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ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

# АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

## ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ

*Рекомендовано  
учебно-методическим объединением по химико-технологическому  
образованию в качестве учебно-методического пособия  
для студентов учреждений высшего образования  
по химико-технологическим специальностям*

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов не-  
языковых вузов химико-технологических специальностей, представляет  
собой комплекс упражнений и тестов по грамматике английского языка,  
таблицы по грамматике, итоговые тесты и имеет целью развитие и со-  
вершенствование навыков грамматически правильно выстроенной речи  
по специальности.

Пособие может использоваться как в аудиторной работе, так и для  
организации самостоятельной работы студентов.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

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Учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой комплекс текстов и упражнений по грамматике английского языка. Его цель – развитие и совершенствование навыков грамматически правильно выстроенной речи по специальности.

Пособие состоит из трех частей: грамматика в таблицах, практические упражнения по грамматике, итоговые тесты по материалу двух первых частей.

В первой части представлена грамматика в таблицах по таким разделам, как образование множественного числа существительных, артикли, видо-временные формы глагола, модальные глаголы, действительный и страдательный залоги, инфинитив (формы, функции, конструкции), герундий (формы), причастие (формы), глаголы-компаньоны инфинитива и герундия, условное наклонение.

Во второй части даны упражнения, позволяющие закрепить накопленные теоретические знания их практическим применением. Материал первой и второй частей взаимосвязан.

В третьей части представлены контрольные грамматические тесты по издательскому делу, лесоводству, биотехнологии, органической химии, неорганической химии.

Также в состав данного учебно-методического пособия включен диагностический тест по материалу всех разделов, выполнение которого позволяет студенту выявить необходимость более тщательного освоения и повторения конкретных правил грамматики английского языка.

Пособие может быть использовано не только для аудиторных, но и для факультативных занятий со студентами 3-го, 4-го курсов.

**DIAGNOSTIC GRAMMAR TEST**

1. ... English?  
a) You are; b) are you; c) Is; d) are.
2. No, I ...  
a) amn't; b) isn't; c) aren't; d) am not.
3. ... the students.  
a) This is; b) That are; c) These are; d) That is.
4. ... old are you?  
a) Who; b) How; c) When; d) What.
5. I haven't got ... cigarettes.  
a) some; b) any; c) little; d) few.
6. I am listening ... my teacher.  
a) at; b) to; c) by; d) from.
7. I ... television now.  
a) is watch; b) am watching;  
c) am watched; d) are watching.
8. ... you want a drink?  
a) Does; b) Do; c) Is; d) Are.
9. They ... to this school everyday.  
a) comes; b) come; c) are coming; d) is come.
10. She dresses very ...  
a) pretty; b) prettier; c) prettily; d) pretties.
11. John is the ... in the class.  
a) most tall; b) tallest; c) taller; d) more tall.
12. You ... see him tonight.  
a) will; b) are; c) want; d) have.
13. I ... do my homework.  
a) can to; b) must; c) need; d) have.
14. You must pay ... you begin.  
a) before; b) always; c) ever; d) soon.
15. My teacher is the ...  
a) better; b) goodest; c) better than; d) best.
16. The windows ... by the boy.  
a) is broken; b) were broken;  
c) was broken; d) did break.
17. I asked him if he ... a good day.  
a) have had; b) had had; c) has had; d) did had.
18. ... he has finished his work he can go home.  
a) Then; b) Until; c) As soon as; d) Therefore.
19. He ... us that he had been to Paris.  
a) say; b) said; c) saying; d) told.
20. He asked her whether ... London.  
a) she liked; b) she like; c) had she liked; d) did she like.

21. Do you know if the train ... ?  
a) has already left; b) went already; c) is left now.
22. The garage ...  
a) is being rebuilt; b) was building;  
c) rebuilds us again; d) is rebuild.
23. He had to ... his hair.  
a) let cut; b) have cut; c) been cut; d) be cutting.
24. The station is too far away ... to.  
a) by walk; b) to walk; c) for walking;  
d) to goes on foot.
25. I'd like ... English.  
a) perfecting my; b) to improve my;  
c) to can speak; d) study.
26. If you ... the box, you will find a present.  
a) have opened; b) open; c) opened; d) are opening.
27. If you were to drop it, it...  
a) broke; b) will break; c) would break; d) breaks.
28. Didn't you ... play tennis?  
a) used to; b) to use; c) use to; d) have used to.
29. My sister enjoyed ... the dinner.  
a) to cook; b) cooking; c) is cooking; d) the cooking.
30. I was walking along the road when the car ...  
a) was crashing; b) crashed; c) crashes; d) had crashed.
31. Tomorrow you ... leaving England.  
a) will be; b) can; c) are going; to d) did.
32. By five o'clock he ... Manchester.  
a) has arrived; b) is arriving;  
c) will have reached; d) is reaching.
33. These machines ...  
a) need regulating; b) need to regulate;  
c) need regulated; d) have to regulate.
34. If all goes well, I ... home before six o'clock.  
a) would be; b) should be; c) will have been; d) am.
35. If it had sunny, I ... gone out.  
a) would have; b) can have; c) will have; d) have.
36. Do you know what ... to do?  
a) I require; b) am I required;  
c) I am required; d) I am requiring.
37. Don't forget ... me a newspaper, John.  
a) buying; b) that you buy; c) to bought; d) to buy.
38. Whenever there was a visitor, the dog ... to the door.  
a) will run; b) is running;  
c) would run; d) was running.
39. He is an engineer in ...  
a) the cotton industry; b) cotton industry;  
c) cotton industries; d) cotton industrial
40. Although my brother ... in the team, we still lost.  
a) is playing; b) played; c) had played; d) has played
41. I was very ... in the story.  
a) interest; b) interesting; c) interested; d) interests.

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42. He advised me ... the doctor.  
a) that I see; b) to see; c) seeing; d) see.
43. I ... travelling by tube.  
a) am not used to; b) didn't used to;  
c) used to; d) do not use to.
44. He didn't come last night. I wish that he ...  
a) had; b) did; c) have; d) has.
45. I am going to a wedding. I need to ... my suit.  
a) be cleaning; b) cleaning; c) have cleaned; d) cleaned.
46. Which would you ... have, gold or silver?  
a) prefer; b) could; c) rather; d) better.
47. My brother has been in hospital. I wonder how he ...  
a) is getting on; b) gets on;  
c) has got across; d) is getting away.
48. The man said he not ... to walk.  
a) care for; b) bother about;  
c) mind having; d) much mind.
49. Although he confessed to the crime, the judge let the boy ...  
a) alone; b) come in; c) off; d) forgive.
50. The student could not answer the question, so he ...  
a) gave off; b) gave into; c) gave up; d) gave away.

# Part I

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN TABLES

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### Образование множественного числа существительных

Существительное, оканчивающиеся на согласный звук или гласную <i>e</i>	+s	dog – dogs name – names
Существительное, оканчивающиеся на <i>ss, x, sh, ch, o</i>	+es	kiss – kisses box – boxes brush – brushes church – churches tomato – tomatoes
Существительное, оканчивающиеся на букву <i>y</i> с предшествующей согласной буквой	<i>y</i> → <b>i + es</b>	baby – babies

### Исключения

#### (особые формы образования множественного числа)

Существительные, имеющие одинаковую форму в единственном и множественном числе	deer – deer sheep – sheep swine – swine
Существительные, оканчивающиеся на <i>f</i> и <i>fe</i> , меняют их во множественном числе на <i>ves</i>	wolf – wolves wife – wives knife – knives
Существительные, которые во множественном числе меняют гласную в корне без добавления окончания	man – men woman – women tooth – teeth goose – geese foot – feet mouse – mice
Существительные, имеющие форму только множественного числа	trousers, glasses, clothes, spectacles, scissors, goods
Существительные, имеющие форму только единственного числа	sugar, milk, money, weather, peace
Существительные <i>child</i> и <i>ox</i> меняют единственное число на множественное путем прибавления нового окончания	child – children ox – oxen





Музыкальные группы, известные поезда, названия кораблей	The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, the Titanic	Queen, Dire Straits, ABBA, Gorky Park	–
Названия только американских и английских газет	The Times, the Languages	<b>HO:</b> Today, Pravda	–
Названия улиц, парков, аэропортов, железнодорожных вокзалов	<b>HO:</b> the Wall street, the High street, the Strand, the Kremlin, the Hey Market, the Mall	London Airport, Victoria Station, Traffalgar square, Broadway	–
Спортивные мероприятия	The Olympic games, The World Cup, The Boat Race	–	–
Праздники, фестивали, религиозные события	–	Christmas, Easter, St. Valentine's Day	I wish you a happy Easter
Названия языков	the English <b>language</b>	English, French, Russian	–
Церкви, соборы, приходы	–	Buckingham palace, St. Paul's Cathedral	–
Дни недели, месяцы	–	Monday, September	в какой-то, один из понедельников – a Monday
Фамилии и имена	the Browns – семья, the Simon – если есть фраза описание или of: the Pat of his memories, The Simon he had known so long	Montagray, Pete, Ann, aunt Polly	какой-то один из членов – a Brown
Известные люди	–	Shakespeare	<b>HO:</b> черты известного: You write like a Shakespeare
Название должности, титула	The queen of England, Ivan The Terrible, the President of the Belarus	<b>HO:</b> Queen Elizabeth, President Putin, Doctor Brown	–

<b>Названия периодов, болезней, приемов пищи</b>	<b>Артикль the</b>	<b>Нулевой артикль</b>	<b>Артикль a/ an</b>
Приемы пищи	Конкретное название определенного приёма пищи (например, ужина) – the dinner – весь процесс, сама еда	lunch, dinner, supper, tea, breakfast	описательное определение – a modest lunch
Болезни	the flu, the measles, the plague	cancer, allergy, bronchities	a cold, a chill, a cough – состояние человека, не болезнь
Столетия, исторические периоды	the twentieth century, the iron bronze age	–	–
Настоящее, прошедшее, будущее	the future, the present, the past	после at/ in – без: in future, at present	–
<b>Названия времени суток</b>	<b>Артикль the</b>	<b>Нулевой артикль</b>	<b>Артикль a/ an</b>
Поры года, части суток	–	summer, spring, со словами early (late, broad) early morning, late evening	–
Если есть описательное определение	–	–	a fine clear morning, a rainy summer
to come, to approach, to fall, to set in, to break	–	–	Night came at last. Day was breaking when we set out. Night was falling quickly

**ЗАПОМНИТЬ:** in the morning – утром; in the evening – вечером; in the daytime – днем; in the afternoon – днем; at night – ночью; at dawn – на рассвете; before dawn – перед рассветом; after sunset – после заката; from morning to night – с утра до вечера; early in the morning – рано утром; all through the day – весь день; day after day – изо дня в день; night after night – каждую ночь; during the summer – летом (во время летнего периода); day and night – круглые сутки

Существительные абстрактные и конкретные	Артикль the	Нулевой артикль	Артикль a / an
Неисчисляемые существительные	–	weather, love, friendship, wealth	если приобретают другое вещественное или единичное значение: a glass – стакан, an iron – утюг, a business – дело, a law – закон
Если есть описательное определение	–	–	a happy life, a terrible silence – литературное значение, редко используется в ежедневной речи
Pleasure, relief, comfort, shame, pleasure	–	–	в восклицаниях: what a pity! в предложениях с it is: It is a pleasure.
С фразой-ограничением: of	the English literature of the 19th century; the security of childhood; the pleasure he felt	–	–

Таблица модальных глаголов с примерами использования и пояснениями

Возможность / Невозможность	Вероятность, уверенность	Предположение, неуверенность	Физическая возможность, умение
<p><b>can (could)</b> – могу (мог) по обстоятельствам <i>Anybody can make a mistake. – Ошибиться может каждый.</i></p> <p><b>may</b> (только в утвердительных предложениях) = <b>can</b> = <b>It's possible</b> – могу по факту <i>You may (can) find everything here. – Вы можете найти все здесь. Can he buy it here? – Он может это здесь купить?</i></p>	<p><b>must = will/would = probably = evidently</b> – вероятно, должно быть, очевидно (неперфектный инфинитив относит предложение к настоящему, перфектный – к прошлому) <i>He must be mad. Он, должно быть, сумасшедший. He must have lost the key. – Вероятно, он потерял ключ. That will be my wife. – Это, конечно, моя жена. Must не используется для будущего. Вместо него – probably. He will probably feel lonely. – Ему, очевидно, одиноко.</i></p>	<p><b>may, might, maybe, perhaps</b> – может быть, возможно (неперфектный инфинитив относит предложение к настоящему или будущему, перфектный – к прошлому) <i>They may arrive tomorrow. – Они, возможно, приедут завтра. They may have arrived yesterday. – Может быть они уже приехали вчера</i></p>	<p><b>can</b> – умею, могу. <i>He can swim very well. – Он очень хорошо умеет плавать. could</i> – умел, мог (прошедшее время от can). <i>When a child, I could run very fast. – Когда я был маленьким, я бегал (умел бегать) очень быстро.</i></p>

<p><b>be able to, not be able to, and be unable to</b> – вместо can и can't, когда их нельзя, а также в значении «смог / не смог». <i>He had been unable to get a ticket. – Он не смог достать билет.</i></p>	<p><b>ought to</b> – что-то ожидаемое: должно быть, наверное. <i>You ought to be hungry by now. – Вы, наверное, голодны.</i></p>	–	–
–	<p><b>should = ought to</b>, но только для настоящего или будущего времени. <i>The guests shouldn't come. – Гости вряд ли придут.</i></p>	–	–
<b>Упрек</b>	<b>Удивление</b>	<b>Разрешение</b>	<b>Приглашение</b>
<p><b>ought not + перфектный инфинитив = shouldn't + перфектный инфинитив</b> – что-то было сделано, а не должно было <i>You oughtn't to have laughed at his mistake. – Вам не следовало смеяться над его ошибкой.</i></p>	<p><b>can, could</b> (большая степень) в вопросе – неужели. <i>Can it be so late? – Неужели уже так поздно?</i> Чтобы сказать о прошлом, используется Perfect Infinitive. <i>Can it have been so late? – Неужели было так поздно?</i></p>	<p><b>may</b> (формальное), <b>might</b> (самое формальное, вежливые просьбы), <b>can</b> (более употребительно неформально). <i>Can we go home, Miss? – Можно нам домой, мисс? Might I borrow your book? – Можно мне взять вашу книгу?</i> <b>be allowed to</b> – разрешено кем-то и исполнено. <i>When translating the story we were allowed to use a dictionary, so I took my new one. – Во время перевода рассказа нам разрешили пользоваться словарем, поэтому я взял мой новый словарь.</i></p>	<p><b>must</b> <i>You must come and see me! – Вы обязательно должны прийти навестить меня.</i></p>
<p><b>could, might</b> – что-то было не сделано, но должно было – мог бы. <i>You could meet me at the station. – Мог бы и встретить меня на станции.</i> <b>could, might + перфектный инфинитив</b> – раздражение</p>	–	–	–

<b>ought to + перфектный инфинитив</b> – что-то было не сделано, но должно было: следовало бы. <i>You ought to have helped him.</i> – Тебе бы следовало помочь ему.	–	–	–
<b>Предложение</b>	<b>Вежливые просьбы</b>	<b>Угроза</b>	<b>Ненужность</b>
<b>shall</b> – в вопросах, переводится инфинитивом следующего за ним глагола <i>Shall I read?</i> – Мне читать?	<b>can, could</b> (более вежливый). <i>Can you pass me the salt?</i> – Не могли бы вы передать соль?	<b>shall</b> <i>That day shall come.</i> – Этот день придет. <i>You shall suffer.</i> – Ты будешь страдать.	<b>Needn't + перфектный инфинитив</b> – зря, не к чему было. <i>We needn't have waited for so long.</i> – Мы зря прождали так долго.
–	<b>will, would</b> (более вежливый). <i>Would you please pass the salt?</i> – Не могли бы вы передать соль?	–	–
<b>Совет</b>	<b>Инструкции, приказания, обязанность</b>	<b>Сомнение, недоверчивость</b>	<b>Запрет</b>
<b>ought to, should</b> (предпочтительнее) – следует. <i>You should see a doctor.</i> – Вам следует сходить к врачу.	<b>must</b> (предпочтительнее) – должен (для настоящего и будущего действия). <i>I must leave the building by midnight.</i> – Я должен покинуть здание до полуночи. Для выражения прошедшего действия используется <b>have to</b> . <i>Did you have to write a dictation?</i> – Ты должен был писать диктант?	<b>can't, couldn't</b> (большая степень) не может быть (неперфектный инфинитив относит предложение к настоящему или будущему, перфектный – к прошлому). <i>He can't be so old.</i> – Не может быть, что он так стар. <i>He couldn't have told the truth.</i> – Не может быть, чтобы он сказал правду.	<b>mustn't = be not to</b> – нельзя, запрещено. <i>Visitors mustn't feed animals in the zoo.</i> – Посетителям нельзя кормить животных в зоопарке.

–	<b>have to</b> – должен по обстоятельствам: вынужден, приходится. <i>I have to work hard.</i> – Я вынужден много работать.	–	<b>may not</b> – не смей. <i>You may not go swimming.</i> – Не смей плавать.
–	<b>be to</b> – должен по расписанию, договоренности. <i>When is the wedding to be?</i> – Когда должна состояться свадебная церемония?	–	<b>shouldn't</b> – слабый запрет. <i>You shouldn't swim in the cold river.</i> – Тебе не следует плавать в холодной реке.
–	<b>need</b> – нужно <i>Do you need to work so hard?</i> – Тебе на самом деле надо работать так много? В вопросе говорящий надеется на отрицательный ответ. <i>Need she go there?</i> – А ей туда нужно идти?	–	–
<b>Моральное долженствование</b>	–	–	–
<b>ought to</b> (предпочтительнее), <b>should</b> – следует. <i>You ought to be polite.</i> – Вы должны быть вежливы (вам следует быть вежливыми).	–	–	–

### Основные формы глагола

I		II	III		IV
Infinitive		Past Indefinite	Participle II		Participle I
<i>to translate</i> <i>to write</i>		<i>translated</i> <i>wrote</i>	<i>translated</i> <i>written</i>		<i>translating</i> <i>writing</i>
Present Indefinite	Future Indefinite		Perfect	Passive Voice	Continuous
<i>He translates</i> <i>We translate</i>	<i>I shall translate</i>		<i>I have translated the text</i>	<i>The text is translated by the students</i>	<i>We are translating the text</i>

**Active Voice (действительный залог)**

	<b>Indefinite</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Present</b>	<b>V, Vs</b>	<b>am is + Ving are</b>	<b>have + Ved, V3 has</b>	<b>have + been + Ving has</b>
	I write	I am writing	I have written	I have been writing
	<i>Я пишу (часто)</i>	<i>Я пишу (сейчас)</i>	<i>Я написал (уже, только что)</i>	<i>Я пишу (уже час, с двух часов)</i>
<b>Past</b>	<b>Ved, V2</b>	<b>was + Ving were</b>	<b>had + Ved, V3</b>	<b>had + been + Ving</b>
	I wrote	I was writing	I had written	I had been writing
	<i>Я написал (вчера)</i>	<i>Я писал (вчера, в 3 часа, когда он вошел)</i>	<i>Я написал (вчера, к 3 часам, до того как...)</i>	<i>Я писал (уже 2 часа, когда он пришел)</i>
<b>Future</b>	<b>will + V</b>	<b>will + be + Ving</b>	<b>will + have + Ved, V3</b>	<b>will + have + been + Ving</b>
	I'll write	I'll be writing	I'll have written	I'll have been writing
	<i>Я напишу (завтра)</i>	<i>Я буду писать (завтра, в 3 часа)</i>	<i>Я напишу (завтра, к 3 часам, до того как он придет)</i>	<i>Я буду писать (завтра, к тому времени, когда он придет)</i>

**Passive Voice (страдательный залог)**

	<b>Indefinite</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>Present</b>	<b>am is + V3 are</b>	<b>am is + being + V3 are</b>	<b>have + been + V3 has</b>
	Usually houses are built 8 months	This house is being built now	This house has been already built
	<i>Обычно дома строят 8 месяцев</i>	<i>Этот дом строится сейчас</i>	<i>Этот дом уже построен</i>

Past	<b>was + V3 were</b>	<b>was + being + V3 were</b>	<b>had + been + V3</b>
	This house was built last year	When I came last year this house was being built	This house had been built before I came
	<i>Этот дом был построен в прошлом году</i>	<i>Когда я в прошлом году приехал, этот дом строился</i>	<i>Этот дом был построен до того, как я приехал</i>
Future	<b>will + be + V3</b>	-	<b>will + have + been + V3</b>
	This house will be built next year		This house will have been already built by January
	<i>Этот дом будет построен в следующем году</i>		<i>Этот дом уже будет построен к январю</i>

### Типы вопросов / Types of questions

Типы вопросов	SIMPLE / INDEFINITE / простое время		
	Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
	<i>I study chemistry at the university.</i>	<i>I studied chemistry at the university last year.</i>	<i>I will study chemistry at the university next year.</i>
<b>Общий</b>	<i><b>Do I study</b> chemistry at the university?</i>	<i><b>Did I study</b> chemistry at the university?</i>	<i><b>Will I study</b> chemistry at the university?</i>
<b>К подлежащему</b>	<i>Who <b>studies</b> chemistry at the university?</i>	<i>Who <b>studied</b> chemistry at the university?</i>	<i>Who <b>will study</b> chemistry at the university?</i>
<b>Специальный</b>	<i>What <b>do I study</b> at the university? What <b>do I do</b> at the university? Where <b>do I study</b> chemistry?</i>	<i>What <b>did I study</b> at the university? What <b>did I do</b> at the university? Where <b>did I study</b> chemistry?</i>	<i>What <b>will I study</b> at the university? What <b>will I do</b> at the university? Where <b>will I study</b> chemistry?</i>
<b>Альтернативный</b>	<i><b>Do I study</b> <u>chemistry or economics</u> at the university? <b>Do I study or teach</b> chemistry at the university? <b>Do I study</b> chemistry at the university or college?</i>	<i><b>Did I study</b> <u>chemistry or economics</u> at the university? <b>Did I study or teach</b> chemistry at the university? <b>Did I study</b> chemistry at the university or college?</i>	<i><b>Will I study</b> <u>chemistry or economics</u> at the university? <b>Will I study or teach</b> chemistry at the university? <b>Will I study</b> chemistry at the university or college?</i>



<b>Разделительный</b>	<i>I study chemistry at the university, don't I?</i>	<i>I study chemistry at the university, didn't I?</i>	<i>I will study chemistry at the university, won't I?</i>
<b>Типы вопросов</b>	<b>PROGRESSIVE / CONTINUOUS / продолженное время</b>		
	<b>Present Progressive</b>	<b>Past Progressive</b>	<b>Future Progressive</b>
	<i>I am studying chemistry now.</i>	<i>I was studying chemistry yesterday at 5.</i>	<i>I will be studying chemistry tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock.</i>
<b>Общий</b>	<i>Am I studying chemistry now?</i>	<i>Was I studying chemistry yesterday at 5?</i>	<i>Will I be studying chemistry tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock?</i>
<b>К подлежащему</b>	<i>Who is studying chemistry now?</i>	<i>Who was studying chemistry yesterday at 5?</i>	<i>Who will be studying chemistry tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock?</i>
<b>Специальный</b>	<i>What am I studying now? What am I doing now?</i>	<i>What was I studying yesterday at 5? What was I doing yesterday at 5?</i>	<i>What will I be studying tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock? What will I be doing tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock?</i>
<b>Альтернативный</b>	<i>Am I studying <u>chemistry</u> or <u>economics</u> now? Am I <u>studying</u> or <u>teaching</u> chemistry now?</i>	<i>Was I studying <u>chemistry</u> or <u>economics</u> yesterday at 5? Was I <u>studying</u> or <u>teaching</u> chemistry then?</i>	<i>Will I be studying <u>chemistry</u> or <u>economics</u> tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock? Will I be <u>studying</u> or <u>teaching</u> chemistry tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock?</i>
<b>Разделительный</b>	<i>I am studying chemistry now, amn't I?</i>	<i>I was studying chemistry yesterday at 5, wasn't I?</i>	<i>I will be studying chemistry tomorrow from 5 till 7 o'clock, won't I?</i>
<b>Типы вопросов</b>	<b>PERFECT / совершенное время</b>		
	<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>	<b>Future Perfect</b>
	<i>I have already studied chemistry at the university.</i>	<i>I had already studied chemistry at the university.</i>	<i>I will have studied chemistry by next year.</i>
<b>Общий</b>	<i>Have I already studied chemistry at the university?</i>	<i>Had I already studied chemistry at the university?</i>	<i>Will I have already studied chemistry by next year?</i>

<b>К подлежащему</b>	<i>Who <b>has</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry at the university?</i>	<i>Who <b>has</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry at the university?</i>	<i>Who <b>will have</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry by next year?</i>
<b>Специальный</b>	<i>What <b>have</b> I already <b>studied</b> at the university? What <b>have</b> I already <b>done</b> at the university? Where <b>have</b> I <b>studied</b> chemistry?</i>	<i>What <b>had</b> I already <b>studied</b> at the university? What <b>had</b> I already <b>done</b> at the university? Where <b>had</b> I <b>studied</b> chemistry?</i>	<i>What <b>will</b> I <b>have</b> already <b>studied</b> by next year? What <b>will</b> I <b>have</b> already <b>done</b> by next year? By what time <b>will</b> I <b>have</b> <b>studied</b> chemistry?</i>
<b>Альтернативный</b>	<i><b>Have</b> I already <b>studied</b> <u>chemistry or economics</u> at the university? <b>Have</b> I already <b>studied</b> or <b>taught</b> chemistry at the university? <b>Have</b> I already <b>studied</b> chemistry <u>at the university or college</u>?</i>	<i><b>Had</b> I already <b>studied</b> <u>chemistry or economics</u> at the university? <b>Had</b> I already <b>studied</b> or <b>taught</b> chemistry at the university? <b>Had</b> I already <b>studied</b> chemistry <u>at the university or college</u>?</i>	<i><b>Will</b> I <b>have</b> already <b>studied</b> <u>chemistry or economics</u> by next year? <b>Will</b> I <b>have</b> already <b>studied</b> or <b>taught</b> chemistry by next year? <b>Will</b> I <b>have</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry <u>by next year or month</u>?</i>
<b>Разделительный</b>	<i>I <b>have</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry at the university, <b>haven't</b> I?</i>	<i>I <b>had</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry at the university, <b>hadn't</b> I?</i>	<i>I <b>will have</b> already <b>studied</b> chemistry by next year, <b>won't</b> I?</i>

## Tenses

ASPECT	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive	
MEANING	a common aspect	a process	priority	priority + process	
	When?	At what time?	By what time?	Since what time?	
Period of time	usually, often, always, seldom, every day (week, month, year)	now, at the moment	ever, never, just, already, nor ... yet, by 3p.m.	since 3p.m., for a long time, for a month...	
Present	+	V, Vs	am / is / are + Ving	have / has + Ved, V3	have / has been + Ving
	?	do, does... V	inversion	inversion	inversion
	-	do / does + not + V	am, is, are + not + Ving	have, has + not + Ved, V3	have/has not been + Ving

Period of time	yesterday, last week (month, year), long ago	yesterday at 3p.m., yesterday from 6 till 7, when you came...	yesterday by 3p.m., before some time in the past...	yesterday since 3p.m., for some time in the past	
<b>Past</b>	+	<b>Ved, V2</b>	was / were + <b>Ving</b>	had + <b>Ved, V3</b>	had been + <b>Ving</b>
	?	did... V	inversion	inversion	inversion
	-	did not + V	was, were + not + <b>Ving</b>	had not + <b>Ved, V3</b>	had not been + <b>Ving</b>
Period of time	tomorrow, next week (month, year)	tomorrow at 3p.m., tomorrow from 6 till 7, when you come	tomorrow by 3p.m., by some time in the future	tomorrow since 3p.m., for some time in the future	
<b>Future</b>	+	will + V	will + be + <b>Ving</b>	will + have + <b>Ved, V3</b>	will + have been + <b>Ving</b>
	?	inversion	inversion	inversion	inversion
	-	won't + V	won't be + <b>Ving</b>	won't have + <b>Ved, V3</b>	won't have been + <b>Ving</b>

### Правила перевода прямой речи (Direct Speech) в косвенную (Reported Speech)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Утвердительные предложения превращаются в сложноподчиненные предложения с союзом That (что). Обратите внимание, известно ли, к кому мы обращаемся. Если да, то глагол to say нужно поменять на to tell.	
<i>They say: "Annie, we read a lot of books".</i>	<i>They tell Annie that they read a lot of books.</i>
Когда Вы переводите отрицательные предложения в косвенную речь в английском языке, обратите особое внимание на форму глагола и не потеряйте частичку not.	
<i>Mark says: "I don't like computer games".</i>	<i>Mark says that he doesn't like computer games.</i>
Повелительные предложения, а именно приказы и просьбы, становятся инфинитивом. При этом в главном предложении используйте глаголы to ask – просить, to tell – сказать, велеть, to order – приказать и др. и укажите лицо, к которому обращаются.	
<i>Mother said: "Open the window."</i>	<i>Mother asked me to open the window.</i>
Вопросы становятся придаточными предложениями с прямым порядком слов:	
а) общие вопросы вводятся придаточным предложением с помощью союзов if и whether;	
<i>Jim asks me: "Do you watch TV?"</i>	<i>Jim asks me if I watch TV.</i>

б) специальные вопросы присоединяются к главному предложению теми вопросительными словами, которые в них использованы.	
<i>Tony wonders: "What is your favourite food?"</i>	<i>Tony wonders what my favourite food is.</i>
При переводе предложения из <b>прямой речи</b> в косвенную меняются следующие слова и выражения:	
<b>This</b> – <i>этот</i> / <b>That</b> – <i>тот</i> ; <b>These</b> – <i>эти</i> / <b>Those</b> – <i>те</i> ; <b>Here</b> – <i>здесь</i> / <b>There</b> – <i>там</i> ; <b>Now</b> – <i>сейчас</i> / <b>Then</b> – <i>тогда</i> ; <b>Today</b> – <i>сегодня</i> / <b>That day</b> – <i>в тот день</i> ; <b>Tomorrow</b> – <i>завтра</i> / <b>The next day</b> – <i>на следующий день</i> ; <b>Yesterday</b> – <i>вчера</i> / <b>The day before</b> – <i>день до этого</i> ; <b>The day after tomorrow</b> – <i>послезавтра</i> / <b>Two days later</b> – <i>спустя два дня</i> ; <b>The day before yesterday</b> – <i>позавчера</i> / <b>Two days before</b> – <i>за два дня до этого</i> ; <b>Ago</b> – <i>тому назад</i> / <b>Before</b> – <i>раньше</i> ; <b>Next month</b> – <i>в следующем месяце</i> / <b>The next month, the following month</b> – <i>месяц спустя</i> ; <b>Last week</b> – <i>на прошлой неделе</i> / <b>The previous week</b> – <i>за неделю до этого</i>	

#### Формы инфинитива (Infinitive)

Вид	Действительный залог		Страдательный залог	
	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловой глагол	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловой глагол
<b>Indefinite</b>	–	<b>to I</b>	<b>to be</b>	<b>III</b>
	<b>to ask</b> – <i>спросить, спрашивать</i> (вообще)		<b>to be asked</b> – <i>быть спрошенным, спрашиваемым</i> (вообще)	
	Обозначает действие, которое происходит <b>одновременно</b> с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме			
<b>Continuous</b>	<b>to be</b>	<b>IV</b>	–	–
	<b>to be asking</b> – <i>спрашивать</i> (все еще, в какой-нибудь определенный момент)		–	
	Обозначает <b>длительное</b> действие, которое происходит <b>одновременно</b> с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме			
<b>Perfect</b>	<b>to have</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>to have been</b>	<b>III</b>
	<b>to have asked</b> – <i>спросить, спрашивать</i> (уже, до чего-то, раньше)		<b>to have been asked</b> – <i>быть спрошенным</i> (уже, до чего-то, раньше)	
	Обозначает действие, <b>предшествующее</b> действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме			

<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	<b>to have been</b>	<b>IV</b>	–	–
	<b>to have been asking</b> – спрашивать (в течение отрезка времени, до определенного момента)		–	
	Обозначает длительное действие, <b>предшествующее</b> действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме			

**Словосочетания, после которых употребление инфинитива возможно с или без частицы «to»**

<b>Инфинитив с частицей «to»</b>		<b>Инфинитив без частицы «to»</b>	
to agree	<i>соглашаться</i>	let	<i>позволять</i>
to appear	<i>появляться</i>	make	<i>делать</i>
to decide	<i>решать</i>	see	<i>видеть</i>
to expect	<i>ожидать</i>	hear	<i>слышать</i>
to hope	<i>надеяться</i>	feel	<i>чувствовать</i>
to plan	<i>планировать</i>	had better	<i>(Вы) бы лучше</i>
to promise	<i>обещать</i>	would rather	<i>(я) предпочёл бы</i>
to refuse	<i>отказываться</i>		
can (cannot) afford	<i>не мочь себе позволить</i>		

*Примечание.* Глаголы **make, hear, see** и т. д. в пассивной форме употребляются с инфинитивом с частицей **to**, НО эти глаголы могут употребляться с **-ing** формой; при употреблении пассивного залога она сохраняется.

**Формы герундия (Gerund)**

Вид	<b>Действительный залог</b>		<b>Страдательный залог</b>	
	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловый глагол	Вспомогательный глагол	Смысловый глагол
<b>Indefinite</b>	–	<b>IV</b>	<b>being</b>	<b>III</b>
	<b>asking</b> – «спрашивание», спрашивать		<b>being asked</b> – будучи спрошен (-ным)	
	Выражает действие, <b>одновременное</b> с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым (в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем)			

Perfect	<b>having</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>having been</b>	<b>III</b>
	<b>having asked</b> – <i>спросил</i> (уже, до чего-либо)		<b>having been asked</b> – <i>был спрошен</i> (уже, ранее)	
	Выражает действие, <b>предшествующее</b> действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым			

### Формы причастия (Participle)

Форма причастия	Переходные глаголы				Непереходные глаголы	
	Действительный залог (Active)		Страдательный залог (Passive)		Действительный залог (Active)	
	Вспомогательный	Смысловой	Вспомогательный	Смысловой	Вспомогательный	Смысловой
Present Participle (Participle I)	–	<b>IV</b>	<b>being</b>	<b>III</b>	–	<b>IV</b>
	<b>asking</b> – <i>спрашивающий</i> ; <i>спрашивая</i> (вообще)		<b>being asked</b> – <i>спрашиваемый</i> ; <i>будучи спрошенным</i> (вообще)		<b>coming</b> – <i>приходящий</i> , <i>приходя</i> (вообще)	
	Обозначает действие, <b>одновременное</b> с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым (в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем)					
Perfect Participle	<b>having</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>having been</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>having</b>	<b>III</b>
	<b>having asked</b> – <i>спросив (-ши)</i> , (уже, до чего-то)		<b>having been asked</b> – <i>уже был спрошен</i> (до чего-то, уже)		<b>having come</b> – <i>придя</i> (уже, до чего-то)	
	Обозначает действие, <b>предшествующее</b> действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым.					
Past Participle (Participle II)	–	–	–	<b>III</b>	–	<b>III</b>
	–		<b>asked</b> – <i>спрошенный</i> , <i>спрашиваемый</i>		Эта форма самостоятельно не употребляется, а служит для образования времен группы <b>Perfect</b>	
	Обозначает законченное действие, произведенное <b>над каким-либо объектом</b> , либо действие, совершающееся обычно, вообще					

### Функции инфинитива, причастия и герундия

Функция в предложении	Infinitive	Participle I	Gerund
Подлежащее	<i>To study</i> chemistry is my job.	–	<i>Working</i> these parts as soon as possible is absolutely necessary.
Дополнение	She wants <i>to study</i> English.	–	He remembers <i>seeing</i> that drawing. We knew of these parts <i>having</i> already been worked.
Часть простого сказуемого	My hobby is <i>to study</i> English proverbs.	He is <i>working</i> this part. He has been <i>working</i> since 12 o'clock.	–
Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	She doesn't <i>study</i> at the BSTU.	–	We began <i>working</i> these parts.
Часть составного именного сказуемого	–	–	He is for <i>working</i> these parts as soon as possible.
Определение	He was the first <i>to study</i> it experimentally.	The man <i>working</i> these parts is our best worker.	The method of <i>working</i> these parts is the most modern.
Обстоятельство	<i>To study</i> chemistry she entered our university.	<i>Working</i> these parts he used the most modern methods of work. While <i>working</i> these parts he used the most modern methods of work.	By <i>working</i> these parts ahead of time he helped us greatly. On <i>working</i> these parts ahead of time we overfulfilled our plan.

*Примечание.* Как причастие, так и герундий могут иметь прямое или косвенное (предложное) дополнение.

### Выбор между инфинитивом и герундием

1. Инфинитив обозначает более краткое или конкретное действие, герундий – более продолжительное и общее действие. 2. Инфинитив связан с будущим, с направлением к цели, которую ещё нужно достичь. Герундий ассоциируется с настоящим и прошлым.

Глагол	Герундий	Инфинитив
begin	начал работать	приступить к работе
prefer	предпочитать вообще	предпочитать сейчас
try	попробовать делать (стоять)	попробовать сделать (встать)
like	нравится, что делают	хотелось бы, чтобы делали (пожелание)
propose	предлагаю подождать, пока ...	намереваюсь начать
regret	сожалею, что уже сделал	к сожалению, должен сделать
forget	забыть то, что уже сделано	забыть то, что нужно было сделать
remember	помнить то, что уже сделано	помнить то, что нужно будет сделать
stop	прекратить действие	остановиться, чтобы выполнить, начать другое действие
	После <i>to stop</i> герундий выступает в роли прямого дополнения, а инфинитив – в роли обстоятельства цели	

### If-clauses (условное наклонение)

Время	If	Часть предложения If	Правило перевода
Future (будущее)	Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect	Will + Simple, Continuous, Perfect	<b>Если</b> ты приедешь вовремя, то мы будем на вокзале к 5 часам ( <i>планы</i> )
	If you <i>have come</i> in time,	<i>we will have been</i> to the station by 5 o'clock	
Present (настоящее)	Past Simple, Past Continuous	Would + Simple, Continuous	<b>Если бы</b> ты приехал вовремя, мы бы не опоздали на поезд ( <i>еще осуществимо</i> )
	If you <i>came</i> in time,	<i>we would not miss</i> the train	
Past (прошедшее)	Past Perfect	Will + Simple, Continuous, Perfect	<b>Если бы</b> ты приехал вовремя, мы бы не опоздали на поезд ( <i>о прожитом</i> )
	If you <i>had come</i> in time,	<i>we would not have missed</i> the train	



### Конструкции с неличными формами глагола

Объектный падеж с инфинитивом	Герундиальные обороты	Объектный падеж с причастием
<i>глагол</i> + <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <b>инф.</b> <b>мест.</b> (объект. п.)	(предлог) + <b>сущ.</b> (прит. п.) + <b>герундий</b> <b>прит. мест.</b> (предлог) + <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <b>герундий</b>	<i>глагол</i> + <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <b>(as) прич.</b> <b>мест.</b> (объект. п.)
He <i>considers</i> <b>the workers (them) to do</b> it. He <i>sees</i> <b>the workers (them) do</b> it. It <i>enabled</i> <b>the workers (them) to do</b> it.	He speaks <i>of</i> <b>the workers' (their) doing</b> it	He <i>considers</i> <b>the workers (them) doing</b> it. He <i>sees</i> <b>the workers (them) doing</b> it. He <i>regards</i> <b>the workers (them) as doing</b> it.
1) прид. доп. предл. 2) простым предл.	прид. предл. со словами: <i>то, что; о том, что</i>	прид. доп. предл.
<b>Именительный падеж с инф.</b> <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <i>глагол</i> + <b>инф.</b> <b>мест.</b> (им. п.) (страд. зал.) (действ. зал.)	—	<b>Именительный падеж с прич.</b> <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <i>глагол</i> + <b>(as) прич.</b> <b>мест.</b> (им. п.) (страд. зал.)
<b>The workers (they) are considered to do</b> it. <b>The data (they) proved to be</b> wrong. <b>This is likely to be</b> the case.		<b>The workers (they) are considered doing</b> it. <b>The workers (they) are regarded as doing</b> it.
1) придат. предл. 2) простым предл.		прид. предл.
<b>Оборот «for + сущ. + инф.»</b>		<b>Независимый причастный оборот</b>
<i>for</i> + <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <b>инф.</b> <b>мест.</b> (объект. п.)		-, <b>with</b> + <b>сущ.</b> (общ. п.) + <b>прич.</b> , - <b>мест.</b> (им. п.)
He spoke loudly <i>for</i> <b>the people (them) to hear</b> him. It is necessary <i>for</i> <b>us to do</b> it.		<b>The weather (it) being</b> fine, we went for a walk. <b>The work (it) done</b> , they went home.
1) прид. обст. предл. 2) простым предл.		1) прид. предл. времени, причины, условия ( <i>тогда, так как, если</i> ) 2) отдельным предл. ( <i>причем, и, а</i> )

## Part II

# ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE

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### Unit 1

#### WORD ORDER. TYPES OF QUESTIONS

1. *Расположите слова в правильном порядке.*

1. Help / my friends / I / with their homework. 2. make / people / laugh / when they are sad / I. 3. talk / to my friends / on the phone / I / often. 4. do sports / I / at the weekends / not / do. 5. play / I / a musical instrument / in the evening. 6. shy / not / when I meet / new people / I am. 7. your / how / best friend / old / is / ? 8. have / many / you / brother and sisters / how / got / ? 9. you / the / often / do / cinema / go / to / how / ? 10. Solar system / the eighth planet / is / Neptune / in our. 11. him / I / about the accident / told. 12. a mask / on Halloween / Kim / wore. 13. Harry Potter books / I / like / the. 14. Robert / countries / travel / likes to / to / different. 15. my sandwich / to John / gave / I. 16. to work / Lily / the train / takes. 17. animals / were / prehistoric / Dinosaurs. 18. I / my / took / CD / to / favorite / school. 19. beard / who / man / is / the / with / the ? 20. do / always / dinner / I / homework / my / after.

2. *Поставьте наречие в нужное место в предложении.*

1. I have been to London (often) – I have **often** been to London. 2. Have you been to Boston? (ever). 3. He plays golf on Sundays (sometimes). 4. The weather is bad in November (always). 5. It rains in California (never). 6. We have fish for dinner (seldom). 7. They do not play tennis on Sundays (always). 8. Mary watches TV (hardly / ever). 9. I get up at 7 o'clock (usually). 10. I go to work on Sundays (never).

3. *Составьте отрицательные предложения по следующей модели: our holiday / will / at home / we / not / spend / next year – We will not spend our holiday at home next year. Поставьте обозначения времени в конце предложения.*

1. not / now / she / in England / is. 2. did / I / him / see / not / last night / at the disco. 3. to a party / not / we / tonight / going / are. 4. will / a letter / not / next week / send / you / she. 5. not / the truth / did / he / tell / you. 6. to the cinema / we / want / not / do / tonight / to go. 7. play / in the bar / did / he / last week / not / the piano.

4. Переведите пропущенную часть предложения на английский язык, выбрав правильные слова.

1. Питер живет в Омске. – Peter ... in Omsk.	1. live. 2. lives. 3. to live
2. Пять раз в неделю у него занятия. – ... classes 5 times a week.	1. be. 2. has. 3. is. 4. have. 5. to have. 6. he. 7. him
3. Мне нравится музыка и спорт. – ... music and sport.	1. to like. 2. likes. 3. like. 4. I. 5. me. 6. my
4. Вы работаете в университете? – ... at the University?	1. you. 2. does. 3. you. 4. do. 5. works. 6. work
5. Мой брат не хочет туда ехать. – ... to go there	1. doesn't. 2. don't. 3. my. 4. wants. 5. want. 6. brother. 7. me. 8. not
6. Когда он завтракает? – ... breakfast?	1. have. 2. do. 3. when. 4. what. 5. does. 6. Has. 7. he
7. Твой дядя писатель? – ... a writer?	1. does. 2. is. 3. uncle. 4. your. 5. are. 6. do
8. Кто приносит газеты утром? – ... newspapers in the morning?	1. what. 2. who. 3. do. 4. does. 5. brings. 6. bring
9. Вы всегда ездите на машине? – ... by car?	1. always. 2. does. 3. do. 4. goes. 5. you. 6. go. 7. are. 8. to
10. Я не завтракаю по утрам. – ... in the mornings.	1. have. 2. doesn't. 3. I. 4. has. 5. not. 6. don't. 7. breakfast. 8. am

5. Выберите правильный вариант ответа на каждый вопрос.

1. You wouldn't lend me 100 \$, ...? (*would you, do you, wouldn't you, will you*) 2. You don't listen to Madonna, ...? (*are you, don't you, aren't you, do you*) 3. Her son believes in ghosts, ...? (*doesn't he, don't he, does he, do he*) 4. He has got a girlfriend, ...? (*has he, hasn't he, isn't he, is he*) 5. Ms Jones is not your teacher of history, ...? (*isn't she, is she, is Ms Jones, is it*) 6. You are from Spain, ...? (*are you, you aren't, isn't is, aren't you*) 7. They live in Valencia, ...? (*don't they, live them, do live they, do they*) 8. Miguel can't swim, ...? (*can't he, does he, doesn't he, can he*) 9. Tom has never been to France, ...? (*has he, hasn't he, didn't he, did he*) 10. You were late again, ...? (*weren't you, did you, were you, didn't you*)

6. Выберите правильное вопросительное слово.

1. ... do you live? I live in Toronto (*who, what, where*). 2. ... do you wake up? I wake up at 7:30 am (*when, why, how*). 3. ... is your brother? He is great, thanks for asking (*where, why, how*). 4. ... is this? That's my electronic dictionary (*who, what, where*). 5. ... do you take

English class? I want to improve my speaking (*where, why, when*).  
6. ... does your father work? He works at the post office (*when who, where*).  
7. ... is the party? It is on Saturday night (*where, when, why*).  
8. ... are you sad? Because my dog is sick (*who, what, why*).

7. *Задайте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям.*

1. He has just had his lunch. 2. Alice has gone to the shop to get a newspaper. 3. My friend has found a good job. 4. They met a lot of people a few days ago. 5. Something has gone wrong with the radio-set. 6. Ann bought a new dress last week. 7. He has never shown this picture to anybody. 8. She made this mistake yesterday. 9. Jane has typed a lot of letters today. 10. My mother went to Rome 2 days ago.

8. *Образуйте альтернативные вопросы согласно образцу. Используйте слова, написанные в скобках, по следующей модели: Arthur has given Helen his address (telephone number). Has Arthur given Helen his address or his telephone number?*

1. She has left a message for you (*for Peter*). 2. Our friends have bought a summer cottage near a river (*rent*). 3. I have never been to Central Asia (*Africa*). 4. Mrs. Peters has gone to New York (*Boston*). 5. The boys have played the record twice (*three times*). 6. Sue has sent him a letter (*a telegram*). 7. Oscar has bought a TV-set (*a tape-recorder*). 8. George has called on Ann today (*to telephone*). 9. You have had two French lessons this week (*four*). 10. I have lent Daniel some books on art (*on travelling*).

9. *Образуйте разделительные вопросы.*

1. We have eaten in that restaurant many times. 2. He has made good progress in English. 3. They have studied Italian for a long time. 4. Victor has gone away on business. 5. The boss hasn't phoned yet. 6. We have booked seats on a night flight to New York. 7. My father has worked for the company for ten years. 8. Alan has bought a new Volkswagen recently. 9. You have met Professor Rock on your way to the university. 10. Frank hasn't taken his final examinations yet.

10. *Задайте вопросы, ответы на которые уже имеются, по следующей модели: The Whites have bought a new minibus recently. (what) What have the Whites bought recently? Начните предложения с приведенных вопросительных слов.*

1. All the passengers have left the plane because of the fire in the engine (*why*). 2. They have already finished the test (*what*). 3. The Wests have sold their house (*who*). 4. My parents have never been abroad (*where*). 5. Jane has decided to become an actress (*what*).

6. I haven't heard from Steve yet (*who*). 7. I know Sue has lent you some money (*how much*). 8. Mr. Heath has run the company for about 20 years (*how long*). 9. My colleagues have recently been on a tour in Greece (*where*). 10. We have begun to produce a new model of computer (*what*).

### Grammar Test: Word Order and Types of Questions

1. *Дайте краткие ответы на следующие вопросы.*

1. Are you a doctor? 2. Is there a school near your house? 3. Has your family a comfortable flat? 4. Have you many friends? 5. Are you at home in the evening? 6. Are there many Russian books on your shelves? 7. Is London a big city? 8. Have your parents a garden in front of their house? 9. Are you French? 10. Is there a shelf on the wall?

2. *Задайте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям.*

1. Mrs. Delmer has not consulted the doctor yet. 2. The new waitress has already broken three cups. 3. They have just heard the news. 4. I was in Italy last summer. 5. The train has just left. 6. He saw me at the station some days ago. 7. Bill has had an accident this morning. 8. Bob has written three letters since breakfast. 9. The B.B.C. has not broadcast this news yet. 10. It has not rained for a long time.

3. *Образуйте альтернативные вопросы.*

1. Bill has invited his sister to the picnic (*his girlfriend*). 2. Barbara has met George only once this week (*many times*). 3. The hostess has introduced Nancy to some of the guests (*to all of them*). 4. Oliver has taught me to play golf (*table tennis*). 5. The Browns have lived in Los Angeles for a long time (*for only a year*). 6. John has booked a single room (*a double room*). 7. The children have just come home from a walk (*from school*). 8. We have sent her a telegram (*a fax*). 9. Pete has lost his ticket (*passport*). 10. Mr. Robinson has taught us Spanish (*French*).

4. *Образуйте разделительные вопросы.*

1. She hasn't changed her mind. 2. You have worked hard today. 3. Bob hasn't come home yet. 4. Jane has caught cold. 5. George hasn't come to any definite conclusion yet. 6. We have advised Betty to give up her job. 7. Christopher has already photocopied my report. 8. The secretary has booked the tickets. 9. The old man has fallen asleep. 10. Mrs. Pierce has lived in this small town all her life.

5. *Задайте вопросы к предложениям, используя вопросительные слова в скобках.*

1. They went to St. Petersburg in summer. (*Where...? When...? Who...*) 2. I'll listen to rock music at home. (*Who...? Where...? What*)

*kind of...?)* 3. Mary is going to learn English. (*Who...? What language...?*) 4. Sam has come to stay with us this weekend (*Who...? Where...?*) 5. There were five students in the class. (*Where...? How many...?*) 6. It usually takes me five minutes to get to the college. (*How long...?*) 7. My father is forty-seven years old. (*Who...? How old...?*) 8. This magazine costs fifteen rubles. (*How much...? What...?*) 9. They collected stamps. (*What...? Who...?*) 10. We have been friends with Tom for a long time. (*How long...?*)

6. *Образуйте предложения.*

1. always / at nine o'clock / out of the garage / in the morning / drives / his car / he. 2. a parking place / near the shops / they / find / rarely. 3. Fly / with my parents / to Florida / sometimes / I / in winter. 4. meet / at the sports ground / they / after dinner / always / their friends. 5. enjoys / very much / swimming / in our pool / always / in the morning / she. 6. hardly / last year / could / ski / he. 7. sometimes / in a garage / Mr. Brown / his car / parks. 8. we / take / Mr. Brown / often / to the town / breakfast / after. 9. late / came / last year / she / often / to school / in spring. 10. often / have / in the afternoon / they / a cup of tea.

7. *Составьте все типы вопросов к следующим предложениям.*

1. His friends are at college now. 2. My sister likes visiting museums. 3. We went windsurfing in summer. 4. She was writing when they came in. 5. He is taking a picture of his friends. 6. They will read detective stories. 7. He wants to get a nice present. 8. They have just read an interesting book. 9. This camera is rather expensive.

## Unit 2 THE NOUN. THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

1. *Напишите следующие существительные в женском роде.*

Tiger, prince, man, landlord, policeman, waiter, widower, king, host.

2. *Напишите следующие существительные в мужском роде.*

Poetess, daughter, sister, mother-in-law, stewardess, niece, heroine, girl.

3. *Разделите слова на две группы: а) существительные, образующие множественное число с помощью -s; б) существительные, образующие множественное число с помощью -es:*

Piano, glass, hero, cuckoo, brush, cargo, photo, box, solo, potato, bench, soprano, tomato, radio, tango, zoo.

4. Разделите слова на две группы: а) существительные, употребляемые только в единственном числе; б) существительные, употребляемые только во множественном числе.

money, hair, knowledge, contents, opera-glasses, wages, news, clothes, jeans, friendship, love, physics, stairs, arms, phonetics, billiards, scissors, mumps, darkness, chess, Chinese, information, advice, scales.

5. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.

Roof, wife, safe, knife, life, leaf, gulf, reef, thief, calf, proof, half, shelf, wolf, cliff.

6. Образуйте множественное число слов, приведенных в скобках.

1. These (person) are protesting against building an atomic power station. 2. The (woman) over there want to meet the manager. 3. My (child) hate eating pasta. 4. I am ill. My (foot) hurt. 5. I clean my (tooth) three times a day. 6. The (student) are doing the exercise right now. 7. They are sending some (man) to fix the roof. 8. Most (housewife) work more than ten hours a day at home. 9. (Goose) like water. 10. (Piano) are expensive.

7. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.

City, house, family, boy, life, louse, photo, phone, sandwich, nurse, phenomenon, datum, village, toy, fox, leaf, wolf, crisis, knife, tomato, piano, army, university, way, tornado, hero, tooth, ox, child, foot.

8. Выберите правильное слово.

1. The glass/glasses is full. 2. The pencil/pencils is short. 3. He is a child/children. 4. The men/man is in the park. 5. His tooth/teeth are white. 6. The women/woman are in the shop. 7. The mouse/mice is in the hole. 8. We are a fireman/firemen. 9. I see two box/boxes. 10. He has got two nieces/niece.

9. Образуйте множественное число существительных в скобках.

1. The store was overrun with rats and (mouse) ... 2. I helped him put some (shelf) ... in his bedroom. 3. He is one of the country's national (hero) ... 4. He collects (pocket-knife) ... 5. His both (son-in-law) ... were (fisherman) ... 6. The police asked (passer-by) .. if they had seen the accident. 7. Most parents have problems with their teenage (offspring) ... 8. Yesterday's crash has grim (echo) ... of previous disaster. 9. (Salmon) ... live in the sea but swim up rivers to lay their eggs. 10. Books provide (child) ... with ideas and (stimulus) ... to play.

10. Закончите предложения, поставив существительные, указанные в скобках, во множественном числе.

1. We cut the cake into ... (*half*). 2. We bought some ... to eat with our ... (*tomato, sandwich*). 3. They caught several ... that afternoon (*fish*). 4. It was a shop selling ... and ... (*stereo, video*). 5. Would you like some of these .... (*potato*)? 6. All the ... had different ... (*house, roof*). 7. It was autumn, and the ... were falling (*leaf*). 8. Did you make these ... (*handkerchief*)? 9. They visited several ... that night (*disco*). 10. We have some ... and a few ... (*chicken, sheep*).

11. Переведите слова на английский язык.

1. The Siberian (*волки*) ... crept closer. 2. People like you take us for (*воры*) ... 3. Had I a hundred (*жизни*) ..., would I not gladly lay them down for my country? 4. A great many books were scattered on the (*полки*) ..., two tables and the floor. 5. He took some small (*буханки*) ... of bread, some cheese and a tin of lobster. 6. There is a proverb "To set the fox to keep the (*гуси*) ...". 7. I think I've found (*средство*) ... to help him. 8. The (*эхо*) ... of his scream sounded in the cave for several seconds. 9. The number one million is written with a one and six (*нули*) ... 10. One wall had (*полки*) ... from floor to ceiling.

12. Образуйте множественное число существительных и переведите их на русский язык.

Daughter-in-law, half-moon, hanger-on, looker-on, takeoff, forget-me-not, pick-me-up, woman-hater, Roman, German, talisman, specimen, maid-servant, customs-house, man-of-war, hotel-keeper, mother-in-law, son-in-law, schoolgirl, pocket-knife, housemaid, theatre-goer, dining-room, looker-on, passer-by, text-book, statesman, man-servant, woman-doctor, editor-in-chief, sister-in-law, bus-driver, woman-driver, ballet-girl, pickpocket, chessman, woman-soldier, eye-lash, drop-out, merry-go-round, grown-up.

13. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. В коллекции Майка есть несколько необычных видов бабочек. 2. Волки сильнее, чем лисы. 3. Эти ножи острые, будь осторожен. 4. Несколько крыш были повреждены ветром. 5. Вулканы в Индонезии очень активны. 6. В моем маленьком саду растут и незабудки, и ландыши, и розы. 7. Следует уважать верования других людей. 8. Ученые уже изучают эти таинственные явления природы. 9. Несколько прохожих видели аварию и вызвали полицию. 10. В центре Лас-Вегаса расположены многочисленные казино, дискотеки, кафе, ночные клубы.



## Grammar Test: The Noun and the Plural of Nouns

1. *Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных.*

1. Bag, dog, bird, verb, pan, hen, spoon, noun, room, ring, thing, evening, song, girl. 2. Tree, pie, cow, fly, lady, baby, teacher, letter, mirror, berry, play, toy, city, jacket. 3. Cake, snake, fork, map, lamp, hat, clock, rat, coat, goat, skirt, shirt, plant, army. 4. Shelf, leaf, knife, wife, roof, chief, handkerchief, wolf, safe, cliff, thief, life. 5. Bus, class, glass, dress, piece, slice, horse, house, rose, nose, blouse, fox, box. 6. Bench, bridge, cage, cottage, bush, radish, page, bush, torch, match. 7. Man, woman, child, foot, tooth, goose, mouse, ox, fish, trout, fruit, swine, mouse, louse, deer, sheep. 8. Phenomenon, crisis, stimulus, formula, thesis, criterion, datum.

2. *Образуйте множественное число существительных в скобках.*

1. I respect your religious (belief) ... 2. Corn circles are one of the strangest (phenomenon) ... of recent times. 3. Parliament consists of 653 (MP) ..., about two-thirds of whom belong to the Government. 4. Do you have any (spray) or anything else that will keep away (fly) ... or (mosquito) ...? 5. In science class, we studied ... (phenomenon) of nature.

3. *Переведите слова на английский язык.*

1. He wrote (*серию*) ... of articles devoted to modern farming methods. 2. (*Вулканы*) ... discharge massive quantities of dust into the stratosphere. 3. We were happy to hear the first (*кукушек*) ... of spring. 4. He lived among (*эскимосов*) ... for ten years. 5. Pandas eat (*бамбук*) .... 6. We found a rare (*вид*) ... of orchid. 7. A post office was broken into last night and the (*воры*) ... got away with \$120,000. 8. The ... went in one door and the ... went in the other (*мужчина, женщина*). 9. They have a lot of ... at the moment (*волнений*). 10. Would you bring me the ... (*нож*)? 11. The ... chased the ... for several miles (*волк, олень*). 12. Four ships were carrying ... for his ... in Brooklyn (*груз, склад*). 13. He told me there were ... in the stream below the town (*форель*).

4. *Поставьте следующие предложения во множественном числе.*

1. This cup is dirty. 2. That biscuit was delicious. 3. This hotel is very expensive but it's very nice. 4. There is a new supermarket in our town. 5. This mouse is white. 6. There is a flower in the vase. 7. The

phone in the office is out of order. 8. That blouse is made of silk. 9. What is that child's name? 10. Does your tooth still ache?

5. *Переведите на русский язык.*

A tennis ball; a bank manager; a television producer; a road accident; income tax; the city center; a television camera; language problems; a vegetable garden; a television program; apple juice; trade talks; consumer goods; food sales; exchange rate; wheat consumption; flax production; power station equipment; cane sugar; sugar cane; coal supply situation; a television studio; temperature changes; lecture hall; water supply.

### Unit 3 THE POSSESSIVE CASE

1. *Образуйте притяжательный падеж у следующей словосочетаний:*

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) the clothes of the boys            | 12) the reforms of Peter the Great     |
| 2) the club of the women              | 13) the bedroom of my mum and dad      |
| 3) the father of Jane                 | 14) the garden of their grandparents   |
| 4) my mother-in-law favourite flowers | 15) the names of other school-children |
| 5) the name of my sister-in-law       | 16) the fault of somebody else         |
| 6) the poems of Burns                 | 17) beliefs of other people            |
| 7) the typist of Mr. Sims             | 18) the hats of ladies                 |
| 8) the park of St James               | 19) the new tie of my friend Ann       |
| 9) the wedding of William and Mary    | 20) the garden of my parents           |
| 10) the toys of the children          |  |
| 11) the holiday of my friend Mary     |  |

2. *Переведите следующие словосочетания с русского языка на английский:*

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) голос актрисы                 | 10) замок Генриха VIII              |
| 2) машина мистера Дэвиса         | 11) свадьба моей невестки           |
| 3) фуражки полицейских           | 12) права женщин                    |
| 4) кольцо принцессы Дианы        | 13) собака детей соседа             |
| 5) женская и детская одежда      | 14) дело кого-то еще                |
| 6) ничья вина                    | 15) мнение американского президента |
| 7) багаж пассажиров              | 16) машина моего лучшего друга      |
| 8) речь Министра иностранных дел |                                     |
| 9) квартира Мэри и Джона         |                                     |

3. Закончите предложения, добавляя ' или 's к существительным в скобках.

1. This is my ... house (*parents*). 2. You know John? He's ... father (*David and Neil*). 3. I borrowed ... bike (*Lewis*). 4. I'll be staying at my ... (*uncle and aunt*). 5. That looks like ... car (*John and Jean*). 6. Could you give me ... address? (*Charles*) 7. You need ... rest (*a couple of days*). 8. We usually have ... holiday in summer (*two weeks*). 9. Did you see the cartoon in ... newspaper? (*yesterday*) 10. Are you coming to my ... party? (*brother-in-law*)

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Он показал мне письмо своей сестры. 2. Она взяла машину своего друга. 3. Дайте мне адрес ваших родителей. 4. Принесите вещи детей. 5. Вчера дети нашли птичье гнездо. 6. Отец моего друга – инженер. Мать моего – друга преподаватель химии. 7. Чья это сумка? – Это сумка Тома. 8. Вы видели книгу Анны? 9. Мне нравится сад моих соседей. 10. Я слышу голос моей сестры. 11. Она открыла окно и услышала смех и крики детей. 12. Это бабушкино кресло.

5. Употребите притяжательный падеж, соответственно изменив предложения по следующей модели: *The room of my father is large – My father's room is large.*

1. The plant of my sister is one of the best. 2. The sister of my friend works at a plant. 3. Take the book of Mr. Smirnov and read it. 4. The work of that man is interesting. 5. The children of these women want to know English.

6. Переведите на русский язык.

1. The book by this writer is interesting. 2. The foot of my son is big. 3. The prospects of the company are good. 4. These are the notebooks of his students. 5. The newspaper of the party was a daily one. 6. The uncle of Tom is a scientist. 7. The favorite sport of my brother is tennis. 8. The program of two months was fulfilled. 9. The dream of the mankind to fly into space came true.

7. Правильно образуйте форму притяжательного падежа в следующих предложениях:

1. I like ... (the camera / Ann). 2. What is ... (the name / this city)? 3. When is ... (the birthday / your sister)? 4. Do you like ... (the color / this dress)? 5. What is ... (the address / Jill)? 6. Write you name at ... (the top / the page)? 7. Are these ... (the children) pens? 8. Are you ... (All) daughter? 9. Here's ... (my parents) address. 10. What's ... (the Wilsons) number? 11. Carol and Nadine are sisters. That's ... (Carol and Nadine) father.

8. *Перепаразируйте следующие предложения, используя притяжательный падеж.*

1. The office of our manager is very big. 2. They will consider the proposals of Mr. Black at their next meeting. 3. This is, in the opinion of the critics, their best record for years. 4. The computer of Tom and Helen is modern. 5. We have not yet received the answer of buyers. 6. The working day of our Commercial Director begins at 9 o'clock in the morning. 7. Do you know the telephone number of the Petrovs? 8. My husband knows a lot about detective novels of Agatha Christie. 9. She put the wet boots of the boys near the stove.

9. *Используйте притяжательный падеж вместо существительных с предлогом of.*

1. The supporters of Mr Collins. 2. The passports of the drivers. 3. The father of Roy. 4. The parents of everyone else. 5. The shop of the Jones Brothers. 6. The songs of the Pointer Sisters. 7. The child of Mary and Henry. 8. The hats of the ladies. 9. The shop of the florist. 10. The Park of Saint James. 11. The law of Archimedes.

### Grammar Test: The Possessive Case

1. *Заполните пропуски словами в притяжательном падеже.*

1. His ... name is John (*father*). 2. My ... maiden name is Smith (*mother*). 3. ... car is in the parking (*Mr. Kelly*). 4. ... house is very old, but well kept (*The Browns*). 5. The ... bag is new and nice (*boy*). 6. ... report was interesting and important (*minister*). 7. The ... pictures are on the wall (*Turner*). 8. The ... table is in the middle of the room (*doctor*). 9. The ... information was of great importance for the experts (*professor*). 10. The ... agreement was signed last week (*government*). 11. ... detective stories are very popular with our readers (*Agatha Christie*).

2. *Если вы хотите купить продукты, вы идете в продовольственный магазин. Куда вы пойдете, чтобы купить следующее?*

1) have you teeth examined – go to the ...	a) butcher's
2) have your eyes examined – go to the ...	b) cleaner's
3) buy some medicine – go to the ...	c) florist's
4) buy some meat – go to the ...	d) hairdresser's / barber's
5) get you hair cut – go to the ...	e) chemist's
6) buy some flowers – go to the ...	f) dentist's
7) buy some vegetables – go to the ...	g) oculist's
8) have clothes cleaned – go to the ...	h) greengrocer's

3. *Переведите на английский язык, употребив притяжательный падеж.*

1. Муж моей сестры – врач. 2. Комната Елены – очень большая и светлая. 3. Я говорил с секретарем директора вчера. 4. Я хочу прочитать сегодняшнюю газету. 5. Он не слышал следующий вопрос учителя. 6. Джейн работает в офисе моего дяди. 7. Ребенок разбил вазу бабушки. 8. Она – подруга моей матери. 9. Мне нравится новый дом Майка. 10. Я открыл двери автомобиля.

4. *Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.*

1. Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain is the most famous place of pagan's sun worship in England. 2. St. Paul's Cathedral is the main cathedral of the Anglican Church. 3. A Bachelor's degree is the first degree awarded by universities. 4. Madam Tussaud's is a museum of wax figures. 5. Nelson's Column is situated in Trafalgar Square. 6. Robert Burns was Scotland's national poet. 7. Alaska is America's largest state. 8. Guy Fawkes' day is an even celebrated only in England. 9. Canada's population is almost 35 mln people.

5. *Перефразируйте следующие предложения, используя притяжательный падеж, где это необходимо.*

1. The beauty of Ireland is really breathtaking. 2. The coats of the children need cleaning. 3. The cover of the book is very bright. 4. The policy of the company is still not clear to me. 5. The construction of the new metro line has started. 6. I was shocked by the opinion of Bess. 7. The children had a holiday for a week. 8. We need to paint the roof of the house. 9. The back of the chair is too low. 10. There is a lamp at the head of the bed.

## Unit 4 THE ARTICLE

1. *Дополните, где необходимо, предложения артиклями a/an, the.*

1. We usually have ... lunch at 1 p.m. 2. ... French people drink a lot of red wine. 3. I gave her ... bunch of flowers when she opened the door. 4. Who is ... owner of this car? 5. We went to ... zoo and saw ... old elephant. 6. I've never taught ... class where ... pupils were so good at ... English. 7. The giraffe is ... tallest animal on ... Earth. I like ... giraffes. 8. ... water freezes after ... hour if you leave it out in ... garden at ... night.

*2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.*

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 4. He is not ... pilot. 5. We have ... child. 6. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. 7. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting. 8. I see ... book in your hands. Is ... book interesting? 9. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot, ... cake was tasty. 10. They have ... dog and two ... cats. ... cats are so funny. 11. My granny always tells us ... long interesting stories. 12. Helen is reading ... interesting book. ... book was written by Agatha Christie. 13. We had ... English lesson yesterday. ... teacher asked me many ... questions. ... questions were difficult. 14. Open ... window, please. ... weather is fine today. 15. My neighbor works at ... big factory.

*3. Заполните пропуски определенными или неопределенными артиклями.*

Jim, ... old friend of mine, used to work in downtown Los Angeles. He had ... good job in one of ... biggest law firms in ... city. He was ... honest, hard-working lawyer, but he hated his job. So he decided to quit, and to become ... surfer instead. Now Jim spends his days surfing ... waves of Malibu. It isn't ... easy life, but it makes him happy. Soon after he quit his job, Jim met ... beautiful surfer named Jenny. After they went out for ... couple of months, they decided to get married.

*4. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо.*

1. They usually spend their holidays in ... mountains. 2. Los Angeles has ... ideal climate. 3. This is ... best Mexican restaurant in the country. 4. I can't live on ... 500 dollars a month. 5. Someone call ... policeman! 6. Someone call ... police! 7. He is ... real American hero. 8. I don't like ... dogs, but I like my brother's dog. 9. I haven't seen him in ... five years.

*5. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.*

1. ... box of sweets I bought yesterday is still full of sweets. 2. It was ... beautiful day. ... sun was shining brightly in ... sky. 3. Nick was ... only person I talked to at ... party. 4. Timothy lives in ... small village in ... country. 5. What is ... highest mountain in the world? 6. Paul plays ... violin very well. 7. Jack likes to play ... football in the evening. 8. Venezuela is in ... South America. 9. ... Indian Ocean is between Africa and America. 10. ... English Channel is ... name of ... sea between England and France. 11. Bern is ... capital of Switzerland. 12. We went to ... most expensive restaurant in town.

13. I wrote my name at ... top of ... page. 14. What is ... longest river in the world? 15. We don't go to ... theatre very much these days.

*6. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо.*

A. In ... United States of ... America ... national language is ... English. Four hundred years ago ... some English people sailed to ... North America, and they brought ... English language to ... new country. Now in ... USA people speak ... American English. Many ... words are ... same in ... American and in ... British English.

B. One of ... first novels in ... history of ... literature was written in ... England in ... 1719. It was ..., "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe. ... Daniel Defoe was born in ... London in ... family of ... rich man. When he was ... schoolboy, he began to write ... stories. At ... age of ... sixty he wrote ... novel "Robinson Crusoe". ... novel made him famous.

C. All ... world knows William Shakespeare as ... one of ... greatest poets and ... playwrights. He was born in ... small town of Stratford-upon-Avon in ... England. He grew up in ... large family. Not much is known of ... Shakespeare's family and his life. He became ... actor and soon began to write ... plays for his company.

*7. Заполните, где необходимо, пропуски артиклями a/an, the.*

1. I want ... apple from that basket. 2. Miss Lin speaks ... Chinese. 3. I borrowed ... pencil from your pile of pencils and pens. 4. One of the students said, "... professor is late today." 5. Ann likes to play ... volleyball. 6. I bought ... umbrella to go out in the rain. 7. My daughter is learning to play ... violin at her school. 8. Please, give me ... book that is on the table. 9. I lived in ... Krasivaya Street when I first came to ... Minsk. 10. Albany is the capital of ... New York State. 11. My husband's family speaks ... Polish. 12. ... apple a day keeps the doctor away. 13. ... ink in my pen is red. 14. Our neighbors have ... cat and ... dog.

*8. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.*

1. Bill Robins was ... very rich man. He was ... richest man in ... village. 2. Michaels is ... tallest boy in our group. 3. Which is ... best season of the year? 4. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 5. ... Lake Baikal is ... deepest lake in ... world. 6. Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea. 7. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 8. ... Nile flows across ... north-eastern part of ... Africa to ... Mediterranean Sea. 9. Peter is ... architect. He is ... experienced architect. 10. ... Phillipines are situated to ... south-east of ... Asia. 11. My brother lives in ... Kiev. His flat is in ... center of ... city. 12. ... Washington is ... capital of ... USA. 13. I don't want to miss ... concert which will take place at

... Philharmonic on ... 15<sup>th</sup> of ... April. 14. My best friend bought ... blue hat on ... Wednesday. 15. ... English king Richard the Lion Heart was ... tall, strong man. 16. William Shakespeare, ... greatest English playwright, was born in 1564 in ... Stratford-upon-Avon in ... England.

*9. Вставъте артикли, где необходимо.*

1. There were many dogs in the park. One dog was ... Dalmatian. 2. Pandas and ... tigers are both endangered animals. 3. She is wearing ... blue dress with red earrings. 4. Hawaii is ... island in the Pacific Ocean. 5. Christmas comes once ... year. 6. ... ant is ... insect. 7. The Nile is ... river. 8. I went to the shop to get ... bread. 9. He broke ... glass when he was washing dishes. 10. You should take ... umbrella.

*10. Вставъте артикль, где необходимо.*

1. ... iron ore is used to make steel. 2. ... iron ore from Canada is high in quality. 3. ... coffee is grown in Brazil. 4. ... best coffee comes from Brazil. 5. I prefer ... tea to ... coffee. 6. ... first day of the week is ... Monday. 7. She is ... thirty-five years old. 8. He entered ... room. 9. There was ... knock at ... door. 10. ... Griffins lived in ... little house. 11. Mr. Smith reads ... "The daily Telegraph" regularly.

### **Grammar Test: The Article**

*1. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо.*

1. He studies ... Chinese history at ... college. 2. I won't let you leave in such ... stormy weather. 3. What ... wonderful journey, I'm happy I've joined you. 4. Not ... word was said at ... dinner about ... accident that had happened in ... morning. 5. Last year when I was at ... school I never took ... interest in ... ancient art. Now any kind of... information in this field is very interesting to me. 6. Yesterday I came from ... work very tired and went to ... bed immediately.

*2. Заполните пропуски артиклями **a/an, the**, где необходимо.*

Ten months ago Peter and Sarah Moore came back to ... United Kingdom from ... States, where they had run ... language school for ... immigrants for ... last seven years. When ... couple moved into their old house they got ... chance to create ... completely new interior. They decided to design ... kitchen they always wanted, with ... large window, ... double oven, as they are both ... very keen cooks, and ... traditional, country-style cupboards. ... budget wasn't huge so they couldn't afford to hire ... architect to design ... interior. They did everything themselves – Peter painted ... walls pale green using ... mixture of different paints, Sarah found ... furniture and kitchen equipment in ... department stores



and ... second-hand shops. ... final result is impressive – ... airy, spacious room with a lot of natural light. ... kitchen is now ... heart of their home and ... family just love it.

*3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.*

Once there lived ... man who was very fond of ... gold. He used to say, “While I have my gold, I am ... happiest man in ... world.” So, all his life he saved ... money. One day he was travelling in ... desert of ... North Africa. He lost his way. He had no ... food or ... water. He was almost dying of ... hunger. ... man was so weak that he could not walk, he could only crawl. ... heat was terrible. There were only ... stones and ... sand around. And then he saw ... bag lying on ... sand. He hoped that he would find ... food in it and ... water, too. He crawled up to ... bag and opened it. He saw that ... bag was full of ... gold. What is ... use of ... gold to ... hungry man in ... desert? He left ... bag on ... hot sand, crying bitterly, “I am ... most unhappy man in ... world!”

*4. Заполните пропуски артиклями, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

Taiwan was called “Isla Formosa” by ... Dutch. ... first Presidential election was March 23, 1997. There are many ... earthquakes in Taiwan every year.

Taiwan has ... strong economy. ... Taipei is the capital of Taiwan. Taiwan is ... island. ... large mountain range runs down the center of Taiwan. Taiwan is ... industrialized country. Taiwan is ... tropical island. ... language and culture of Taiwan is Chinese. Taiwan is ... democratic country. Chinese New Year is ... important holiday in Taiwan. Taiwan has ... population of 22,000,000 people.

... Tropic of Cancer crosses Taiwan.

*5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.*

1. ... Russia occupies ... eastern half of ... Europe and ... northern third of ... Asia. 2. ... climate of ... northern part of ... Russia is severe. 3. I want to go to ... New York some day. 4. ... best way to know and understand ... people of ... other countries is to meet them in their own homes. 5. Is ... Australia ... island or ... continent? 6. ... Red Sea is between ... Africa and ... Asia. 7. There are six continents in ... world. 8. My friend is playing ... piano. Tom and Nick are playing ... chess. 9. My uncle is ... great specialist in ... biology. 10. At ... beginning of ... 19<sup>th</sup> century ... little boy was born in ... family of John Dickens, ... clerk at ... office in ... Portsmouth, and was named Charles. Charles was not ... strong boy. In 1821 ... family went to ... London, and little Charles left behind him ... happiest years of his childhood.

## Unit 5

### THE ADJECTIVE. DEGREES OF COMPARISON

*1. Образуйте степени сравнения.*

Cool, thick, fast, bad, tall, old, soft, good, small, interesting, great, beautiful, low, slow, hard, dirty, clean, clever, pretty, fine, difficult, expensive, cheap, deep, nice, strong, hot, long, weak, warm, cold, dry, wide, high, short, loud, heavy, light.

*2. Переведите устно предложения и назовите положительную степень выделенных прилагательных и наречий.*

1. Her eyes are darker than Helen's. 2. In summer my room is cooler than the other rooms. 3. In winter it is the best and warmest room in the house. 4. The new bridge is longer and more solid than the old bridge. 5. This dress is even worse than your black dress; it is older, too. 6. Your hands are less hard than mine; they are whiter, too, because I work more. 7. Give me some more water! 8. We have less time than we want. 9. The weather is colder in autumn than spring though it is warmer than in winter.

*3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму прилагательного.*

1. The Mississippi is (long) river in the world. 2. My cigarettes are (bad) than yours. 3. The battle of Waterloo was the (great) battle of all times. 4. This plan is (practical) of all. 5. She is not so (tall) as her sister. 6. He is (strong) than his brother. 7. Our house is as (low) as yours. 8. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasian mountains. 9. The Neva is (wide) and (deep) than the Moskva river. 10. This method is (efficient) than the common one. 11. October is (cold) than June.

*4. Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. Are the cities in Scotland as large as the cities in England? 2. Is the Volga longer than the Don? 3. Which is the shortest month of the year? 4. Which is the biggest city in Great Britain? 5. Which is the most beautiful square in Minsk? 6. Which season is the coldest? 7. Where is it better to spend a holiday: in the South or in the North? 8. Where is it better to live: in the city or in the country-side?

*5. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. В прошлом году я тратил на английский язык меньше времени, чем в этом. 2. Ваш доклад был гораздо интереснее. 3. Это крайне важный вопрос. 4. Он тратит большую часть своих денег на книги. 5. Большинство людей любят фрукты. 6. Эта улица самая широкая в городе. 7. Это самая мощная электростанция.

8. Вчера был более трудный день. 9. Эта книга значительно интереснее, чем та. 10. Ваша сестра старше Вас? – Нет, моложе.

*6. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. He thought he was the happiest man in the world. 2. The new car is more comfortable than the previous one. 3. Last year he spent less time on English than this year. 4. The sooner they finish the construction of the plant the better. 5. The book is not so interesting as you think. 6. The more time you spend in the open air the sooner you will recover after your illness. 7. He has much more free time than I have. 8. Tom runs fast. Dan runs faster, but Harry runs fastest. 9. This road is the worst I've ever travelled over. 10. If you listen to the teacher more attentively you'll understand better.

*7. Вставьте as ... as или so ... as.*

1. Mike is ... tall ... Pete. 2. Kate is not ... nice ... Ann. 3. My room is ... light ... this one. 4. Nick's English is not ... good ... his friend's. 5. Kate is ... lazy ... her brother. 6. This child is not ... small ... that one. 7. I am not ... tall ... my brother.

*8. Исправьте ошибки в предложениях.*

1. Prague has become central Europe's glamourest city. 2. Most tallest office towers in the world are in Kuala Lumpur. 3. Cleveland is now one of the most cleanest cities in North America. 4. In Buenos Aires foreign bankers are as common than coffee house poets. 5. The London Underground is worst than the Tokyo Underground system. 6. Ireland is not as larger as Sweden. 7. The London Stock Exchange is very older than the Singapore Exchange. 8. Their prices are very high in compared to ours.

*9. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами.*

1. Nobody knows more about electronics ... Tina ... 2. He is one of the ... difficult customers I have ever dealt with. 3. Everyone else had worked a lot longer on the project ... I ... 4. I don't think that this market is ... risky ... it was. 5. The restaurants are the same. This one is as expensive ... that one.

## **Grammar Test: The Adjective and Degrees of Comparison**

*1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму прилагательного.*

1. The town is just as ... (large) as my native one. 2. The room was ... (long) that we had expected. 3. Tim is ... (intelligent) than Peter. 4. This song is ... (beautiful) one in the world. 5. They are as ... (stub-

born) as donkeys! 6. The mark is ... (good) that I expected. 7. She is ... (polite) than me. 8. The movie was ... (interesting) than the book. 9. Sometimes friends are ... (devoted) than relatives. 10. Planes are ... (convenient) means of travelling of all. 11. The dog is ... (angry) than its master. 12. "The Thorn Birds" is ... (interesting) book I have ever read. 13. The Volga is ... (long) than the Thames. 14. Canada is ... (large) than France.

*2. Закончите предложения.*

1. No other boy is as ... as James. (tall / taller / the tallest) 2. Milk is ... than any other food. (nourishing / more nourishing / the most nourishing) 3. Radium is one of the ... metals. (valuable / more valuable / most valuable) 4. Few English poets were as ... as Wordsworth. (great / greater / the greatest) 5. Shimla is ... than most other hill stations in India. (famous / more famous / the most famous) 6. Gold is one of the ... metals. (precious / more precious / most precious) 7. Solomon was ... than any other king. (wise / wiser / the wisest) 8. Few historians write as ... as Macaulay. (well / better / the best) 9. Very few books are as ... as David Copperfield. (popular / more popular / the most popular)

*3. Образуйте степени сравнения прилагательных.*

Small, young, thin, thick, tall, fine, new, strong, few, easy, busy, dirty, good, much, bad, little, many, clean, bright, dark, interesting, convenient, old, far, sweet, ugly.

*4. Распределите прилагательные в три колонки по следующей модели: 1) nice / interesting; 2) nicer / more interesting; 3) the nicest / the most interesting.*

Modern; reasonable; many; more; dearer; best; most important; good; worse, high; cheapest; light; less; more polite; higher; dear; most modern; bad; cheap; more important; little; better; important; highest; dearest; polite; worst; lighter; most polite; more modern; most reasonable; cheaper; most reasonable; most; least; lightest.

*5. Заполните пропуски словами as ... as, so ... as.*

1. The temperature today is ... high ... it was yesterday. 2. He is not ... old ... he looks. 3. He is ... strong ... his brother. 4. This street is ... wide ... the next one. 5. The suitcase is not ... heavy ... I expected it to be. 6. His radio set is not ... powerful ... mine. 7. She is ... tall ... her sister. 8. It is not ... hot in London ... in Sochi.

*6. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Ваши руки такие же холодные, как и его. 2. Эта дорога короче той. 3. Кто из них лучше говорит по-английски? 4. К сожалению, ваш перевод самый плохой. 5. Моя комната больше, чем его.

6. Новое кресло самое удобное. 7. Я не думаю, что ваш план лучше, чем наш. 8. Ваша работа не была очень легкой, но наша – самая трудная. 9. Вы моложе вашего брата или старше его? 10. Зимой дни короче и холоднее, чем весной. 11. Она – одна из наших лучших студенток. 12. Какой месяц самый холодный? 13. Это самая интересная книга.

## Unit 6 THE NUMERAL

1. *Напишите числительные словами.*

а) 98, 31, 56, 47, 13, 15, 19, 100, 68, 75, 89, 45, 56, 11, 23, 38, 41;

б) 25 студентов, 6 уроков, 64 книги, 4 окна, сорок, сороковой, 12 стульев, одна тысяча, 15 занятий, 50 билетов, 20 открыток, 17 домов, двадцатый, 4 автобуса.

2. *Придумайте 12 предложений с употреблением всех чисел до 12 по следующей модели: I see five books.*

3. *Образуйте порядковые числительные от следующих чисел:*

2, 10, 30, 87, 92, 25, 38, 43, 96, 114.

4. *Прочтите по-английски следующие числа:*

а) 2, 12, 20; 3, 13, 30; 4, 14, 40; 5, 15, 50; 6, 16, 60; 7, 17, 70; 8, 18, 80; 9, 19, 90;

б) 134; 245; 306; 403; 6,075; 8,279; 1,005; 2,625; 5,247; 893.

5. *Назовите порядковые числительные, соответствующие следующим количественным:*

1, 11, 21; 2, 12, 20; 3, 13, 30; 4, 14, 40; 5, 15, 50; 6, 16, 60; 8, 18, 80; 9, 19, 90; 100, 103, 300, 425; 1,000; 1,015; 1,555.

6. *Прочитайте следующие числительные.*

568; 101; 4,628; 6,005; 1,204; 782; 9,004; 1,106,351.

7. *Прочитайте следующие даты:*

5.I.1946; 8.III.1950; 22.IX.1948; 11.IX.1956; 1.V.1917; 23.II.1941; 6.VI.1564; 24.IV.1924; 9.VIII.1905; 12.XII.1979; 6.I.1996; 4.VII.1971.

8. *Обратите внимание, как читаются простые и десятичные дроби: 1/2 a (one) half, 1/5 a (one) fifth, 1/1225 a (one) thousand two hundred and twenty-fifth, 2 1/2 two and a half, 0.2 (zero) point two, 3.215 three point two one five, 53.75 fifty-three point seven five. Прочитайте следующие дробные числа:*

а) 3/8; 5/6; 1/7; 7/9; 2/5; 5/9; 1/3;

б) 10.234; 0.3; 85.04; 0.0079; 0.25; 0.75; 345.1206

## Grammar Test: The Numeral

1. Прочитайте следующие количественные числительные:

а) 3; 13; 30; 4; 14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 2; 12; 20; 8; 18; 80.

б) 21; 82; 35; 44; 33; 55; 96; 67; 79; 41; 53; 22.

в) 143; 258; 414; 331; 972; 205; 101; 557; 999; 313.

г) 1,582; 7,111; 3,013; 5,612; 2,003; 9,444; 4040.

д) 15,500; 57,837; 45,971; 92,017; 65,331; 11,443.

е) 1,352,846; 4,125,963; 35,756,394; 257,382,761.

2. Образуйте и запишите порядковые числительные от количественных числительных, приведенных ниже:

а) 7; 4; 8; 9; 5; 12; 3; 2; 1; 13; 15; 11; 10;

б) 20; 21; 30; 32; 40; 43; 50; 54; 60; 75; 80; 98;

в) 100; 120; 125; 200; 230; 231; 300; 450; 563; 892.

3. Напишите даты:

16.VI.1799; 5.VII.1914; 22.VI.1941; 9.V.1945; 23.II.1928; 12.IV.1961;  
27.X.1977.

4. Напишите словами следующие дроби:

а)  $\frac{1}{7}$ ;  $\frac{1}{5}$ ;  $\frac{1}{9}$ ;  $\frac{1}{3}$ ;  $\frac{1}{12}$ ;  $\frac{1}{15}$ ;  $\frac{1}{25}$ ;  $\frac{3}{8}$ ;  $\frac{2}{5}$ ;  $\frac{4}{7}$ ;  $\frac{9}{23}$ ;  $\frac{3}{4}$ ;  $\frac{5}{9}$ ;  $1\frac{3}{40}$ .

б) 3.5; 2.34; 12.3; 52.51; 0.1; 0.25; 0.302; 132.054; 5.37.

5. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мой дом – третий справа. 2. Упражнение десять – на тринадцатой странице. 3. Предложение шесть неверно, а вот седьмое правильное. 4. Мне не понравилась первая серия фильма, вторая – гораздо лучше. 5. Четверка – это хорошая оценка. 6. Прошел месяц, затем второй, потом третий, а вестей все не было. 7. День рождения моего папы – 8 Марта. А Ваш? 8. Третий лишний. 9. Комната тридцать находится на третьем этаже. 10. Встреча состоится в два часа на втором этаже в комнате номер три.

## Unit 7

### THE VERB. TO BE, TO HAVE

1. Напишите краткую форму (*she's / we aren't etc.*).

He is; she is not; I am not; they are; it is; you are not.

Напишите полную форму (*she is / we are not etc.*).

We aren't; you're; it isn't; I'm; they aren't; she's.

2. Заполните пропуски **am, is** или **are**.

1. The weather ... is ... very nice today. 2. I ... not tired. 3. This case ...very heavy. 4. These cases ... very heavy. 5. The dog ... asleep. 6. Look! There ... Carol. ... at school. 7. I ... hot. Can you open the window? 8. I ... a student. My sister ... an architect.

3. Напишите предложения, используя **am / is / are**.

1. (my shoes very dirty) *My shoes are very dirty.* 2. (my bed very comfortable) *My ...* 3. (your cigarettes in your bag) ... 4. (I not very happy today) ... 5. (this restaurant very expensive) ... 6. (your cigarettes in your bag) .... 7. (I not very happy today) ... 8. (this restaurant very expensive) ... 9. (the shops not open today) ... 10. (Mr. Kelly's daughter six years old) ... 11. (the houses in this street very old) ... 12. (the examination not difficult) ... 13. (those flowers very beautiful) ...

4. Составьте отрицательные или вопросительные предложения, используя **am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't**.

Model: (Paris, the capital of France) *Paris is the capital of France.*  
(I, interested in football) *I'm not interested in football.*

1. (I, hungry) *I ...* 2. (it, warm today) *It ... today.* 3. (Rome, in Spain) *Rome ...* 4. (I, afraid of dogs) *I ...* 5. (my hands, cold) *My ...* 6. (Canada, a very big country) ... 7. (the Amazon, in Africa) ... 8. (diamonds, cheap) ... 9. (motor-racing, a dangerous sport) ... 10. (cats, big animals) ...

5. Выберите правильный вариант.

There is/are one window in my room. There is/are white curtains on the window. Under the window there is/are a desk. There's/are a vase on it. There is/are three roses in the vase. To the right of the window there's/are a lamp. In front of the desk there is/are a chair. There is/are a vase of flowers on the floor near the lamp. There's/are a computer to the left of the desk and there is/are a box of computer discs under the computer. On the wall behind the computer there is/are a calendar. There is/are two pictures on the wall to the left of the computer. There is/are a picture between the lamp and the door.

6. Проанализируйте функции глаголов **to be** и **to have** в следующих предложениях.

1. The lesson was interesting. 2. I will be glad to help you. 3. My father was a doctor. 4. My mother is at work now. 5. An interesting film is on at the nearest cinema. 6. We haven't seen him for ages. 7. I had to work hard in my final year at school. 8. Will you have some coffee? – No, thanks. 9. Have you got any mushrooms on sale? 10. I have a dinner with my parents on Sundays.

## Grammar Test: To Be, To Have

1. *Употребите глаголы to have и to be в нужной форме.*

1. How old ... you? – I ... 18. 2. It ... difficult to find a job now, ... it? 3. I want ... an engineer. 4. There ... only four faculties at the University in 1960. 5. My sister ... a second-year student of the Economic Engineering Faculty. She ... a bookkeeper. 6. Will you ... any lectures tomorrow? 7. He ... a lot of trouble with his car yesterday. 8. I ... no time to help you yesterday. 9. The Republic of Belarus ... various natural resources and ... one of the most picturesque countries in the world. 10. My mother ... short brown hair but my grandmother's hair ... long and thick.

2. *Выберите правильный вариант.*

There's/are a lamp above the picture. There is/are a bed near the wall and there is/are a lamp above it. Near the wall there is/are a table with a telephone on it. There is/are pillows on the bed. There is/are a rug near the bed. There is/are a sofa near the door. There is/are a rug in front of the sofa. To the right of the window there is/are a stereo. On the wall behind the stereo there's/are a picture.

3. *Переведите предложения.*

1. Вы были на концерте в воскресенье? – Нет, я была занята тогда. 2. Когда у вас будут каникулы? – Через неделю. 3. Где вы отдыхали прошлым летом? 4. Если вы свободны сейчас, давайте пойдём поужинаем куда-нибудь. 5. Откуда вы родом? – Мы из Беларуси. 6. У нас будет лекция по химии завтра. 7. Ты завтракал дома вчера, не так ли? 8. У студентов занятия шесть дней в неделю. 9. У тебя есть деньги с собой? 10. У тебя было время подготовиться к экзамену?

## Unit 8 MODAL VERBS

### Can

1. *Перепишите предложения, используя can/can't.*

1. You ... speak aloud in the library. 2. Ann ... use my dictionary as often as she wants. 3. Students ... bring pet animals to the reading-hall. 4. You ... have a look at my paper if you like. 5. Drivers...leave their cars in a no-parking zone. 6. You ... swim across the river in this place, it's extremely dangerous. 7. The law says you ... drive a car without a seat-belt. 8. ... I borrow your camera? – Of course, you can.



9. Tom, you ... take my car tonight, I'm not using it. 10. She ... have anything she asks. 11. Jack asked me to lunch next Saturday. ... I come? 12. They ... speak six foreign languages.

2. Дополните предложения, используя модальный глагол **can**.

1. I had no idea that ... 2. They do everything they ... 3. Since I was working at the office all day ... 4. She lost her eyeglasses and she ... 5. Until he came nearer ...

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я могу запомнить сразу много слов. 2. Я не могу перевести эту статью, так как у меня нет словаря. 3. Вчера я не смог зайти к вам, так как был занят. 4. Он не может идти быстро. Он устал. 5. Я не смог достать билеты в театр вчера. 6. Мой друг не умеет хорошо водить машину.

## May

1. Перепишите предложения, используя модальный глагол **may**. Начните каждое предложение с **You**.

1. Keep silence. 2. No parking on the square. 3. No smoking. 4. Walk your dog's here. 5. Leave your car here. 6. Don't swim here. 7. Room for smokers. 8. Phone us. We will help. 9. No alcoholic drinks under 18. 10. Private. Keep out. 11. Visitors welcome 24 hours a day. 12. Don't use the office phones for private calls.

2. Перепишите предложения, используя модальный глагол **may**.

1. Do you permit her to go home for a few days? 2. Allow me to do things the way I want to do them. 3. Are little children allowed to play with matches? 4. Let me join you in your trip to Paris? 5. Do you permit you them to attend your lectures? 6. Allow me to use your dictionary. 7. Let me take your umbrella. It's raining hard. 8. Will you allow the children to go to the river with us? 9. Let Bob play chess after he finishes his homework. 10. Let him speak to you in private.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Можно я позвоню тебе, когда ты вернёшься из Лондона? 2. Вы можете взять выходной завтра? 3. Можно мне спросить его об этом? 4. Можно мне прочитать эту телеграмму? – Нет, нельзя. 5. Возможно, сейчас она пишет письмо своей матери. 6. Она может войти.

## Must

1. Перепишите предложения, используя модальный глагол **must**.

1. Is it necessary for you to explain your choice? 2. Is it necessary for us to read the text? 3. Is it necessary for me to do it now? 4. Is it necessary for us to invite her tonight? 5. Is it necessary for her to consult the doctor? 6. Is it necessary for them to meet her? 7. Is it necessary for me to leave at once? 8. Is it necessary for him to speak to the Dean? 9. Is it necessary for me to go to the meeting? 10. Is it necessary for you to visit him there?

2. Дополните предложения, используя *must*.

1. If his English is poor, he ... 2. If you want to be healthy, you ... 3. If the football players want to win the match, they ... 4. If you want to know English well, you ... 5. If your spelling is poor, you ...

3. Скажите, что они должны сделать в ближайшем будущем.

1. Learn to be reasonable. 2. Learn health habits. 3. Learn to respect other people. 4. Learn to work harder at English to brush it up. 5. Learn to value other people's work.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы должны приходите на занятия вовремя. 2. Она, должно быть, сейчас в библиотеке. 3. Я должен уехать завтра. 4. Ты должен быть осторожен, переходя улицу. 5. Где ты должен его встретить? – На вокзале. 6. Здесь нельзя шуметь. 7. Ему не надо вставать рано, у него каникулы. 8. Они должны вернуть все деньги. 9. Он должен попасть туда до 8 часов. 10. Они обязаны помочь вам в этой ситуации. 11. Должны ли мы выучить этот текст наизусть? – Нет, не надо. 12. Вам нельзя входить сюда. Здесь идёт экзамен.

## Have To

1. Напишите вопросительные и отрицательные предложения.

1. I had to explain everything first. 2. I had to be at home that evening. 3. You will have to get up very early tomorrow. 4. We will have to speak to him about it. 5. I have to wear glasses for reading. 6. These documents have to be filed. 7. Marry will have to stay here another hour or two. 8. He had to take a taxi to catch the train. 9. Usually they have to go shopping every day. 10. She had to leave yesterday.

2. Дополните предложения, используя *have to*.

1. He is seriously ill now ... 2. I had much work to do ... 3. I'm afraid it's going to rain ... 4. It's getting late ... 5. He's lost my book ... 6. Mother is away ... 7. We had little time ... 8. He didn't earn enough

money ... 9. The situation is rather grave ... 10. She understood she wasn't right ...

*4. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Нам пришлось переждать дождь на станции. 2. Нам придётся поговорить с ним лично. 3. Вчера мне пришлось пообедать в столовой, хотя обычно я обедаю дома. 4. Ему пришлось обратиться к друзьям за помощью. 5. Работу придётся сделать сегодня. 6. Вам приходится вставать рано, не так ли? 7. Вам придётся пойти на эту встречу. 8. Нам не пришлось провожать их в гостиницу. Они хорошо знали дорогу. 9. Вам придётся обсудить этот вопрос на собрании. 10. Почему тебе приходится так часто ездить в больницу? 11. После школы ему пришлось работать, чтобы помогать семье. 12. Мне не нужно быть там раньше трёх часов.

## **Be To**

*1. Перепишите предложения, используя модальный глагол **be to**.*

1. They plan to take their examinations in June. 2. He promised to come tonight. 3. Do you expect me to believe that he was not blame? 4. I expect her to come by the first train. 5. What am I expected to say to that? 6. She says she will make the dress tomorrow. 7. We were told to finish our work in a week but we could not do it. 8. He plans to get in touch with me on Tuesday evening. 9. He is expected to join us at the railway station at 5 p.m. 10. It is planned that I will go on business to Manchester next month.

*2. Дополните предложения, используя **be to**.*

1. The conference is postponed ... 2. According to his words we ... 3. Ring me up at 7 ... 4. The train is late ... 5. I want to know if I ... 6. Let's discuss our future conference ... 7. Tomorrow we will have a busy day. We ... 8. Jack is leaving for London tonight. He ... 9. Let's imagine our future work. We ... 10. According to the plan of our excursion we ...

*4. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Я должен ждать свою группу у деканата. 2. Я должен сделать эту работу к четвергу. 3. Поезд должен прибыть через 5 минут. 4. Когда должен начаться спектакль? 5. Я знал, что Фрэнк должен был прийти в клуб. 6. Мы должны были встретиться в 5 часов, но я опоздал. 7. Этот экзамен я должен буду сдавать на следующей неделе. 8. Они должны были остановиться в гостинице. 9. Когда вы должны вернуться из Испании? 10. Собрание

должно состояться после занятий. 11. Что я должен сделать? 12. Я должен доставить вещи на вокзал.

## Should / Ought To

1. *What would you advise a friend who...?*

1. Spends much time watching TV. 2. Is often late for classes. 3. Often has a sore throat. 4. Wants to know English. 5. Wants to learn to play chess. 6. Is going to spend summer in the south. 7. Is going on a journey round the world. 8. Can't wake up early in the morning. 9. Doesn't want to drop smoking. 10. Doesn't pay attention to his health.

2. *Дополните предложения, используя should/ought to.*

1. Do you think we ...? 2. It was a mistake to have come. I ... 3. I don't think I ... 4. I think there are many things we ... 5. You seem to think everybody ... 6. I will see and speak with Ann. She ... 7. Where is his car? He ... 8. Of course the house is nice one and we ... 9. Your note escaped my memory. I ... 10. Your eyesight is poor. You ...

3. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Вам следует вернуть эту книгу в библиотеку сегодня. 2. Вам следует поверить ему. 3. Им следует поехать за город на выходной. 4. Тебе следует прочитать эту книгу в оригинале. 5. Вам следует посетить эту выставку. 6. Вы не должны задавать такие вопросы. 7. Вам следует помочь ей. 8. Почему мы должны помогать ему? 9. Вам следует чаще навещать её. Она очень скучает без вас. 10. Я считаю, что мне следует сказать им всю правду. 11. Вам следует быть осторожнее. 12. Тебе не следовало уходить так рано.

## Need

1. *Переведите на русский язык.*

1. You need not read so many books. 2. Nick need not go to school today. 3. They need not translate this article. 4. My sister need not write this letter. 5. She need not buy bread. 6. He need not have stayed there for the night. 7. We need not have done all this work. 8. She need not have cooked such a big dinner. 9. I need not have gone to the library. 10. They need not write the composition.

2. *Перепишите предложения, используя need.*

1. It is not necessary to go there. 2. It was not necessary for mother to cook this dinner. 3. There was no necessary for her to do it herself.

4. There is no reason for you to worry. 5. It was not necessary for you to remind me about her birthday. 6. It was not necessary to invite him to the party. 7. It is not necessary to take the six-thirty, a later train will do as well. 8. Why do you want to press the skirt? It is not creased at all. 9. Is it any use our going into all that now? 10. There is no need for you to be present.

*3. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. У нас много времени, нам незачем спешить. 2. Тебе незачем делать это сейчас. Ты можешь это сделать завтра. 3. Она может и не помогать. Всё уже сделано. 4. Ему незачем было продавать своё пианино. 5. Вы могли и не кричать так на ребёнка. 6. Вы можете не ходить туда. 7. Ему незачем беспокоиться о ней. 8. Вам не обязательно звонить мне: я не забуду о своём обещании. 9. Она может не ходить в библиотеку. 10. Мне нужно тебе помогать? – Нет, спасибо, я всё сделаю сам.

*4. Переведите на русский язык предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.*

1. Are you able to drive a car? 2. He was allowed to make an experiment. 3. Who is able to do this work? 4. The delegation had to leave for Moscow earlier. 5. The students are to take exams in June. 6. Am I allowed to attend these seminars? 7. My friend was able to translate the text at the lesson. 8. I shall be able to write my course paper by Monday. 9. Children will be allowed to watch TV in the evening. 10. According to the curriculum all of you are to take terminals next week.

*5. Замените модальные глаголы соответствующими эквивалентами.*

1. The stranger couldn't explain anything. 2. Your child must not stay at home alone. 3. Can you solve this problem? 4. You may take any picture. 5. Couldn't you run this distance more quickly? 6. The operators might work in our lab. 7. Who can translate this text? 8. They must attend all lectures. 9. May I go to the cinema tomorrow? 10. We must meet at 9 o'clock. 11. Can Ann's parents help her?

*6. Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. Мы сможем ответить на ваш вопрос завтра. 2. Ваш сын умеет хорошо плавать, а умел ли он так плавать в детстве? 3. Родители, возможно, приедут на следующей неделе. 4. Он мог бы взять мою тетрадь и переписать задание. 5. Можно ей уйти раньше? 6. Вам не нужно переезжать на другую квартиру.

## Grammar Test: Modal Verbs

1. Дополните предложения, используя модальный глагол **can**, **must**.

1. I'm afraid I ... 2. Is there anything ... ? 3. I had no key so I ...  
4. She dialed the number but ... 5. George plays tennis well but ... 6. If you are unwell, you .... 7. If she wants to get to the university in time, she ... 8. If he makes a lot of mistakes, he ... 9. If the students want to know grammar, they ... 10. If she wants to cross the street and there is a red light, she ...

2. Переведите на английский язык, используя глаголы **can**, **may**.

1. Он не может найти билеты. Возможно, он потерял их. 2. Он не умел читать по-латыни и не мог прочесть, что ему прописал врач. 3. Я не могу нести этот чемодан, он очень тяжёлый. 4. Вы можете пользоваться моим словарём. 5. Ты умеешь водить машину? 6. Мама, можно мне съесть мороженое? – Нет, нельзя. 7. Здесь нельзя оставлять машину. 8. Она сможет помочь вам, если вы попросите её. 9. Ты можешь взять словарь. Он мне больше не нужен. Вы можете добраться туда на автобусе. 10. Можно мне сходить на каток? – Нет, у тебя температура.

3. Проанализируйте употребление модальных глаголов в следующих предложениях. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. May I leave for a while? 2. Your sister must study better.  
3. Don't help him, he can do this work himself. 4. You graduated from the University and ought to know this material. 5. Must I attend these seminars? No, you needn't. 6. She should show her report to the teacher. 7. He asked the children but they wouldn't listen to him. 8. They ought to help him, he is ill. 9. Last summer we would often walk in the park. 10. Nobody could translate this text.

## Unit 9 THE VERB. TENSES

### Present Indefinite Tense

1. Напишите глаголы в 3 лице единственном числе по образцу:  
*read – reads.*

Listen, push, kiss, repair, love, do, buy, watch, have, think, go.

2. Закончите предложения. Употребите правильную форму глагола: **boil, close, cost, cost, go, have, like, meet, open, smoke, speak, teach, wash.**

1. She's very clever. She speaks four 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. The City Museum ... at 5 o'clock every evening. 8. Food is expensive. It ... a lot of money. 9. Shoes are expensive. They ... a lot of money. 10. Tina is a teacher. She ... mathematics to young children. 11. Your job is very interesting. You ... a lot of people. 12. Peter ... his hair twice a week.

3. Перепишите предложения в 3-м лице единственного числа.

1. They often go fishing and catch nothing. 2. My friends work in London; they buy and sell cars. 3. They sit at the window and watch the traffic. 4. They wash their hands and dry them with a towel. 5. Birds build their nests in the summer and fly to the South in winter. 6. They never find the money they lose. 7. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon. 8. These apples are very green. 9. My friends like meat but don't like fish. 10. They live in small houses which have only three rooms. 11. His brothers work hard all day, and want to rest in the evening. 12. They get new books from the library every week.

4. Переведите предложения. Поставьте их в отрицательную форму. Задайте общий вопрос к каждому предложению.

1. She works very hard. 2. It usually snows here in winter. 3. I like a big breakfast every morning. 4. The film starts very early. 5. He swims every morning. 6. They always open the windows at night. 7. We often see our neighbors in the garden. 8. Chris goes on holiday every year. 9. You drive very fast. 10. These young children learn very quickly. 11. This book belongs to me. 12. She says she wants to see Tom. 13. I know how old she is. 14. The Smiths own so many hotels. 15. You think I am wrong.

5. Задайте общий вопрос с **Do/Does** по следующей модели: *I work hard. And you? Do you work hard?*

1. I play tennis. And you? 2. I play tennis. And Ann? 3. I want to be famous. And you? 4. I know the answer. And you? 5. I like hot weather. And you? 6. I smoke. And your father? 7. I do exercises every morning. And you? 8. I speak English. And your friends?

6. Употребите верную форму: **do, does, don't, doesn't.**

1. Where ... Sam live? 2. I'm sorry, I ... know his telephone number. 3. ... you like music? – Yes, I ... . I have many records. 4. ... your mother

work? No, she ... . She is a housewife. 5. ... your brother speak French? Oh yes, he ... . 6. Why ... their parents want to move to another city?

7. *Используя вопросительные слова в скобках, задайте к предложениям специальные вопросы.*

1. He always smokes before lunch. (When?) 2. The Pearsons like to work in the garden. (Where?) 3. Amanda always wears too much make-up. (Who?) 4. Kate works at a nursery school. (Where?) 5. Charles goes to the disco every Saturday. (How often?) 6. I sometimes spend the weekend in the country. (Why?) 7. Mary arrives home at 6 o'clock. (What time?) 8. Mr. Fraser travels to work by train? (How?)

8. *Задайте вопросы, используя слова: cost, do, go, have, like, play, rain, smoke, speak.*

1. (he) Does he often play volleyball? Yes, he's a very good player. 2. (you) Excuse me ... English? Yes, a little. 3. (you) What ... ? I'm a secretary. 4. (your sister) What ... ? She works in a shop. 5. (she) ... ? Yes, 20 cigarettes a day. 6. (it) How often ... in summer? Not often. It's usually dry. 7. (you) ... dancing? Yes, I love it. 8. (they) What time ... usually ... to bed? 10 o'clock. 9. (you) What ... usually ... for breakfast? Toast and coffee. 10. (it) How much ... to stay at this hotel? £30 a night.

9. *Ответьте на вопросы, используя фразы: to go in for sports, to study law, to cut and dress the hair, to paint pictures, to mend boots and shoes, to sing songs, to do the housework, to practice medicine, to buy and sell shares, to wash linen, to make bread.*

1. What does a singer do? 2. What does a shoemaker do? 3. What does a housewife do? 4. What does an artist do? 5. What does a doctor do? 6. What does a hairdresser do? 7. What does a broker do? 8. What does a law student do? 9. What does a laundress do? 10. What does a sportsman do? 11. What does baker do?

10. *Задайте разделительный вопрос к каждому предложению по следующей модели: You don't know Italian, do you?*

1. They want to sell the house. 2. You don't agree with Bill. 3. She doesn't believe you. 4. Bill doesn't know Ann. 5. Mr. Smith paints good pictures. 6. Prices keep going up. 7. The twins prefer to play rugby. 8. Tom goes to Bill quite often. 9. The Smiths need two cars. 10. Her children choose a cooked breakfast. 11. You take sugar in tea. 12. The lift doesn't work at night.

11. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильную форму.*

1. Children ... a lot of questions (*ask*). 2. I ... classical music (*love*). 3. You always ... my birthday (*forget*). 4. She never ... to me (*listen*). 5. They usually ... coffee after their evening meal (*drink*). 6. I ... to work when the



weather's cold (*drive*). 7. My parents usually ... to our house on Sundays (*come*). 8. They ... two languages at school (*learn*). 9. My father ... television most evenings (*watch*). 10. Lessons ... at 8.30 every morning (*start*). 11. He ... Arabic (*understand*). 12. She ... a lot of exercises in the evenings (*do*). 13. He ... shopping for his grandmother (*carry*). 14. I ... a lot of tea with my breakfast (*drink*). 15. They ... the dog for a walk every day (*take*).

12. Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу глаголами. Поставьте следующие глаголы в правильную форму: **say, come, applaud, catch, clap, flash, begin, grow, put, cover, turn, rise, finish, fly, join, choose, disappear, throw, hide, play, tell, try, go, vanish, weigh.**

Madam Clara is a magician. She's assisted on stage by her husband, Henry. Today she's telling a theatre manager about her act. I usually ... the act myself. I ... some magic words. A bird ... out of an empty cage, and a flower ... in the empty pot. Then Henry ... me on the stage. He ... into a box. I ... knives through the box, but he always ... out alive! Someone from audience ... a card. I ... my back, and Henry ... my eyes. I ... the person what the card is. Everyone in the audience ...! Henry and I ... colored balls in the audience. But no one ever ... them! They ... in clouds of smoke! A strong man from audience ... to lift a piano. He cannot, for it ... 1,000 kilos. But I ... my hands, and the piano ... into air! Our act ... with a marvelous spectacle. A green light ... and the orchestra ... a mysterious tune. Then a grey mist ... us, and we ... like ghosts!

13. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Indefinite.

– Hello. Nice to see you. You (work) here?

– Yes, I do. I'm the head waiter.

– Oh good. And you (like) it?

– Oh yes. I (love) it here. It's an excellent restaurant. The chef (cook) wonderful food and the waiters all (work) very hard. The only one problem is that I (not/go out) in the evenings any more because I'm always busy here.

– Ah, that's why we (not/see) you now at the club.

– That's right. I only (have) one evening free and I usually (stay) at home then. Maria (go) to the club now?

– Oh yes, she does. She (talk) about you sometimes. You (see) her?

– No, I don't. I'm always busy and she (not/know) about this new job. I (telephone) her sometimes but she's always out.

– Well, she (go out) quite often. But I (know) she (want) to see you again.

– Look at the front door! It's Maria. She's coming in here.

*14. Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. В какое время ты обычно завтракаешь? 2. Он не любит смотреть ТВ по вечерам. 3. Сколько часов ты проводишь в университете? 4. Каждую неделю мы ездим за город. 5. Тони живет в этом доме на пятом этаже. 6. Я думаю, что он знает правильный ответ, не так ли? 7. Обычно он делает много ошибок в диктантах. 8. Он никогда не возвращается домой так поздно. 9. Когда прибывает поезд на Бристоль? 10. Она много работает и очень устает.

### **Past Indefinite Tense**

*1. Заполните пропуски was / were.*

1. The students ... happy to have their holidays. 2. When I ... five years old I went to the kindergarten. 3. It ... not cold in spring. 4. During my vacation my sister and I ... in Scotland. 5. Last summer we ... in Italy. And where ... you? 6. ... there many people in the theatre? 7. Who ... the best actor on the film? 8. Why ... you absent from the lecture? 9. Whose ... this watch? 10. When Pete and Sarah ... young they ... very poor.

*2. Вставьте was / wasn't / were / weren't.*

1. We didn't like our hotel room. It **was** very small and it **wasn't** very clean. 2. Kate got married when she ... 24 years old. 3. I phoned you yesterday evening but you ... at home. Where ... you? 4. George ... at work last week because he ... ill. He's better now. 5. The shops ... open yesterday because it ... a public holiday. 6. ... you at home at 9.30? No, I ... at work.

*3. Вставьте am / is / are / was / were.*

1. Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now. 2. Today the weather ... nice, but yesterday it ... cold. 3. I ... hungry. Can I have something to eat? 4. I ... hungry last night, so I had something to eat. 5. Where ... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning? 6. Don't buy those shoes. They ... too expensive. 7. Why ... you so angry yesterday? 8. We must go now. It ... very late. 9. This time last year I ... in Paris. 10. We ... tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed. 11. Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He ... a famous film star.

*4. Поставьте глаголы в Past Indefinite по образцу: get – got.*

Leave, buy, put, eat, see, know, tell, pay, go, stand, lose, make, hear, take, think, give, find, do, speak.

*5. Напишите предложения в Past Indefinite: a) positive, b) negative.*

1. I break a cup. 2. It begins to rain. 3. We like oranges. 4. She swims in the sea. 5. He teaches English. 6. I know his name. 7. They

have a car. 8. We drink coffee every day. 9. She tells us an interesting story. 10. He does his work well. 11. I try to be very useful. 12. I say "N". 13. They eat their lunch quickly. 14. He wants milk for breakfast. 15. They write letters on Sundays.

6. *Дополните предложения в Past Indefinite.*

1. I saw John but I didn't see Mary. 2. They worked on Monday but they ... on Tuesday. 3. We went to the shop but we ... to the bank. 4. She had a pen but she ... any paper. 5. Jack did French at school but he ... German.

7. *Задайте общий вопрос с Did по следующей модели: I watched TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV yesterday?*

1. I enjoyed the party. And you? ... 2. I had a good holiday. And you? ... 3. I got up early this morning. And you? ... 4. I slept well last night. And you? ...

8. *What did you do yesterday? (Your sentence can be positive or negative.)*

1. (watch TV) I watched TV yesterday (or I didn't watch TV yesterday). 2. (get up before 7.30) I ... 3. (have a shower) I ... 4. (buy a magazine) ... 5. (speak English) ... 6. (do an examination) ... 7. (eat meat) ... 8. (go to bed before 10.30) ...

9. *Задайте вопросы с Who / What / How / Why по следующей модели: I met somebody. Who did you meet?*

1. It cost a lot of money. How much ...? 2. Harry arrived. What time ...? 3. I saw somebody. Who ...? 4. They wanted something. What ...? 5. The meeting finished. What time ...? 6. Pat went home early. Why ...? 7. We had dinner. What ...?

10. *Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (positive, negative or question) по следующей модели: I played (play) tennis yesterday but I didn't win (not/win).*

1. That was a stupid thing to do. Why ... (you, do) it? 2. We ... (wait) a long time for the bus but it ... (not, come). 3. That's a nice shirt. Where ... (you, buy) it? 4. She .... (see) me but she ... (not, speak) to me. 5. ... (it, rain) yesterday? No, it was a nice day.

11. *Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу глаголами. Поставьте глаголы в Past Indefinite: clean, die, enjoy, finish, happen, live, open, play, rain, smoke, start, stay, want, watch.*

1. Yesterday evening I ... television. 2. I ... my teeth three times yesterday. 3. Bernard ... 20 cigarettes yesterday evening. 4. The concert last night ... at 7.30 and ... at 10 o'clock. 5. The accident ... last Sunday afternoon. 6. When I was a child, I ... to be a doctor. 7. Mozart ... from

1756 to 1791. 8. We ... our holiday last year. We ... at a very good hotel. 9. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it ... 10. It was hot in the room, so I ... the window. 11. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we ... tennis. 12. William Shakespeare ... in 1616.

*12. Напишите предложения в прошедшем времени (yesterday / last week etc.) по следующей модели: He always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.*

1. We leave home at 8.30 every morning ... this morning. 2. They always get up early. This morning they ... 3. Bill often loses his keys. He ... last Saturday. 4. I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week ... 5. She meets her friends every evening. She ... yesterday evening. 6. I usually read two newspapers every day ... yesterday. 7. They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday ... 8. We usually go to the cinema on Sunday ... 3 days ago. 9. Tom always has a shower in the morning ... this morning. 10. They buy a new car every year. In 2013 ... 11. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday ... 12. We usually do our shopping on Monday ... last Monday. 13. Ann often takes photographs. Last weekend ...

*13. Напишите предложения в Past Indefinite по следующей модели: Sam usually plays football on Sundays. Yesterday he played football.*

1. Sam always wakes up early. Yesterday ... 2. Sam usually goes to work by car. Yesterday ... 3. Sam is often late for work. Yesterday ... 4. Sam always has lunch at a small cafe. Yesterday ... 5. Sam usually stays at home in the evening. Yesterday ... 6. Sam always goes to bed at 11 o'clock. Yesterday ...

*14. Write 5 sentences about yourself. What did you do yesterday or what happened yesterday?*

*15. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Past Indefinite.*

- Where you (go) for your last summer holiday?
- We (go) to Egypt.
- Oh really? How interesting! You (enjoy) it?
- Oh yes, we (do). Paul (love) the river Nile and I (think) the pyramids and all the historical sights (be) fascinating.
- How long you (stay)?
- For four weeks. We (be) there for the whole of October.
- How nice. So you (have) lots of time to travel round.
- Yes, we (do), well, quite a lot. But we only (see) a few places so I'd like to go again.
- You (learn) any Egyptian Arabic?

– I (do), but Paul (not/do). I (study) the language for a few weeks before we (go). I (find) a good Arabic language cassette in the local library and that (be) very helpful.

– You (talk) to the local people?

– Not really, but I (know) how to order food and drink in the cafes and restaurants.

– Well, that's good.

– Yes, it is, but I (want) to talk to people too so I'm still studying Arabic and I hope to go again next year.

– Well, best of luck.

*16. Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. В прошлом сентябре я пробыл 2 недели в Лондоне.
2. Я слышал эту новость в Нью-Йорке.
3. Я никогда не был в этом городе, когда был ребенком.
4. Мой брат купил эту книгу два дня назад.
5. Когда ты смотрел этот фильм?
6. Вчера я выучил эти слова.
7. Она попросила вас подождать ее, не так ли?
8. На прошлой неделе мы сдали все экзамены.
9. Кто пригласил тебя на вечер? – Виктор.
10. Почему ты не пришел на дискотеку вчера?

## Future Indefinite Tense

*1. Напишите предложения в Future Indefinite.*

1. (Diana / pass the exam) I think Diana will pass the exam.
2. (Jack / win the game) I think ...
3. (Sue / like her present) ...
4. (the weather / be nice tomorrow) ...

*2. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму.*

1. You'll sleep. You won't steel.
2. I'll forget. I ...
3. It will happen ...
4. You'll find it ...

*3. Вставьте в пропуски **will** или **won't**.*

One day you ... become a grown-up. You ... go to school and you ... do your homework. You ... be independent. You ... live with your parents anymore and they ... tell you what to do. You ... play noisy games and you ... see any cartoons. You ... read serious books. You and your friends ... have families and children. And you ... tell your children what to do and how to behave.

*4. Задайте вопросы к предложениям, используя вопросительные слова в скобках.*

1. My sister will wear her new blouse. (When?)
2. Pat will go to the theater with Mary. (With whom?)
3. He will join us later. (Why?)
4. The waiter will be on the night shift. (Who?)
5. The children will be very tired after school.
6. She will cross the street. (Where?)
7. Tomor-

row my parents will celebrate their wedding anniversary. (Where?)  
8. His cousin will be back at 6 o'clock. (At what time?)

5. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в форме Future Indefinite.*

Tomorrow I (to go) to the University because it (to be) Sunday. My parents (not to be) at home. They (to go) to their friends, the Browns, who got a new flat last week. My father and mother (to go) to see it. I (to be) at home and (to stay) with my friends. I (to invite) my groupmates and we (to have) a good time. Sam (to bring) some tapes and we (to listen) to music and (to dance). Who else (to come)? I think, I (to call) Mary and John. They (to be happy) to pay me a visit and to see Sam. I (to make) some tea but I (not to cook) dinner. In the evening we (to have dinner) at a restaurant. It (not to cost) us much because the restaurant is cheap.

6. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в Present Tense.*

1. We'll call you back as soon as we (to be) free. 2. He won't go out until they (to be) ready. 3. You will find it funny when you (to see) it. 4. They will invite you at the party when you (to be) in the city. 5. We'll believe it when we (to see) it. 6. The children must eat their breakfast before the (to go) to school. 7. The teacher will be upset when she (to see) what you have done. 8. I will remember everything when I (to come) to that place. 9. The policeman will stay here until you (to tell) him everything. 10. We'll speak to him when he (to return).

7. *Составьте из двух простых предложений одно сложное. Используйте союзы, данные в скобках, в соответствии с образцом: She will pay you a visit. Then she will go back to Russia, (after) – After she pays you a visit she will go back to Russia.*

1. It's going to start raining. Let's go out before that, (before). 2. She will look after the children. And I will be away, (while). 3. We'll solve the problem. Then we'll give you our answer, (when). 4. I will finish reading the book. Then I will lend it to you, (as soon as). 5. You will have something to eat. You will feel better, (after). 6. He will wait here. Then the host will come, (until). 7. She will phone her friends. Then she will leave the house, (before).

8. *Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму (present or future).*

1. When he (return) I'll give him the key. 2. I'll stay in bed till the clock (strike) seven. 3. He (be) here before you go. 4. I (go) on doing it until he tells me to stop. 5. I don't know if I (be) there. 6. They haven't said when I (see) them again. 7. She'll be delighted when she (hear) this. 8. When the Queen (arrive) the audience will stand up. 9. As soon as the holidays (begin) this beach will become very crowded. 10. Look before

you (leap). 11. I don't know when I (find) a job. 12. Come back again soon if you (get) a chance. 13. Can you tell me when Mr. Ellis (be) here next? 14. When winter (start) the swallows will fly away to a warmer country. 15. All right I'll apologize if it (make) you feel better.

*9. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильную форму глагола.*

1. If I (find) the book I (give) it to you. 2. She (phone) us if she (have) any problem. 3. I (give) the children their dinner before he (come) home. 4. As soon as she (learn) to type I (get) her a job. 5. I (not/buy) tomatoes till the price (come) down. 6. If you (go) to the party, I (come) with you. 7. She (not/be) happy if she (not/get) that new job. 8. If it (rain), we (stay) at home. 9. I (meet) you at the station if you (come) by train. 10. What you (do) if you (not/find) your keys? 11. That glass (break), if you (drop) it. 12. I (not/wait) for you if you (be) late. 13. I (tell) Clare the news if I (see) her. 14. We (sleep) in the tent if it (not/rain).

*10. Раскройте скобки, употребив конструкцию **be going to**.*

1. You (miss) your train. 2. When you (pay) the bill? 3. You (eat) all that? 4. It (rain). Look at the clouds. 5. These two men (cycle) across Africa. 6. I (stop) here for a moment to get some petrol. 7. You (ask) him to help you? 8. I have seen the play. Now I (read) the book. 9. I (not/sleep) in this room. It is haunted. 10. You (reserve) a seat? 11. I (have) a bath. 12. I don't like this macaroni. I (not/finish) it. 13. I (not/stay) here another minute. 14. We (make) a lot of money out of it. 15. He (grow) a beard when he leaves school.

*11. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Если мне понадобится твоя помощь, я позвоню тебе. 2. Ты будешь у Елены на дне рождения в воскресенье? – Да, если буду в городе. 3. Анна не собирается поступать в институт в следующем году. 4. Через два года мой брат окончит институт. 5. В комнате холодно. Закрыть окно? 6. Что мы будем делать: пойдём в кино или на дискотеку? 7. Сегодня меня не будет дома, я уйду в театр. 8. Я уверена, что он придет вовремя. 9. Я собираюсь купить этот словарь, хотя он очень дорогой. 10. Я думаю, они приедут в Париж на следующей неделе.

## **Present Continuous Tense**

*1. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в Present Continuous. Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

1. It's 9 o'clock now. They (to listen) to the latest news. 2. Look at her. She (to hurry) somewhere. 3. Come to see me. I (to have a rest) now. 4. Where are the students? They (to have) their English lesson.

5. Don't touch the dog. He (to eat). 6. You (to watch) TV now? No, I (to read) an interesting book. 7. She (not to cook) now, she (to have a shower). 8. Their parents (to walk) in the garden now? No, they (to swim) in the pool. 9. Please, be quiet. I (to study). 10. Look! It (to rain). 11. Why you (to wear) this coat today? It's very warm. 12. Tom (not to work) this month. He is on holiday. 13. Listen! The people (to speak) English. 14. My sister wants to lose weight. She (not to eat) anything today. 15. (at a party) Hello, Mike. You (to enjoy) the party?

2. *Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы по образцам: I am reading a book. Am I reading a book? I am not reading a book.*

1. Mary is writing a letter to her mother now. 2. They are playing chess in the living-room. 3. Ron is trying to open the window. 4. We are translating the text now. 5. My sister is cooking breakfast.

3. *Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в Present Continuous.*

1. I (meet) her at the station at ten. 2. He (give) a lecture at twelve. 3. I (have) lunch with my friends tomorrow. 4. The committee (meet) next Tuesday. 5. How you (get) to the party tomorrow? I (go) by car. Who (drive)? 6. We've got a new flat and (move) very soon. 7. You (do) anything tonight? Yes, I (go) to my English class. 8. I (go) to the dentist tomorrow. 9. He (have) his photograph taken tomorrow. 10. Air hostess: We (take off) in a minute. Please fasten your seat-belts.

4. *Задайте общие и специальные вопросы к данным предложениям.*

1. She is swimming. She often swims very far. 2. He is still translating the text. He usually translates very slowly. 3. They are playing tennis. They play tennis well. 4. Mary is studying. She usually studies late in the evening. 5. My parents are having dinner. They always have dinner at home.

5. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в форму Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.*

1. Trade unions (not/accept) it when their members are treated unfairly. 2. You can't see Julia now. She (have) an interview. 3. The last train (leave) the station at 2.00. 4. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him. 5. Julia (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) all her own clothes. 6. Hardly anyone (wear) a hat nowadays. 7. You (hate) trade fairs? I (dislike) them, but I (not/hate) them. 8. These workmen are never satisfied; they always (complain). 9. Julia and Mr. Jones (have) a long conversation. I (wonder) what they (talk) about. 10. You (believe) all that the newspapers say? No, I (not be-



lieve) any of it. Then why you (read) newspapers? 11. I (wish) the prices on the stock exchange went up. They (keep) falling off.

6. *Используя слова в скобках, составьте предложения, описывающие действия, запланированные Питом на каникулы. Например: (Pete/go/England) Pete is going to England.*

1. He/leave/next Sunday. 2. He/stay/in England for three weeks. 3. Pete/go/with his friend. 4. They/stay/in a hotel. 5. They/go/by plane. 6. They/come back/on Saturday.

7. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Continuous или Present Indefinite.*

1. We ... (have) party next Sunday. Will you come? 2. ... (the film/begin) at 4 or at 6? 3. Mary ... (get marry) next Saturday. 4. What time ... (the next bus/leave)? 5. What time ... (you/meet) Ann? 6. The exhibition ... (open) on 5 April and ... (finish) on 15 May.

8. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Он все еще курит. 2. Кого ты ждешь? – Виктора. 3. Мне не нравится такая погода. Идет дождь и очень холодно. 4. Не шуми! Родители отдыхают. 5. На каком языке он говорит? Я не слышу. 6. Они сейчас работают в библиотеке. У них завтра экзамен. 7. Дождь идет сегодня целый день, не так ли? 8. Становится холоднее. Идем быстрее домой. 9. Где Анна? – Она разговаривает по телефону. 10. Что ты сейчас делаешь? – Читаю новый журнал.

## Past Continuous Tense

1. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Past Continuous.*

1. Yesterday at 9 o'clock Kate (to have) breakfast. 2. I met him when he (cross) the street. 3. Yesterday at 11 o'clock Kate (to clean) her room. 4. When you came in I (write) a letter. 5. Yesterday at 3 o'clock Kate (to wash) the dishes. 6. Yesterday at 6 o'clock Kate (to watch) television. 7. I (read) a book when he came in. 8. Yesterday at 12.30 Kate (to have) lunch. 9. It (rain) this morning when I got up. 10. Yesterday at 9.45 Kate (to read) a magazine.

2. *Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму по образцам: I was listening to the radio when she entered the room. Was I listening to the radio when she entered the room? I wasn't listening to the radio when she entered the room.*

1. The girl was walking near the house when she found a puppy. 2. It was raining when I got up. 3. Nick was swimming when he saw a boat. 4. They were having dinner when Sam arrived. 5. They were

playing cards all the evening. 6. She was crossing the street when she saw her friend.

3. *Ответьте на вопросы по модели, используя Past Continuous: Why didn't you come yesterday? I didn't come because I was working.*

1. Why didn't she go out last Saturday? 2. Why didn't Pete go to the club yesterday? 3. Why did Sam turn off the radio? 4. Why didn't the inspector leave the room? 5. Why did her mother ask her to stay at home? 6. Why didn't Mike give Alice the article?

4. *Составьте предложения, употребляя глаголы в Past Continuous или в Past Indefinite. Например: I/work when/he/come – I was working when he came.*

1. Jack / play / chess when / they / call him. 2. it / begin / to rain when / I / walk home. 3. my friends / come when / I / have / a shower. 4. she / see / her friends when she / wait / for the bus.

5. *Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в Past Simple и/или Past Continuous.*

1. They (wait) for her when she finally (arrive). 2. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a beautiful dress. 3. When she (get) a steady job, they (buy) a better house. 4. I (read) the Economist, while my sister (watch) BBC 1. 5. He (burn) his hand when he (cook) dinner. 6. When I arrived, the lecture had already started and the professor (write) on the overhead projector. 7. I (write) a letter when the lights went out. 8. I (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (complain) about my untidiness. 9. He suddenly (realise) that he (travel) in the wrong direction. 10. You (look) very busy when I (see) you last night. What you (do)?

6. *Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в Past Indefinite или в Past Continuous.*

1. Yesterday at this time I (to finish) my report at the meeting. 2. At 6 o'clock yesterday we (to listen to) the songs over the radio. 3. At 8 o'clock I (to get up, to wash and to go out) of the house. 4. In the evening I (to read) magazines, (to translate) articles, (to help) my brother with French.

7. *Прочитайте предложения и определите разницу между ними.*

1a. He wrote a marketing plan several years ago. 1b. He was writing a marketing plan several years ago. 2a. The parachute was opening. Then he hit the ground. 2b. His parachute opened. Then he hit the ground. 3a. When the food inspection came, we were throwing all our sour beer away. 3b. When the food inspection came, we threw all our

sour beer away. 4a. Our secretary was completing the invoice. 4b. Our secretary completed the invoice.

8. *Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в Past Indefinite или Past Continuous Tense, затем перескажите текст.*

Yesterday, as I (walk) down the street, I (meet) George, an old friend of mine. He (recognize) me at once, though I (wear) a scarf round my face as I (suffer) from toothache. He (tell) me how sorry he was to see me in such a poor way and (add): “I (come) to see you a fortnight ago but unfortunately we (prepare) the annual accounts and as one of my colleagues (be) ill, I couldn’t find time to get round to you”. All the time he (say) this I (try to remember) something I (want) to tell him. Eventually I (remember) and (say) to him: “Just before I (come) out, I (receive) a letter from Smith, in which he (say) that he (hope) you would call on him soon. He last (see) you at Marion’s birthday party but you (talk) so animatedly to one of her guests that he (not dare) interrupt!” Just then I (see) another friend of mine; he (wave) to me from the other side of the road. I (say) goodbye to George and (start) to cross the road; while I (cross), a car (rush) out from nowhere and (knock) me down. Luckily, I (fall) into an open crate of bananas, which a barrow-boy (sell) so I (sustain) no great injury – though the bananas (do)!

9. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. С кем ты разговаривал, когда я вошла? 2. Что ты делал в субботу после обеда? 3. Шел сильный дождь, и мы решили остаться дома. 4. Пока они играли в шахматы, я смотрел ТВ. 5. Вы ждали меня в 5 часов? – Да, ждал. 6. Я спешил в университет, когда встретил своего школьного друга. 7. В 10 утра мы слушали радио. 8. Вчера с утра до позднего вечера я ждал тебя дома. 9. Они сидели в саду и тихо разговаривали. 10. Когда мы осматривали достопримечательности, мы сделали много фотографий. 11. Она не заметила нас, так как читала газету.

## **Future Continuous Tense**

1. *Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму по следующей модели: He will be having dinner at 3 o'clock tomorrow. Will he be having dinner at 3 o'clock tomorrow? He will not be having dinner at 3 o'clock tomorrow.*

1. At this time the day after tomorrow they will be climbing the mountain. 2. Mike will be taking his exam at 12 o'clock tomorrow. 3. They will be sleeping at this time tomorrow. 4. Sam will be swim-

ming in the pool tomorrow at 9 o'clock. 5. She will be waiting for me at this time the day after tomorrow.

2. *Откройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Future Continuous или Future Indefinite.*

1. The teacher (to ask) us at the lesson. He (to ask) us the whole lesson. 2. He (to return) home on Sunday. Please, come and see us. 3. I (to read) in the library from 5 to 8 o'clock. 4. They (to go) to the South at this time tomorrow. 5. She (to become) a doctor in two years. 6. At the beginning of the lesson one of our students (to show) us his pictures. 7. His daughter (to take) music lessons.

3. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. В это время в следующем месяце я буду купаться в Балтийском море. 2. Он будет сдавать экзамен по математике с 9:00 до 12:00. 3. Завтра я буду играть в теннис с 16:00 до 18:00. 4. Завтра весь вечер я буду смотреть ТВ. 5. Я буду ждать тебя на вокзале с 5 до 6 часов вечера. 6. Не ходи к ней завтра. Она будет переводить очень трудную статью. 7. Когда мы приедем в Варшаву, они будут встречать нас. 8. Что ты будешь делать завтра в 7 часов? – Пока не знаю. 9. Она будет заниматься английским с 9 до 12? – Да.

### Present Perfect Tense

1. *Раскройте скобки и запишите предложения в Present Perfect по следующей модели: Mr. Lanigan is a photographer, (to take a lot of pictures) **He has taken a lot of pictures.***

1. Patrick is a doctor (to cure many patients). 2. Mary is a typist (to type a lot of different documents). 3. Megan is a traveller (to see many places). 4. Mr. Tomson is a film director (to make many good films). 5. Sarah is a translator (to translate a lot of foreign novels). 6. Mrs. Stone is a successful writer (to write ten novels and twenty short stories). 7. Robert is a good guide (to work out his own route). 8. My father is an architect (to design many famous buildings). 9. Ann is a good swimmer (to win many prizes). 10. My friend is a scientist (to invent many useful devices).

2. *Задайте общий вопрос к предложению, дайте на него сначала отрицательный ответ, а затем утвердительный, используя глагол в скобках, по следующей модели: My parents have bought a house (rent). Have your parents bought a house? My parents haven't bought a house. They have rented a house.*

1. Phil has come early (leave). 2. We have found a lot of money (lose). 3. They have taken many books to read (give). 4. She has trav-

elled by car (travel by train). 5. Pete has taken a shower (take a bath).  
6. She has got a long letter (send).

3. В данных предложениях употребите наречия **already** или **yet** по модели: *She hasn't arrived. She hasn't arrived yet. We have seen the film. We have already seen the film.*

1. I haven't met Mary. 2. She hasn't returned from the country.  
3. We've had our dinner. 4. They haven't received her letter. 5. The storm has passed. 6. The actors have performed this play. 7. We haven't been to St. Petersburg. 8. He has passed the examination.

4. Заполните пропуски словами **for** или **since**.

1. Pete has been ill ... Friday. 2. She has been here .. early morning.  
3. I've known him ... he was eight years old. 4. Sam has had this pen ... two years. 5. We haven't seen them ... many years. 6. The students haven't had a party ... three months. 7. Mary hasn't had anything to eat ... morning. 8. She's been very happy ... yesterday.

5. Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова, данные в скобках, по следующей модели: *When did you last speak English? (for ages) I haven't spoken English for ages.*

1. When did it last snow? (for ages) 2. When did he last play the piano? (since May) 3. When did you last travel in Europe? (for a long time) 4. When did they last call you? (since last autumn) 5. When did she last go by plane? (never) 6. When did you last drive? (for three months)

6. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в *Present Perfect*.

1. I'd like to read another book, I (read) this one. 2. The girl wants to eat, she (not to eat) anything. 3. We can't send off the letter, we (not to type) it. 4. Why don't you go for a walk? – I (not to do) all my lessons yet. 5. ... you (hear) the news? Our team (win) the game! 6. The bear cub is quite tame; I (tame) it. 7. Where is the key? – I think I (leave) it at home. 8. Pete (forget) the words of the poem. 9. Why is it so cold here? Oh, somebody (open) the window!

7. Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в форме *Past Indefinite* или *Present Perfect*.

1. He (forget) his Spanish since he (leave) Spain. 2. He can reach his work easily now, as he (buy) a car. 3. Years ago we (be) poor, and (not know) how to live. We (become) very rich now. 4. He is a man who (live) a great life. 5. Mary (lose) her keys and cannot remember where she (see) them last. 6. What they (do) since we-last (see) them? 7. The woman you see is the woman to whom I (lend) the money. When you (lend) it to her? I (do) it yesterday. 8. Bob (not play) much football since he (leave) university. 9. How's Mary? When you (see)

her? – Oh, I (not see) her for ages. 10. When you (get) this beautiful necklace? – I don't remember. I (have) it for ages.

8. *Заполните пропуски соответствующими наречиями и наречными словосочетаниями: ever, already, several years ago, yet, never, now, last year, just.*

1. Hurry up. The train has ... arrived. You may be late. 2. ... the child could not walk, but ... nobody can even catch him. 3. She has ... been to England but she speaks English quite well. 4. He hasn't finished reading the magazine ... 5. It happened to me ... . 6. They have ... met him. 7. Have you ... heard this French song?

9. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Он побывал почти во всех крупных столицах Европы. 2. Я не голодна, я только что пообедала. 3. Он еще не решил, куда поехать отдыхать. 4. Я еще не познакомил вас со своей сестрой. 5. Все уже поужинали и смотрят ТВ. 6. Я нахожусь здесь с 5 часов. 7. Как долго вы знаете друг друга? – С детства. 8. У тебя когда-нибудь были проблемы с учебой? 9. Я только что перевел этот текст. Он не трудный. 10. Он ведь уже вернулся из Чикаго?

## Past Perfect Tense

1. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Past Perfect.*

1. She thought that Bill and Kate (to have) a quarrel. 2. By the time we came to see him, he (to return) home. 3. During the holidays my friend decided to visit the town where he (to live) before the war. 4. When they entered the hall the performance (to begin) already. 5. When I came home my wife told me that she (to get) a letter from her friends. 6. When we arrived at the station our train (to leave) already. 7. By 2 o'clock the professor (to ask) all the students. 8. On my way to the office I remembered that I (to leave) the report at home. 9. All of my friends knew that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully. 10. Before she entered the University she (to work) at school.

2. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Perfect.*

1. He looked at the man and understood he (see) him somewhere before. 2. The secretary asked who (break) her typewriter. Look! Somebody (break) my typewriter. 3. They (buy) the pears in the market. 4. The children said they (walk) 5 miles. 5. We wondered what they (do) since we last met. 6. My friends are hungry because they (have) nothing to eat since morning. 7. We just (walk) in the park. 8. When my parents came home they saw that someone (eat) the din-

ner. 9. Peter hoped there (be) no bad news since Sunday. 10. There (be) no bad news all this week.

3. *Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в Past Perfect или Past Indefinite.*

1. He (to study) Spanish before he (to go) to Spain. 2. Bill (to say) to Ann that he (to get) his education in Oxford. 3. Jack (to want) to play the leading role in the play because he (to organize) the theatre. 4. Sam (to know) who (to attack) him in the darkness. 5. The girl (to be) happy that she (to find) the seat near the window. 6. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to call) her this evening. 7. By the time his parents (to come to see him) he (to make) friends with many children. 8. After Mary (to leave) Paris Pete (to run) to the airport to buy a ticket.

4. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы:*

1. They say you came to Moscow a year ago. Where had you lived before you came to this city? 2. You say you went to the theatre last night. Had you done your homework before the show began? 3. You want to say that you wrote your essays long ago. Had you done it by the end of March? 4. Had you come home when it began to rain? 5. Had the train left when they came to the station? 6. They say he entered the Institute. Had he worked at the plant before he passed his entry examinations?

5. *Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Мы уже перевели статью к пяти часам вечера вчера. 2. Мы все узнали сами к тому времени. 3. Они закончили свою работу, когда я пришел. 4. Вчера она купила новые часы, так как потеряла свои старые. 5. Она уже легла спать, когда мы вернулись с концерта. 6. Я вспомнил это, когда они ушли. 7. Он сказал, что сдал уже все экзамены. 8. Он научился хорошо говорить по-английски к концу прошлого года. 9. Том Браун прибыл в аэропорт, взял такси и поехал в гостиницу, в которой он забронировал номер. 10. Поезд уже ушел, когда он приехал на вокзал.

## **Future Perfect Tense**

1. *Задайте вопросы и составьте отрицательные предложения по следующей модели: Mike will have taken all his examinations by the end of May. Will Mike have taken all his examinations by the end of May? Mike will not have taken all his examinations by the end of May.*

1. Pete will have completed his work by 4 o'clock tomorrow. 2. Diana will have changed her mind by the end of the evening. 3. We will have seen all the places of interest by the end of our holiday.

4. The guests will have left before his parents come. 5. Liz will have written the test when the teacher comes back. 6. They will have bought the house by autumn.

2. Дополните предложения, используя данные глаголы в *Future Perfect*: **will have driven, will have used up, will have learned, will have run, will have forgotten.**

1. You may be in love with him now, but in a couple of weeks you ... all about him. 2. By the time we get to Brighton we ... over two hundred kilometres. 3. If they start school at four, most children ... to read and write by the age of six. 4. By the end of this century, we ... most of the world's oil supplies. 5. After two hours, the sportsmen ... about thirty kilometres.

3. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в *Future Perfect*.

1. Professor Benton (to finish) the operation by three o'clock. 2. The birds (to fly) away before winter. 3. The secretary (to type) all the letters by the time the boss comes. 4. By the end of the term we (to read) two English novels. 5. Come tomorrow evening. By that time I (record) the music. 6. By the end of next week Charles (to buy) a new house. 7. By the time the manager asks me I (to complete) this translation.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы уже переведем статью к 5 часам. Не опаздывайте. 2. Они уже уедут, когда придет ваша телеграмма. 3. Приходите в 6 часов. Директор подпишет все документы к этому времени. 4. Я уверен, что они выполнят намеченную работу к 15 августа. 5. Когда он придет, мы уже закончим обсуждение этого вопроса. 6. К 1 июля мы сдадим все экзамены.

## Grammar Test: Tenses

1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в *Present Continuous* или *Present Indefinite*.

1. He (speak) three foreign languages. 2. He now (learn) Spanish. 3. The moon (go) round the earth. 4. He (listen) to the radio. Don't bother him. 5. He always (tell) us his funny stories. 6. You must believe him now. He (tell) the truth. 7. Listen! Someone (sing) there. 8. I (want) to speak to him right now. 9. Now Nick (understand) you. 10. I (live) with some friends until I can find a flat. 11. The cooker (not/work). It broke down this morning. 12. Pete (not/belong) to a political party. 13. She (wear) her hair short. 14. You (wear) your hair differently tonight.



2. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite.*

1. I (come) to America in 1980. 2. Do you know Australia? No, I never (be) there. 3. When I was a child I (travel) a lot. 4. You (read) any English books? 5. Kate is in Scotland. She just (arrive) and it's very new for her. 6. I never (travel) by train. 7. It often (snow) last winter? 8. When they (get married)? 9. You (see) the film about animals last night? 10. You (have) dinner today? 11. I (lose) my glasses. I can't find them anywhere. 12. Mary lives in York. She (live) there all her life.

3. *Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в Present Perfect, Present Indefinite или Past Indefinite.*

1. You ever (to be) to St. Petersburg? Yes, I (to visit) it once in 1990 and it (to make) a great impression on me. 2. I (not to meet) Mary since January. I (to see) her two days ago. I think she (not to change) much. 3. They (to send) you the book? Yes, I (to get) it yesterday and I already (to read) it. It's the most interesting book I ever (to read). 4. You (have dinner) already? No, not yet. The waiter (to take) my order 25 minutes ago and (not to serve) me yet. They always (to serve) their clients so badly? 5. Your children (to see) this performance? They (to see) it last year. My children say that it's the best performance they ever (to see). They often (to go) to the theatre? They (to go) there twice a month.

4. *Раскройте скобки и употребите глаголы в Future Perfect или Future Indefinite.*

1. I hope that (not to forget) about me by the end of the week. 2. I hope you (not to forget) my telephone number. 3. We (to cook) dinner tonight. 4. We (to cook) dinner by the time you come. 5. Sam (to learn) this poem by heart. 6. Sam (to learn) this poem by heart by the end of the lesson. 7. I think I (to buy) this magazine. 8. I (to buy) this magazine before you come. 9. We (to spend) the money tomorrow.

5. *Откройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в Future Continuous или Future Indefinite.*

1. He (to sleep) tomorrow at 7 o'clock. 2. They (to have) coffee after dinner. 3. I (to ring) you up at 6 o'clock the day after tomorrow. 4. He (to drive) to town at this very hour tomorrow. 5. I'll come at two o'clock. Good, I (to expect) you. 6. What you (to do) at 7 o'clock next week? 7. I (to wait) for you at the hotel at midday tomorrow. 8. I hope Pete (to work) at this time tomorrow.

*6. Употребите нужное время.*

1. Where is your luggage? – I (to leave) it at the station. I (to take) it tomorrow when Nick (to come) to help me. 2. I (to read) about an hour when he (to come). 3. The play (not yet to begin) and people (to talk) in the hall. 4. Yesterday I (to buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (to lose) the old ones. 5. We (to walk) in silence. He already (to tell) me all that (to be) interesting about himself, and I (to have) nothing to tell him. 6. The moon (not to rise) yet, and only two stars, like two distant light-houses, (to shine) in the dark blue sky. 7. One night a little swallow (to fly) over the city. His friends (to fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (to stay) behind. 8. What you (to do) these three months? 9. Our train starts late in the evening, so if you (to come) at 7 o'clock, we still (to pack), our luggage. 10. When you (to see) him last? 11. I (to meet) him when he (to walk) across the park heading for home. 12. You ever (to act) on the stage? – Why, yes, that's what I (to do) for the last six years. 13. Don't enter the bedroom! The child (to sleep) there.

*7. Расскажите историю, употребив нужное время.*

**BLOWING HOT AND COLD WITH THE SAME BREATH**

There was once a wild man who (live) on a hill which (be) far in a forest. He was a simple man and seldom (speak) to other people.

One day he (notice) a man (walk) along a path in the forest below the hill. He (run) down to him and said: "I want to talk to you. You (come up) to my home and (have) a talk with me?" The man agreed. They (climb) the hill together. As it (be) a cold day, the stranger (breathe) on his hands. "What you (do)?" asked the wild man. "I (blow) on my hands."

"Why you (do) it?"

"My hands (be) cold. I want them (become) warm."

"I (understand)", said the wild man.

When they came to the house on the hill, the wild man (make) the stranger (drink) a cup of boiling milk. As the milk (be) very hot, the stranger (begin) (blow) on it.

"What you (do) now?", asked the wild man.

"I (blow) on my milk."

"Why you (do) it?"

"The milk (be) hot. I (blow) on it (make) it cold."

"What!", shouted the wild man. "But before you (blow) on your hands to make them hot. (Get out) of my house! I (not want) men like you in my home. You (not be) an honest man, if you (blow) hot and cold with the same breath."

## Unit 10

### THE VERB. PASSIVE VOICE

*1. Поставьте следующие предложения в Passive Voice по образцам:*

Model 1: She washes the child. The child **is washed** by her.

1. I prepare dinner. 2. They buy newspapers. 3. He gives French lessons. 4. She writes short stories.

Model 2: I gave him a book. A book **was given** him by me.

1. We understood him. 2. He organized the party. 3. They told us interesting stories. 4. She brought me these text-books.

Model 3: We shall translate these articles. These articles **will be translated** by us.

1. The children will take the copy-books. 2. We shall discuss this novel. 3. Mary will invite us. 4. People will remember this event.

Model 4: They are looking for the criminal. The criminal **is being looked** for.

1. They are destroying the old bridge. 2. The professor is asking the students. 3. The doctor is examining the patient. 4. His aunt is instructing him now.

Model 5: He was cleaning the room. The room **was being cleaned**.

1. They were building a bridge when I came up to them. 2. He was examining a student when she came in. 3. They were washing cars. 4. They were using sharp tools when I came in.

Model 6: Somebody has cleaned the flat. The flat **has been cleaned** by somebody.

1. They have expelled him from the University. 2. They have prepared the report. 3. Somebody has opened the window. 4. He has told the story to everybody.

Model 7: Somebody had cleaned the table. The table **had been cleaned**.

1. We didn't have this book anymore. Somebody had stolen it. 2. It was cold in the room. Somebody had open the balcony. 3. We came home and saw a big box. Mary had brought it. 4. We couldn't find our clothes. Somebody had taken them.

Model 8: They will have opened this shop by June. This shop **will have been opened** by June.

1. They will have completed the work by the time you return. 2. They will have finished the translation by two o'clock tomorrow. 3. Sam will have written the composition by ten o'clock. 4. You will have seen the results by the end of the week.

2. *Перепишите данные предложения в Passive Voice. Используйте предлог by. Например: I shall post the letter tomorrow. The letter will be posted by me.*

1. This team will win the prize by all means. 2. The speaker stressed the importance of the Congress. 3. The crowd cheered the football players. 4. The students have learnt a lot of new English words. 5. I shall post this letter tomorrow. 6. This actor will play the part of Hamlet. 7. This student always makes bad mistakes in dictations. 8. This man says silly things. 9. Helen will bring the book to the library in two days.

3. *Употребите Passive Voice в данных предложениях.*

1. They will dictate the letter to Mike over the telephone. 2. The teacher repeated the same rule to the students several times. 3. Our parents described to us life in that remote place. 4. They mentioned many famous names. 5. Nobody has ever seen the other side of the moon. 6. They make very good wine in Spain. 7. They made this film in Hollywood. 8. They have invited us to have dinner with them at Ritz Hotel.

4. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы по модели: Has the report been prepared? No, it hasn't. It is still being prepared.*

1. Has the coffee been made? 2. Has the composition been written? 3. Has the letter been translated? 4. Has the story been told? 5. Have the problems been solved? 6. Have the plants been watered? 7. Have the participants been chosen? 8. Has the house been built? 9. Have the rooms been cleaned? 10. Has the patient been examined? 11. Has the article been typed? 12. Have the children been washed?

5. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в указанную форму страдательного залога.*

I live in a very old town which (to surround) (Present Indefinite Passive) by beautiful woods. On Sundays many people walk in the woods. Visitors (to ask) (Present Perfect Passive) to keep the woods clean. Litter-baskets (to place) (Present Perfect) under the trees. Yesterday I went to the woods. What I saw there made me sad. The litter-baskets were empty and the ground (to cover) (Past Indefinite Passive) with pieces of paper, tins and bottles. Among the rubbish I found a sign which said: "Anyone who leaves litter in the woods (to prosecute)". (Future Indefinite Passive)

### **Grammar Test: Passive Voice**

1. *Поставьте данные предложения в Passive Voice.*

1. They showed them their rooms. 2. The inspector will ask you many questions. 3. The family sent for Mary. 4. They have saved the

child. 4. We have lost the materials. 5. They gave the order to the soldiers. 6. They presented her beautiful flowers. 7. I have just sent a cable to them. 8. Doctor White hasn't operated on the patient yet. 9. They will buy a new house next Sunday. 10. They don't pay doctors much. 11. They guarded the criminal well. 12. Mr. Brown invited George to spend three weeks in London. 13. We gathered a collection of minerals.

*2. Приведите вопросительную форму следующей предложений. Переведите их в действительный залог.*

1. The child is washed by her. 2. A book was given him by me. 3. These articles will be translated by us. 4. The criminal is being looked for. 5. The room was being cleaned. 6. The flat has been cleaned by somebody. 7. The table had been cleaned. 8. This shop will have been opened by June.

*3. Переведите на английский язык.*

1. Эта статья написана одним из наиболее известных журналистов. 2. Когда он пришел домой, стол уже был накрыт. 3. Все эти книги взяты из библиотеки. 4. Студенты нашего факультета всегда приглашаются на заседание клуба. 5. Когда обсуждался этот вопрос? 6. Телеграмма будет получена только завтра. 7. Его попросили принять участие в соревнованиях. 8. Вас просят к телефону.

## **Unit 11**

### **SEQUENCE OF TENSES. REPORTED SPEECH.**

### **IF-CLAUSES**

#### **Sequence of Tenses**

*1. Выберите правильный вариант глагольной формы.*

1. He said he (is staying, was staying) at Hilton Hotel. 2. They said they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark. 3. He asked me where I (study, studied). 4. I thought that I (will finish, would finish) my work at that time. 5. He said he (works, worked) as a manager. 6. He says he (worked, had worked) as a builder two years ago. 7. Dan said he (is, was) very busy. 8. The teacher asked me who (is playing, was playing) the guitar in the living-room. 9. The teacher said he (will ask, would ask) us. 10. They asked us why we (are speaking, were speaking) in a loud voice. 11. Mike realized that he (broke, had broken) his leg. 12. I hoped he (will pass, would pass) the examinations. 13. We didn't expect that Sam (will be, would be) absent from the lesson.

2. Выберите правильный вариант глагольной формы.

1. Jill says the weather forecast for tomorrow (is, was) sunny, no rain. 2. Jill said the day (is, was) warm and sunny the day before. 3. He agrees he (doesn't know, didn't know) what the weather (will be, would be) like in October. 4. George said he (had already checked out, has already checked out) the books. 5. She knows we (will be busy, would be busy) tomorrow. 6. Peter has just said that he (has received, had received) letters from her recently. 7. Mr. Burton admitted it (is, was) the most exciting game he (has ever seen, had ever seen). 8. I thought they (are waiting, were waiting) for me in the entrance hall. 9. Tom told me he (is going, was going) to join basketball team. 10. We know/guess the Browns (are staying, were staying) with their friends in Boston.

3. Раскройте скобки, выберите правильный вариант.

1. Ann said they were going on a trip (next week, the following week). 2. Ben's going to take his camera along (tomorrow, the next day). 3. He told me his uncle had died (last year, the previous year). 4. The weather was wonderful (two days ago, two days before). 5. He's leaving for a vacation (tomorrow, the next day). 6. He told us his favourite team had lost the game two days (ago, before). 7. She said she'd phone me (this, that) evening. 8. Peter told me he had attended Professor Nelson's lecture (yesterday, the day before). 9. She said she'd have to go to the department store (next Wednesday, the following Wednesday). 10. She agreed (this meat, that meat) tasted funny.

4. Поставьте глаголы в главном предложении в *Past Indefinite Tense* и сделайте соответствующие замены в придаточном предложении по модели: *Mary says it is two o'clock by her watch. Mary said it was two o'clock by her watch.*

1. Sam hopes that he will pass his driving test. 2. They say they will be ready to go in a few minutes. 3. The paper reports that more than two thousands teachers have been ready to go on strike. 4. We are sure he is never late for his lessons. 5. Pam says she came to Moscow in 1990. 6. Pete thinks he is right. 7. Ben says he will come at 6 o'clock if nothing happen». 8. They say we must follow their instructions if want to get the necessary information. 9. The professor says that the liquid freezes at -20 degrees centigrade. 10. My parents say that I must be more careful.

## Reported Speech

1. Употребите правильную форму глагола "say" or "tell".

1. I ... them I wasn't happy with their work. 2. She ... me a story about her parents. 3. She smiled, and ... to me, "I am very pleased to

meet you.” 4. I didn’t hear: what did he ...? 5. Could you...me the time, please? 6. I ... I wanted to buy a magazine. 7. I think he is ... a lie. 8. Would you ... them to come early tomorrow? 9. I ... them it was dangerous to swim here. 10. I ... to the assistant that I wanted size 8.

2. *Переведите данные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.*

1. “I will come with you as soon as I am ready,” she replied. 2. “I wrote to him the day before yesterday. I wonder why he hasn’t rung up,” she said. 3. “I found an old Roman coin in the garden yesterday,” he said. 4. “I have been in London for a month but so far I haven’t had time to visit the Tower,” said Tom. 5. “I will sit up till she comes in, but I hope she won’t be late,” he said.

3. *Переведите данные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.*

1. “Do puppies travel free?” asked a dog owner. 2. “Have you reserved a seat?” I asked him. 3. “Did they understand what you said to them?” he asked me. 4. “Do you want to see the cathedral?” he asked. 5. “Did you sleep well?” asked my hostess. 6. “How long have you been learning English?” the examiner said. 7. “What train are you going to get?” my friend inquired. 8. “Who do you want to speak to?” I asked. 9. “When was the timetable changed?” I asked. 10. “Whose car did you borrow last night?” I said to him. 11. “How much will it cost?” he said. 12. “Why don t you open a bank account?” he said.

4. *Переведите данные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.*

1. “Don’t forget your sandwiches,” said his mother. 2. “Don’t drive too close to the car in front,” said the driving instructor. 3. “Write to me as often as you can,” said his wife. 4. “Wait for me at the bridge,” said the young man. 5. “Don’t forget to put your name at the top of the page,” he said. 6. “Be very careful crossing roads,” she said. 7. “Be careful: the steps are very slippery,” I warned him. 8. “Remember to switch off when you have finished,” he said. 9. “Don’t smoke near the petrol pump,” said the mechanic. 10. “Don’t lend Harry any money,” I said to Ann.

5. *Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. Все были уверены, что Джон сдаст все экзамены хорошо. 2. В письме он написал своей матери, что принимал участие в трудной, но интересной работе. 3. Бекки сказала матери, что они пригласили на пикник своих друзей. 4. Я был уверен, что Билл сможет получить отличную отметку по английскому языку. 5. Брат сказал, что он не любит хоккей. 6. Девочка сказала, что ее братья уехали кататься на лыжах. 7. Она сказала, что Билл не сможет остановиться у своих друзей на следующей неделе. 8. Том сказал, что он читает иностранный детектив.

## If-clauses

*1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильном времени в соответствии с правилом образования условных предложений первого типа.*

1. If I see him I (give) him a lift. 2. The table will collapse if you (stand) on it. 3. If he (eat) all that he will be ill. 4. If I find your passport I (telephone) you at once. 5. The police (arrest) him if they catch him. 6. If he (read) in bad light he will ruin his eyes. 7. Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked. 8. What will happen if my parachute (not open)? 9. If he (wash) my car I'll give him keys. 10. If she (need) a radio she can borrow mine. 11. If you (not go) away I'll send for the police. 12. I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes. 13. If he (be) late we'll go without him. 14. She will be absolutely furious if she (hear) about this. 15. If you put on the kettle I (make) the tea.

*2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильном времени в соответствии с правилом образования условных предложений второго типа.*

1. If I had a typewriter I (type) it myself. 2. If I (know) his address I'd give it to you. 3. He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often. 4. If you (play) for lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much. 5. If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes. 6. I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you. 7. More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate. 8. If I were sent to prison you (visit) me? 9. If someone (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it? 10. I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money. 11. If he (clean) his windscreen he'd be able to see where he was going. 12. If you drove your car into the river you (be able) to get out? 13. If you (not belong) to a union you couldn't get a job.

*3. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильном времени в соответствии с правилом образования условных предложений третьего типа.*

1. If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you. 2. The ground was very soft. But for that, my horse (win). 3. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat. 4. You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week. 5. But for his quickness I (be) killed. 6. I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes. 7. If he had slipped he (fall) 500 meters. 8. If he had asked you, you (accept)? 9. If I (had) a map I would have been all right. 10. If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake. 11. I (offer) to help him if I had realized that he was ill. 12. If you had left that wasp alone it



(not sting) you. 13. If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you. 14. If I had realized that the traffic lights were red I (stop). 15. But for the fog we (reach) our destination ages ago.

4. *Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильную форму. Переведите предложения, указав их временной тип.*

1. If you (find) a skeleton in the cellar don't mention it to anyone. 2. If you pass your examination we (have) a celebration. 3. What (happen) if I press this button? 4. I should have voted for her if I (have) a vote then. 5. If you go to Paris where you (stay)? 6. If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which you (choose)? 7. The flight may be cancelled if the fog (get) thick. 8. If the milkman (come) tell him to leave two pints. 9. Someone (sit) on your glasses if you leave them there. 10. You would play better bridge if you (not talk) so much. 11. What I (do) if I hear the burglar alarm? 12. If you (read) the instructions carefully you wouldn't have answered the wrong question. 13. I could repair the roof myself if I (have) a long ladder. 14. Unless they turn that radio off I (go) mad. 15. If you were made redundant what you (do)? 16. We'll have a long way to walk if we (run) out of petrol here. 17. If you shake that bottle of port it (not be) fit to drink. 18. I'll probably get lost unless he (come) with me. 19. You (not have) so many accidents if you drove more slowly. 20. If you (wear) a false beard nobody would have recognized you.

### **Grammar Test: Sequence of Tenses, Reported Speech, and If-clauses**

1. *Выберите правильный вариант глагольной формы.*

1. I assure that your brother (has become, had become) a good teacher. 2. John told me that Mary's father (is, was) a man of wide experience. 3. The librarian reminded that I (have, had) to fill in those forms. 4. I think I (will finish, would finish) the translation on Monday if I (have, had) time. 5. I was sure that he (has left, had left) Manchester. 6. We hope he (will tell, would tell) her about it when he (sees, saw) her. 7. I thought she (knows, knew) that he (has taken, had taken) the first place in the chess tournament. 8. Jack says he (will take part, would take part) in this work. 9. Everybody knew they (will return, would return) in four days.

2. *Раскройте скобки, выберите правильный вариант.*

1. I bought tickets for the cup game (last week, the week before).  
2. Tom said he'd be able to help me with English (tomorrow, the next

day). 3. What a pity that we didn't eat up all the figs (yesterday, the day before)! Now they are all bad. 4. Jerry said he'd checked his suitcase (an hour before, an hour ago). 5. Oh, we are going to have a holiday (tomorrow, the next day). Where shall we go? 6. She said they had visited her (this morning, that morning). 7. She agreed she could visit me (tomorrow, the next day). 8. Stephen's brother said Stephen was going to bring some records to the party (tonight, that night). 9. She told me she'd overslept (today, that day). 10. Really, Bill. I don't know what's wrong with you (now, then). I'll see you around, OK?

*3. Переведите данные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.*

1. Then Mary enters and says "I have done the deed." 2. He said, "I have spoken to the manager about the terms of delivery of the machine." 3. "If you see my father, you will recognize him at once," she said to me. 4. "We like working on Sundays because we get double pay," explained the builder. 5. "I was intending to do it tomorrow," he said.

*5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. Она сказала, что встретила его на выставке два дня назад. 2. Секретарь спросила, к какому времени я закончу перевод этой важной статьи. 3. Гид предложил туристам поездку в Ноттингем. 4. Ник посоветовал своим друзьям провести каникулы на морском побережье. 5. Она сказала, что заедет за нами завтра утром. 6. Я спросил его, пойдёт ли он на рыбалку в воскресенье. 7. Мы спросили его, сколько лет он прожил в Лондоне. 8. Она сказала ему прийти в 5 часов.

*6. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в правильную форму. Переведите предложения, указав их временной тип.*

1. If she (leave) the fish there the car will get it. 2. Unless they leave a lamp beside that hole in the road somebody into it. 3. You'll get pneumonia if you (not change) your wet clothes. 4. If I had known that you couldn't eat octopus I (not buy) it. 5. If they (hang) that picture lower people would be able to see it. 6. She (be able) to walk faster if her shoes hadn't such high heels. 7. I (bring) you some beer if I had known that you were thirsty. 8. If you had touched that electric cable you (be) electrocuted. 9. If the story hadn't been true the newspaper (not print) it. 10. I (not buy) things on the installment system if I were you. 11. Dial 999 if you (want) Police, Ambulance, or Fire Brigade. 12. You (not be) any use to me unless you learn to type. 13. If anyone attacked me, my dog (jump) at his throat. 14. If he were in he (answer) the phone. 15. The ship would have run aground if the pilot (make) one mistake.

## Unit 12 INFINITIVE

1. Раскройте скобки, используя инфинитив с или без частицы *to*. Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении.

1. He made me (do) it all over again. 2. She can (sing) quite well. 3. He will be able (swim) very soon. 4. I used (live) in a caravan. 5. You ought (go) today. It may (rain) tomorrow. 6. You needn't (say) anything. Just nod your head and he will (understand). 7. I want (see) the house where our president was born. 8. He made her (repeat) the message. 9. May I (use) your phone? 10. You needn't (ask) for permission; you can (use) it whenever you like. 11. If you want (get) there before dark you should (start) at once. 12. I couldn't (remember) his address. 13. You'll be able (do) it yourself when you are older. 14. Would you like (go) now or shall we (wait) till the end? 15. They won't let us (leave) the Customs shed till our luggage has been examined. 16. How dare you (open) my letters! 17. He didn't dare (argue) with his boss. 18. I used (smoke) forty cigarettes a day. 19. Will you help me (move) the bookcase? 20. He wouldn't let my baby (play) with his gold watch. 21. They refused (accept) the bribe.

2. В этом упражнении инфинитив встречается в обоих предложениях задания. Перефразируйте предложения так, чтобы второй инфинитив был с частицей *to* по следующей модели: *Why didn't you tell me the truth the first time? – I meant to tell you the truth but I was too frightened. I meant to but I was too frightened.* В случае если инфинитив сопровождается дополнением, его нужно опустить.

1. Did you visit the Pyramids? – No, I wanted to visit them but there wasn't time. 2. Why do you wear dark glasses? – I have to wear them; I have weak eyes. 3. Do you smoke? – No, I used to smoke but I don't now. 4. Would you like to go to the theatre tonight? – Yes, I'd love to go to the theatre. 5. Why didn't you pay the bill for him? – I offered to pay it but he refused. 6. Have you put the car in the garage? – No, but I'm just going to put it there. 7. I want you two to apologize to each other. – Well. I am willing to apologize if he apologizes first. 8. Did you reserve seats on the train? – No. I tried to reserve them but they had all been booked already. 9. Did you answer the letter? – No, I intended to answer it but I'm afraid I forgot. 10. Why didn't you hit him? – I was afraid to hit him.

3. Образуйте одно предложение из двух, используя **too/enough** в сочетании с инфинитивом, по следующей модели: a) *It is very cold. We can't go out. – It is too cold for us to go out;* b) *He is strong. He can carry it. – He is strong enough to carry it.*

1. You are very young. You can't have a front-door key. 2. It is very cold. We can't bathe. 3. Would you be very kind and answer this letter by return? 4. I am rather old. I can't wear that kind of hat. 5. The ladder wasn't very long. It didn't reach the window. 6. He hadn't much money. He couldn't live on it. (*Omit it.*) 7. He was furious. He couldn't speak. 8. The fire isn't very hot. It won't boil a kettle. 9. Tom was very foolish. He told lies to the police. 10. You are quite thin. You could slip between the bars. 11. He is very ill. He can't eat anything. 12. Our new car is very wide. It won't get through those gates. 13. The floor wasn't strong. We couldn't dance on it. (*Omit it.*) 14. I was terrified. I couldn't move. 15. The bull isn't big. He couldn't harm you.

4. Замените выделенную часть предложения инфинитивом или конструкцией с инфинитивом по образцу: a) *It is important **that he should understand this.** – It is important for him to understand this;* b) *He was the first man **who arrived.** – He was the first man to arrive.* Назовите конструкцию.

1. The captain was the last man *who left* the ship. 2. He got to the top *and was very disappointed when he found* that someone else had reached it first. 3. *The committee have decided to send you to Paris.* (You (go) to Paris *omit* The committee have decided to send.) 4. Would you be very kind *and lend me your umbrella?* 5. There are a lot of sheets *that need mending.* 6. I was astonished *when I heard* that he had left the country. 7. It is better *that he should hear* it from you. 8. *I was rude to him, which was stupid.* (It was stupid ...) 9. If he had another child *with whom he could play,* he would be happier. 10. It is necessary *that everyone should know* the truth. 11. There was no place *where we could sit.* 12. He put his hand into his pocket *and was astonished when he found* that his wallet wasn't there. 13. *He rushed into the burning house, which was very brave of him.* (It was very brave ...) 14. I can't go to the party; I have nothing *that I can wear.* 15. *It is expected that he will broadcast* a statement tonight. (He is expected...)

5. Образуйте одно предложение из двух, используя при необходимости **as/in order** в сочетании с инфинитивом, по следующей модели: a) *He sent me to Spain. He wanted me to learn Spanish. – He sent me to Spain to learn Spanish;* b) *He turned out the light. He didn't want to waste electricity. – He turned out the light so as not to waste*

*electricity. Определите, в каком из получившихся предложений есть конструкция с инфинитивом, а в каком – функция обстоятельство цели.*

1. I am buying paint. I want to paint my hall door. 2. He tied a knot in his handkerchief. He hoped that this would remind him to meet the train. 3. He opened the lions' cage. He intended to feed the lions. 4. He left his rifle outside. He didn't want to frighten his wife. 5. He has a box. He plans to put his savings in it. (*Omit it.*) 6. We had no cups but he gave us coconut shells. He said we could drink out of them. (*Omit them.*) 7. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child. 8. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes. 9. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise. 10. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that dinner was ready. 11. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frost-bitten. 12. The farmer put a scarecrow up in the field. He wanted to frighten the birds. 13. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise. 14. Before the carpenter came she covered the floor with polythene sheeting. She wanted to protect the carpet. 15. The police have barricaded the main streets. They want to prevent the demonstrators from marching through the town. 16. They evacuated everybody from the danger zone. They wanted to reduce the risk. 17. I am learning Greek. I wish to read Homer. 18. He sent his children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the television programme. 19. He sent his children to their aunt's house. He wanted to have some peace. 20. The town council has forbidden coal fires. They are trying to keep the air clean. 21. They employed a detective. They wanted to learn what I did in the evenings. 22. I am saving up. I want to buy a helicopter. 23. He coughed. He wanted to warn them that he was coming. 24. You should take your holidays in June. In this way you would avoid the rush.

*6. Поставьте частицу to, где это необходимо. Найдите Complex Object.*

1. My pride forbade me (ask) any questions. 2. This job will enable (allow) him have a home of his own. 3. This is the place from which I saw Inspector Blake (arrive) the other day. 4. I tried to induce (make) him see a doctor. 5. The family suspected it and wanted to get (make) him see a doctor. 6. Women always want you (write) them letters. 7. I'd like you (see) my little daughter. 8. You can't make me (say) what you want me to say. 9. She begged me to let her (know) when Mother would be back. 10. I had expected him (be disappointed). 11. Don't let it (trouble) you. 12. She watched me (open) the safe.

7. *Перепаразируйте предложения, используя complex object, по следующей модели: I heard it perfectly well. They discussed me. – I heard them discuss me.*

1. Don't shout so! The whole house will know what has happened. Do you want it? 2. I shall stay at home and do my lessons. Mother said so. 3. They will win the game. We think so. 4. I never smoke indoors. My wife doesn't like it. 5. He's a truthful boy. I know it. 6. We don't eat ice-cream before dinner because Mother has forbidden it. 7. You got off the train at Saltmarsh city. The porter saw you. 8. He ordered that the mail should be brought at once. 9. No one had expected that she would marry so young.

8. *Найдите перевод предложений и назовите в каждом из них конструкцию Complex Object.*

1. Он дал ей пройти. 2. Позвольте мне помочь вам. 3. Дайте мне подумать. 4. Распорядитесь, чтобы дети были здесь. 5. Я велела ему объяснить это. 6. Заставьте их уйти. 7. Распорядитесь, чтобы кто-нибудь принес кусок мела. 8. Заставьте его выпить лекарство. 9. Пусть они напишут диктант. 10. Я не могу заставить его бросить курить.

I won't make you wait. Have somebody bring a piece of chalk. Make him take a medicine. He let her go. I can't make him give up smoking. Let me help you. I ordered him to explain it. Make them go. Let me think. Have the children be here.

## **Unit 13** **GERUND**

1. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму герундия. Назовите функцию герундия в предложении.*

1. He gave up (gamble). 2. Try to avoid (make) him angry. 3. Stop (argue) and start (work). 4. The children prefer (watch) TV to (read). 5. I am against (make) any complaints. 6. I suggest (hold) another meeting next week. 7. He finished (speak) and sat down. 8. He was fined for (drive) without lights. 9. It is difficult to get used to (eat) with chopsticks. 10. *If* you can't turn the key try (put) some oil in the lock. 11. He lost no time in (get) down to work. 12. We are looking forward to (read) your new book. 13. Would you mind (write) your name and address on the back of the cheque? 14. I hate (borrow) money. 15. As a result of (listen) at keyholes he learnt many facts which he no hesitation in (use) to his own advantage.

2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму герундия. Назовите функцию герундия в предложении.

1. They escaped by (slide) down ropes made of blankets. 2. They don't allow (smoke) in here. 3. He is thinking of (leave) his job and (go) to America. 4. After (read) this article you will give up (smoke). 5. If you put your money into that business you risk (lose) every penny. 6. Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk). 7. Is there anything here worth (buy)? 8. He was accused of (leak) classified information to the press. 9. You'd better consult your lawyer before (decide) to buy the property. 10. I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist. 11. Would you mind (put) your pet snake somewhere else? 12. The hostages were rescued without a shot (be) fired. 13. By (work) day and night he succeeded in (finish) the job in time. 14. He has a scheme for (make) grass grow in winter. 15. I don't feel like (work); what about (go) to a disco instead?

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму герундия. Назовите функцию герундия в предложении. Дайте русские эквиваленты следующих пословиц.

1. It is no use (cry) over spilt milk. 2. You can't make an omelet without (break) eggs. 3. If a thing is worth (do) at all it is worth (do) well.

## Unit 14 PARTICIPLE

1. Определите функцию Participle I и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. A group of **laughing** people came to us. 2. He stood **talking** to her in a soft voice. 3. Not **understanding** what they wanted he repeated his question. 4. **Travelling** all over the world the scientist saw many interesting things and collected important material. 5. Mary stopped to look at the birds **singing** in the tree. 6. The old man **showing** them those pictures lived in our house many years ago. 7. **Being tired** they decided to lie down and rest a little.

2. Образуйте от данных глаголов причастия настоящего времени (Participle I) и составьте с ними и с данными существительными словосочетания.

To excite, to howl, to promise, to advance, to melt, to threaten; storm, doctor, troops, wind, story, snow.

3. *Образуйте Participles II от следующих глаголов и переведите их.*

To smoke, to wash, to buy, to cut, to begin, to prepare, to love, to paint, to kill, to watch, to find, to know, to arrive, to translate, to write.

4. *Переведите следующие словосочетания.*

Fallen tree, film shown, closed theatre, excited student, frightened look, turned face, sent letter, things hidden, pen offered, translated article, bread cut, story begun, question asked, song heard.

5. *Образуйте от данных глаголов причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II) и составьте с ними и с данными существительными словосочетания.*

To disappoint, to defeat, to wound, to accomplish, to exhaust; task, tourist, enemy, soldier, child.

6. *Заполните пропуски, выбрав нужную форму причастия.*

1. The boy ... on the blackboard is our monitor. 2. Everything ... here is quite right, (writing, written) 3. The house ... by tall trees is very beautiful. 4. The wall ... the house was very high, (surrounding, surrounded) 5. Who is that girl ... her homework at the window? 6. The exercises ... by the students are easy, (doing, done) 7. The woman ... the floor is my aunt. 8. The ... floor looked very clean, (washing, washed)

7. *Употребите Participle I или Participle II.*

1. The girl (to write) something on the blackboard is my friend. 2. This is a letter (to address) to you. 3. (To go) through the park I met my teacher. 4. I like to read stories (to write) by this author. 5. He did not go to the teacher with us, (to say) that he was busy. 6. The man (to stand) at the window is a well-known actor. 7. Do you know the boys (to play) tennis now? 8. We were walking about the hall (to look) at the pictures on the walls. 9. (To answer) the questions, John made a mistake. 10. Mary found, the key (to lose) by me yesterday. 11. They fell asleep immediately, (to be tired) by their journey. 12. I live in a house (to build) a hundred years ago. 13. Did you understand the rules (to explain) to us yesterday? 14. You must learn all the words (to give) by the teacher.

8. *Образуйте предложение, используя **present participle** (knowing), **past participle** (known), или **perfect participle** (having known), по следующей модели: a) He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground. – Getting off his horse, he began searching; b) I had seen photographs of the place. I had no desire to go there. – Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire; c) The speaker refused to continue. He was infuriated by the interruptions. – Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused.*



1. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare. 2. We barricaded the windows. We assembled in the hall. 3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off. 4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper. 5. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere. 6. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building. 7. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk. 8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed. 9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job. 10. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food. 11. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before. 12. They found the money. They began quarrelling about how to divide it. 13. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking. 14. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw. 15. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.

9. *Перепишите предложения, исправляя ошибки в применении причастия, по следующей модели: Climbing down the tree, one of the eggs broke. – Climbing down the tree he broke one of the eggs / As he was climbing down the tree one of the eggs broke. Переведите полученные предложения и определите функцию причастия в них.*

1. When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off. 2. Wading across the river, the current swept me off my feet. 3. When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished. 4. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell. 5. Reading the letter a second time, the meaning becomes clearer. 6. When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone. 7. When planting these flowers care must be taken not to damage the roots. 8. Riding in his first race, his horse fell at the last jump. 9. When paying by cheque, a bank card should be shown. 10. Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him. 11. Believing that his last hour had come, his hands began to tremble. 12. Passing under a ladder, a pot of paint fell on my head. 13. Reading in bed, my hands often get very cold. 14. Leaving the cinema, it seemed to him that the film had been exceptionally bad. 15. Barking furiously, I led the dog out of the room.

10. *Переведите предложения, назовите причастие и существительное/местоимение, к которому оно относится, по следующей модели: a) The snarling dog scared us, and we left. (Snarling modifies dog.) – Present participle; b) The house built of straw collapsed when the wolf blew it down. (Built modifies house.) – Past participle.*

1. Bob Morris had a disturbing suspicion about John Hammond's activities. 2. Hammond searched through stockpiled amber for dinosaur

DNA. 3. Grant told Hammond, “We have evidence of a living dinosaur.” 4. “Why would they install electrified fences at a resort?” Ellie wondered. 5. On the computer screen Grant had a glimpse of the velociraptor skeleton, beautifully defined, with a long neck. 6. A partially exposed skeleton was at risk from wind and rain, so it was covered up. 7. The team had used computer-assisted sonic tomography, or CAST, all summer with varying results. 8. Hammond planned to open the island, in his words, “to a surprised and delighted public.” 9. Dodgson wanted Nedry to steal frozen dinosaur embryos. 10. Ian Malcolm explained that every complex system has an underlying order. 11. Malcolm had described weather as a complicated system. 12. Isla Nublar’s forested slopes were wreathed in fog. 13. As they descended, Grant was watching a glowing fluorescent cross beneath the Plexi bubble of the helicopter. 14. After a thrilling landing, everyone was climbing out of the helicopter quickly. 15. Surprised, Grant had looked up at the dinosaur for a long time.

### **Grammar Test: Infinitive, Gerund, and Participle**

*1. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильную форму (gerund or infinitive). Определите функцию инфинитива/герундия.*

1. I am looking forward to (see) you. 2. He dreads (have) to retire. 3. I arranged (meet) them here. 4. He urged us (work) faster. 5. I wish (see) the manager. 6. It’s no use (wait). 7. He warned her (not touch) the wire. 8. Don’t forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed. 9. My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it. 10. I can’t understand her (behave) like that. 11. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen). 12. At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses. 13. You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college. 14. He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman. 15. I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary. 16. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift? 17. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others (catch with us). 18. I am beginning (understand) what you mean. 19. He was fined for (exceed) the speed limit. 20. The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons. 21. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused. 22. I couldn’t help (overhear) what you said. 23. Mrs. Jones: I don’t allow (smoke) in my drawing-room. Mrs. Smith: I don’t allow my family (smoke) at all. 24. He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) ‘Good-bye’. 25. Please go on (write); I don’t mind (wait).

2. Из двух предложений образуйте одно, содержащее придаточное предложение цели, по следующей модели: a) *He rumbled the bedclothes. He wanted to make me think he had slept in the bed. – He rumbled the bedclothes **so that I would think he had slept / to make me think he had slept.*** b) *Don't let him play with scissors. He may cut himself. could be expressed. – Don't let him play with scissors in case he cuts himself.*

Для замещения сочетания **so that** используйте **prevent/avoid + gerund** или **allow/enable/let/make etc. + infinitive**.

1. He killed the men who helped him to bury the treasure. He wanted nobody but himself to know where it was. 2. Put the cork back. Someone may knock the bottle over. 3. The airfield authorities have put arc lights over the damaged runway. They want repair work to continue day and night. 4. The girl packed the vase in polyester foam. She didn't want it to get broken in the post. 5. He wore a false beard. He didn't want anyone to recognize him. 6. She built a high wall round her garden. She didn't want her fruit to be stolen. 7. They talked in whispers. They didn't want me to overhear them. 8. You ought to take some serum with you. You may get bitten by a snake. 9. Airplanes carry parachutes. The crew can escape in case of fire. 10. I am insuring my life. I want my children to have something to live on if I am killed. 11. Please shut the gate. I don't want the cows to get out of the field. 12. He telephoned from a public call-box. He didn't want the call to be traced to his own address. 13. I am putting nets over my strawberry plants. I don't want the birds to eat all the strawberries. 14. We keep a spade in the house. There may be a heavy fall of snow in the night. 15. We put bars on the lower windows. We didn't want anyone to climb in.

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильную форму (**infinitive, gerund, present participle**). Обратите внимание на то, что **Present Participle** или **Infinitive без to** могут применяться после глаголов чувственного восприятия.

1. When the painter felt the ladder (begin) (slip) he grabbed the glitter (save) himself from (fall). 2. The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear. 3. He offered (lend) me the money. I didn't like (take) it but I had no alternative. 4. What was in the letter? – I don't know. I didn't like (open) it as it wasn't addressed to me. 5. Do you remember (read) about it? – No, at that time I was too young (read) newspapers. 6. Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow? – Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (keep) them? I am inclined (lose) theatre tickets. 7. Try (avoid)

(be) late. He hates (be) kept (wait). 8. I didn't know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way. 9. I wish my refrigerator would stop (make) that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak). 10. This book tells you how (win) at games without actually (cheat). 11. The gunman began (fire). He felt a bullet (graze) his cheek. 12. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up. 13. I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door. 14. Did you advise him (go) to the police? – No, I didn't like (give) any advice on such a difficult matter. 15. He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) color. 16. It is easy (see) animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult (avoid) (hit) them. 17. The tire seems (be) out. – It can't be quite out. I can hear the wood (crackle). 18. I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in the end I had (let) him (go). 19. When at last I succeeded in (convince) him that I wanted (get) home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) forward.

## Part III

# PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE TESTS

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### Practical English Usage Test # 1

*I. Open the brackets and use the appropriate tense forms.*

1. My sister (to be) to Britain many times. 2. If he (to have) enough money, he would buy a new car. 3. Galileo (to build) his first telescope in 1609. 4. The illness (to get) worse and worse. In the end I had to be operated on. 5. He (to write) his report by the end of last week. 6. When I saw them, they (to play) football. 7. I (not to make) a decision yet. 8. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. 9. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 10. Look at these children: they (to skate) very well. 10. I (to take) my sun-glasses in case it (to be) sunny. 11. It's Jane's birthday in August. She (to be) 16. 12. He (to work) in the library from 5 till 7 tomorrow. 13. I think she (to finish) the essay by next Monday. 14. Bill (not to be able) to come to my birthday party yesterday. 15. I could not get into the car. The boys (to hide) the car keys. 16. Jaime lives in Venezuela. He never (to see) snow. 17. I (to walk) along the street yesterday when I (to meet) an old friend of mine. 18. She (to keep) her room tidy as a rule. 19. If he (not to come), I (to be) upset. 20. I (to take) my sun-glasses in case it (to be) sunny.

*II. Change the sentences into the Passive Voice according to the model: I translated the text yesterday – The text **was translated** by me yesterday.*

1. They did not invite her to the party. 2. Snow will cover the fields in winter. 3. They have built excellent shelters for tourists in these mountains. 4. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 5. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 6. We wash the baby every day. 7. They published this magazine in London. 8. Doctor Mason has prescribed this medicine. 9. A native speaker teaches English at our school. 10. They are discussing the results of their examinations now. 11. We wash the baby every day. 12. They published this magazine in London. 13. Doctor Mason has prescribed this medicine. 14. A native speaker teaches English at our school. 15. They are discussing the results of their examinations now.

*III. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Infinitive constructions.*

1. The boy appears to be very strong. 2. The expedition is reported to have reached the place of destination three days ago. 3. He never

heard me tell a lie. 4. Scientists consider AIDS to be an incurable disease. 5. The children seem to have been playing since morning. 6. My parents expect me to tell them the truth. 7. The policeman saw her bend and pick up something from the floor. 8. Fast-food restaurants are known to have been established in almost every country of the world. 9. We waited for him to phone. 10. My friend's brother is said to know 3 foreign languages. 11. The painter is said to have been working at his picture for 3 years. 12. The girl appears to be very creative. 13. I felt somebody touch my hand. 14. We know Mark Twain to have been a very witty man. 15. They expect him to tell the truth. 16. The fan was seen to kiss the actress. 17. She is supposed to be taken to hospital next month. 18. I did not hear you come in. 19. I have never seen her make up. 20. The doctor made him open his mouth.

*IV. Choose the right form of the Participles and translate into Russian.*

1. I saw her (being crossed, crossing) the street. 2. The church was (built, being built) many years ago. 3. The book (having written, written) by Jack London belonged to my grandfather. 4. Here are some articles that must be (publishing, published). 5. The boy lay (sleeping, being slept) when the doctor came. 6. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, having come) towards us. 7. The book (written, writing) by this scientist is very interesting. 8. The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean. 9. The (losing, lost) book was found at last. 10. I'll show you a picture (painted, painting) by Reynolds. 11. The students (speaking, being spoken) good English must help their classmates. 12. Do you know the girl (played, playing) in the garden? 13. The (speaking, spoken) doll interested the child very much. 14. (Being talked, talking) to the neighbor in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 15. The coat (bought, buying) last year is too small for me now. 16. Nobody saw the things (keeping, kept) in that box. 17. The little plump woman (stood, standing) at the window is my grandmother. 18. The (losing, lost) wallet was found at last. 19. The house (surrounded, having surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. 20. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) with dark clouds. 21. The students (speaking, being spoken) good English must help their classmates. 22. Do you know the girl (played, playing) in the garden? 23. The (speaking, spoken) doll interested the child very much. 24. (Being talked, talking) to the neighbor in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 25. The coat (bought, buying) last year is too small for me now. 26. Nobody saw the things (keeping, kept) in that box. 27. The little plump woman (stood, standing) at the

window is my grandmother. 28. The (losing, lost) wallet was found at last. 29. The house (surrounded, having surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. 30. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) with dark clouds.

## Practical English Usage Test # 2

*I. Open the brackets and use the appropriate tense forms.*

1. My friend (to study) at this University. 2. When I came up to him, he (to listen) to music. 3. I (to go) to the country next Sunday. 4. Who (to leave) the laboratory many times? 5. Tourists already (to visit) this place. 6. By that time the train (to arrive). 7. Scientists (to work) on this problem now. 8. Every year mother (to grow) potatoes. 9. This (to happen) last year. 10. My cousin (not to know) English. 11. Last year he (to go) on holiday to Florida. 12. I usually (drink) coffee in the morning. 13. I am so happy to see you again. I (not to see) you since I left London. 14. When they arrived at the café it already (to close). 15. Next month we (to pass) our exams. 16. Look! Ted (to play) football. 17. He (to watch) TV from 5 till 7 yesterday. 18. By the end of the next week we (to decide) what to do. 19. I (to complete) my research in two days' time. 20. Tom is 22 and he just (to leave) college.

*II. Change the sentences into the Passive Voice according to the model: I translated the text yesterday – The text **was translated** by me yesterday.*

1. We noticed the children through the window. 2. They will hear this popular song in future. 3. We can see the street from the window. 4. He has already translated a scientific text. 5. She bought a new dress yesterday. 6. Somebody has cleaned my boots. 7. We use this room only on special occasions. 8. The judge gave him a month to pay the fine. 9. The President will award the prizes tomorrow. 10. They are serving dinner now.

*III. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Infinitive constructions.*

1. This species is known to be widely distributed. 2. He saw her leave the hotel. 3. Everyone hear them be quarreled. 4. The author wanted the readers to buy his books. 5. His work is said to be of great importance. 6. We are likely to go to London. 7. Their strength seems to be giant. 8. Children saw them go away. 9. Parents suggest their child to enter this University. 10. Our team is believed to win this competition.

11. He (should, has to, can) ski very well. 12. Take your raincoat with you: it (will be able to, may, need) rain today. 13. I have very little time left: I (can, may, must) go now. 14. The conference (will be able to, is to, has to) start on Monday. 15. You (mustn't, needn't, can't) wash these potatoes. They have already been washed. 16. I (have to, should, may) get up early as my classes start at 8 o'clock. 17. You look tired. You (can, must, should) go to bed. 18. My grandfather was a very clever man. He (might, had to, could) speak five languages.

*IV. Choose the right form of the Participles and translate into Russian.*

1. A man (sitting, having sat) on the sofa is my dad. 2. (standing, being stood) at the blackboard you shouldn't keep silence. 3. (being, been) very busy he asked for help. 4. A (described, describing) situation was unexpected. 5. They were (talking, having talked) to the native residents. 6. I like to watch people (dancing, being danced) on the skating ring. 7. A poem (written, having written) in English was difficult to translate. 8. She left the room (smiling, being smiled). 9. If I (know) that you were coming, I'd have baked a cake. 10. If I had more money, I (to go) on a trip. 11. You would speak better if you (to be) more attentive. 12. If I had the tickets before twelve o'clock, I (to come) straight home. 13. I (take) a taxi if I had realized that it was such a long way. 14. If I (to live) in the south, I would bathe every day. 15. I'm sorry I couldn't come to the cinema with you last Friday. I would have come if I (not to be) so busy. 16. I (to take) the job if I were you. 17. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat. 18. I (to be delighted) if I had such a beautiful coat.

### **Practical English Usage Test # 3**

*I. Open the brackets and use the appropriate tense forms.*

1. Jack lives not far from us but we (not/see) him often. 2. Kate is ill. She (to come) to the university only tomorrow. 3. They already (to inform) me about the accident. 4. If the day (to be) warm next Sunday, we'll go to the country. 5. Yesterday we (to pass) our exam successfully. 6. When the parents came from the theatre yesterday evening the children (to sleep). 7. By the time the conference began all the delegates (to arrive). 8. Listen! Somebody (to sing) a lovely song. 9. Don't phone Jim tomorrow from 5 till 6, he (to take) his English exam. 10. Julia (to finish) all the housework by 3 o'clock and we'll go for a



walk. 11. Listen! Somebody (to sing) a lovely song. 12. When the parents came from the theatre yesterday evening the children (to sleep). 13. Kate is ill. She (to come) to the university only tomorrow. 14. They already (to inform) me about the accident. 15. If the day (to be) warm next Sunday, we'll go to the country. 16. Yesterday we (to pass) our exam successfully. 17. By the time the conference began all the delegates (to arrive). 18. Don't phone Jim tomorrow from 5 till 6, he (to take) his English exam. 19. Julia (to finish) all the housework by 3 o'clock and we'll go for a walk. 20. Jack lives not far from us but we (not/see) him often.

*II. Change the sentences into the Passive Voice according to the model: I translated the text yesterday – The text **was translated** by me yesterday.*

1. He was carrying out the experiment at 6 o'clock yesterday. 2. My sister received the letter yesterday. 3. The students of our group will do this experiment tomorrow. 4. They produce many new goods at our plant. 5. We eat bread every day. 6. The students of our group will do this experiment tomorrow. 7. We eat bread every day. 8. They produce many new goods at our plant. 9. My sister received the letter yesterday. 10. He was carrying out the experiment at 6 o'clock yesterday. 11. Granny didn't want my Mom to marry my Dad. 12. Oxygen is known to be colorless. 13. New research has shown the nucleus to be a very complex structure. 14. They seemed to be listening attentively. 15. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl cross the road. 16. Your friend appears to work much. 17. We expect our teacher to come here soon. 18. Our students are sure to pass their English exam well. 19. The mother ordered the room to be cleaned. 20. She made her son learn the rule.

*III. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Infinitive constructions.*

1. The report is believed to be interesting. 2. We saw him paint his house. 3. We expect her to bring the book from the library. 4. These engineers are likely to take part in our work. 5. He seems to know English well. 6. He is said to speak several foreign languages. 7. I know him to be a good student. 8. They want him to stay at the hotel. 9. We are sure to meet him in the reading hall. 10. She heard them talk over the telephone. 11. Granny didn't want my Mom to marry my Dad. 12. Oxygen is known to be colorless. 13. New research has shown the nucleus to be a very complex structure. 14. They seemed to be listening attentively. 15. There wasn't much traffic in the street. I saw a little girl

cross the road. 16. Your friend appears to work much. 17. We expect our teacher to come here soon. 18. Our students are sure to pass their English exam well. 19. The mother ordered the room to be cleaned. 20. She made her son learn the rule.

*IV. Choose the right form of the Participles and translate into Russian.*

1. The woman (walking, walked) in the garden is my sister. 2. When (asked, asking) about it, he could say nothing. 3. (bought, having bought) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 4. Elements (composed, composing) of atoms containing only one or two valence electrons. 5. (Having arrived, arrived) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see London. 6. (Knowing, known) the subject well, the student was not afraid of the exam. 7. (Being written, written) in pencil, the letter was difficult to read. 8. While (having waited, waiting) for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 9. We looked at the (reading, read) boy. 10. We installed a new (heating, heated) system. 11. Elements (composed, composing) of atoms contain only one or two valence electrons. 12. (writing, written) in pencil, the letter was difficult to read. 13. (Having arrived, arrived) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see London. 14. We installed a new (heating, heated) system. 15. The woman (walking, walked) in the garden is my sister. 16. While (having waited, waiting) for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 17. When (asked, asking) about it, he could say nothing. 18. (Bought, having bought) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 19. (Knowing, known) the subject well, the student was not afraid of the exam. 20. We looked at the (reading, read) boy.

#### **Practical English Usage Test # 4**

*I. Open the brackets and use the appropriate tense forms.*

1. She (not to drink) coffee now. 2. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings? 3. Yesterday the boy (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 4. We (to learn) already a lot of English words. 5. My sister phoned me yesterday and she told me that she (to buy) a house. 6. I'll ring you up as soon as I (to come) home. 7. Barbara called up when I (to have) breakfast. 8. (to see) him on Monday, I hope. 9. Good luck with the exam! We (to think) of you. 10. (to translate) this article by 6 o'clock tomorrow. 11. Don't phone Jim tomorrow from 5 till 6, he (to take) his English exam. 12. They already (to inform) me about the ac-

cident. 13. Kate is ill. She (to come) to the university only tomorrow. 14. Jack lives not far from us but we (not/see) him often. 15. If the day (to be) warm next Sunday, we'll go to the country. 16. Listen! Somebody (to sing) a lovely song. 17. When the parents came from the theatre yesterday evening the children (to sleep). 18. By the time the conference began all the delegates (to arrive). 19. Julia (to finish) all the housework by 3 o'clock and we'll go for a walk. 20. Yesterday we (to pass) our exam successfully.

*II. Change the sentences into the Passive Voice according to the model: I translated the text yesterday – The text **was translated** by me yesterday.*

1. His friend tells him everything. 2. One of my friends took me to the cinema last week. 3. They are translating this article now. 4. He has just interrupted me. 5. had read the book by 6 o'clock yesterday. 6. We eat bread every day. 7. My sister received the letter yesterday. 8. The students of our group will do this experiment tomorrow. 9. They produce many new goods at our plant. 10. He was carrying out the experiment at 6 o'clock yesterday.

*III. Translate the sentences into Russian. Mind the Infinitive constructions*

1. He wanted us to visit the art exhibition. 2. I expect you to tell me everything. 3. I suppose her to be about 50. 4. The teacher does not consider him to be a good student. 5. The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 6. The lecture was said to be very interesting. 7. The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement. 8. She seems to know English and French. 9. He proved to be a good teacher. 10. Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world. 11. I know him to be a good student. 12. We expect her to bring the book from the library. 13. She heard them talk over the telephone. 14. These engineers are likely to take part in our work. 15. He seems to know English well. 16. We saw him paint his house. 17. He is said to speak several foreign languages. 18. They want him to stay at the hotel. 19. We are sure to meet him in the reading hall. 20. The report is believed to be interesting.

*IV. Choose the right form of the Participles and translate into Russian.*

1. When (studying, stood) elements Mendeleev found that they could be divided into nine groups. 2. The population of the city (increasing, having increased), much attention must be paid to house construction. 3. He saw some people in the post office (having sent, sending) telegrams. 4. The students (spoken, speaking) good English must

help their group-mates. 5. (Running, having run) in the yard the boy fell and hurt his knee. 6. (Being given, given) dictionaries we could translate the article easily. 7. The girl reading a book in the room is my sister. 8. (Waiting, having waited) for him I looked through the magazines lying on the table. 9. (Being told, telling) of his arrival we went to meet him. 10. (Knowing, having known) English well we easily translated that difficult text. 11. We installed a new (heating, heated) system. 12. The woman (walking, walked) in the garden is my sister. 13. While (having waited, waiting) for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines. 14. When (asked, asking) about it, he could say nothing. 15. Elements (composed, composing) of atoms containing only one or two valence electrons. 16. (Having arrived, arrived) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see London. 17. (Bought, having bought) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department. 18. (Knowing, known) the subject well, the student was not afraid of the exam. 19. (Being written, writing) in pencil, the letter was difficult to read. 20. We looked at the (reading, read) boy.

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