




Департамент образования Ивановской области
областное государственное бюджетное
профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Шуйский технологический колледж»
155901 г. Шуя, Ивановская обл., Учебный городок, 1
 (49351) 4-70-81  www.prof4.ru  liceyshuya@mail.ru

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

**по общегуманитарному и социально-научному циклу
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**по специальности
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г. Шуя

Содержание.

Пояснительная записка.

Раздел 1. Грамматический справочник.

Артикль

2. Имя существительное

3. Имя прилагательное. Наречие

4. Имя числительное

5. Местоимение

5.1. Личные местоимения

5.2. Притяжательные местоимения .

5.3. Указательные местоимения

5.4. Неопределенные местоимения

5.5. Возвратные местоимения

5.6. Вопросительные слова

5.7. Производные от Some, Any, No

6. Модальные глаголы

6.1. Глаголы: быть, находиться, являться

6.2. Глагол иметь

7. Настоящее простое время .

7.1. Настоящее длительное время

8. Основная форма глагола .

8.1. Правильные глаголы

8.2. Неправильные глаголы .

8.3. Глаголы прошедшего неопределенного времени

8.4. Глаголы прошедшего длительного времени

9. Настоящее совершенное время

9.1. Прошедшее совершенное время

10. Будущее простое, будущее длительное, будущее совершенное время

10. 1. Будущее простое время

10.2. Грамматические особенности придаточного времени и условия

10.3. Будущее длительное время

10.4. Будущее совершенное время

11. Залог

12. Правило согласования времени .

12.1. Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи

12.2. Косвенные вопросы

13. Порядок слов

14. Условные предложения

15. Неличные формы глагола

15.1. Формы инфинитива и их перевод

15.2. Причастия. Формы причастия

15.3. Герундий

15.4. Сложные предложения с инфинитивом

16. Основные типы вопросительных предложений

16.1. Общий вопрос

16.2. Специальный вопрос

16.3. Альтернативный вопрос

16.4. Разделительный вопрос

Заключение.

Список рекомендуемой литературы.

Пояснительная записка.

Целью обучения иностранному языку в среднем профессиональном учебном заведении является практическое овладение обучающимися основными речевыми умениями в области языка:

- умение участвовать в несложной беседе на темы повседневной жизни;
- умение выражать свои мысли в устной форме по пройденной тематике с использованием активно усвоенных грамматических правил, а так же по темам, относящимся к учебно- производственной деятельности студента и его будущей специальности, в рамках определенной лексики;
- умение читать со словарем тексты страноведческого, общенаучного и общепрофессионального характера и тематически связанные с профессией студента.

Учащимся предлагаются приближенные к реальной и профессиональной жизни тексты, предназначенные для взрослой аудитории, слабо владеющей языком.

Данная программа составлена с учетом самостоятельной работы учащегося и заочной формы обучения. Грамматический аспект не используется как доминирующий компонент. Работа под руководством преподавателя рассчитана на 24 учебных часа за весь период обучения, которые используются для групповых занятий. В данном учебном заведении изучается, как правило, тот же иностранный язык, что и на предыдущем уровне обучения. Лица, не изучавшие иностранный язык в средней школе, или утратившие навыки чтения и понимания иностранного текста, проходят все разделы данной программы. Обучающиеся, обладающие определенными знаниями и навыками, проходят программу на основе общих методических указаний с учетом их подготовки.

Для развития навыков практического владения языком в учебном процессе используются различные приемы самостоятельной работы над учебным материалом:

Чтение и перевод учебных текстов

Чтение учебного материала без словаря с охватом общего содержания прочитанного, т.е. без обязательного перевода каждого слова и предложения.

Выполнение устных и письменных упражнений.

Использование технических средств обучения.

Выполнение классной письменной контрольной работы.

Краткий грамматический справочник содержит основной материал, необходимый для работы над текстами и выполнения упражнений, способствует формированию навыков чтения и понимания общенаучной и специальной информации, представляющей профессиональный и познавательный интерес.

Указания по работе над текстом.

Виды работы: перевод текста, отбор необходимого по контексту значения слова, чтение текста с охватом общего содержания прочитанного.

Одной из основных задач обучения иностранному языку является научить студента извлекать полезную информацию через чтение общепрофессиональных и специальных текстов на иностранном языке. Понимание достигается двумя способами: 1. Точный перевод всех предложений текста с помощью словаря; 2. Чтение и понимание текста без словаря с охватом общего содержания прочитанного.

Второй вид чтения предусматривают чтение и понимание текста с общим охватом содержания и просмотровое чтение про себя, т.е. быстрый просмотр текста с целью найти основную мысль, заключенную в нем.

Читая текст, предназначенный для понимания общего содержания, обучающийся должен, не обращаясь к словарю, понять смысл прочитанного по ключевым словам. При таком чтении он может опускать в переводе некоторые слова и даже предложения, не задерживая своего внимания на отдельных элементах текста, ему неизвестных. Подобные тексты снабжаются, как правило, сносками, в которых дается перевод слов и выражений, дается описательное объяснение с помощью простейших лексических и грамматических форм английского языка. В помощь обучающемуся, возможно задавать наводящие вопросы на русском языке, в зависимости от степени владения им иностранным языком. В задачу обучения при этой форме работы входит понимание основной мысли абзаца или текста, а не активное воспроизведение их на иностранном языке. Контроль понимания осуществляется с помощью тестов посредством выбора из нескольких вариантов ответов одного правильного, либо передачей содержания основной мысли абзаца или текста на русском языке, либо с помощью ответов на вопросы.

Работая над текстом, запоминайте и выписывайте незнакомые слова. Для того чтобы облегчить отбор, имеется «Лексический минимум». Пользуйтесь им при работе над текстами и упражнениями из учебников, над материалом дополнительного чтения. После текстов так же приводится специальная лексика, использованная в данном тексте, с переводом. Те слова, которые не включены в лексический минимум, следует искать в любом англо-русском словаре.

Для более эффективной работы со словарем необходимо выучить английский алфавит и ознакомиться по предисловию с построением данного словаря и с принятой в нем системой условных обозначений.

Выписывая слова, отбрасывайте окончания и находите исходную форму, т.е. для имен существительных — форму общего падежа единственного числа, для прилагательных и наречий — форму положительной степени, для глаголов — инфинитив.

Помните, что слово может иметь несколько значений. Отбирая подходящее по значению слово, следует учитывать его значение в данном контексте.

Следует так же помнить некоторые особенности перевода с английского языка на русский:

В текстах научного характера английские словосочетания часто передаются одним словом: raw materials-сырье, radiooperator- радист и т. п.

Иногда при переводе с английского языка применяется описательный перевод и передается значение английского слова с помощью нескольких русских слов: efficiency- коэффициент полезного действия, to enable- давать возможность.

Указания по выполнению упражнений.

Упражнения выполняются устно (на занятиях) или письменно в рабочей тетради после работы над текстом или изучения раздела грамматики для закрепления знаний, умений и навыков, полученных в ходе выполнения работы. Проверяются индивидуально или в группе. Те упражнения, в которых были обнаружены ошибки, переписываются начисто в исправленном варианте, в конце выполненного упражнения.

Указания по написанию классной письменной контрольной работы.

Контрольная работа выполняется на последнем занятии, для получения зачета по дисциплине. Задание выдается преподавателем, разъясняется порядок выполнения работы. В качестве задания предлагается общепрофессиональный текст для чтения с охватом общего содержания и выполнения заданий после текста. Не может быть предложен текст, основанный на неизученном материале. Работа делается на отдельном листке, на котором необходимо указать свою фамилию, группу и дату выполнения работы. Проверяется индивидуально, в случае допущения ошибок, выполняется работа над ошибками на этом же листке.

Требования на зачете.

Зачет по английскому языку проводится в соответствии с учебным планом.

Для получения зачета студент должен:

уметь правильно читать и понимать без словаря все учебные тексты, изученные в течение курса по данной дисциплине;

уметь прочитать и перевести со словарем с английского языка на русский новый текст, содержащий изученные грамматические формы и обороты.

уметь прочитать и понять новый текст, содержащий не более 8 незнакомых слов на 800 печатных знаков, и передать содержание прочитанного на русском языке.

выполнить классную письменную работу, при наличии ошибок уметь объяснить и исправить их.

Данное пособие является базовым теоретическим и практическим курсом грамматики современного английского языка для студентов как очной, так и заочной формы обучения. Материал пособия можно использовать непосредственно на занятиях по языку, а также при самостоятельной работе по предмету.

Данное пособие состоит из теоретического и практического материалов. Теория представляет собой последовательное изложение основного теоретического минимума знаний, необходимого для овладения строем языка и формирования навыков правильного построения речи. В целях облегчения восприятия теоретический материал дается на русском языке.

Грамматический материал подан в доступной форме в виде объяснений с примерами, сводных таблиц, которые сопровождаются образцами. Таблицы и схемы систематизируют грамматический материал, соединяют воедино несколько пунктов раздела.

Перечень таблиц, приведённый в конце справочника, поможет легко отыскать систематизированный материал.

После каждого раздела теории следует практическая часть. Она представляет собой последовательное изложение материала по принципу нарастания сложности. Разнообразный характер упражнений, включающих аналитические, тренировочные, тестовые задания, поможет студентам приобрести уверенность в сфере употребления времён, артиклей, модальных глаголов, которые многими считаются скучными и трудными.

В конце пособия представлены проверочные работы, задания которых позволяют повторить пройденный материал в комплексе.

Цель пособия – помочь студентам практически овладеть грамматикой английского языка и тем самым научить их более правильно говорить и писать по-английски, а также читать и переводить адаптированные и оригинальные тексты.

В ходе работы с пособием происходит дальнейшее развитие умений и навыков в применении правил грамматики английского языка на практике.

Задания подобраны таким образом, чтобы охватить максимальное количество разделов английской грамматики; осуществить тренировку и контроль тем, представляющих особую трудность для учащихся: «Пассивный залог», «Косвенная речь», «Согласование времён» и другие.

Таким образом, пособие послужит основой для дальнейшего совершенствования приобретённых знаний.

MORPHOLOGY (Морфология)

Article (Артикль)

Артикль – особое структурное слово – определитель существительного.

Прежде чем употребить какое-нибудь существительное, необходимо решить, определённое оно или неопределённое, т.е. надо представить, о каком предмете идёт речь: о конкретном или любом.

Поэтому в английском языке перед существительным почти всегда употребляется артикль. Их два:

- неопределённый артикль (the Indefinite Article) – a, an
- определённый артикль (The Definite Article) – the.

Запомните следующие правила:

Перед каждым нарицательным существительным должен стоять артикль.

Если вы не употребляете перед существительным артикль, вы должны уметь объяснить, почему.

Артикль не употребляется, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное местоимение, другое существительное в притяжательном падеже, количественное числительное или отрицательное “no” (не not).

Exersice №1

Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? – No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 4. I have no ... handbag. 5. She has got ... headache. 6. Have they got ... car? – Yes, they have. Their ... car is very expensive but reliable. 7. Have you got ... calculator? – No, I haven't. 8. Is this ... watch? – No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 9. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad. 10. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 11. Give me ... chair, please. 12. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 13. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it. 14. My ... friend says he is going to be ... millionaire one ... day. 15. Would you like ... orange? 16. Mr. Smith is Artist, Mrs. Smith is ... poetess.

Упомянув предмет впервые, мы употребляем перед ним неопределённый артикль a(an) .

Упомянув этот же предмет вторично, мы ставим перед ним определённый артикль the.

E.g. This is a book. The book is interesting.

Exercise №2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. He hasn't got ... car. But he's ... computer. ... computer is new. 2. My ... friends have got ... cat and ... dog. ... dog never bites ... cat. 3. This is ... tree. ... tree is green. 4. I can see three ... boys. ... boys are playing. 5. I have ... bicycle. 6. Our ... is black. My ... friend has no ... bicycle. 6. our ... room is large. 7. We wrote ... dictation yesterday. ... dictation was long. She has two ... daughters and one ... son. Her ... son is ... pupil. 9. Last year I gave my ... mother ... bracelet for her ... birthday. She liked ... bracelet. 10. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog. 11. This ... pencil is broken. Give me that ... pencil, please. 12. She has ... ball. ... ball is ... big. 13. I got ... letter from my ... friend yesterday. ... letter was interesting. 14. When they were in Geneva, they stayed at ... hotel. Sometimes they had dinner at ... hotel and sometimes in restaurant.

Неопределённый артикль a(an) может употребляться только с исчисляемыми существительными, стоящими в единственном числе. Перед неисчисляемыми существительными или существительными во множественном числе неопределённый артикль опускается. Определённый артикль the употребляется как с исчисляемыми, так и с неисчисляемыми существительными, как с единственным, так и с множественным числом.

E.g. This is a book. The book is interesting.

These are _ books. The books are good.

Исчисляемое в единственном числе.

Множественное число

This is _ meat. The meat is fresh.

Неисчисляемое

Exercise №3. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot. ... cake was tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice-cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ... book

interesting? 8. Do you need ... camera? 9. He never eats ... meat, he always eats ... vegetables, ... cereals, ... seeds, ... fruit, and ... nuts. He is ... vegetarian. 10. This is ... pineapple. ... is delicious. 11. Elaine, ... apples are good for you! 12. My ... cousin is upset. He's got ... sore throat. 13. This is ... cottage cheese. ... cottage cheese is fresh. 14. She bought ... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very ... tasty. We ate ... cake with ... tea. 15. This is my ... table. On ... table I have ... book, two ... pencils, ... pen and ... paper. 16. This is ... bag. ... bag is brown. It is my sister's ... bag. And this is my ... bag. It is ... yellow.

Запомните следующие словосочетания, в которых артикль не употребляется.

at _ school

at _ home

at _ work

I have a ... This is a ... I am a ... in the middle

He has a ... That is a ... He is a ... in the corner

I see a ... It is a ... She is a ... to the right

There is a ... to the left

Exercise №4. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. I have two ... sisters. My ... sisters are ... students. 2. We are at ... home. 3. My ... brother is not at ... home, he is at ... school. 4. My ... mother is at ... work. She is ... doctor. 5. I am not ... pilot. 8. I have thirty-two ... teeth. 9. He has ... child. 10. She has two ... children. Her children are at ... school. 11. Is your father at ... home? – No, he is at ... work. 12. Where is your ... brother? – He is at ... home.

Exercise №5. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

I see ... bottle of ... pineapple ... juice on ... kitchen table. 2. Her ... son has ... great ... sense of ... humor. 3. There was ... discotheque at ... club last Saturday but he didn't go. 4. Is there ... bus stop near ... building? 5. We have ... big dog. ... dog is very clever. 6. My friend has ... very good computer. 7. This ... boy is big. He is ... student. 8. There is ... very big piano in ... hall. 9. This is ... tree and that is not ... tree. It's ... bush. 10. I am ... boy. I am ... pupil. I learn at ... school. 11. My sister is at ... work. She is ... secretary. She works at ... large office. 12. This is ... very difficult question. I don't know ... answer to it. 13. Do you see ... little girl with ... big ball in her ... hands? She is ... pupil of our school. 14. There was ... beautiful flower in this ... vase yesterday. Where is ... flower now? 15 Last year we were in Geneva. It is ... exciting city to visit, but ... very expensive place to live.

Exercise №6. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. There is ... jar of ... orange ... marmalade in ... middle of ... shelf. 2. There is ... big ... box of ... cereal to ... right of you. 3. There is ... bunch of ... bananas on ... table. Don't keep them in ... refrigerator. 4. There is ... loaf of ... white ... bread on ... upper ... shelf of ... refrigerator. If you want your ... bread to be fresh, keep it only in ... refrigerator. 5. Is there ... bag of ... flour in ... cupboard? 6. There was ... bottle of ... lemonade in ... corner of ... kitchen. 7. There is ... thick red ... carpet in my ... room. ... carpet is on ... floor in ... front of ... sofa. 8. Where is ... table in your brother's ... room? – His ... table is near ... window. 9. I can see ... fine ... vase on ... shelf. Is it your ... vase? 10. We have no ... piano in our ... living room.

NOUN (Имя существительное)

Существительные – это слова, обозначающие предметность.

Имя существительное — часть речи, которая обозначает предмет. Предметом в грамматике называется все то, о чем можно спросить: Who is this? Кто это? или What is this? Что это? Например: girl, car, cat, pen.

| ТИПЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| № п/п | ТИП | ПРИМЕР | ТИП | ПРИМЕР |
| 1 | собственные | Moscow, James | нарицательные | ship, box |
| 2 | конкретные | desk, room | абстрактные | winter, knowledge |
| 3 | одушевленные | woman, pig | неодушевленные | clock, money |

Существительное в английском языке не имеет грамматического окончания для выражения рода. При замене существительного употребляются **местоимения** **he** или **she** (он или она) только тогда, когда говорят о людях:

| ЗАМЕНА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЛИЧНЫМИ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯМИ | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|
| СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ | ЛИЧНОЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЕ | ПРИМЕР |
| mother, sister, girl | she | She is my sister. |
| father, brother, boy | he | He is a schoolboy. |

Слова teacher, doctor, pupil, student, neighbour, friend, writer и др. могут заменяться в предложении **местоимениями** **he** или **she** в зависимости от смысла. Когда говорят о неодушевленных предметах или животных, для выражения всех трех родов обычно употребляют **местоимение** **it** (он, она, оно):

— Where is the table?

— The table is in the room. = **It** is in the room.

Существительное в английском языке имеет два падежа: общий (CommonCase) и притяжательный (PossessiveCase).

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

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

| ПРИМЕРЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНОГО ПАДЕЖА | | |
|--|--|--|
| № п/п | ПРАВИЛО | ПРИМЕР |
| 1 | Если существительное оканчивается на -s , то возможны два варианта | Dickens' novels = Dickens's novels <i>романы Диккенса</i> |
| 2 | Если существительное во множественном числе оканчивается на -s , то притяжательный падеж образуется путем добавления апострофа | workers' caps <i>кепки рабочих</i> , cats' paws <i>лапы кошек</i> , nurses' toys <i>игрушки няnek</i> |
| 3 | Существительные, не имеющие во множественном числе окончания -s , в притяжательном падеже приобретают окончание -s , перед которым стоит апостроф | children's toys <i>детские игрушки</i> , men's coats <i>мужские пальто</i> women's umbrellas <i>женские зонты</i> |
| 4 | Если предмет или признак принадлежит нескольким лицам, то апостроф и окончание -s ставятся после последнего из них, если же каждому в отдельности, то после каждого | Il'fandPetrov's novel <i>роман Ильфа и Петрова</i> (т. е. роман, написанный ими совместно), Shelly's andByron's poems <i>стихи Шелли и Байрона</i> (т. е. написанные ими в отдельности) |
| 5 | В сложных существительных апостроф и окончание -s ставят после последнего элемента | the teacher of art's room <i>комната учителя искусства</i> , the sister-in-law's bag <i>сумка невестки</i> |
| 6 | Неодушевленные существительные обычно не имеют притяжательного па- | the roof of this house <i>крыша этого дома</i> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | дежа | |
| 7 | Возможны, однако, случаи употребления неодушевленных существительных в притяжательном падеже | a mile's distance <i>расстояние в милю</i> , a month's holiday <i>каникулы на месяц</i> , a five days' trip <i>пятидневная поездка</i> , the world's resources <i>мировые ресурсы</i> , the Earth's rotation <i>вращение Земли</i> |
| 8 | Абсолютное употребление притяжательного падежа | a dog of my friend's <i>собака моего друга</i> , at her grandmother's <i>у (её) бабушки</i> , at the baker's <i>в булочной</i> |

МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

| № п/п | ПРАВИЛО | ПРИМЕР |
|----------|---|---|
| 1 | Большинство английских существительных во множественном числе имеют суффикс -s , который произносится как [s] после глухих согласных и как [z] после звонких согласных и гласных | map <i>карта</i> — maps [-s] <i>карты</i> , pen <i>ручка</i> — pens [-z] <i>ручки</i> |
| 2 | Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o, -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh , образуют множественное число путем прибавления es к форме единственного числа; суффикс -es произносится как [-(i)z] | box <i>коробка</i> — boxes <i>коробки</i> ; match <i>спичка</i> — matches <i>спички</i> |
| 3 | К существительным, оканчивающимся в единственном числе на -y с предшествующей согласной , во множественном числе прибавляется суффикс -es , причем -y меняется на -i | library <i>библиотека</i> — libraries <i>библиотеки</i> |
| 4 | Если перед -y стоит гласная буква, то -y не изменяется | day <i>день</i> — days <i>дни</i> |
| 5 | Исключения: некоторые существительные сохранили староанглийскую форму образования множественного числа | man <i>человек</i> — men <i>люди</i> , woman <i>женщина</i> — women <i>женщины</i> , child <i>ребенок</i> — children <i>дети</i> , goose <i>гусь</i> — geese <i>гуси</i> , mouse <i>мышь</i> — mice <i>мыши</i> , tooth <i>зуб</i> — teeth <i>зубы</i> |
| 6 | Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -fe , при образовании множественного числа меняют -f- на -v- перед суффиксом -s [-z] | knife <i>нож</i> — knives [naɪvz] <i>ножи</i> |
| 7 | Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -ff , а также некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на -f, -fe , во множественном числе имеют суффикс -s [-s] | cliff <i>скала</i> — cliffs <i>скалы</i> , chief <i>шеф</i> — chiefs <i>шефы</i> , roof <i>крыша</i> — roofs <i>крыши</i> , safe <i>сейф</i> — safes <i>сейфы</i> |
| 8 | Некоторые существительные имеют две формы множественного числа | scarf <i>шарф</i> — scarfs (scarves) <i>шарфы</i> , hoof <i>копыто</i> — hoofs (hooves) <i>копыта</i> , |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | | wharf причал — wharfs (wharves) причалы |
| 9 | Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o , образуют множественное число с помощью суффикса -es [-z] | hero герой — heroes герои, potato картофель — potatoes картофель (несколько клубней) Исключения: photo фотография — photos фотографии, piano пианино — pianos пианино (несколько), radio радио — radios радио (несколько), euro евро — euros евро (несколько) |
| 10 | В сложных существительных во множественном числе изменяется последний элемент (существительное с основным значением) | schoolgirl школьница — schoolgirls школьницы, fisherman рыбак — fishermen рыбаки |
| 11 | В составных существительных во множественном числе изменяется первый элемент | mother-in-law теща — mothers-in-law тещи, passer-by прохожий — passers-by прохожие |
| 12 | Если первый элемент составного существительного не существительное, то изменяется последний элемент | forget-me-not незабудка — forget-me-nots незабудки |
| 13 | У некоторых существительных формы единственного и множественного числа совпадают, а присоединение суффикса -s вызывает изменение значения | sheep овца, овцы, deer олень, олени, fruit фрукт, фрукты — fruits разные виды фруктов, fish рыба (и одна, и много) — fishes разные виды рыб, hair волосы — hairs волоски (отдельные) |
| 14 | Существительные family и team могут означать как единое понятие, так и отдельных членов. | The <u>team</u> is here. Команда здесь. (ед. ч.) The <u>team</u> are well. Члены команды чувствуют себя хорошо. (мн. ч.) His <u>family</u> is one of the oldest in the county. Его семья (род) - одна из старейших в стране. His <u>family</u> are all doctors. В его семье все врачи |
| 15 | Некоторые существительные имеют форму только множественного числа | scissors ножницы, trousers брюки, spectacles очки, scales весы, clothes одежда, wages зарплата |
| 16 | Другие, напротив, имеют лишь форму единственного числа , в основном, | advice совет, progress прогресс, |

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| | это <u>неисчисляемые</u> существительные | knowledge знание, information информация, money деньги, news новость |
| 17 | Наименования всех наук, оканчивающиеся на -ics , совпадая по форме с существительными во множественном числе, <u>всегда употребляются в значении единственного числа</u> | Phonetics <i>фонетика</i> , Economics <i>экономика</i> |
| 18 | Слово police - <i>полиция</i> в английском языке всегда употребляется в значении множественного числа (как группа людей) | The <u>police</u> have powers to arrest you anywhere and at any time. <i>Полиция вправе арестовать вас где угодно и в любое время.</i> |

Exercise №1. Определите, являются ли следующие существительные исчисляемыми или неисчисляемыми.

Idea, magazine, weather, knife, tooth, children, oranges, person, dictionaries, sheep, advice, money, hair, fish, garden, news, knowledge, picture, work, job, information, coffee, furniture, air, ocean, fruit, game, peace, bread, poetry, eyes, tourists, mice, progress.

Exercise №2. Дайте соответствующие существительные женского рода.

A lion, a tiger, an actor, a poet, a man, an uncle, a husband, a brother, a grandfather, a son, a master, a baron, a count, a shepherd, a host.

Exercise №3. Дайте соответствующие существительные мужского рода.

A lady, a girl, a niece, Mrs. Smith, a widow, a stewardess, a French woman, a cow, a queen, a princess, a duchess, a hen, a mother.

Exercise №4. Поставьте следующие существительные в множественное число.

A pen, a class, a story, a road, a day, a cat, a bush, a desk, a table, a plate, a fox, a room, a lady, a knife, a chair, a bus, a Negro, a match, a way, a house, a family, a flag, a town, a wolf, a country, a lion, a park, a play.

Exercise №5. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.

A baby, a plant, a lemon, a peach, a banana, a brush, a star, a mountain, a tree, a shilling, a king, a waiter, a queen, a man, the man, woman, the woman, the sheep, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, a boy, a goose, a watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, a tooth, a child, the ox, a deer, the life, a tomato.

Запомните:

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| this is – these are | there is – there are |
| it is – they are | that is – those are |

Exercise №6. Поставьте следующие существительные во множественное число.

This magazine, that sticker, this stamp, that sandwich, this poster, this teacup, this egg, that wall, that picture, this foot, that mountain, this lady, that window, this man, hat match, this knife.

Exercise №7. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественное число.

This is a spider. 2. That is a snail. 3. This is a space film. 4. That is a cartoon. 5. This is a star. 6. This is a boy. 7. This is a baby. 8. That is a plate. 9. That is a flower. 10. That is a bookshelf. 11. This is a thrilling film. 12. There is a man in the hall. 13. The man is American, and the woman is a Swiss. 14. In the story a policeman helps a child. 15. A student must enjoy life. 16. My son keeps a white mouse in a box. 17. A cat is a cute animal. 18. What a good chance we have! 19. A refrigerator keeps food fresh. 20. It's a new business centre.

Exercise №8. Поставьте следующие предложения в единственное число

1. Men who drink and drive are criminals. 2. Housekeepers must be economical. 3. Secretaries should know computers and languages. 4. Politicians must be good leaders and speakers. 5. Horror films are not for small children. 6. Partners should be honest people. 7. Hours passed before the police came. 8. Accountants must be good at figures. 9. I can see sheep in the field. 10. there are geese in the pond.

Exercise №9. Вставьте пропущенные слова (is, are, was, were). Определите число глагола. Пример:

The boy's trousers ___ torn.

The boy's trousers were torn.

There ___ some bad news in the paper this morning.

His clothes ___ made by a good tailor.

That furniture ___ very dear.

The advice that he gave me ___ good.

The people in that room ___ waiting for me.

My scissors ___ not very sharp.

This information ___ just what I want.

All the fish in the pond ___ gold and red.

My hair ___ clean.

Knowledge ___ power.

I've seen some comedies this month. Each ___ funnier than the last.

В английском языке различают только два падежа: общий падеж (The Common Case) и притяжательный падеж (The Possessive Case).

| Общий падеж (The Common Case) | Притяжательный падеж (The Possessive Case) |
|----------------------------------|---|
| The name of my friend | My friend's name |
| The parents of my friends | My friends' parents |

Exercise №10

Выбрать правильную форму существительного в притяжательном падеже.

- Liz/the text-book A. Liz's text-book
B. the text-book of Liz
C. the Liz's text-book
- The roof/the house A. the house's roof
B. the roof of the house
- The rabbits/the cage A. the rabbits's cage
B. the rabbits' cage
C. the cage of the rabbits
- Our dog/a new kennel A. our dog's new kennel
B. a new kennel of our dog
- The Smiths/the car A. the Smiths' car
B. the Smiths's car
C. the car of the Smiths
- Charles/the book A. Charles' book
B. the book of Charles
C. Charles's book

Очень часто в языке можно встретить выражение существительное + существительное. Такие конструкции могут переводиться на русский язык следующим образом:

прилагательным

United States – Соединённые штаты; power station – электростанция

существительным в родительном падеже

school library – библиотека школы; Friendship Society – Обществодружбы

существительным с предлогом

peace struggle – борьба за мир.

Exercise №11

Переведите на русский язык следующие выражения.

- School teacher, a pop star, treasure hunters, an underwater robot.
- The ocean floor, apple wine, the mystery ship, classwork, homework.
- A classmate, a classroom, first-class tickets, third-class passengers, lifeboats.
- A two-hour walk, the bank safe, a meeting place, a gold watch, the greenhouse effect.

5. Fifth-grade class, advertising job, teaching assistant, construction company, opera singer.

ADJEECTIVE (Имя прилагательное)

ADVERB (Наречие)

Имя прилагательное – это часть речи, обозначающая признак предмета.

Имена прилагательные в английском языке имеют три степени сравнения.

1. Односложные прилагательные и наречия

| Положительная степень | Сравнительная степень | Превосходная степень |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| - | + er | + est |
| Dark - тёмный | Darker - темнее | The darkest – самый темный |
| Soon – скоро, вскоре | Sooner - скорее | Soonest – скорее всего |

2. Многосложные прилагательные и наречия, оканчивающиеся на – ly

| Положительная степень | Сравнительная степень | Превосходная степень |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - | More + степень | Most + 1 степень |
| Difficult - трудный | More difficult - труднее | The most difficult – труднейший |
| Modern – современный | More modern - современнее | The most modern – современнейший |
| Easily - легко | More easily – легче | Most easily – легче всего |

3. Особые формы

| Положительная степень | Сравнительная степень | Превосходная степень |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Good – хороший Well – хорошо | Better – лучше | (the) best – лучший, лучше всего |
| Bad – плохой Badly – плохо | Worse – хуже | (the) worst – худший, хуже всего |
| Little – маленький мало | Less – меньше | (the) least – наименьший, меньше всего |
| Many – много Much – много | More – больше | (the) most – наибольший, больше всего |
| Far – далёкий далеко | Farther – более далёкий дальше Further – дальнейший, далее | (the) farthest – самый далёкий, дальше всего (the) furthest =farthest |
| Old – старый старший | Older – старше Elder - старше | The oldest – самый старый The eldest – самый старший |

Exercise №1. Переведите на русский язык.

Mary is taller than John.

He is taller than he used to be.

The restaurant is more expensive than the café.

Her son is the youngest pupil in his class.

It's the worst play I've ever seen.

If you eat a lot – you will get fatter.

He doesn't work as difficult as I.

It is slowly getting colder and colder.

This scientist thinks of a better method.

That picture is much cheaper than that one.

This town is the smallest in our country.

The journey was longer than I had thought before.

His English is as good as mine.

Volvo isn't the most expensive of the cars.

Nowadays computers are more complicated.

Exercise №2. Поставьте прилагательное или наречие в нужную форму сравнения.

St.-Petersburg is one of (large) and (beautiful) cities of our country.

The days in summer are (long) than in winter.

This text is (interesting) of all.

My friend knows English (bad) than me.

I have (little) time than you have.

He is the (good) student in our group.

English is (difficult) than German.

Today the weather is (bad) than it was yesterday.

Her house is not (far) from the University than mine.

I have (much) free time than my sister has.

Exercise №3. Выберите нужную форму степени сравнения прилагательных.

I met (good) friend yesterday. (goodest, better, the best)

Dorothy is (young) in her family. (The youngest, the younger, young)

Henry is not (strong) his elder brother Bob. (so strong as, strong as, stronger)

Your friend looked upset yesterday. I'm glad he looks (happy) today. (more happy, happier, happy as)

Where is (near) post-office, please? (the nearest, the next, nearer)

That's (good) film I've ever seen. (a good, the goodest, the best)

Public transport in London is (expensive) in Europe. (the expensivest, the most expensive, more expensive)

Do you think Americans are (nice) English people? (nicer than, the nicest, nice than)

The 22nd of December is (short) day in the year. (the short, the shorter, the shortest)

This is (old) theatre in London. (an older, the oldest, the eldest)

Pluto is (cold) of all the planets. (the coldest, coldest, colder)

My (old) sister doesn't live with us. (older, elder)

Go to the library if you need (far) information. (farther, further, farer)

Life is (easy) it used to be. (so easy as, more easy than, easier than)

Moscow is (large) city in Russia. (the largest, largest, larger).

NUMERAL (Имя числительное)

В английском языке числительные подразделяются на:

- количественные числительные (cardinalnumerals)

- порядковые числительные (ordinalnumerals).

Количественные числительные (cardinal numerals)

| | | | | | |
|---------|------------|----|-----------|----|---------|
| 1 | One | 11 | Eleven | - | - |
| 2 | Two | 12 | Twelve | 20 | Twenty |
| 3 | Three | 13 | Thirteen | 30 | Thirty |
| 4 | Four | 14 | Fourteen | 40 | Fourty |
| 5 | Five | 15 | Fifteen | 50 | Fifty |
| 6 | Six | 16 | Sixteen | 60 | Sixty |
| 7 | Seven | 17 | Seventeen | 70 | Seventy |
| 8 | Eight | 18 | Eighteen | 80 | Eighty |
| 9 | Nine | 19 | Nineteen | 90 | Ninety |
| 10 | Ten | - | - | - | - |
| 100 | A hundred | | | | |
| 1000 | A thousand | | | | |
| 1000000 | A million | | | | |

Порядковые числительные (ordinalnumerals).

Порядковые числительные, кроме thefirstthesecond, thethird, образуются при помощи суффикса – th, добавляемого к соответствующему количественному числительному. При этом в написании некоторых числительных происходят изменения.

| | | | |
|---|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| 1 | One | The 1 st | The first |
|---|-----|---------------------|-----------|

| | | | |
|----|-------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2 | Two | The 2 nd | The second |
| 3 | Three | The 3 rd | The third |
| 4 | Four | The 4 th | The fourth |
| 5 | Five | The 5 th | The fifth |
| 6 | Six | The 6 th | The sixth |
| 7 | Seven | The 7 th | The seventh |
| 8 | Eight | The 8 th | The eighth |
| 9 | Nine | The 9 th | The ninth |
| 10 | Ten | The 10 th | The tenth |

Exercise №1. Употребите правильную форму числительного в скобках.

There are (5) roses in the vase. – There are five roses in the vase.

It was his (2) visit to the doctor. – It was his second visit to the doctor.

There are (10) students in his group.

It's (5) o'clock already.

It is (7) of December today.

Read text (2).

Find (3) sentence.

She is (21) today.

It is their (15) wedding anniversary.

(2) years passed quickly.

Will you have (2) cup of tea? – No more, thank you.

You are like (2) family for me.

(2) is a company, and (3) is a crowd.

(3) years later (4) child was born to him.

Find file (4) and take it to (14) room.

They got flat (6) on (3) floor in house (40).

My birthday is on (20) of July.

Exercise №2. Переведите следующие предложения.

Мой дом – третий справа.

Упражнение десять – на тринадцатой странице.

Предложение шесть неверно, а вот седьмое правильно.

Мне не понравилась первая серия фильма, вторая – гораздо лучше.

Четвёрка – это хорошая оценка.

Прошёл месяц, затем второй, потом третий, а вестей всё не было.

День рождения моего папы – 8 Марта. А ваш?

Третий лишний.

Комната тридцать находится на третьем этаже.

Встреча состоится в два часа на втором этаже в комнате номер три.

Его офис находится на Пятой авеню на сороковом этаже.

5. PRONOUN (Местоимение)

По своему значению местоимения делятся на следующие разряды:

5.1. Личные местоимения (Personal Pronouns)

| Именительный падеж | Объектный падеж |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| I (я) | Me |
| He (он) | Him |
| She (она) | Her |
| It (оно) | It |
| We (мы) | Us |
| You (вы) | You |
| They (они) | Them |

5.2. Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive Pronouns)

| Личные местоимения | Совмещённая форма | Абсолютная форма |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|

| | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| I (я) | My (мой) | Mine (мой) |
| You (ты) | Your (твой) | Yours (твой) |
| He (он) | His (его) | His (его) |
| She (она) | Her (её) | Hers (её) |
| It (оно) | Its (его, её) | Its (его, её) |
| We (мы) | Our (наш) | Ours (наш) |
| You (вы) | Your (ваш) | Yours (ваш) |
| They (они) | Their (их) | Theirs (их) |

5.3. Указательные местоимения (Demonstrative Pronouns)

| Единственное число | Множественное число |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| It (оно) | They (они) |
| This (это) | These (эти) |
| That (то) | Those (те) |

5.4. Неопределённые местоимения (Indefinite Pronouns)

Some, any, no. (несколько)

| Утвердительное пр. | Отрицательное или вопросительное пр. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| some | any No |

Few, little(мало), much, many, a lot of(много).

| Исчисляемые существительные | Неисчисляемые существительные | В обоих случаях |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Few | little | |
| many | much | A lot of |

Производные от some, any, no.

| Утвердительные | Отрицательные/ вопрос | no | Every |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Somebody, Someone(кто-то) | Anybody, Anyone(кто-то) | Nobody (никто) | Everybody (все) |
| Something(что-то) | Anything(что-то) | Nothing (ничего) | Everything (всё) |
| Somewhere (где-то) | Anywhere (Где-то) | Nowhere (нигде) | Everywhere (езде) |

5.5. Возвратные местоимения (Self-Pronouns)

| Личные местоимения | Возвратные местоимения |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| I (я) | Myself (себя) |
| You (ты) | Yourself (себя) |
| He (он) | Himself (себя) |
| She (она) | Herself (себя) |
| It (оно) | Itself (себя) |
| We (мы) | Ourselves (себя) |
| You (вы) | Yourselves (себя) |
| They (они) | Themselves (себя) |

5.6. Вопросительные слова

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Who | Кто? |
| Who(m) | Кого? Кому? |
| What | Что? Какой? |
| What kind of | Какой? Что за? |
| What... like | Какой? |
| Whose | Чей? Чья? |
| Where | Где? Куда? |
| When | Когда? |
| How | Как? |

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| In what way | Каким образом? |
| How many | Сколько? (исчисл.) |
| How much | Сколько? (неисчисл.) |
| Why | Почему? |
| What ... for | Для чего? Зачем? |
| which | Какой? Который? |

Exercise №1. Назовите личные местоимения, заменяющие следующие существительные.

A family, a daughter, a parents, a dog, Robert, people, an orange, fruit, morning, a word, Helen, a boy, the sun, a man, a teacher, sister, a doctor, the King, a grandmother, pets, the Queen, animals a horse, grammar, a fly, a teenager, police, a boy-friend, paper, a book, news, scissors, weather.

Exercise №2. Найдите местоимения в следующих предложениях.

1. John is a boy. He is in the class.
2. Mary is a girl. She is at home.
3. They are brother and sister.
4. We know them very well.
5. They stayed with us last year.
6. John is a clever boy. I like him.
7. Mary is a pretty girl. She is twelve years old. We like her.
8. They have a dog. It is called Jock.
9. They have asked me to visit them next year.
10. They live in Milan. It is big city.
11. Do you like these flowers? They are out of the garden.
12. I read that book. It is very interesting.
13. Show me how to do this exercise.
14. Don't you know how to do it?
15. I don't understand how to do it.

Exercise №3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| I cleaned ... shoes. | 7. She likes ... job. |
| You cleaned ... shoes. | 8. He likes ... job. |
| He cleaned ... shoes. | 9. They likes ... job. |
| She cleaned ... shoes. | 10. Do you like ... job? |
| We cleaned ... shoes. | 11. I like ... job. |
| They cleaned ... shoes. | 12. We like ... job. |

Exercise №4. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.

1. Autumn has come. I like ... beauty.
2. I wash ... hair every week.
3. Nelly saw Peter with ... wife.
4. He has a bad memory. He can't remember even ... own name.
5. This book is very old. ... pages are yellow.
6. I've got a relative in England. ... aunt lives in Guildford.
7. Some women are not happy with ... looks.
8. Charles is going to a picnic with ... girl-friend.
9. Are you satisfied with ... marks, Mark?
10. Sally and I like Maths. It's ... favourite subject.
11. Can I take ... raincoat, Ann?
12. Is this ... tape recorder? – No, they don't have a tape recorder.
13. Can you rely on ... parents?
14. There is a mouse under the table. I can see ... tail!
15. My parents often play cards with ... neighbours.

Exercise №5. Выберите нужное слово.

1. Whose bag is this? Is it (your, yours) book or his? – It's (her, hers).
2. (Mine, my) task is easier than (your, yours).
3. Look at those people. They are (our, ours) friends.
4. It is not (their, theirs) house. (Their, theirs) is bigger.
5. (Your, yours) problem is (my, mine) problem.
6. Are (your, yours) hands warm? (Mine, my) are quite cold.

7. Can we use (your, yours) telephone? (our, ours) is out of order.
8. Is this money (him, his) or (her, hers)?
9. Meet Mr. Bean. He is a friend of (our, ours).
10. We look after (their, theirs) children and they look after (our, ours)
11. I remember the house but I don't remember (its, his, it's) number.
12. The children always make (their, theirs) beds in the morning.
13. I told her (my, mine) life story and she told me (her, hers).
14. Will you check (my, mine) paper and I shall check (your, yours) test?
15. Now we are going to open (our, ours) presents, and then we shall look at (their, theirs).

Exercise №6. Переведите на английский язык.

– Это его часы? – Да, его. А эти – мои.

Чьи это дети? – Наши. Они играют со своими друзьями.

– Ты сделал это для меня? – Нет, для него.

Это моя комната, а та – Бориса. Моя больше, чем его.

Почитай, пожалуйста, эту информацию. Она поможет тебе.

Её родители очень приятные люди. Ты их знаешь?

Моя кошка любит играть со своим хвостом.

Это её фотография? Дай её мне.

Где мои очки? Я не могу их найти.

Познакомьтесь с моими друзьями. Их зовут Лена и Алексей.

Наша семья любит ездить в Крым. Мы любим его природу.

– Он останется с нами на выходные? – Поговори с ним об этом.

Никогда не обсуждайте свои проблемы на работе.

Помой руки и иди с нами обедать.

Слушай советы, но не всегда им следуй.

Моя дочь не любит больших животных.

– Цветы очень красивые. Ты их видел? – Нет, а кто их принёс?

Тим предложил им пригласить нас на их свадьбу.

Эти деньги его. Дай их ему и поблагодари его.

Я не интересуюсь компьютерными играми. Я их не люблю.

Это крокодил. Его зубы очень страшные.

Я дал ему свою визитку, а он мне свою.

Есть удивительные новости. Ты слышал о них.

Где моя пижама? Я не могу без неё заснуть.

– Вы позвонили в полицию? – Да, они уже едут сюда на своей машине.

Exercise №7. Вставьте правильную форму неопределенного местоимения some, any, no.

I bought ... books.

Are there ... books on your shelf?

I have ... good news for you.

Did you buy ... milk?

Would you like ... tea?

Have you got ... pencils?

Are there plates on the table? – There are

There are ... high houses in the street.

I want ... bread, please.

Are there ... magazines on the shelf? – Yes, there are ...

Exercise №8. Вставьте правильную форму неопределенного местоимения some, any, no.

He has ... information for us.

I'd like ... water, please.

She sent me ... postcards from England.

Did you meet ... friends yesterday?

Are there ... new pupils in your class? – Yes, there are

There are ... new schools in my district.

Only ... students came in time.

She bought ... books, but she didn't buy ... magazines.
Do you want ... milk?
There are ... people in the streets, because it's cold.

Exercise №9. Вставьте правильную форму неопределенного местоимения some, any, no.

Would you like ... juice?
I bought a pen but I don't buy ... pencils.
Sorry I haven't got ... matches.
Can you give me ... sugar?
I've got ... oranges? But I haven't got ... apples.
Are there ... people in the room?
Do you learn ... foreign languages?
I'm thirsty. Give me ... tea, please.
My friend has bought ... new shoes.
I've got ... money. Give me ... money, please.

5.7. Производные от SOME, ANY, NO

Exercise №10. Дополните предложения, вставляя:

some, any, no:

1. There is ... water in the glass. May I drink it?
2. Have you seen ... of these people before?
3. She bought ... bread in the shop.
4. Has she got ... children?
5. There is ... coffee in my cup.
6. I looked through ... magazine, but couldn't find this article.
7. Are there ... pupils in the classroom.

b) somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody:

1. Look! ... is coming to us.
2. What is his name? Does ... know his name?
3. ... can answer your question. It's very difficult.
4. It's late. There is ... in the office.
5. Listen. ... is singing in the next room.
6. I can find ... to help me.
7. Is there ... at home?

c) somewhere, anywhere, nowhere:

1. I left my bag
2. I don't want to stay at home. Do you want to go ... ?
3. Did you go ... last Saturday?
4. We could find our dog
5. I think this house is ... here.
6. He can't find his book. He put it ... yesterday.
7. She will go ... tomorrow. She will stay at home.

d) something, anything, nothing:

1. Do you know ... about this country?
2. You may write ... you want in this composition.
3. Have you found ... interesting in his story?
4. I see ... in this room. It's too dark.
5. Do you want to buy ... special?
6. I have never seen ... like this.
7. Nobody tells me

Exercise №11. Выберите правильный ответ.

It's my mother's birthday next week.

A. Who

- B. Whose
C. Whom
2. My best friend Jeff lives in Walton Street.
A. Whom
B. Whose
C. Who
3. Mrs. Laura is in her office.
A. When
B. Where
C. How
4. I've got two bottles of lemonade at home.
A. How many
B. How much
C. What
5. Mr. Williams usually walks his dog early in the morning.
A. Where
B. When
C. How often
6. -... doesn't you Dad use a dictionary when he translates from Russian into English?
-He knows English well.
A. How
B. What
C. Why
7. You've got a fine collection of coins. ... coin do you like best?
A. What
B. Which
C. Whose
8. I see a pretty little girl in the yard.
A. Who
B. What
C. Which
9. -...does Eddy do for living?
-He's a travel agent.
A. How
B. Where
C. What
10. ... is the weather like today?
A. What
B. How
C. Which
11. ...money do you want?
A. How many
B. How much
C. Which
12. ... is the cheapest way to get to London: by plane or by train?
A. What
B. How
C. Which

6. TheMODALVERBS (Модальные глаголы)

| Настоящее время | Прошедшее время | Будущее время | Эквиваленты |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Can – мочь | Could | - | To be able to |
| May – можно | Might | - | To be allowed to |
| Must - должен | - | - | To have to |

Модальные глаголы can, may, must имеют ряд особенностей.

Следующий за ними инфинитив употребляется без частицы to.

I can help him. – Я могу помочь ему.

В III лице единственного числа настоящего времени они не имеют окончания – s.

He can speak French. – Он умеет говорить по-французски.

В вопросительной и отрицательной форме они занимают позиции вспомогательных глаголов.

Can he speak Spanish? – Он умеет говорить по-испански?

He can't speak Spanish. – Он не умеет говорить по-испански.

Не имеют форм будущего времени. Глагол must не имеет и формы прошедшего времени.

Exercise №1. Переведите на русский язык.

You may come later in the evening.

He can't do this work.

They could give you good advice.

You might take the book.

Can you speak with him?

We must do it after the lesson.

You may have a short rest now.

Exercise №2. Используя модальные глаголы, скажите, что вы умеете делать, а что нет.

Например: I can play tennis well, but I can't skate.

To read English well, to speak English a little, to play tennis (chess, draughts, basketball, hockey, handball, volley-ball), to ski, to skate, to swim, to cook dinner, to do the flat, to repair a TV-set, to drive a car.

The VERB to be (быть, находиться, являться)

| | Present (есть) | Past (был, были) | Future (буду) |
|------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| I | Am | Was | Shall be |
| He | Is | Was | Will be |
| She | Is | Was | Will be |
| It | Is | Was | Will be |
| We | Are | Were | Shall be |
| You | Are | Were | Will be |
| They | Are | Were | Will be |

Exercise №1. Вставьте глагол to be в форме Present Simple.

He ... a student. He ... a good student.

His father ... a doctor.

My mother ... not a teacher.

... your sister a pupil? – Yes, she

They ... at home now.

This ... my house.

... they at school? – No, they ... not at school.

... your father a pilot? – Yes, he

Nick ... not a student. He ... a pupil. He ... at school now.

These men ... drivers.

My friend ... an engineer. He ... at work.

... your parents at home? – No, they ... not.

I ... a pupil, I ... not a student.

... this your book? – This book ... not my. My book ... in my bag.

Michael has a brother. His brother ... 20. He ... a student. He ... at home now.

These ... his newspapers.

... there any books on your table? – Yes, there

I ... a doctor. I A good doctor.

... his friends ... school now? – No, they ... in the garden.

... her sister a teacher? – Yes, she

Exercise №2. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в форме Present Simple.

Я не ученик. Я студент.

Его брат Ученик. Он в школе.

Мои родители инженеры. Они на работе.
Вы доктор? – Нет, я учитель.
Твоя сестра ученица? – Нет, она инженер. Она на работе.
Её сестра не секретарь. Она учитель.
Это врачи? – Нет, они лётчики.
Ваша сестра дома? – Нет, она на работе.
Наш отец учёный.
Его тетя не доктор. Она актриса.
Это моя книга. Она на столе.
Мой двоюродный брат не учёный, он – инженер.
Это картины. Они на стене. Картины очень красивые.
Моя бабушка пенсионерка. Она не на работе. Она дома.
Ваши дети школьники? – Да, они школьники.

Exercise №3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол to be в форме Past Simple.

He ... a pupil.
She ... not a doctor, she ... a teacher.
They ... workers.
He ... ill last week. He ... not at work.
We ... at home on Sunday.
The weather ... not cold yesterday. It ... fine.
... he at school yesterday? No, he ... not. He ... ill.
... they students last year? No, they ... pupils.
There a lot of books in his room.
When ... you at home yesterday?
There... newspapers on the table.
Why ... not you at work last Friday?
There ... a pencil in my pencil-case.
Where his sister last week? – She ... not at home. She ... in country.

Exercise №4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол to be в форме Present или Past Simple.

Он водитель.
Мы школьники.
Они были в театре.
Он был рабочим. Сейчас он инженер.
Мои родители дома.
Мой брат не был в школе вчера.
Его мама молодая. Она студентка.
Моя бабушка учительница. Она не на работе. Она сейчас дома.
Мой дядя был лётчиком.
Вы были в театре вчера? – Нет, не были.
В прошлом году его сестра была студенткой. Сейчас она доктор.
Он больной? – Да, он сейчас болеет.
Погода сегодня ясная, а вчера погода была плохой.
Где ты был? – Я был на работе.
Она в театре? – Нет, она в кино.
Это парк. Парк очень старый.
В прошлом месяце мы были в театре.
Где они были? – На работе.
Мой дедушка старый.
Его сестры нет в школе.
Он не болен.
Где мои вещи? – Они были на столе.
Она была учительницей.
Вы были лётчиком? – Нет, я был водителем.
Эти ребята моряки?

Exercise №5. Вставьте глагол to be в форме Future Simple.

He ... student next year.
 I at home tomorrow.
 ... you be at home on Sunday?
 She ... not be at work on Saturday.
 Where ... you ... in two days?
 We ... not ... in the country.
 He ... a pilot when he grows up.
 I ... at school.
 She ... not ... a doctor, she ... a teacher.
 It ... a good idea.
 ... he ... here in some hours?
 I ... not ... a teacher.
 Where ... we ... next month?
 ... they ... in the park?
 They ... not ... in the garden.

Exercise №6. Вставьте глагол to be в форме Present, Past или Future Simple.

Where ... your brother now? – He ... in his room.
 ... she at work tomorrow? – Yes, she
 ... you at school yesterday? – Yes, I
 My sister ... at school now. She ... not at home.
 ... you ... a teacher in some years?
 My pens ... not on the table. Where ... they?
 His brother ... a child. He ... 7.
 We ... pupils last year, but now we ... students.
 My aunt ... in Paris now.
 Where ... your grandmother? – She ... in the Richmond.
 When ... you at work yesterday? – I ... there at 8 o'clock.
 My brother ... not ill now.
 I ... not in Kiev now. I ... in London.
 All my family ... at home tomorrow.
 When he ... young, he ... a pilot.
 She ... a good student.
 Where ... you last Friday? – I ... at the cinema
 Nick ... ill last month.
 Where ... your father now?
 I think he ... not ... a doctor.

6.2. The VERB to have (иметь)

| | Present (имею) | Past (имел) | Future (буду иметь) |
|------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| I | Have | Had | Shall have |
| He | Has | Had | Will have |
| She | Has | Had | Will have |
| It | Has | Had | Will have |
| You | Have | Had | Will have |
| We | Have | Had | Shall have |
| They | Have | Had | Will have |

Exercise №7. Дополните предложения, используя have or has.

They ... got an English class today.
 We ... got some English books at home.
 He ... got a lot of friends.
 Mother ... made a cake.
 Paul and Mary ... got two children, a boy and a girl.
 A dog ... four legs.

I ... not got a camera.
... your father got a car?
Mrs. Brown ... got a nice house.
... you got any brothers or sisters?

6.3. The verb **to be** and **to have**

Exercise №8. Дополните предложения, используя **to be** or **to have** got (в утвердительной или отрицательной форме).

Everybody likes Tom. He ... many friends.
Jane wants to go to Moscow, but she ... any money.
The weather ... very nice today. It ... raining.
You cannot buy anything on Sunday in England. The shops ... open.
Ann ... black hair. Her hair ... very beautiful.
I don't like this book. It ... interesting.
I can't open the door. I ... the key.
John is going to the dentist. He ... a bad tooth.
Peter reads a lot. He ... a good library at home.
Be quick, please! We ... much time.

Exercise №9. Дополните предложения, используя **am**, **is**, **are**.

Where ... you from?
How old ... you? How old ... your brother?
What ... your aunt's name?
I ... glad to see you. How ... you?
The dog ... in the garden.
Tom's parents ... travel agents.
- ... your father a carpenter? – No, he
John ... (not) a student, he ... a doctor.
That book ... (not) very interesting. Take this one.
The best seats ... 10\$.
Moscow ... the capital of Russia.
I ... hot. Open the window, please.
What ... the weather like today?
I ... (not) interested in football at all.
... Tom and Bob good football players?
... you hungry?
The news ... (not) very bad today.
What ... your parents' address?
Your money ... in your handbag.

Exercise №10. Дополните предложения, используя **is**, **are**, **has**, **have**.

The government ... bringing a new bill.
The company ... going to employ six staff.
All governments ... trying to control crime.
The jury ... trying to decide now.
The police ... know about him for years.
The team ... having baths at the moment, and then ... coming back to tea.
The team ... playing tomorrow.
Do you know what the news ... ?
Twelve years ... a long time.
The bread and butter ... for Father.
A lot of people ... signed the petition.
The police ... interested in this case.
This crossroads ... dangerous.
... there any statistics for road accidents.
There ... crossroads every mile.

Exercise №11. Дополните текст нужными формами have (got), has (got), is, are.

Do you remember the Lambert family?

They ... a fairly large house in Birmingham. The house ... six rooms. It ... a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, three bedrooms and a bathroom. The Lamberts ... a lot of things in their house. They ... a TV set, a sofa, chairs, tables, a stove, a refrigerator and many other things. Mrs. Lambert A lot of dishes: plates, cups, glasses, knives, forks, spoons, pots, pans, and other things.

There ... Five people in the Lambert family: Mr. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, and three children. The children's names ... Peter, Kate and Bill. Peter ... 15, Kate ... 13, and Bill ... 10.

Exercise №12. Дополните текст нужными формами have (got), has (got), is, are.

What money do people use in Britain?

They use pounds and pence. There ... one hundred pence in a pound. The smallest coin ... the five pence coin. Most coins ... round, but two coins ... seven sides. The little coin with seven sides ... the twenty pence coin and the big one with seven sides ... the fifty pence coin. The coins ... made of metal, but the five pound and the pound notes ... made of paper.

PRESENTS SIMPLE (Настоящее простое время)

Образуется при помощи инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to. Глагол в форме третьего лица единственного числа имеет окончание – s/ - es.

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| I | | | |
| You | work at the office. | He | works at the office. |
| We | go to the office by bus. | She | goes to the office by bus |
| they | | | |

| Окончание русского глагола в 3-м лице ед. числа | Окончание английского глагола в 3-м лице ед. числа |
|---|--|
| -ёт (-ет), -ит Работает, ездит | -s, -es Works, does |
| Кроме глаголов to be, to have | |

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола do, does (don't, doesn't) в настоящем времени и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы to.

- Do you like sweets? – I don't like them.

- Does she play the piano? – She doesn't play the piano.

Употребляется:

для того, чтобы констатировать общеизвестный факт.

Например:

The Earth goes round the sun. - Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.

для выражения постоянных и регулярно повторяющихся действий в настоящем времени со словами:

everyday – каждый день,

usually – обычно,

always – всегда,

often – часто,

seldom – редко,

never – никогда.

Например:

He never drinks coffee in the morning. - Он никогда не пьёт утром кофе.

для перечисления последовательности действий, которые происходят постоянно и часто.

Например:

In the morning I usually get up, dress myself, have breakfast and go to school. - Утром обычно я встаю, одеваюсь, завтракаю и иду в школу.

для выражения будущего действия в придаточных предложениях времени и условия типа I (реального) после союзов if, when, until.

Например:

I will miss you if you don't come back soon. - Я буду скучать за тобой, если ты скоро не вернёшься.

Exercise №1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление глаголов.

1. Rivers flow towards the sea. 2. A student buys a lot of books at the beginning of each term. 3. Music makes me forget my problems. 4. Mr. Hill lectures Philosophy at the University. 5. Don't shout. We hear you well. 6. I see that you understand us. 7. The teacher asks us a lot of questions in class every day. 8. There are four seasons in the year. Each season lasts three months and brings changes in the weather. 9. This house belongs to Mr. Rich. 10. If Paul calls us, we shall invite him to dinner. 11. When spring comes they will go to Venice. 12. We are told you are looking for work. 13. I forget where she leaves. 14. Every weekend she gets into her car, drives to her country house, and works in the garden. 15. The next bus leaves at exactly two o'clock. 16. The ship sails every Tuesday.

Exercise №2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в правильной форме.

I ... an ice cream. (want)

John ... adventure books. (like)

You and I ... to school together. (go)

The garden ... us fruit every year. (give)

Mr. and Mrs. Brown always ... on time. (come)

He ... English well. (speak)

The Parkers ... in London. (live)

School year ... in September. (begin)

We ... Maths on Mondays. (have)

It often ... in autumn. (rain)

Exercise №3. Напишите данные предложения ещё раз, начиная с подлежащего, данного в скобках, и сделав все необходимые изменения.

Those children help their mother. (Megan)

I get up at seven every morning. (the old man)

We like to go for a walk in the morning. (my father)

They prefer coffee to tea. (Martin)

I spend a lot of money on books. (the teacher)

Some people do nothing during their holidays. (Eddie)

We finish the day's work at six o'clock. (the clerk)

Women like to look at the shop windows. (my sister)

Some people paint their houses every year. (my neighbors)

We sometimes forget people's names. (the director)

I sit at the back of the class. (Matilda)

We make mistakes sometimes. (a pupil)

Most of my friends play tennis. (my boyfriend)

I never wear a hat in the summer. (Grace)

Some people begin work very early in the morning. (apostman)

Exercise №6. Выполните тест, выбрав букву с правильным вариантом

A) do B) does C) -

___ you like playing chess?

___ your mother like cooking?

Where ___ she live?

Where ___ your parents spend their vacation?

What ___ your father do in his spare time?

What ___ you think of me?

When ___ you clean your teeth?

When ___ your father go to work?

Why ___ they learn poems by heart?

Why ___ your sister go shopping on Saturdays?

Who ___ you always walk your dog with?

Who ___ his friend like to play chess with?

Who ___ knows the way out?

Who of you ___ speaks English fluently?

What time ___ you get up?
What time ___ your sister come back home?
How often ___ you go swimming?
How often ___ Dan come to the club?
How much ___ your trousers cost?
How much ___ your sweater cost?
Whose parents ___ want to help us?
Which of your sisters ___ lives in the country?
Which letter
___ comes after "T"?

Exercise №7. Выполните тест, выбрав букву с правильным вариантом.

A) do B) does C) is D) are E) have F) has

What subjects ___ she good at?
___ your brother got a camera?
___ your mother like cooking?
What floor ___ your bedroom on?
___ your parents in France now?
Where ___ the nearest book-store?
___ your friend have any money?
Where ___ your uncle work?
What sports ___ they fond of?
What bike ___ you got?
What ___ the weather like today?
What languages ___ you speak?
___ you like science fiction?
What ___ your favourite pop group?
What bike ___ she got?
How many apples ___ you got?
What subject ___ you like best?
Where ___ the capital of your country?
___ you know what time it ___ ?
How far ___ London from Liverpool?

Exercise №8. Выберите среди данных правильный вариант предложения.

1. A) Do the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
B) Does the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
C) Do the shops closes at 8 o'clock in the evening?
D) Are the shops close at 8 o'clock in the evening?
2. A) You often play basketball?
B) Do you often play basketball?
C) Is you often play basketball?
D) Are you often play basketball?
3. A) How you often play basketball?
B) How do you often play basketball?
C) How often do you play basketball?
D) How often you play basketball?
4. A) She come home early.
B) She not comes home early
C) She don't come home early.
D) She doesn't come home early.
5. A) Why doesn't you come to the youth club?
B) Why you not come to the youth club?
C) Why not you come to the youth club?
D) Why don't you come to the youth club?

6. A) My brother never waits for us.
B) My brother doesn't never wait for us.
C) My brother don't ever wait for us.
D) My brother does never wait for us.
7. A) We always go abroad for our holidays.
B) Always we go abroad for our holidays.
C) We go always abroad for our holidays.
D) We go abroad always for our holidays.
8. A) Does Sandra always get up early in the morning?
B) Does Sandra get up early always in the morning?
C) Does Sandra get up always in the morning early?
D) Does Sandra get up always early in the morning?
9. A) When next year you start at the university?
B) When at the university do you start next year?
C) When do start you at the university next year?
D) When do you start at the university next year?
10. A) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go very often there.
B) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't very often go there.
C) We enjoy the theatre, but very often we don't go there.
D) We enjoy the theatre, but we don't go there very often.
11. A) How much does cost it for the return ticket?
B) How much for the return ticket does it cost?
C) How much does it cost for the return ticket?
D) How does much it cost for the return ticket?
12. A) They don't often phone my mother in London.
B) They often don't phone my mother in London.
C) They don't phone my mother in London often.
D) They don't phone my mother often in London.
13. A) The next train leaves in the morning at 2.15
B) The next train leaves at 2.15 in the morning.
C) The next train at 2.15 in the morning leaves
D) At 2.15 in the morning the next train leaves.

Exercise №9

Дополните следующие предложения при помощи глаголов в отрицательной форме.

Образец: She plays the piano, but she doesn't play it very well.

That shop sells office furniture, but it ... typewriters.

Scott smokes a lot, but he ... before breakfast.

We know Robert, but we ... his father.

His father gives him pocket-money, but he ... him much.

I feel tired, but I ... unwell.

I make mistakes, but I ... grammar mistakes.

He does homework every evening, but he ... much.

English people eat a lot of potatoes, but they ... much rice.

My mother buys a lot of food every day, but she ... much meat.

We like fish, but we ... to eat it every day.

7.1. Present Continuous Tense. (Настоящее длительное время)

Образуется посредством вспомогательного глагола to be в настоящем времени (am, is, are) и причастия настоящего времени (Participle I)

| Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| I am going | I am not going | Am I going? |
| He is going | He is not going | Is he going? |
| She is going | She is not going | Is she going? |
| It is going | It is not going | Is it going? |
| We are going | We are not going | Are we going? |
| They are going | They are not going | Are they going? |
| You are going | You are not going | Are you going? |

Употребляется:

для выражения действия, длящегося в данный момент речи.

Например:

Don't go out now. It's raining. - Не выходи на улицу сейчас. Идёт дождь.

для выражения временного действия, происходящего в какой-то определённый момент в настоящем.

Например:

We are living in a hotel until we can find a house to buy. - Мы живём в гостинице до тех пор, пока не сможем купить дом.

для выражения действия, которое является постоянной привычкой. Например:

I'm wearing a hat when it's too sunny. - Я ношу шляпу, когда слишком солнечно.

для выражения действий, намеченных на ближайшее будущее, запланированных.

Например:

I'm leaving tomorrow. My train is at 8.30. - Я уезжаю завтра. Мой поезд в 8.30.

Сравните:

| Длительное время | Неопределённое время |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tom is having a shower at the moment. | Tom has a shower every day. |
| Том принимает душ в данный момент. | Том принимает душ каждый день. |

Основные группы глаголов, которые обычно не употребляются в длительных видо-временных формах:

Глаголы, передающие мыслительную деятельность:

Believe, think, assume, consider, understand, suppose, expect, agree, know, remember, forget.

Глаголы, передающие чувства: like, love, detest, envy, hate, hope, prefer, wish, want.

Глаголы восприятия: see, hear, taste, smell.

Exercise №10. Переведите на русский язык.

The baby is crying again. I think it's hungry.

Emma can't come to the phone right now, she is having a shower.

Martha is still working in the garden.

Why are you shouting at me? What's wrong?

Look! It's snowing heavily.

Denis is working at a new project this semester.

Now Olga is studying at the courses in the British Council.

Longman is publishing new books this year.

They are redecorating their house in the summer.

Exercise №11. Употребите правильную форму глагола в скобках.

Look out of the window. (It, rain)? Should I take my umbrella.

Shhh. The baby (sleep).

Right now I am in class. I (stand) at my desk and (speak) English to my students.

Mary is at home. She (eat) dinner and (listen) to music.

It (rain not) at the moment. The sun (shine), and the sky (be) blue. Light clouds (fly) across the sky.

Denny is in the library. He (sit) at the table. He (write) a composition.

– The students (take) a test in class right now? – No, the lecturer (explain) something to them.

Johnny, (listen) to me? What you (think) about, I wonder?

– What your brother (do) in the kitchen? – He (do) the crossword in the newspaper.

I like winter. Every morning I come to the window to see if it (snow).

Exercise №12. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

Today is Monday. Everybody in Lambert family ... (is/ are) busy. Mr. Lambert is in his garage. He ... (fixes/is fixing) a car.

Mrs. Lambert is a housewife. She is in the kitchen now. She ... (cooks/is cooking) dinner.

Peter, Kate and Bill are in school now. Peter is in a classroom. He ... (studies/is studying) physics.

Kate is in the music room. She ... (plays/is playing) a guitar.

Bill is in the art room. He ... (paints/is painting) a picture.

What ... (is/are) you doing now? What ... (is/are) everybody in your family doing now?

Exercise №13. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

My name ... (is/are) Peter. I ... (is/am) in a classroom. I ... (sit/am sitting) in my seat right now. I ... (recite/am reciting) for my teacher. He ... (stands/is standing) at his desk, but he ... (doesn't talk/isn't talking). I ... (talk/am talking) to him at the moment. He ... (listens/is listening) to me.

Now all the class ... (says/is saying) the poem together. Some students usually ... (recite/are reciting) loudly. Others ... (have/has) soft voices. I ... (have/has) a loud voice when I ... (recite/am reciting).

We ... (learn/are learning) a new poem now. We always ... (repeat/are repeating) the lines after the teacher.

8. Основные формы глагола

Английский глагол имеет 4 основные формы:

Инфинитив (Infinitive)

Без частицы to эта форма глагола служит для образования настоящего и будущего неопределённого времени действительного залога.

Прошедшее неопределённое время (PastSimple)

Эта форма используется для образования соответствующей видо-временной формы действительного залога.

Причастие прошедшего времени (ParticipleII)

Служит для образования перфектных видо-временных форм действительного залога (со вспомогательным глаголом tohave) и различных видо-временных форм страдательного залога (со вспомогательным глаголом tobe)

4. Причастие настоящего времени (ParticipleI)

Эта форма глагола служит для образования длительных видо-временных форм настоящего, прошедшего и будущего времени.

Глаголы в английском языке делятся на правильные (RegularVerbs) и неправильные (IrregularVerbs).

8.1. Правильные глаголы (Regularverbs)

1 форма (инфинитив) представляет собой неопределённую форму без частицы to;

2 форма – прошедшее неопределённое время образуется при помощи прибавления окончания – ed к первой форме глагола;

3 форма – причастие прошедшего времени, как и вторая форма, образуется при помощи прибавления окончания – ed к первой форме глагола;

4 форма – причастие настоящего времени образуется при помощи прибавления окончания – ing к первой форме глагола.

| 1 форма | 2 форма | 3 форма | 4 форма |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Live | Lived | Lived | Living |
| Play | Played | Played | Playing |
| Travel | Travelled | Travelled | Travelling |

8.2. Неправильные глаголы (Irregular Verbs)

Это такие глаголы, которые образуют форму прошедшего неопределённого времени и причастие прошедшего времени по особым правилам.

| 1 форма | 2 форма | 3 форма | 4 форма |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Be | Was, were | been | being |
| Have | had | had | having |
| Do | did | done | doing |

Для того чтобы знать, как образуются данные формы, необходимо воспользоваться таблицей неправильных глаголов в словаре или учебном пособии.

Exercise №1. Образуйте формы следующих глаголов.

Know, meet, see, finish, have, go, call, fall, be, eat, write, study, come, fly, start, read, cut, begin, pay, stay.

Give, tell, do, fall, take, ride, drive, get, break, hide, wear, drink, sing, teach, steal, grow, swim, throw, catch, lend.

Leave, win, feel, lose, sleep, send, spend, sit, set, put, think, hit, buy, find, hear, sell, stop, draw, blow, teach.

8.3. PastSimple (Прошедшее неопределённое время)

Образуется при помощи второй формы глагола.

Для вопросительной и отрицательной форм используется вспомогательный глагол did. При этом смысловой глагол стоит в первой форме, т.е. теряет окончание –ed, передавая вторую форму вспомогательному глаголу: do+ed=did; donot+ed=didn't.

Сравните:

I watched TV yesterday. (PastSimple) - Я смотрел телевизор вчера.

He didn't watch TV yesterday. - Он не смотрел телевизор вчера.

Did you watch TV yesterday? - Ты смотрел телевизор вчера?

Употребляется:

для выражения действий, происходивших в прошлом и не связанных с настоящим.

Например:

He had breakfast and went to school. - Он позавтракал и пошёл в школу.

для выражения действий, когда указано определённое время в прошлом.

Yesterday – вчера,

ago – тому назад,

last month/year – в прошлом месяце/году

Например:

It rained in the morning yesterday. - Вчера утром шёл дождь.

для выражения законченных действий в прошлом.

Например:

My friend worked in the bank from 1991 to 1997. - Мой друг работал в банке с 1991 по 1997 год.

Exercise №2. Переведите на русский язык.

I was born in April.

Mr. Buckster worked in the USA in 1998.

– When did you marry? – John and I got married two years ago.

Max left the house for college, walked to the bus-stop, got on the bus and after some stops got off, had a sandwich in a café ... and decided to go back home.

I saw the sea long ago, in my childhood.

Roger went to University and lived in a hostel.

It often rained in the autumn of 1996.

The Scotts had dinner at six o'clock and went to a pub.

– When and where did you buy this ring? – Oh! It was long ago!

It happened on a sunny spring day.

Exercise №3. Поставьте в вопросительную и отрицательную формы.

I was born in a big American family.

The students were busy preparing for the exams.

I was shy in my childhood.

Mrs. Sweet taught Geography at school.

We did all the work on time.

The scouts heard something strange.

My father read all the detective stories from the public library.

It started raining.

Our group liked the new teacher.

My little sister had a kitten.

Exercise №4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужную форму глаголов.

You (be born) in Moscow?

I always (be afraid) of flying by planes.

What (happen) last Monday?

The train (start) at ten o'clock sharp.

Where you (be) yesterday? I (phone) you all day long!

Somebody (copy) the top secret file. I wonder who (come) here last night?

It (rain) all day long the day before yesterday and I (not, go shopping).

What (make) you give up jogging?

They (talk) for only twenty minutes and (fall in love) with each other deeply. Two months later they (marry).

10. As I (leave) the money at home yesterday, I (not, have lunch).

Exercise №5. Выберите правильный вариант вопроса.

Bill was at home last night. He cleaned his clothes. First he put them in the washer. Next he added soap. Later he placed the clothes in the dryer. Than he folded them. But was very proud he did it himself.

1. A) Did Bill at home last night?
B) Did Bill was at home last night?
C) Did Bill be at home last night?
D) Was Bill at home last night?
2. A) Who did be at home last night?
B) Who was at home last night?
C) Who did at home last night?
D) Who did was at home last night?
3. A) When did Bill at home?
B) When did Bill was at home?
C) When was Bill at home?
D) When did Bill be at home?
4. A) Who cleaned clothes last night?
B) Who did cleaned clothes last night?
C) Who was cleaned clothes last night?
D) Who did clean clothes last night?
5. A) When Bill cleaned his clothes?
B) When did Bill cleaned his clothes?
C) When was Bill cleaned his clothes?
D) When did Bill clean his clothes?
6. A) What he did first?
B) What was he do first?
C) What was he did first?
D) What did he do first?
7. A) Where he put them?
B) Where was he put them?
C) Where he was put them?
D) Where did he put them?
8. A) Why he placed them in the dryer?
B) Why did he place them in the dryer?
C) Why was he placed them in the dryer?
D) Why did he placed them in the dryer?
9. A) Was he folded them after that?
B) Did he folded them after that?
C) Did he fold them after that?
D) Was he fold them after that?

10. A) Was Bill proud?
 B) Did Bill was proud?
 C) Was Bill did proud?
 D) Did Bill proud?
11. A) Why he was proud?
 B) Why did he proud?
 C) Why was he proud?
 D) Why he proud?

8.4. Past Continuous (Прошедшее длительное время)

Употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершившегося в определённый момент или период времени в прошлом.

Образуется из вспомогательного глагола to be в PastSimple (was, were) и причастия настоящего времени.

| Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| I was going | I was not going | Was I going? |
| He was going | He was not going | Was he going? |
| You were going | You were not going | Were you going? |

Например:

1. I was going home at 5 o'clock yesterday. - Вчера в 5 часов я шёл домой.
2. Where were you going at 5 o'clock yesterday? - Куда ты шёл в 5 часов вчера?
3. I wasn't going home at 5 o'clock yesterday. I was going to my friend. - Вчера в 5 часов я шёл не домой. Я шёл к моему другу.

Это время употребляется (при условии, что речь идёт о длительном, незаконченном действии) при наличии точного указания момента или периода совершения действия.

Точное указание времени совершения действия может быть выражено другим действием, которое обычно стоит в PastSimple, если действие краткое, и в PastContinuous, если параллельное действие имеет длительный характер.

Например:

1. When my parents were having supper, I was watching TV. - В то время, как мои родители ужинали, я смотрел телевизор.

2. When he came, I was having supper. - Когда он вошёл, я ужинал.

Exercise №6. Переведите на русский язык.

It was snowing when we went out.

It was night. The stars were sparkling.

What were you reading on holidays? – I wasn't reading anything, I was enjoying my time.

They were constantly leaving their teacups unwashed!

After an hour's sleep I was feeling much better.

The aliens were being kind to us.

While Grandma was making tea in the kitchen, her grandson ate the last piece of cake.

Jess was always hanging on the phone!

It was December. Christmas was coming.

Chuck was having a shower at ten o'clock in the evening.

Exercise №7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

He (to write) a letter now.

He (to write) a letter at two o'clock yesterday.

She (to do) her lessons now.

She (to do) her lessons at this time yesterday.

My friend (not to sleep) now. He (to watch) television.

My friend (not to sleep) at eight o'clock yesterday. He (to watch) television.

She (to listen) to the music at the moment?

She (to listen) to the music at this time yesterday.

They (to play) chess when I saw them yesterday.

They (to play) chess now.
 Listen! My son (to sing).
 He (to sing) when I (to enter) his room yesterday.
 Why they (to work) in the garden? – They (to plant) now.
 Beth (to wear) a new dress now.
 She (to play) piano when I came in.

Exercise №8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Continuous или Past Continuous.

What you (to do) from seven till nine yesterday?
 What she (to drink) now? – She (to drink) juice.
 Nick (to draw) a picture when I saw him.
 Who (to stand) near the door now?
 When I looked through the window, the sun (to shine) but the wind (to blow).
 What they (to discuss) at the moment?
 It (to snow) when I left my house yesterday/
 Robert (to have) dinner now? – No, he (to read) a book.
 Our children (to make) noise the whole evening yesterday.
 What they (to speak) about when I (to enter) the room.

| | |
|--|--|
| Father was reading at 7 o'clock yesterday. | Father came home at 7 o'clock yesterday. |
| Past Continuous | Past Simple |
| Действие в процессе | Однократное действие |

Exercise №9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Continuous.

Last Sunday we (to go) skiing in the country. There (to be) already a lot of snow in the fields and we (to enjoy) ourselves. We (to ski) for two hours and a half.
 They (to meet) at the station two hours ago.
 Where you (to spend) last Sunday?
 We (to be) in a hurry because only twenty minutes (to be) left before the beginning of the performance.
 I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. He (to invite) me to the theatre and I (to accept) the invitation with pleasure.
 He (to ring) up his friend and (to ask) him about the homework.
 When I (to come) to the theater, my friend already (to wait) for me.
 When I (to go) to the dentist's, I (to break) my arm.
 When the teacher (to walk) into the classroom, the boys (to listen) to pop music and the girls (to eat) chips and (to drink) lemonade.
 She (to go) to the bank when I (to meet) her. She (not to go) to the doctor's.
 What you (to do) when the accident (to happen)? – I (to walk) out of the hospital.
 When the thieves (to take) his money, he (to leave) the bank.

Exercise №10. Выберите нужную форму глаголов.

- The fire still ____ at six in the morning.
 A) burnt
 B) was burning
- He ____ at his drawing all day long.
 A) worked
 B) was working
- My friend ____ to see me yesterday.
 A) came
 B) was coming
- I ____ him quite well when he was young.
 A) knew
 B) was knowing
- Yesterday at six I ____ for you near the cinema.
 A) waited
 B) was waiting

6. Suddenly I noticed that he ____ at something.
 A) looked
 B) was looking
7. When I saw her last, she ____ long hair.
 A) wore
 B) was wearing
8. The bell ____ and the lesson ____ .
 A) rang, began
 B) was ringing, began
9. The teacher stooped me when I ____ down the stairs.
 A) ran
 B) was running
10. Look! That man ____ to us.
 A) comes
 B) is coming.

9. Present Perfect. (Настоящее совершённое время)

Выражает связь действия, которое уже произошло, совершилось, с настоящим моментом речи. Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в настоящем времени (has для 3-го лица единственного числа и have для всех остальных лиц единственного и множественного числа) и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II).

Например: I have read this book already. - Я уже прочитал эту книгу.

| Утвердительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| I have gone | I have not gone | Have I gone? |
| He has gone | He has not gone | Has he gone? |
| She has gone | She has not gone | Has she gone? |
| It has gone | It has not gone | Has it gone? |
| We have gone | We have not gone | Have we gone? |
| They have gone | They have not gone | Have they gone? |
| You have gone | You have not gone | Have you gone? |

Следующие слова сопровождают эту временную форму:

уже – already.

только что – just (now)

ко времени – by (the time)

ещё не – not yet.

Употребляется:

когда мы заинтересованы в результате, а не в факте или во времени совершенного действия. Здесь точное указание времени нам не нужно. Сказуемое переводится глаголом совершенного вида:

Не переводил, а перевёл; не писал, а написал.

Например: I haven't bought a new car yet. - Я ещё не купил новую машину.

для обозначения действия в отрезке времени, который начался в прошлом и продолжался в момент высказывания мысли.

Например: Have you ever been to America?

Exercise №1. Запишите причастия прошедшего времени глаголов.

Write, open, know, get, give, break, bring, catch, drive, eat, think, throw, choose, pay, freeze, ride, see, sell, teach, wake.

Exercise №2. Объясните употребление the Present Perfect в следующих предложениях.

He has passed the interview and he's happy.

Have you ever tasted African food?

We have known each other since 1990.

I've been here for an hour already.

The manager hasn't come yet.

They have known it all the time.

Thank you for everything that you've done for me.

I've studied the last few telexes from Paris and I've come to a decision.

Have I told you lately that I love you?

Have you forgotten? I've just told you about it.
 He has no wife as he has never met the right person, but he hasn't given
 up hope...
 Since I've known you, you've always been a workaholic.
 I hope we haven't made a mistake.
 The weather has been terrible lately.
 We've been in class since 10 o'clock this morning.
 Jackie has been out of town for two days.
 I've been to Europe many times. Have you?

Exercise №3. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в Present Perfect.

John (write) his name.
 I (draw) a picture.
 Tom (blow) out the light.
 The tree (fall) across the road.
 John (give) his bicycle to his brother.
 You (make) a mistake.
 The thieves (take) the jewels.
 We (eat) our dinner.
 The train just (go).
 The cat (drink) its milk.

Exercise №4. Сделайте следующие предложения а) отрицательными; б) вопросительными.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| I have finished the work. | 6. I finished the work yesterday. |
| He has written a letter. | 7. He wrote a letter last week. |
| The cat has drunk its milk. | 8. The cat drank its milk this morning. |
| They have understood | 9. They understood the lesson. |
| Richard has gone to t | 10. Richard went to the Zoo last week. |

Exercise №5. Измените форму глагола на форму Present Perfect.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| She is watering the flower. | 9. I am cleaning my teeth. |
| He is taking his examination. | 10. Jane is translating the article. |
| Beth is opening the window. | 11. Little Frank is breaking his toy. |
| I am dusting the furniture. | 12. He is having breakfast. |
| John is washing his car. | 13. Nick is drawing a picture. |
| The teacher is explaining the rule. | 14. My daughter is having lunch. |
| Mary is reading a letter. | 15. He is putting on his coat. |
| We are having dinner. | |

Exercise №6. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в Present Perfect.

I'm afraid I (forget) my book at home.
 ... the secretary (yet/come)?
 I (learn) the rhyme. Could you listen to me?
 ... you (ever/be) to Italy?
 They (already/inform) me about the accident.
 He is the most handsome man I (ever/know).
 Kevin (already/leave for) Manchester.
 He (not/receive) any letters from her this week.
 I (not/hear) from him since he left Paris.
 I (not/see) Tom for ages.
 ... you (have) a holiday this year?
 We (see) some good films recently.
 They (wait) for you for half an hour.
 Mom (have) a headache since she came from the theatre.
 Alan (work) in the bank for a year.
 Granny (be) ill for a fortnight.
 ... you (ever/ride) a horse?
 Sue (not/take) a lot of drugs since she joined the health club.

Запомните типичные для Present perfect обстоятельства: already, not yet, just, ever, never.

Сравните также:

I have bought a book today (this week, this month)

неистекший отрезок времени – Present Perfect

I bought a book yesterday (last week, last month)

Истекший отрезок времени – Past Simple

Запомните также следующие предложения:

I have never been to France.

Have you ever been to London?

I haven't seen you for ages.

I haven't seen you for a long time.

I haven't been to Moscow since last year.

Exercise №7. Перепишите предложения, поставив глагол в Present Perfect. Обратите внимание на употребление предлогов.

I (to live) here (for/since) 1999.

He (to work) there (for/since) May.

They (to be) friends (for/since) they started college.

We (to know) him (for/since) three years.

They (to live) in our house (for/since) two years.

She (to be) ill (for/since) Friday.

I (not to be) in London (for/since) I (to be) a child.

I (to leave) Kiev last year and I (not to see) him (for/ since).

He (to study) French (for/since) ten years.

My mother (to work) in the factory (for/since) some years.

They (to live) in Brazil (for/since) 1960.

I (not to see) him (for/since) this Tuesday.

He (not to hear) about them (for/since) almost a year.

She (to be) in prison now (for/since) five years.

I (to know) nothing about him (for/since) several months.

Exercise №8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

What are you (to do) here? – I am (to write) a letter to my friends.

Who has (to write) this article?

What language are you (to study)?

We have already (to learn) a lot of English words.

What is she (to teach) them?

Who has (to teach) you to do it?

He has just (to do) something for us.

Have you (to find) the book?

What are you (to look) for?

What are you (to talk) about?

Exercise №9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.

She (to have dinner) now.

She just (to have) dinner.

They (to talk) now?

They already (to talk) about it?

He (to have) his English lesson today.

He (to have) his English lesson at the moment.

What she (to do) now?

What she (to do) this week?

Beth (to translate) the article now?

Who already (to translate) the article?

Our teacher (to explain) a new rule now.
Your teacher (to explain) you this rule today?
She already (to find) her key?
He already (to have) his dinner?

Exercise №10. Определите, в каких случаях сокращение 's употребляется в PresentPerfect, а в каких в PresentSimple. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. She's tired. | 9. It's escaped. |
| 2. He's stopped reading. | 10. She's surprised. |
| 3. He's worried. | 11. She's stopped working. |
| 4. She's died. | 12. He's scared. |
| 5. He's ill. | 13. He's gone. |
| 6. She's come. | 14. He's embarrassed. |
| 7. He's angry. | 15. She's brightened. |
| 8. He's had dinner. | |

Exercise №11. Вставьте предлог for, since, ago.
Dad isn't at home. He went to the work an hour ...
Jill hasn't been there ... three years.
– Is it snowing? – Yes, it started two hours ...
They got that flat twelve years ...
We haven't seen each other ... that evening at Mr. Grey.
I phoned him two days ...
Our family hasn't heard from him ... five months.
They have lived there ... 1984.
He has worked for this company ... April.

9.1. PastPerfect (Прошедшее совершенное время).

Выражает действие, которое уже совершилось до определённого момента в прошлом, или ранее другого действия, имевшего место в прошлом. Ранее совершившееся действие выражается временем PastPerfect, более позднее действие стоит в PastSimple.

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в прошедшем времени (had) и причастия прошедшего времени (Participle II).

Например: I had finished my design by Saturday.

Я закончил свой проект к субботе.

Вопросительное предложение:

Had you finished your design?

Ты уже закончил свой проект?

Отрицательное предложение:

I hadn't finished my design yet.

Я ещё не закончил свой проект.

Употребляется:

для выражения действия, которое совершилось перед другим действием в прошлом или определённым моментом в прошлом.

Например:

When I arrived he had already left.

Когда я приехал, он уже уехал.

He had phoned me by 5 o'clock.

Он позвонил мне к 5 часам.

Exercise №12. Переведите предложения на русский язык, объясняя употребление формы PastPerfect.

The builders had finished the work by the end of the day.

The train had left by the time we reached the station.

She had typed the text and was looking through the files.

When the postman came, I hadn't finished breakfast yet.

Mother had cooked supper and was watching television.

The policeman asked me if I had seen the accident.
The rain had stopped and the sun was shining.
He explained that he couldn't pay as he had spent all his money.
Hardly had the man got out of his car, when he was arrested.
The teacher asked if we had understood everything.

Exercise №13. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме PastPerfect.

I (to translate) the text before the bell.
She (to do) her lessons by the evening.
He (to clean) his room by five o'clock.
We (to speak) to him before the meeting.
Mother (to cook) dinner by seven o'clock.
Her son (not to do) the home task by nine o'clock.
She (not to make) a dress before party.
What they (to do) by three o'clock?
Who (not to write) the exercise before the bell?
Why you (not to sleep) the floor before your mother's coming?

Обратите внимание!

PastPerfect может употребляться с такими предлогами:

after before by

Exercise №14. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в форме PastPerfect.

Мы сделали уроки до прихода родителей.
Я поужинал до девяти часов.
Он не выучил стихотворение до вечера.
Они развели костёр до заката солнца.
Дежурный вытер доску до прихода учителя.
Я не перевёл статью до утра.
Дети заснули до десяти часов?
Почему он не отослал письмо до праздника?
Кто закончил работу до шести часов вечера?
Мы проснулись до восхода солнца.

Exercise №15. Соедините следующие предложения.

Example: Helen finished the work. Then she went out. – Helen went out after she had finished her work.
Mother did all the homework. Then she sat down.
The bell rang. Then the pupils entered the classroom.
Sally spent all the money in her purse. Then she left the shop.
The clock struck nine. Then Jack woke up.
Andrew saved some money. Then he got married.
He lost all his money. Then he stopped playing cards.
I asked him three times for the money. Then he paid me.
He read the newspaper from beginning to end. Then he went to bed.
The sun set. The farmers stopped working.
We answered all the questions. Then we left the examination room.

Exercise №16. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Past Simple или Past Perfect.

When the police (to arrive), the car (to go).
George (to finish) doing his homework at eight o'clock.
When she (to get) to the shop, it (to close).
The train (to leave) when he (to come) to the station.
We (to eat) everything by the time he (to arrive) at the party.
I (to know) that he (not to learn) the poem.
When they (to leave) the beach, the rain already (to start).

Arthur (not to know) that we already (to arrive).
When I (to come), I (to see) that mother (to cook) dinner.
My friend (to study) English before he (to enter) the Institute.

Exercise №17. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в форме PastPerfect или Past-Simple.

Я неожиданно вспомнил, что забыл позвонить маме.
Он не знал, кто послал ему это письмо.
Сестра сказала мне, что посмотрела интересный фильм.
Он открыл глаза и увидел, что солнце уже взошло.
Где она училась до того, как пришла работать в ваш офис?
Я закончил переводить статью до семи часов.
Он заметил, что забыл часы.
Мы не знали, что она звонила поздно.
Моя племянница была счастлива, что получила такой хороший подарок.
Она добралась до своего дома до того, как пошёл снег.

Exercise №18. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect.

He (to come) home late yesterday.
She is very glad: she (to finish) her composition at last.
He (to translate) the whole text by eleven o'clock.
I never (to be) to Rome.
Last year we (to work) very much.
When I (to have) breakfast, I went to school.
I (not to see) you for ages! I am very glad to see you.
When you (to see) the "Swan Lake"?
My sister already (to graduate) from the institute.
He repaired the toy which his brother (to break) the day before.
I (to see) an interesting TV programme this week.
You ever (to be) to Trafalgar Square?
They (to cook) the whole day yesterday.
I just (to see) Jack.
She (to wash) the dishes from five till six.
Look! She (to draw) a very nice picture.
At this time yesterday I (to talk) to my friend.
The TV programme (to begin) before I (to come) home.

10. Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect.

(Будущее простое, Будущее длительное, Будущее совершенное времена).

10.1. Future Simple (Будущее простое время)

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в будущем времени (shall\will) и смыслового глагола.

Например:

Diana will pass the exam tomorrow I am sure.

Диана сдаст завтра экзамен, я уверена.

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Например:

Will you be at home this evening?

Ты будешь сегодня вечером дома?

Но:

Who will come before the lessons earlier tomorrow?

Кто придёт завтра перед уроками раньше?

В отрицательном предложении вспомогательный глагол в сочетании с отрицательной частицей not приобретает вид:

Shall + not = shan't will + not = won't

Например:

Nina won't come to school tomorrow. She is ill.

Нина не придёт завтра в школу. Она заболела.

Употребляется:

для выражения действий, которые будут происходить в будущем со словами: tomorrow – завтра, next week – на следующей неделе, in a week – через неделю.

Например: Phone me. I'll be at home tomorrow.

Позвони мне. Я буду дома завтра.

часто используется с выражением I think.

Например: Do you think the examination will be difficult?

Как ты думаешь, экзамен будет трудный?

Наречия и словосочетания, употребляемые с The Simple Future Tense:

Tomorrow, next week, in a couple of days, soon.

Глагол shall для образования будущего времени 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа выходит из употребления в современном английском языке.

Перевод на русский язык

I'm sure you'll always be a success. – Я уверен, что вам всегда будет сопутствовать успех.

We'll provide all the necessary information tomorrow. – Мы дадим всю необходимую информацию завтра.

They'll soon resume their experiments. – Они скоро возобновят свои эксперименты.

Exercises №1. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в The Simple Future Tense.

1. We (to hope) for the best. 2. We never (to surrender). 3. He (to want) this information in a week. 4. He (to believe) whatever you may tell him. 5. He (to be) concerned only with facts and figures. 6. I am sure they (to understand) your point of view. 7. For all students there (to be) enough reference books. 8. He (to finish) his experiment soon. 9. The man who really knows how to learn always (to be) successful. 10. The student (to open) the file and (to skim) through the table of contents.

Exercise №2. Придумайте предложения, используя следующие слова.

Tomorrow, by tomorrow, next year, in a couple of days, in 2000, next week.

Exercise №3. Переделайте предложения, употребив The Simple Future Tense.

1. John doesn't believe your story. 2. He tries to get his colleagues on the phone. 3. It is difficult to understand them. 4. He doesn't attempt to remember the details. 5. Rapid reading helps to concentrate better on the ideas of the text. 6. Students need help in learning to read quickly.

10.2. Грамматические особенности придаточных времени и условия.

I'll help you, when I have time. – Я помогу вам, когда у меня будет время.

I'll help you as soon as I have time. – Я помогу вам, как только у меня будет время.

I won't help you until / until you start working yourself – Я не буду помогать вам, пока вы сами не начнёте работать.

I won't help him unless he asks me. – Я буду ему помогать, только если он меня об этом попросит.

I'll be home before you arrive. – Я буду дома до вашего прихода.

Once you understand this rule, you'll have no further difficulty. – Если (когда) вы поймёте это правило, у вас больше не возникнет затруднений.

В придаточных времени и условия вместо The Simple Future употребляется The Simple Present Tense.

10.3. Future Continuous. Будущее длительное время

Употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет протекать в какой-то период времени в будущем, после момента речи.

Например:

I shall be waiting for you at 5 o'clock in the evening tomorrow.

Я буду ждать тебя завтра в 5 часов вечера.

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в будущем времени (shall be / will be) и причастия настоящего времени (глагол в -ing форме).

Например:

I shall be watching the football match this time tomorrow.

Завтра в это время я буду смотреть футбольный матч.

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Например:

What will you be doing from 5 to 7 tomorrow?

Что ты будешь делать с 5 до 7 завтра?

В отрицательном предложении вспомогательный глагол в сочетании с отрицательной частицей not приобретает вид:

Shall + not = shan't will + not = won't

Например:

I shall not (shan't) be watching for you tomorrow night.

Я не буду тебя ожидать завтра вечером.

Exercise №4. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

I'll be still working when you arrive.

This time tomorrow he'll be lying on the beach.

They will be watching television from eight o'clock till midnight.

I will be buttering the bread while my mother is slicing the tomatoes.

We'll be arriving at Heathrow at 6 o'clock.

What will your family be doing at this time tomorrow?

I am not coming to the party as I shall be taking my driving test.

– Why must I take a book? – You'll be sitting on the train for hours.

10.4. FuturePerfect. (Будущее совершенное время)

Выражение действие, которое будет закончено до определённого момента в будущем.

Например: I shall have finished the report by tonight.

К вечеру я закончу писать доклад.

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в будущем времени (shall have\will have) и причастия прошедшего времени.

Например: He will have come back home by 3 o'clock.

Он придёт к 3 часам.

В вопросительном предложении вспомогательный глагол (shall/will) ставится перед подлежащим.

Например: By what time will he have come back?

К которому часу он вернётся?

В отрицательном предложении к вспомогательному глаголу (shall/will) ставится отрицательная частица not.

Например: He will not have come back home by 3 o'clock.

Он не придёт к 3 часам.

Exercise №5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

We shall have left by the time you arrive.

They will have repaired your car by then.

The decorator will have painted the room by Tuesday.

I'll already have done the work by the time you come back.

I still won't have finished reading the book by four o'clock.

He will have left by now.

Will you have written the essay by tomorrow?

We shall have arranged everything by that time.

Exercise №6. Переведите предложения на русский язык, определяя форму глаголов в форме Future.

At this time tomorrow we will be getting to the station.

"Will you read a book for me?" asked my little sister.

The builders promise that they will have built a new hospital in our city
by the end of the year.

The children will sleep after lunch, then they will go for a walk.

At nine o'clock tomorrow Fred will be walking to school.

I hope you will help me to repair my bicycle tomorrow morning.

At this time tomorrow Mr Brown will be flying to Paris.

I hope I will have done my homework by the beginning of the film.

I will read your letter after the lessons.

10. By next year I think I will have read twenty new books

11. Voice (Залог)

Это форма глагола, которая показывает, является ли предмет или лицо исполнителем действия или же они испытывают на себе действие, выраженное глаголом. В английском языке существует два залога – активный и пассивный.

Активный залог (theActiveVoice) показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим в предложении, является исполнителем действия, которое выражено сказуемым.

Например:

She is listening to her favourite song. Она слушает свою любимую песню.

My parents travel a lot. Мои родители много путешествуют.

We didn't catch any fish yesterday. Мы не поймали ни одной рыбки вчера.

Пассивный залог (thePassiveVoice) широко употребляется в современном английском языке. Как правило, пассивные конструкции используются, если нет необходимости называть исполнителя действия, который подразумевается из контекста или же ясен из той или иной ситуации.

Например:

Her two brothers were killed in the war. Два её брата были убиты на войне.

The letter has been sent this morning. Письмо было отправлено этим утром.

Образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в нужной форме и причастия II смыслового глагола:

PASSIVE VOICE.

BE + PARTICIPLE II

| PRESENT SIMPLE | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Ask, asks do | Am/is/are asked Am/are done |
| PRESENT PROGRESSIVE | |
| Am/is asking Are doing | Am/is being asked Are being done |
| PRESENT PERFECT | |
| Has asked Have done | Has been asked Have been done |
| PAST SIMPLE | |
| Asked did | Was asked Were done |
| PAST PROGRESSIVE | |
| Was asking Were doing | Was being asked Were being done |
| PAST PERFECT | |
| Had asked Had done | Had been asked Had been done |
| FUTURE SIMPLE | |
| Shall ask Will do | Shall be asked Will be done |
| FUTURE PERFECT | |
| Shall have asked Will have done | Shall have been asked Will have been done |

В отрицательном предложении отрицательная частица not стоит после первого вспомогательного глагола.

Например:

The work was not done yesterday.

The fax has not been sent.

The fax won't be sent today.

В вопросительном предложении первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим.

Например:

Was it done? When was it done? How has the work been done?

Exercise №1. Дополните предложения нужной формой глагола.

Open the brackets choosing correct form of the verbs.

They (posted/were posted) the letters yesterday.

The letters (posted/were posted) yesterday.

You can (leave/be left) your case here.

The case can (leave/ be left) here.

He will (tell/be told) me the truth.

The truth (tell/be told) me.

You may (put/be put) your hat on.

The hat may (put/be put) on.

The machine mustn't (use/be used) after six o'clock.

They mustn't (use/used) the machine.

Tomorrow I will (pay/be paid) the bill.

Tomorrow the bill will (pay/be paid).

Exercise №2. Переведите предложения на русский язык

Marmalade is made from oranges.

This town was built a century ago.

They were invited to a birthday party.

The fax has just been sent.

America was discovered long ago.

The book is still being published.

My neighbour's car was stolen last night.

His winter boots were made in Germany.

The building was ruined by the earthquake.

Italian is spoken in Italy and on Malta.

I am sure some way out will be found.

When he came home, dinner was being cooked.

Exercise №3. Change sentences using Passive Voice.

Измените активный залог на пассивный.

My father built this cottage.

Beginners use that computer.

Somebody is opening the window now.

We have just sent for the doctor.

He has just repaired his car.

The secretary is still typing the letter.

Snow covered everything.

He described his new flat for me.

Our chief offered me a day-off.

People all over Russia watch the news.

We sold the last French text-book.

Somebody addressed the letter to the wrong person.

We will finish this work in the morning.

I forgot my purse at home.

Kate lost all the documents.

Exercise №4. Ответьте на вопросы, используя слова для справок.

Answer to the questions, using correct names at the end of the excises.

E.g. – Was radium discovered by Mary Poppins?

- No, it was discovered by Marie Curie.

1. Was "Mona Liza" painted by Picasso?

2. Was Micky Mouse created by the Warners?

3. Was the song "Imagine" written by Elvis Presley?

4. Was the film "Titanic" directed by Alfred Hitchcock?

5. Was "Romeo and Juliet" written by Agatha Christie?

6. Was the Parthenon built by the ancient Romans?

7. Was the telephone invented by Siemens?

8. Was America discovered by Marco Polo?

9. Was "The Moonlight Sonata" composed by Tchaikovsky?
10. Were the Pyramids built in China?
11. Was "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" written by Shakespeare?

Leonardo da Vinci, Marie Curie, the ancient Egyptians, James Cameron, the ancient Greeks, Walt Disney, John Lennon, Shakespeare, Alexander Bell, Popov, Christopher Columbus, Lewis Carroll.

12. Sequence of Tenses (Правило согласования времён)

Это правило в английском соблюдается довольно строго. В самом общем виде оно звучит так:

Если в главном предложении употреблено какое-либо прошедшее время, то в придаточном не может быть ни настоящего, ни будущего, а только прошедшее или будущее в прошедшем.

Иными словами, в тех случаях, когда сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголом прошедшего времени, сказуемое дополнительного придаточного предложения должно быть выражено глаголом в форме одного из прошедших времён.

Сравните:

Настоящее время:

Я знаю, что он болен.

Я знал, что он болен.

I know he is ill.

I knew he was ill.

Прошедшее время:

Он не верит, что Коля заболел. - He doesn't believe that Nick has fallen ill.

Он не верил, что Коля заболел. - He didn't believe that Nick had fallen ill.

Будущее время:

Я уверен, что он придёт. - I am sure he will come.

Я был уверен, что он придёт. - I was sure he would come.

В приведённых примерах мы видим, что в придаточном предложении сказуемое везде переводится настоящим временем, кроме последнего примера, где используется будущее время и, соответственно, - в придаточном предложении будущее в прошедшем. Оно отличается от будущего только формой вспомогательного глагола:

- вместо shall – should

- вместо will – would

И в отрицательном предложении:

- вместо shan't – shouldn't

- вместо will – wouldn't

Наречие времени, места, указательное местоимение меняются следующим образом:

Yesterday – The day before, the previous day

Today – that day, the same day

Tomorrow – the day after, the following day

The day before yesterday – two days before

The day after tomorrow – in two days time

Last week – the week before the previous week

Now – then, immediately

Next week – the week after, the following week

Ago – before

This – that

These – those

Here – there

Используйте таблицу согласования времён.

| Сказуемое в настоящем времени | Сказуемое в прошедшем времени |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Present Simple | Past Simple |
| Present Continuous | Past Continuous |
| Present Perfect | Past Perfect |
| Past Simple | Past Simple или Past Perfect |
| Past Continuous | Past Perfect Continuous |

| Past Perfect | Past Perfect |
|--------------|---------------------|
| shall/will | Would |
| Can | Could |
| Must | Must or had to |
| Mustn't | Mustn't or couldn't |

Exercise №1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление времён в русском и английском языках

When he learnt that his son always received excellent marks in all the subjects at school, he was very pleased.

When he learnt that his son had received an excellent mark at school, he was very pleased.

We did not know where our friends went every evening.

We did not know where our friends had gone.

She said that her best friend was a doctor.

She said that her best friend had been a doctor.

I didn't know that you worked at the Hermitage.

I didn't know that you had worked at the Hermitage.

I knew that you were ill.

10. I knew that you had been ill.

11. We found that she left home at eight o'clock every morning.

12. We found that she had left home at eight o'clock that morning.

Exercise №2. Перепишите предложения в прошедшем времени. Обратите внимание на зависимость времени придаточного дополнительного предложения от времени главного.

My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus.

He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus.

He says it did him a lot of good.

He says he feels better now.

He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach.

He says they did a lot of sightseeing.

He says he took many photographs while traveling in Caucasus.

He says he has a good camera.

He says he will come to see us next Sunday.

10. He says he will bring and show us the photographs he took during his stay in the Caucasus.

11. Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides.

12. He says they have made good progress in English.

13. Oleg says that in a day or two several English students will come to pay a visit to their school and he will probably have to act as an interpreter.

14. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street.

Exercise №3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry.

I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock.

I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her.

He says that he (to know) the laws of the country.

Sarie understood why Lanny (not to come) the previous evening.

She asked me whether I (to remember) the legend about a faithful lion.

He understood that the soldiers (to arrest) him.

He could not understand why people (not to want) to take water from that well.

I suppose they (to send) a dog after the burglar immediately.

10. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning.

11. She says she already (to find) the book.

12. He stopped and listened: the clock (to strike) five.

13. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong.

14. I asked my neighbour if he ever (to travel) by air before.

15. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early.
16. The delegates were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes.

Exercise №4. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемое время глагола.

My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room. 2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off. 3. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter. 4. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. 5. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man. 6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday. 7. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum. 8. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel. 9. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark. 10. He asked me where I (study, studied). 11. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at the time. 12. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago. 13. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

Exercise №5. Употребите предложения как придаточные дополнительные, в роли главных используя предложения данные в скобках.

You will fall and break your leg. (I was afraid). 2. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew). 3. She never drinks milk. (I was told). 4. He is a very talented singer. (We were told). 5. They live a happy life. (We knew). 6. The children are playing in the yard. (She hoped). 8. Father has repaired his bicycle. (He thought). 9. She knows English very well. (I supposed). 10. Our sportsmen will win the game. (We were sure). 11. He does not know German at all. (I found out). 12. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad). 13. He works at his English hard. (I knew). 14. She dances better than anybody else. (I was told). 15. My cousin has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt). 16. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt wrote in her letter). 17. He is painting a new picture. (We heard). 18. His new picture will be a masterpiece. (We were sure).

На практике правило согласования времен чаще всего применяется при передаче прямой речи косвенной.

Следует помнить также, что при изменении прямой речи в косвенную:

- Запятая, отделяющая слова, вводящие прямую речь, опускается;
- кавычки при косвенной речи не употребляются;
- все личные и притяжательные местоимения изменяются в зависимости от изменения лица, от которого ведётся речь (так же как и в русском языке)
- перед косвенной речью употребляется союз that – что.
- косвенная речь является придаточным дополнительным предложением, а слова, вводящие косвенную речь, - главным предложением.

Например:

Прямая речь

We had finished our work by 5 o'clock yesterday.

Мы закончили работу вчера к пяти часам.

Косвенная речь

They said that they had finished their work by 5 o'clock the day before.

Они сказали, что закончили работу вчера к пяти часам.

Exercise №6. Передайте предложения в косвенной речи.

He said: "I have just received a letter from my uncle." 2. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me. 3. Mike said: "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning." 4. He said to her: "I shall do it today if I have time." 5. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address". 6. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor." 7. He said: "I am sure she will ring me up when she is back in St. Petersburg." 8. Misha said: "I saw them at my parents' house last year." 9. He said: "I haven't seen my cousin today." 10. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said. 11. Tom said: "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry."

Exercise №7. Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.

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

13. The man said he had spent a month at a health resort. 14. He said that his health had greatly improved since then. 15. Ann said that she had seen the film several months before. 16. Lydia said she had not seen it yet. 17. Boris told me that he wanted to make a radio set. 18. He told me that he had made a radio set. 19. Jack said that he often went to see Bob. 20. She said she had seen Mary that day. 21. Mike said he liked Dickens' novels very much. 22. He told me he had read "Dombey and Son" the year before. 23. The teacher said that the pupils would read the text the next day. 24. She me not to be late for dinner.

12.1. Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи

| Indirect commands | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Keep quiet! Don't make noise! | |
| He told me | to keep quiet and not to make noise |
| He asked me | |

Exercise №8. Передайте повелительные предложения в косвенной речи.

The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents, please." 2. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 3. "Please help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 4. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 5. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 6. "Please don't mention it to anybody," Mary said to her friend. 7. "Promise to come and see me," said Jane to Alice. 8. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow." 9. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as you arrive." 10. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 11. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 12. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 13. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." 14. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 15. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us. 16. Jane said to us: "Please tell me all you know about it." 17. She said to Nick: "Please don't say anything about it to your sister."

12.2 Косвенный вопрос

| Indirect questions | |
|---|---|
| Special questions | He asked (me) He wanted to know He wondered |
| "What are you doing?" "Where do you live?" "Where does he work?" "What is Nick doing?" "What have you prepared for today?" "When did you come home yesterday?" "When will your mother come home?" | what I was doing. where I lived. where he worked. what Nick was doing. what I had prepared for that day. when I had come home the day before. when my mother would come home. |
| General questions | He asked (me) He wanted to know He wondered |
| "Are you watching TV?" "Do you play chess?" "Does she go to school?" "Are you listening to me?" "Have you done your homework?" "Did you skate last winter?" "Will you see your friend tomorrow?" | If I was watching TV. If I played chess. If she went to school If I was listening to him. If I had done my homework. If I had skated the winter before. If I should see my friend the next day. |

Exercise №10. Напишите вопросы в косвенной речи.

"What's the time?" she asked.
"What are people like in Scotland?" the pupils asked their teacher.
"Can I help you?" the man asked me.
"Whose car is it?" she wondered.
"Why didn't you tell me the truth?" I wanted to know.
"Would you like some more coffee?" the hostess asked her guests.
"Do you speak English?" I asked the girl.
"How much does it cost?" Sandra asked the shop assistant.

"Who's your favourite writer?" Laura asked James.
 "Where were you last night?" the police inspector inquired Ted.
 "How many students are there in your class?" Olga asked her sister.
 "Have you ever been abroad?" the travel agent asked Mrs. Johnson.
 "Did you go shopping on Saturday?" he didn't know.
 "Will you tell Liz to get in touch with me when she comes?" Frank asked Julia.
 "Which countries are you going to visit?" Mary asked her friend.
 "Who broke the vase?" my mother asked.
 "How old are your grandparents?" he asked me.
 "Was John working when you came in?" the manager asked.
 "Are you being served?" the waitress asked.
 "How many people will there be at the meeting?" Mr. Martin asked his secretary.

13. Wordorder (Порядок слов)

В английском языке порядок слов в предложении гораздо важнее, чем в русском языке. Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении таков:

подлежащее (тот, кто совершает действие, обозначенное сказуемым);

сказуемое (действие или состояние подлежащего);

дополнение (на что направлено действие);

обстоятельство (где, когда, как совершается действие; может занимать место в начале или конце предложения);

определение (обычно относится к имени существительному, местоимению или герундию и может занимать место перед определяемым словом или после него).

Предложение: Я видел Тома вчера.

Я Тома видел вчера.

Я вчера видел Тома.

Вчера я видел Тома

переводится:

I saw Tom yesterday.

Простые предложения, входящие в состав сложносочинённого предложения, соединяются сочинительными союзами: and – и, а; as well as – так же как и; neither ... nor – ни...ни; but – но; not only ... but also – не только .. но также и .

Сложноподчинённые предложения состоят из главного предложения и придаточных предложений. Придаточные предложения присоединяются к главному предложению посредством подчинительных союзов: that - что; if – если; because – потому что; after – после того как; или союзных слов: who – кто; whose – чей; when – когда; where – где, куда.

Exercise №1. Переведите предложения на русский язык определите, являются ли предложения простыми, сложносочинёнными или сложноподчинёнными.

I love English.

It is a very beautiful language.

When I think about you, I feel happy.

Come in and we shall have a nice chat.

Robert had a cup of milk and went to bed.

If you have a strong cough, put a spoon of honey in your tea.

The room was warm and comfortable.

She is the person who cares for me.

There was no moon and the sky was black.

She was sure that when she grew up she would become a pop-singer.

It was raining heavily though the wind had died down.

Make a cup of tea for us while I'm laying the table.

Shall we see you again after you come back from London?

I have loved you ever since I saw you first.

Ted looks unhappy because he got a bad mark.

Exercise №2. Составьте предложения. Write the sentences in the correct order.

do the shopping / I / every Saturday / at the market.

every month / Luise / to her parents letters / writes.

often / spend / in Italy / they / their holiday.
 for work / Peter / always / is / late.
 "I don't know her telephone number." – "I / neither / do."
 old / I'm / what / enough / I'm doing / to know.
 I / heard / over the radio / this news.
 very much / Sue / likes / cotton / her / white / black / dress / and.
 9. The conference hall / the secretary / the way / showed / to / me.
 In the wardrobe / when he came home / he / carelessly / threw / his clothes
 The child was born / in 1999 / on June 1st / in the afternoon / at 2 o'clock
 Margot has got / a charming smile / green / beautiful / and / eyes / big

Exercise №3. Составьте предложения. Write the sentences in the correct order.

often – the cinema – The Milnes – to – go
 cigarettes – his – give – him
 the theatre – go – often – very – we – to
 him – give – to – cigarettes – his
 drink – coffee – I – usually – strong – don't
 round – at – table – wooden – they – a – large – sat
 doing – men – what – those – are ?
 the news – yesterday – saw – television – I – on
 the novel – much – I – very – liked
 to – came – the office – he – yesterday – taxi – by

Exercise №4. Составьте предложения. Write the sentences in the correct order.

need, medicine, don't, you, any
 always, I, medicine, my, have
 trouble, what, is, the ?
 you, come, have, the doctor's, why, to ?
 sort of medicine, is, what, this ?
 You, take, what, this, for, do, medicine ?
 year, we, last, to, White, of Isle, went, the
 a, take, walk, day, park, the, we, in, every
 me, with, has, it, do, nothing, to
 like, money, take, you, from, people, poor, me.

14. Условные предложения (Conditional Sentences)

Есть три типа условных предложений:

| Условные предложения первого типа (The First Conditional) Реальные предположения. Действия относятся к будущему времени. | |
|--|---|
| If-clause If + Present Simple | Principal clause Future Simple |
| If you come at ten, Если ты придёшь в десять, If the weather is fine, Если погода будет хорошей, | I will be ready to start. я буду готов отправиться. we will go for a walk. Мы пойдём на прогулку. |
| Условные предложения второго типа (The Second Conditional) Маловероятное условие. Действия относятся к настоящему или будущему времени. | |
| If + Past Simple | Would/could/might + Infinitive |
| If you came at ten, Если бы ты пришёл в десять, If the weather was fine, Если бы погода была хорошей (сегодня, завтра), | I would ready to start. я был бы готов отправиться. we would go for a walk. мы бы пошли на прогулку. |
| Условные предложения третьего типа (The Third Conditional) | |

| Нереальное условие. Действия относятся к прошедшему времени. | |
|--|--|
| If + Past Perfect | would/could/might + Perfect Infinitive |
| If you had come at ten, Если бы ты пришёл в десять, If the weather had been fine, Если бы погода была хорошей (вчера), | I would have been ready to start. Я бы был готов отправиться. we would have gone for a walk. Мы бы пошли на прогулку. |

Exercise №1. Прочитайте и сравните условные предложения.

1. Hurry up! If we don't hurry, we'll be late.
2. Don't worry if I'm late tonight.
3. If he doesn't come soon, I'm not going to wait.
4. It's raining; you will get wet if you go out.
- II. 5. If he went to bed now, he would not sleep.
6. I'd go out if it weren't raining.
7. He would travel if he had more money.
8. If I were you, I wouldn't buy that dress.
- III. 9. If he had missed the train yesterday, he would have been late for work.
10. If I had known that you were ill last week, I'd have come to see you.
11. If you had had your breakfast, you wouldn't be hungry now.
12. They would have gone out if the weather had not been so bad.

Exercise №2. Составьте как можно больше предложений, используя TheFirstConditional.

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| If | I he she you we they | has time is busy fall ill come tomorrow receive my letter find the key phones me don't come in time stay here | I he she you we they | will won't | help you. go to the doctor. be very happy. be very sorry. be displeased. wait. play chess. be upset. go for a walk. |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|

Exercise №3. Переведите на английский язык, используя TheFirstConditional.

Я позвоню тебе, если у меня будет время.
Если это платье будет стоить слишком дорого, я куплю другое.
Если в баре будет много народа, мы пойдём в другой.
Что ты будешь делать, если такси не придёт?
Если он не сможет принять меня, я приеду в другой раз.
Она спросит их, увидит ли она их завтра.
Ты позвонишь мне, если будут какие-нибудь проблемы?
Мама будет беспокоиться, если ты не придёшь вовремя.
Если зима будет холодной, они будут кататься на коньках.
Он разозлился, если увидит вас тут.

Exercise №4. Составьте как можно больше предложений, используя TheSecondConditional.

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| If | I he she you we they | were you had time liked it weren't busy phoned were free | I he she you we they | would wouldn't | help you. visit the doctor. go to the theatre. be very happy. go to the restaurant. be late. |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | came in time asked me had money felt sick | | | buy it. write me a letter. take a taxi. take you to the concert. |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|

Exercise №5. Переведите на английский язык, используя TheSecondConditional.

Врачи помогли бы тебе, если бы ты слушал их рекомендации.

Если б её муж был тут, она была бы счастливой.

Если бы она работала более упорно, она бы зарабатывала больше.

Если бы у меня было время, я бы мог рассказать тебе больше.

Где бы ты хотел жить, если бы ты не жил в Киеве?

Если б у меня было больше денег, я бы дал тебе немного.

Если бы она знала иностранный язык, она могла бы сменить работу.

Если б дети были тут, они помогли бы родителям.

Если бы мы увидели их завтра, мы бы отдали им ключи.

Если бы ученик был внимательным, он не сделал бы столько ошибок.

Exercise №6. Составьте как можно больше предложений, используя TheThirdConditional.

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| If | I he she you we they | had | known the truth phoned yesterday told about it earlier won the last game been invited had more time had more practice in languages heard about it earlier asked me | I he she you we they | would have wouldn't have | been very happy come there helped him written more often been so upset been pleased done the work better gone to the country been pleased had problems |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|

Exercise №7. Переведите на английский язык, используя TheThirdConditional.

Если бы он сдал последний экзамен, он бы поступил в университет.

Мы бы пошли на ту вечеринку, если бы нашли няню для малыша.

Чтобы они делали, если бы я не одолжил им денег?

Если бы я встретил её раньше, я бы не женился на ней.

Если бы они захотели, побыли бы там ещё.

Если бы он получил высшее образование, он бы не работал так тяжело.

Я бы подвёз тебя, если бы моя машина вчера не сломалась.

Мы бы не заказывали такси, если бы знали как это дорого.

Она бы не отправила сына в ту школу, если бы не знала, какой она была.

Если бы ты попросила его раньше, он смог бы одолжить тебе денег.

Exercise №8. Переведите на английский язык, используя The First, The Second, The Third Conditional.

Ты бы чувствовал себя лучше, если бы ложился спать раньше.

Он бы лучше знал английский, если бы летом прочитал английский книги.

Если бы они пришли раньше, они бы смогли занять лучшие места.

Мы бы не опоздали на поезд, если бы взяли такси.

Если пойдёт дождь, дети останутся дома.

Если бы вчера не было так холодно, мы бы поехали за город.

Если ты хорошо попросишь брата, он отремонтирует твой велосипед.

Если он выучит немецкий, он поедет учиться в Германию.

Если бы мы получили телеграмму, мы бы встретили вас.

Если бы не было так скользко, она бы не упала.

Exercise №9. Дополни предложения.

If you see my friend.....
If he were interested in the English language, he
I shall be happy if ...
They would have been very glad if ...
If the weather were fine, we ...
If she had known what would happen, ...
If I had more money, ...
If I had time, ...

Exercise №10. Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения I, II, III типов.

1. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad. 2. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party. 3. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 4. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the examination. 5. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone. 6. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year. 7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic. 8. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms. 9. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together. 10. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the University.

Exercise №11. Перепишите каждое предложение дважды, образуя предложения нереального условия: а) относящиеся к настоящему или будущему (II тип); б) относящиеся к прошедшему (III тип).

1. They will all be surprised if I make such a mistake. 2. If he doesn't come in time, shall we have to wait for him? 3. If I am not too busy, I shall go to the concert. 4. If no one comes to help, we shall be obliged to do the work ourselves. 5. If you put on your glasses, you will see better. 6. What shall we do if they are late? 7. Will you be very angry if we don't come? 8. Will he be very displeased if I don't ring him up?

Exercise №12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor. 8. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat. 9. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 10. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 11. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat. 12. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 13. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do. 15. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea. 16. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 17. My brother would not have missed so many lessons if he (not to hurt) his leg. 18. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 19. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 20. If you get a "five", your mother (to be) happy. 21. If she (to return) earlier, she would have been able to see him before he left.

15. Non-Finite forms of the Verb

(Неличные формы глагола)

Неличные формы глагола – The Infinitive – инфинитив;

The Gerund – герундий;

The Participle – причастие.

Неличные формы глагола получили своё название потому, что они не выражают категорию лица.

Они характеризуются общими для них чертами:

Неличные формы глагола не выражают категорию лица, числа и наклонения.

Неличные формы глагола не могут выражать времени действия, они лишь указывают на соотношение во времени, т.е. является ли действие или состояние, выраженное ими, одновременным с действием или состоянием, выраженным личной формой глагола, или предшествует ему.

Например:

He is able to do it now. - Он в состоянии сделать это сейчас.

He was able to do it yesterday. - Он был в состоянии сделать это вчера.

He will be able to do it tomorrow. - Он будет в состоянии сделать это завтра.

В каждом из этих предложений инфинитив соотносится с тем временем, в котором стоит глагол-сказуемое предложения, т.е. действие, выраженное инфинитивом, является одновременным с действием, выраженным личной формой глагола.

3. Неличные формы глагола выражают залог:

Инфинитив –
 To write (действительный залог)
 To be written (страдательный залог)
 Причастие и герундий –
 Writing (действительный залог)
 Being written (страдательный залог)

15.1. The Infinitive (Инфинитив)

Формы инфинитива и их перевод.

| | |
|--|---|
| Indefinite Active To do Indefinite Passive To be done Действие одновременное с действием сказуемого (в личной форме) | I am glad to help you. Я рад помочь вам. She was glad to be helped by me. Она была рада, что я ей помог |
| Continuous Active To be doing Действие в процессе его развития одновременно с действием сказуемого (в личной форме) | I was glad to be helping them at that time. Я был рад, что тогда помогал вам. |
| Perfect Active To have done Perfect Passive To have been done Действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному сказуемым (в личной форме) | She is glad to have helped him. Она рада, что помогла вам. I was glad to have been helped by you. Я был рад, что вы помогли мне. |
| Perfect Continuous Active To have been doing Действие, продолжавшееся в течение определённого периода времени и предшествовавшее действию, выраженному сказуемым | She was glad to have been helping them.. Она была рада, что помогала им. |

Exercise №1. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на инфинитивные конструкции.

He is said to have left school.

I want you to look after your little sister.

Our seats at the theatre were near enough for us to see the actors' faces.

The physics competition was planned to begin on the 27th of March.

I advise you to go to the doctor at once.

It is difficult for me to understand you.

I have something to tell you.

I'm sorry I didn't hear the bell ring.

You must get up early to be in time for the lesson.

To improve pronunciation one He is said to have left school.

. We sometimes stay at our institute to discuss the news.

To learn how to use this method you must solve many problems.

Exercise №2. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Active Infinitive и Passive Infinitive.

Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.

To improve your phonetics you should record yourself and analyze your speech.

This is the book to read during the summer holidays.

To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage.

To play chess was his greatest pleasure.

The child did not like to be washed.

Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded?

Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

Инфинитив может употребляться без частицы to:

После модальных глаголов.

You may go. Ты можешь идти.

После глаголов to make, to let, to help.

Lets us go to the cinema. Давай ходим в кино.

После глаголов to see, to watch, to hear и т.д.

I heard her sing. Я слышал как она поёт.

Exercise №3. Вставьте частицу "to" перед инфинитивом, где необходимо.

I like ... play the guitar.

My brother can ... speak French.

We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.

They wanted ... cross the river.

It is high time for you ... go to bed.

May I ... use your telephone?

They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.

I would rather ... stay at home today.

He did not want ... play in the yard any more.

Would you like ... go to England?

You look tired. You had better ... go home.

I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.

I'd like ... speak to you.

15.2. The Participle (Причастие. Формы причастий)

| Группа | Залог | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Active | Passive |
| Participle I | doing | Being done |
| Participle II | - | Done |
| Perfect Participle | Having done | Having been done |

Действительные причастия (The Participle I) в английском языке оканчиваются на -ing у всех глаголов.

На русский язык такие причастия переводятся соответствующими действительными причастиями – определениями в форме на -ущ(-ющ), -ащ(-ящ).

Например:

He watched the falling snow. - Он смотрел на падающий снег.

They reached the highway leading to the city. - Они вышли на дорогу, ведущую в город.

The cars packing the street were moving. - Машины, заполняющие улицу, двигались медленно.

В функции причастия I переводится на русский язык деепричастием несовершенного вида на -а(сь), -я(сь) или совершенного вида на -в, -вши(сь):

Например:

Laughing loudly the children ran out into the yard.

Громко смеясь, дети выбежали во двор.

Страдательные причастия (The Participle II) в английском языке оканчиваются на -ed (правильный глагол) или смотри в таблицу неправильных глаголов III формы.

Write (неправильный глагол) – III форма – written

Open (правильный глагол) – III форма – opened

Страдательные причастия (The Participle II) соответствуют русским страдательным причастиям настоящего времени, имеющим форму на -ем(ый), -им(ый), и прошедшего времени в форме на -нн(ый), -т(ый), а также действительным причастиям со страдательным значением в форме на -вш(ийся).

Например:

The problem discussed at the conference was interesting to everybody.

Вопрос, обсуждавшийся на конференции, был интересен всем.

Exercise №2. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на Participle I и Participle II.

Writing a letter I heard a knock at the door.

I like pictures painted by the artist.

When asked about it, she couldn't give a definite answer.

Engineers working at big plants in our country are trained at our institute.

Finished with his breakfast, he remained for some time at the table, looking through the newspapers.

Before solving the problem, they had to consult the expert.

The leaves touched by the morning sun began to come out.

The flowers standing in the vase were brought by the pupils.

Exercise №3. Перепишите предложения, определяя вид причастий.

Copy the sentences, underline the Participles and write which of them have Present and Past.

I enjoyed the singing of those beautiful folk songs.

Being a great book-lover, he spends a lot of money on books.

Do you mind my using your textbook?

On coming home he immediately rang her up.

We spent three weeks in the country. I shall never forget books read the childhood.

Excuse my troubling you so often.

He left the room without a word.

The article published in the magazine was written by a well-known critic.

Are you fond of reading?

I shall never forget books read the childhood.

Exercise №4. Определите какой частью речи выражены слова во второй форме или с окончанием – ed (Participle II, Past Simple Active, Passive forms)

Show me the list of the books sold last month.

All the books by this author have been sold.

He likes boiled potatoes.

The potatoes boiled very quickly.

The car stopped because something had happened on the road.

the car was stopped because something had happened on the road.

Sarah was taught German at school.

Later she herself taught German at school.

The children washed, given supper and went to bed.

The children were washed, given supper and went to bed.

The corrected copy of the document is on the desk.

The document was corrected and will be mailed tomorrow.

Exercise №5. Выберите нужную форму причастия.

The girl (written, writing) on the blackboard is our best pupil.

Everything (written, writing) here is quite right.

The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall tree is very beautiful.

The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.

Who is the boy (done, doing) his homework at the table?

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

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

the floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.

We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.

We listened to Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.

15.3. Gerund (Герундий)

| Группа | Залог | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Active | Passive |
| Non-Perfect | doing | being done |
| Perfect | having done | having been done |

Герундий – часть речи, образованная от глагола, имеет свойства глагола и существительного. Переводится на русский язык существительным.

Герундий не может иметь:

артикля;

формы множественного числа;

определяется не прилагательным, а наречием;

принимает прямое дополнение, а не предложное, и, кроме того, имеет формы времени и залога.

| Отглагольное существительное | Герундий |
|--|---|
| They watched his comings and goings. Они наблюдали, как он приходил и уходил. | He always preferred staying at home Он всегда предпочитал оставаться дома. |
| The meeting began in time Собрание началось вовремя. | Skating is my favorite kind of sport. Катание на коньках – мой любимый вид спорта. |
| At the continued listening to such music he becomes crazy. При длительном слушании этой музыки он сходит с ума. | Only after having finally concentrated its forces the team achieved success. Только окончательно сконцентрировав свои силы, команда достигла успеха. |

Exercise №6. Определите, какой частью речи выражены слова с окончанием –ing.

I'll do the shopping when I have finished cleaning the flat.

Listening is very important when you are learning a foreign language.

The train will be leaving at 6 p. m.

You won't have any difficulty in getting a ticket for the concert.

"Every time I go shopping prices have gone up," she said. "I find it difficult to make ends meet."

The fighting in the streets went on the whole day.

She was given the task of helping her younger schoolmates.

I think children should stop watching television so much.

Exercise №7. Поставьте слова в форме герундия или инфинитива.

It's no use (argue) when the matter is settled.

I don't like (interrupt) people when they are speaking.

It was very useful (hear) the different opinions.

Shall we ever have a chance of (see) you here again?

He left suddenly without (say) a word.

Do you think this book is worth (read)?

She is not interested in (learn) to speak English.

We went straight home instead of (visit) his parents.

Exercise №8. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий.

Have you finished writing?

Taking a cold shower in the morning is very useful.

I like skiing, but my sister prefers skating.

She likes sitting in the sun.

It looks raining.

My watch wants repairing.

Thank you for coming.

I had no hope of getting an answer before the end of the month.

I had the pleasure of dancing with her the whole evening.

Let's go boating.

15.4. Сложные предложения с инфинитивом

В английском языке распространены сложные члены предложения с инфинитивом, которые обычно переводятся на русский язык придаточным предложением.

1. Сложное дополнение (Complex Object)

I want him to help you. Я хочу, чтобы он помог тебе.

I like people to tell the truth. Я люблю, когда люди говорят правду.

На русский язык такая конструкция переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением, вводимым словами что, чтобы, когда, как.

Глаголы, с которыми употребляется Complex Object: to assume, to believe, to expect, to know, to suppose, to think, to show, to want, to feel, to hear, to see, to watch.
После глаголов to hear, to see etc. в конструкции Complex Object инфинитив употребляется без частицы "to".

Сложное подлежащее (ComplexSubject)

Употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголами, стоящими в PassiveVoice:

We were asked to wait in the office. - Нас попросили подождать в офисе.

They are supposed to come at seven. - Предполагают, что они придут в семь.

Глаголы, с которыми употребляется Complex Subject: to say, to state, to suppose, to see, to order, to hear, to announce, to believe, to think, to ask, to expect, to know, to understand, to consider, to allow.

На русский язык такая конструкция переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением, вводимым словами что, чтобы, когда, как или простым предложением.

For+ существительное (или местоимение в объектном падеже)+инфинитив (For+ Object+Infinitive) – оборот, соответствующий различным придаточным предложениям.

The water was too cold for children to bathe.

Вода была слишком холодной, чтобы дети могли купаться.

На русский язык такая конструкция переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением, а иногда инфинитивом.

Exercise №9. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на ComplexSubject

This book is considered to be very interesting.

The task appears to be rather difficult.

This student seemed not to know grammar.

They are said to have made a very good experiment.

Our football team is expected to win in the coming match.

They are certain to have forgotten their promise.

This method proved to be reliable.

They seem to be listening to him very attentively.

She is said to be a very kind woman.

He is considered to have finished his scientific researches.

Exercise №10. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на ComplexObject.

I suppose her to be about 25.

Have you ever heard him to speak English?

Do you want me to come too?

We expect our teacher to speak about the result of our tests.

We consider Alex to be the best mathematician of our group.

We want you to say with us.

The teacher considers me not to have learnt this rule.

We expect him to have taken part in this work.

We saw her get off the train.

They expect their friend to pass all exams successfully.

16. Основные типы вопросительных предложений.

MainTypesQuestions.

16.1. Общий вопрос (the General Question).

Задаётся ко всему предложению и требует ответа Yes или No. Порядок слов обратный, на первое место выносится вспомогательный глагол или модальный глагол для выяснения конкретной информации.

Например:

- Do you like computers? – Yes, I do.

- Is that your CD? – No, it isn't.

- Does he speak Spanish? – Yes, he does.

- Can you help? – Of course, I can.

- Must I do it now? – Yes, it's urgent.

Таблица вспомогательных глаголов активного залога

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Present Simple | Do, does |
| Past Simple | Did |
| Future Simple | Shall/will |
| Present Continuous | Am/is/are |
| Past Continuous | Was/were |
| Future Continuous | Shall/will |
| Present Perfect | Has/have |
| Past Perfect | Had |
| Future Perfect | Shall/will |

Exercise №1. Поставьте общие вопросы к следующим предложениям.

I live in a big city.

We are students.

She can play chess.

He knows a lot of people in the city.

Tom has an interesting job.

He has a lovely time in the country every weekend.

It is interesting for me to study English.

It's getting cold outside.

I shall help you, don't worry.

I have spoken to the chief.

Winter has come.

I enjoyed my holiday greatly.

I had a bath an hour ago.

I am deeply interested in this matter.

They got married last December.

16.2. Специальный вопрос (the Special Question).

Может относиться к любому члену предложения. При его постановке для получения конкретной информации используются вопросительные слова.

Вопросительные слова.

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Who | Кто? |
| Who(m) | Кого? Кому? |
| What | Что? Какой? |
| What kind of | Какой? Что за? |
| What... like | Какой? |
| Whose | Чей? Чья? |
| Where | Где? Куда? |
| When | Когда? |
| How | Как? |
| In what way | Каким образом? |
| How many | Сколько? (исчисл.) |
| How much | Сколько? (неисчисл.) |
| Why | Почему? |
| What ... for | Для чего? Зачем? |
| which | Какой? Который? |

Например:

Who helps you? Кто помогает вам?

What do you do? Что ты делаешь?

When did you come? Когда ты приехал?

Where did you get it? Откуда ты это получил?

Вопрос к подлежащему как в настоящем, так и в прошедшем времени не требует вспомогательного глагола. Порядок слов в таком предложении прямой.

Например:

Who plays the piano in your family? - Кто в вашей семье играет на пианино?

Who went to the picnic last Sunday? - Кто был на пикнике в воскресенье?

Exercise №2. Поставьте специальные вопросы к следующим предложениям, используя данные слова и фразы.

I got up early this morning. (What time ...?)

She lives rather far from here. (How far ...?)

It's interesting work. (What kind of ...?)

My friends live in America. (Where ...?)

I am going to visit you next week. (When ...?)

Sam is going to relax today. (What ...?)

Can you give me some money? (How much ...?)

I was born in 1980. (When ...?)

Something strange happened yesterday. (What ...?)

The film is too boring. (What kind of ...?)

I am a theatre-goer. (What ...?)

She has a lot of books in her library. (Where ...?)

Russia and Canada are big countries. (what kind of ...?)

There is some money in the box. (What ...?)

Somebody phoned you. (Who ...?)

16.3. Альтернативный вопрос (the Alternative Question).

Может ставиться к любому члену предложения и предлагает выбор между двумя лицами, предметами, качествами и т.д.

Например:

We watch a western on TV last night.

Did you or did the kids watch a western on TV last night?

Did you watch a western or a comedy on TV last night?

Did you watch a western on TV last night or on Saturday?

Exercise №3. Поставьте альтернативные вопросы к следующим предложениям.

1. There are ten students in my group. 2. Mario wants to become a singer. 3. It's already dark outside. 4. Betty can play the piano. 5. My mother is my best friend. 6. She will get this information tomorrow. 7. Kate's father is a tall man. 8. We met two years ago. 9. They have been here for an hour already. 10. The partners must give the answer now. 11. My brother has a large family. 12. Students have to be hard-working. 13. My little son has to be very careful with his keys. 14. My granny is sixty years old. 15. I'd like a glass of cola.

16.4. Разделительный вопрос (the Disjunctive or "Tag- Question")

Задаётся с целью выражения удивления, сомнения, подтверждения высказанной мысли и соответствует русским оборотам «не правда ли?», «не так ли?», «ведь» ...

Разделительный вопрос состоит из двух частей: повествовательной (с прямым порядком слов) и вопросительной, представляющий собой краткий вопрос. Во второй части употребляется вспомогательный или модальный глагол, входящий в состав сказуемого первой части.

Например:

You are an optimist, aren't you? Вы оптимист, не так ли?

He likes coffee, doesn't he? Он любит кофе, не правда ли?

You can swim, can't you? Ведь вы умеете плавать?

He hasn't got a car, has he? У него нет машины, не так ли?

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

Сравните:

English is difficult, isn't it? - English isn't difficult, is it?

You are happy, aren't you? - You aren't happy, are you?

He never lies, does he? - He often lies, doesn't he?

Exercise №4. Выберите правильный вариант разделительного вопроса.

He can play golf well, _____?

A. ____, doesn't he? B. ____, can he? C. ____, can't he?

You are the new secretary, _____?

A. ____, aren't you? B. ____, are you? C. ____, don't you?

Mr. Evans is speaking over the phone, _____?

A. ____, is he? B. ____, isn't he? C. ____, doesn't he?

You like black coffee, _____?

A. ____, aren't you? B. ____, don't you? C. ____, do you?

I'm pronouncing your name correctly, _____?

A. ____, aren't I? B. ____, don't I? C. ____, am not I?

You aren't well enough. You should stay with either me or your son, _____?

A. ____, should you? B. ____, shouldn't you? C. ____, are you?

I'm not ill, _____?

A. ____, are I? B. ____, am I?

It's a nice day, _____?

A. ____, does it? B. ____, is it? C. ____, isn't it?

There isn't a cloud in the sky, _____?

A. ____, is it? B. ____, does it? C. ____, is there?

We haven't got much time, _____?

A. ____, do we? B. ____, don't we? C. ____, haven't we?

Sam doesn't work hard, _____?

A. ____, is he? B. ____, does he? C. ____, isn't he?

Oh, there are a lot of photos in the album, _____?

A. ____, aren't they? B. ____, aren't there? C. ____, are there?

There was nobody there, _____?

A. ____, was there? B. ____, wasn't there? C. ____, were there?

Your son didn't help you much, _____?

A. ____, did he? B. ____, had he?

They sent a letter the day before yesterday, _____?

A. ____, did they? B. ____, hadn't they? C. ____, didn't they?

Dad hasn't read the newspaper yet, _____?

A. ____, hasn't he? B. ____, has he? C. ____, did he?

There will be a nice film on TV tonight, _____?

A. ____, won't there? B. ____, will it? C. ____, will there?

Neither your parents nor mine can lend us some money, _____?

A. ____, can they? B. ____, can't they? C. ____, do they?

He never uses his car except when it's necessary, _____?

A. ____, doesn't he? B. ____, does he? C. ____, isn't it?

There's little point in doing anything about it, _____?

A. ____, is it? B. ____, isn't there? C. ____, is there?

Exercise №5. Поставьте вопросы к следующим предложениям.

Образец:

She visits a dancing school. – Who visits a dancing school? What does she visit?

Mike is waiting for his friend. – Who is waiting for his friend? Who is Mike waiting for?

Nick saw an accident.

Sandra married John.

He reads a lot of newspaper.

She is talking to the guide.

Fleur sells flowers.

Tom thought about his problem.

I am going to order pizza.

The children visited the Zoo on Sunday.

They have passed the interview.

There are bright stars in the sky.
I don't like to play tennis.
She is looking at the sea.
The house needs painting.
Bobby is looking for a job.
He can't translate this fax.

Общие требования, предъявляемые студентам при выполнении контрольных работ.

1. Контрольная работа № 1 в десяти вариантах. Номер варианта определяется по последней цифре шифра зачетной книжки студента. Если шифр оканчивается на 1 – вариант № 1; на 2 - № 2; и т.д.; на 0 - № 10.

2. Работы выполняются в письменном виде и представляются для проверки преподавателю в конце сессии. На обложке тетради должны быть четко представлены следующие данные: название языка (английский); вариант контрольной работы; фамилия; имя; отчество (студента); группа и шифр.

3. Работы выполняются на развернутых листах (первая страница остается чистой), пишутся четко и аккуратно. По краям обеих страниц оставляются для замечаний и методических указаний преподавателя.

Образец расположения материала контрольной работы

Поля Левая страница Правая страница

Поля

Контрольная работа № 1

№ задания и его формулировка

Английский текст Русский текст

I..... I.....

Необходимые по заданию объяснения

II..... II.....

4. При выполнении заданий необходимо пользоваться указанными в них разделами грамматического справочника, общими и отраслевыми двуязычными словарями.

Варианты контрольных работ

Вариант 1

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Lena is ... longest river in ... Siberia.
2. What ... fine day it is today!
3. This is ... book, ... book is very interesting.
4. Do you see ... Sun in ... sky today?
5. I went to ... Smirnovs, but they were not at ... home.
6. ... Yuri Gagarin was ... first man to fly over ... Earth in spaceship.
7. In ... summer we live in ... country.
8. We cannot live without ... water and ... air.
9. Will you have ... glass of ... water?
10. He is ... worker by ... profession.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Large, hot, bad, happy, slow, slowly, beautiful, active

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. This book is not so interesting as that one.
2. The more you read, the more you know.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот there is, there are

1. There ... a telegram on the table.
2. Soon there ... a new film on.
3. ... there any lectures? No, there ...
4. There ... some new pupils in our group.
5. There ... no book on the table.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. I ... drive a car.
2. It ... rain soon.
3. You ... know the result of experiment.
4. ... I help you?
5. Children ... obey their parents.

Переведите на русский язык микротекст. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

The automobile is known to be made up of three basic parts: the engine, the body and chassis, **the engine being the source of power. We know the body to include** the hood and fenders and accessories. The body **should** provide protection to the passengers from wind, cold and rain. Thus **to shape** a car means **to do** it in such a way that it offers small resistance to the air. Brakes are necessary **for stopping** the car. Most braking systems **used today** are hydraulic.

Вариант 2.

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Volga is ... longest river in ... Europe.
2. What is ... nearest way to ... Drama Theatre?
3. ... butter and ... cheese are made of ... milk.
4. Will you have ... cup of ... tea?
5. I have ... ten programmers on my TV.
6. My ... brother's ... friend has no ... dog.
7. They have ... party. ... party is ... birthday party.
8. Her son is ... engineer by ... profession.
9. We shall go to ... cinema together with ... our friends.
10. ... Ivanovsareour ... relatives.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Tall, easy, big, nice, good, well, far

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. The more we learn the more we know.
2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... much snow last winter.
2. There ... something on the shelf.
3. ... there any telegrams from Moscow? Yes, there ... some.
4. Some years ago there ... many old houses in our street.
5. There ... 7 days in a week.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. You ... take my dictionary.
2. I ... translate this text without a dictionary.
3. You ... consult a doctor.
4. You ... go there and see him.
5. Student ... pass their exams in time.

Переведите на русский язык микротекст. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

We know the automobile to be made up of three basic parts: the engine, the chassis and the body. The body **should** provide protection to the passengers of the car. **The chassis is known to consist** of a power train, frame with axles and wheels. The chassis includes the brake and the steering systems, **the brakes being the most important mechanism of the car. To provide a satisfactory smooth** ride, an additional device, **called a shock absorber**, is used with each spring.

Вариант 3

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Rostov is situated on ... right bank of ... Don.
2. I don't know ... way to ... station.
3. Usually I get up at ... 7 o'clock in ... morning.
4. I read ... book yesterday. ... book was ... interesting and ... funny.
5. Open ... door, please!
6. She is ... teacher by profession.
7. Will you have ... cup of ... coffee?
8. ... dress is made of ... silk.
9. History and ... Computer Science were ... my favourite subjects at ... school.
10. ... skyisbluetoday!

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

High, busy, many, hot, little, wonderful, active, nice

2) Переведите предложения на русский язык

1. Your room is as light as mine.
2. The longer the night is, the shorter the day.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... 5 theatres in our city.
2. There ... no lift in our house.
3. There ... many beautiful flowers in our garden.
4. ... there a test last lesson? No, there ...
5. There ... nobody in the room yesterday.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. I ... play football very well.
2. ... I have another apple?
3. You ... vacant this seat.
4. Chemists ... to create new and strong materials.
5. You ... know the result of test.

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

In order to drive the car, the driver should have some means of **turning** the front wheels. **We know the steering wheel to be located** at the front of the driver. It is linked by gears and levers to the front wheels, **these wheels being on pivots**. **The front wheels are known to swing** to the

left or right when the steering wheel is turned in one direction or the other. The front wheels are attached to the rods, the rods are, in turn, attached to the pitman arm.

Вариант 4.

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Black Sea is in ... South of ... Russia.
2. He works as ... engineer. He is ... good engineer.
3. ... Winter begins in ... December.
4. ... Lomonosov was ... great Russian scientist.
5. Pass me ... salt, please!
6. I don't like ... salt and ... sugar.
7. What ... strange man he is!
8. Washington is ... capital of ... USA.
9. ... Sun shines brightly today.
10. She has two ... daughters and one ... son.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Strong, interesting, wide, far, pleasant, many, slow, slowly.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. My brother is not as tall as you are.
2. The less people think. The more they talk.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... some new students in our group.
2. There ... 4 seasons in a year.
3. ... there any interesting stories in this book?
4. Soon there ... a new film on.
5. ... there anything on the shelf?

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. ... I ask you a question?
2. My brother ... swim very well.
3. You ... learn these words by heart.
4. Children ... stay at home! It is cold today.
5. His article ... be published in the newspaper.

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

Brakes are known to be one of the most important mechanisms of the car. They are necessary **for stopping** the car. Most braking systems **used today** are hydraulic, **many vehicles using** power brakes. **We know the brakes to be applied to** four wheels. **In order to stop** the car, the driver **should** press down on the pedal. When the pedal is pressed down the brakes are applied and the car is stopped.

Вариант 5

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Moscow is situated on ... Moskva river.
2. ... Lomonosov was born in ... small village on ... shore of ... White Sea.
3. ... butter and ... cheese are made of ... milk.
4. Will you have ... glass of ... mineral water?
5. Is your dress made of ... wool or ... cotton?
6. ... Russia is one of ... largest countries of ... world.
7. My ... brother's friend is ... engineer.
8. He wants to become ... good specialist.
9. What ... street do you live in?
10. I was born on ... first of October.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Popular, bad, big, active, little, quickly, short, easy.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. Today the wind is as strong as it was yesterday.
2. The more you think, the more you understand.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... no lift in our house.
2. ... there a map on the wall?
3. There ... many large cities in our country.
4. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow?
5. There ... much rain last autumn.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. I ... translate this article without a dictionary.
2. You ... be at home in time!
3. You ... call him, he is ill.
4. We ... learn these words by heart and translate the text.
5. ... you tell me the way to the station?

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

We know the engine to be the source of power. In some types of engines a V-type fan belt is utilized to drive the fan, **the same belt being used for driving** the generator pulley and the water pump. **The engine is known to comprise** the fuel, cooling, electric and lubricating systems. **It should be** noted that the gasoline pump is operated from the cam-shaft by the engine, **called also the power plant**. **To guide** the car means **to turn** it in one direction or the other.

Вариант 6

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Yesterday I saw ... new film, but ... film wasn't interesting.
2. ... London is situated on ... Thames.
3. Do you see ... Sun in ... sky today?
4. Open ... window, please!
5. We went to ... Petrovs, but they were not at ... home.
6. ... Spring begins in ... March.
7. ... Coffee is cold.
8. What is ... nearest way to ... station?
9. Do you like ... food at ... our ... party?
10. She is ... doctor by ... profession.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Warm, hot, bad, new, wide, popular, effective, honestly.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. Today is as hot as yesterday.
2. The more automation develops, the greater is the role of machines.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... a dist in my study room.
2. ... there hot water in your kitchen?
3. There ... no balcony in my garden room.
4. Some years ago there ... many old houses in our street.
5. ... there any interesting stories in this book?

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. Who ... answer my question?
2. Nobody ... translate this text yesterday.
3. We ... stay at home. It's raining.
4. You ... write a dictation today, be ready.
5. You ... takemydictionary.

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

The engine is known to be attached to the frame in three or four points. Noise and vibrations are inherent in engine operations. **To prevent** this noise from passing to the frame, the engine **should** be insulated from the frame by washers. **We know the frame to provide** support for engine, body and power train, **the body providing protection to the passengers from wind and rain.** The frame is made of channel sections **welded together.**

Вариант 7

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Kemerovo is situated on ... Tom.
2. I see ... girl. ... girl is ... student of our ... group.
3. This is ... book, book is very interesting.
4. ... Ice-cream is made of ... milk and ... sugar.
5. ...Mendeleyev was ... great Russian scientist.
6. In ... summer we live in ... country.
7. I don't know ... way to Drama Theatre.
8. History and ... Computer Science were ... my favourite subjects at ... school.
9. Her dress is made of ... wool.
10. What ... strange man he is!

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Rich, popular, fast, clever, wide, bad, well, interesting.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. This method is not so effective as that one.
2. The more astronomers work, the more we know of the Universe.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... many large cities in our country.
2. There ... nobody in the laboratory yesterday.
3. There ... a Conference next week.
4. ... there a test last lesson? No, there ...
5. Soon there ... a new film on.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. ... I ask you a question?
2. You ... open the window, it is too hot.
3. You ... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test.
4. My sister ... play the piano very well.
5. They ... go there tomorrow. It will be her birthday party.

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

Текст №3: the driven plate and the pressure plate. **The driven plate is known to be situated** between the flywheel and the pressure plate. The clutch **used for engagement the engine and the gearbox** is incorporated within the flywheel housing.

To guide **the car it is necessary to have some means** of turning **the car**, the steering wheel being linked to the front wheels for this purpose.

Вариант 8

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Lena is ... longest river in ... Siberia.
2. I don't drink ... coffee with ... milk and ... sugar.
3. ... Sun shines brightly today.
4. I see ... man. ... man is our teacher.
5. Let's go to ... museum together!
6. In ... autumn we go to ... country.
7. I went to Ivanovs, but they were not at ... home.
8. Switch on ... light!
9. ... Washington is ... capital of ... USA.
10. ... Peter's brother is ... worker by ... profession.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Big, cool, cheap, fast, active, narrow, well, far.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. Old cars are less expensive than new ones.
2. The Baltic Sea is not so warm as the Black Sea.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... a conference next week.
2. There ... a lot of stars and planets in space.
3. ... there ... a lift in your future house? Yes, there...
4. ... there a lamp over the table? Yes, there...

5. There ... 7 days in a week.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. Students ... learn foreign languages.
2. You ... take my textbook.
3. All of us ... be in time for classes.
4. You ... send her a telegram.
5. She ... not explain anything.

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

The frame is known to be the structural centre of the car. It is made of channel sections **welded together, cross-members providing support for the engine and wheels. We know the frame to be rigid.** Noise and vibrations are inherent in engine operation. To prevent this noise and vibrations **from passing** to the frame and to the passengers of the car, the engine **should be** insulated from the frame by rubber washers.

Вариант 9

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... Warsaw is ... capital of ... Poland.
2. Usually I get up at ... 6 o'clock in ... morning.
3. Do you see ... Sun in ... sky today.
4. Will you have ... cup of ... tea?
5. I don't know ... way to ... station.
6. What ... fine day it is today!
7. This is ... house. ... house is famous in our ... town.
8. ... Peter's brother is ... worker by ... profession.
9. ... Lomonosov was ... great Russian scientist.
10. I have ... ten programmers on my TV.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

Happy, hot, nice, warm, far, fast, clever, slowly.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. This magazine is not so popular as that one.
2. The more you read, the more you know.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... no book on the desk.
2. There ... a conference next week.

3. There ... much snow last winter.
4. ... there a test at the last lesson? No, there ...
5. There ... many old houses in our street many years ago.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. They ... run quickly.
2. Who ... read this text?
3. ... I have another pie?
4. We ... meet at 7 o'clock.
5. You ... close the window, it is cold.

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

We know the chassis to be one of the most important units of the car. **The chassis is known to consist** of a power train, a frame with axles, wheels and springs. It **should** be noted that the chassis includes the brake and the steering systems as well. Brakes are necessary **to stop** the car. Springs are used with additional devices **called shock absorbers**. The front wheels are attached to the rods by steering knuckle arms, **the same wheels being on** pivots.

Вариант 10

I. Вставьте артикли a, an, the, где необходимо. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. ... New York is one of ... biggest business centers in ... world.
2. What is ... nearest way to ... Drama Theatre?
3. ... butter and ... cheese are made of ... milk.
4. What ... strange man he is!
5. ... Yuri Gagarin was ... first man to fly over ... Earth in ... Spaceship.
6. My sister will go to ... school ... next year.
7. I went to ... Smirnovs, but they were not at ... home.
8. I don't know ... way to ... station.
9. Switch on ... Light!
10. ... Siberia is ... land beyond ... Urals.

II. 1) Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень от следующих прилагательных и наречий, переведите исходные слова

New, old, cold, far, happy, quickly, famous, bad.

2) Переведите предложение на русский язык

1. Radio is the best navigation control means.
2. The longer the night is, the shorter the day.

III. Вставьте глагол to be в нужной форме. Переведите предложение, обращая внимание на оборот

1. There ... nobody in the room yesterday.
2. ... there ... a flight for Moscow tomorrow? Yes, there...
3. Some years ago there ... many old building in our street.
4. ... there a lamp over the table? Yes, there...
5. There ... much snow last winter.

IV. Выберите правильно модальный глагол или его эквивалент (can, could, may, might, must, should, to be to, to have to). Переведите предложения.

1. I ... translate this text without a dictionary.
2. ... I come in?
3. Children ... obey their parents.
4. We ... meet her at 6 p. m. at the station.
5. ... you tell me the time?

Переведите на русский язык микротексты. Обратите внимание на выделенные грамматические структуры.

We know the power train to include the clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft, rear axle, final drive and differential. The clutch is used **for engaging** the engine with the gearbox, **the gearbox being located between (he clutch and the propeller shaft. The clutch is known to consist** of two plates **incorporated** within the flywheel housing.
To shape the car means **to make it** in such manner that it offers small resistance to the air.

