
12. Thank you for coming.
13. I hate getting up early.
14. Tom suggested going to the cinema.
15. It's no use crying.
16. He continued working after his illness.

Упр. 2. Закончите предложения, образуя герундий от подходящего по смыслу глагола:

to take to write to lock to make to put to meet to eat
to try to wash

1. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
2. I don't enjoy ... letters.
3. Does your job involve ... a lot of people?
4. I considered ... the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Jack gave up ... to find a job in Britain and decided to emigrate.
6. Have you finished ... your hair yet?

7. The phone rang while Ann was having her dinner. She didn't answer it but went on

8. I clearly remember ... the door before I left.

9. Have you ever tried ... an advertisement in the newspaper?

Упр. 3. Замените придаточные предложения герундиальным оборотом, используя данные в скобках предлоги:

Образец: *When I came home*, I called him up (on).

On coming home, I called him up.

1. When he entered the room, he greeted everybody (on).

2. Before we go to the club we often call for them (before).

3. You can improve your pronunciation if you work at it regularly (by).

4. You will never know English well unless you learn grammar (without).

5. While you were reading the text, you made a few sound mistakes (in).

6. Before I go to bed I usually listen to the latest news (before).

7. We arrived at the station and saw that the train had left (on).

8. I phoned John and went out (after).

9. You put people's life in danger if you drive at such speed (by).

Запомните следующие глаголы и выражения, требующие после себя герундия.

to enjoy

to suggest

to forgive

to succeed in

to finish

to put off

to regret

to think of

to give up

to mind

to feel like

to be afraid of

to go on

to avoid

to object to

to thank for

to stop

to deny

to insist on

to apologize for

to prefer

can't help

to look forward to

to dream of

Упр. 4. Закончите следующие предложения, употребляя герундий. Используйте слова, данные в правой колонке:

1. Do you mind my ... ?

to describe the situation

2. Mary insisted on ...

to learn the new words

3. It is no use ...

to close the door

4. The speaker began ...

to be rich

5. I decided to take a short rest after ...

to keep me waiting

6. The teacher went on ...

to try it again

7. All of us enjoyed ...

to hear the news

8. Tom succeeded in ...

to go there right away (тот час же)

9. Most of us disliked the	to repair (починить) idea of ...
10. Our students made much	to explain the new material progress by
11. I'm looking forward to ...	to listen to the radio concert
12. I have always dreamed of ...	to work hard
13. He apologized for ...	to find a new job
14. My watch needs ...	to do exercises
15. Everybody was surprised at ...	to have a holiday

Упр. 5. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на форму герундия:

1. They accuse him of having robbed the house.
2. I insisted on being told the truth.
3. I object to his borrowing money from you.
4. Jane thought of leaving Lowood after Miss Temple's marriage.
5. My friend succeeded in translating this difficult text.
6. The poor peasant (крестьянин) thanked Robin Hood for having helped him.
7. They now regret having got married.
8. She denied having been at home that evening.
9. She couldn't help smiling.
10. On being told the news he turned pale.

Упр. 6.

а) раскройте скобки, выбрав подходящую форму герундия:

1. The doctor insisted on the patient's (having examined, being examined) at once. 2. I am surprised at his not (coming, having come) yesterday. 3. The teacher is sure of her (passing, having passed) the exam well tomorrow. 4. He doesn't know anything about the delegation (having left, leaving) already. 5. We rely on your (doing, having done) the work properly next week. 6. She objected to his (being sent, having been sent) there. 7. He denies my (seeing, having seen) him yesterday. 8. They rely on your (informing, having informed everybody tomorrow.) 9. No body objected to the question (having been discussed, being discussed) at the next meeting. 10. They insisted on the work (doing, being done) within this week.. 11. He is displeased with her not (having prepared, having been prepared) the task.

б) выберите подходящее обстоятельство времени:

1. We are sure of his having prepared everyting (tomorow, yesterday).
2. They insist on the question being discussed at the (next, last) meeting.

3. She doesn't mind your going there (two days ago, in two days). 4. He is responsible for the experiment being done (in time, long time ago).

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык, используя герундий:

1. Наконец, они перестали смеяться.
2. Он отрицал, что взял деньги.
3. Я не могу не беспокоиться о них: они перестали писать.
4. Я не возражаю, когда меня критикуют, если это справедливо (fair).
5. Она подумала о том, чтобы переехать (to move) на другую квартиру.
6. Ребенок боялся, что его накажут.
7. Он увлекался чтением приключенческих книг (adventure books) и мечтал стать путешественником.
8. Перестаньте болтать.
9. Я не отрицаю, что видел их в тот вечер.
10. Майк предложил остаться после занятий.

Упр. 8. Завершите предложения, используя герундий:

- I'm afraid of ...
He suggested ...
She can't afford ...
It's no use ...
Thank you for ...
I'm looking forward to ...
She left the room without ...
I'm thinking of ..
I stayed in bed all day instead of ...

Тест VII.

Герундий или инфинитив?

Упр.1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму инфинитива или герундия:

1. I enjoy (dance).
2. Where do you want (go)?
3. What have you decided (do)?
4. I learnt (swim) when I was 5.
5. I'm trying (work). Please stop (talk).
6. Have you finished (clean) the kitchen?
7. The weather was nice, so I suggested (go) for a walk by the river.

8. Don't forget (send) me a postcard when you're on holiday.
9. I don't mind (travel) by train but I prefer (fly).
10. Good-bye. I hope (see) you again soon.
11. You must stop (work) so hard. It's bad for you.
12. Why did she start (cry)?
13. Pam would like (meet) you.
14. He wasn't happy when he lost the game. He hates (lose – проигрывать).
15. They were very angry and refused (speak) to me.

Упр.2. Употребите следующие глаголы в форме герундия или инфинитива:

earn	work	find
look after	visit	go
miss - скучать	save - сэкономить	overdraw - превысить кредит
leave	buy	redecorate - заново отделать
pay	stay	be able to

Jane's a nurse, but she's trying (1) _____ a new job. Although she enjoys (2) _____ people, nursing is not very well paid, and she cannot afford (3) _____ all her bills. She finds it impossible to live on such a low salary without (4) _____ her account at the bank. Her flat needs (5) _____, and she would like (6) _____ a car. She managed (7) _____ enough last year for a short holiday by (8) _____ some extra money in her spare time, and this year, she's hoping (9) _____ some friends in France. She has stopped _____ to the theatre, which used to be one of her greatest pleasures. She's thinking of (11) _____ in America, where she could earn a higher salary in a private hospital, but would prefer (12) _____ in this country if possible. She likes (13) _____ to see her parents whenever she wants to. A friend of hers went to America after (14) _____ university, but began (15) _____ her friends so badly that she had to come back.

Причастие

Формы причастия		
	Active	Passive
Present	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written
Past	-----	written

Упр.1. Переведите на русский язык; определите в следующих предложениях причастие I и II:

1. They looked at the flying plane. 2. The work begun by him is very important. 3. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 4. Not knowing the grammar rules, he made many mistakes. 5. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 6. Arriving at the station, I called a porter (носильщик). 7. Feeling bad, he decided to stay at home. 8. Having plenty of time I decided to walk to my office. 9. Some stamps collected by him are very rare (редкий). 10. He sat in the armchair reading a newspaper. 11. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me.

Упр. 2. Замените придаточные предложения причастными оборотами:

1. I picked up the letter **which was lying on the floor**. 2. Students **who take books from the library** must return them in time. 3. **As we were very tired**, we refused to go for a walk. 4. **While we were crossing the road**, we saw Tim, **who was talking with an old man**. 5. I'll show you the article **which has been written by my brother**. 6. A large branch, **which has been broken by the wind**, lay across the road. 7. **When you speak English**, pay attention to the order of words. 8. **When we write a telegram** we must use as few words as possible. 9. **As he was very ill**, he couldn't go to school.

Упр. 3. Закончите предложения, выбрав подходящий по значению глагол и образовав от него требующуюся форму причастия:

Образец: The girl **writing** on the blackboard is our best pupil.
Everything **written** here is quite right .

to blow to read to ring to lose to live to offer
to invite to translate to work to call to sit to study
to wait to receive

1. I was woken up by a bell ...
2. None of the people ... to the party can come.
3. The ... book was found at last.
4. Tom has got a brother ... in a bank in London and a sister ... economics at university in Glasgow.
5. Somebody ... Jack phoned you while you were out.
6. Here is the letter ... by me yesterday.
7. When I entered the waiting -room there was nobody ... except for a young man ... by the window ... a magazine.
8. A few days after the interview, I received a letter ... me the job.
9. Read the ... sentences once more.
10. There was a tree ... down in the storm last night.
11. Sometimes life must be very unpleasant for people ... near airports.

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

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Participle или Perfect Participle:

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to buy) some cakes, we went home. 4. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief (вор) stole her money. 5. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf. 6. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 7. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm. 8. I felt very tired, (to work) the whole day in the sun.

Упр. 5. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на видовую или залоговую форму причастия:

1. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands. 2. Having lived in Volgograd for many years he knew that city very well. 3. Having been shown the wrong direction, the travellers soon lost their way. 4. Being busy, he postponed the trip. 5. The large building being built in our street is a new school-house. 6. A broken cup was lying on the table. 7. Having been kept without water for a long time, the flowers faded (завяли) 8. While being examined by the doctor the boy couldn't help crying.

Упр.6. Переведите на английский язык, используя соответствующую форму причастия:

1.Сказав это, он вышел из комнаты.2. Полученные вчера новости произвели на всех большое впечатление (to impress). 3. Не найдя нужной книги дома, я отправился в библиотеку. 4. Плачущий ребенок был голоден. 5. Большинство товаров, производимых на данном заводе, отправляется на экспорт (to export). 6. Не желая обсуждать эту сложную проблему, он сменил тему разговора. 7. Я еще не просмотрел (to look through) всех журналов, присланных вчера. 8. Не получив ответа, он решил написать еще раз. 9. Джим повредил (to hurt) руку, играя в теннис. 10. Закончив работу, мы пошли домой. 11. Разговаривая с Ником несколько дней назад, я забыл спросить его о его сестре.12. Стоя у окна, она махала рукой (to wave). 13. Пальто, купленное в прошлом году, мне теперь мало. 14. Истратив почти все деньги, мы не могли позволить себе (to afford) остановиться в отеле.

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