



**СБОРНИК
УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

КРАСНОЯРСК 2006

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
СИБИРСКИЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ

**СБОРНИК
УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Красноярск
СибЮИ МВД России
2006

ББК 81.2 англ.
УДК 8

Рецензенты: И.А.Битнер – к.филол.н., доцент кафедры филологии КГПУ им. В.П. Астафьева;
А.А.Арский – к.филол.н., доцент кафедры иностранных языков СибЮИ МВД России.

Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка / сост. М.А.Арская [и др.]. – Красноярск: Сибирский юридический институт МВД России, 2006. – 84 с.

Составители: М.А.Арская, Н.А.Ермякина, Т.В Куприянчик., Н.А.Шумакова.

В данном сборнике представлены многочисленные и разнообразные по форме и содержанию упражнения по основным темам грамматики английского языка с грамматическими комментариями.

Пособие имеет сугубо практическую направленность. Его цель состоит в том, чтобы, во-первых, помочь курсантам и студентам понять и систематизировать основные правила грамматики английского языка, и, во-вторых, выработать устойчивые грамматические навыки. Имитационные, подстановочные и трансформационные упражнения могут быть использованы в качестве тестовых заданий, а также как задания для самостоятельной работы.

Для курсантов и слушателей по специальностям 030501.65 Юриспруденция и 030505.65 Правоохранительная деятельность.

ББК 81.2 англ.
УДК 8

© Сибирский юридический институт МВД России, 2006
© Коллектив авторов, 2006

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Существительное	4
Притяжательный падеж	6
Местоимения	10
Артикль	15
Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий	21
Предлоги	28
Глагол to be	33
Модальные глаголы.....	39
Времена английского глагола.....	44
Страдательный залог	66
Косвенная речь.....	75
Список источников.....	81

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ (THE NOUN)

Множественное число существительных

I.	a fact	- facts	s	[s]
	a cat	- cats		
	a day	- days		
	a girl	- girls		
	a plane	- planes		
	a dress	- dresses	es	[iz]
	a box	- boxes		
	a place	- places		
	a city	- cities	ies	[iz]
	a family	- families		
	a leaf	- leaves	ves	[vz]
	a shelf	- shelves		
Особые случаи образования множественного числа существительных				
II.	a man	(мужчина)	- men	
	a woman	(женщина)	- women	
	a foot	(нога)	- feet	
	a tooth	(зуб)	- teeth	
	a mouse	(мышь)	- mice	
	a child	(ребенок)	- children	
	a postman	(почтальон)	- postmen	
	a phenomenon	(явление)	- phenomena	
	a sheep	(овца)	- sheep	
Существительные, употребляемые только в единственном числе				
III.	weather	- погода	knowledge	- знания
	furniture	- мебель	progress	- успехи
	information	- сведения	hair	- волосы
	advice	- совет(ы)	love	- любовь
	news	- новости	anger	- злость
	money	- деньги	work	- работа
	watch	- часы	fish	- рыба
			fruit	- фрукты
Существительные, употребляемые только во множественном числе				
IV.	contents	- содержание	slums	- трущобы
	wages	- зарплата	trousers	- брюки
	clothes	- одежда	spectacles	- очки
	goods	- товар	tropics	- тропики
	politics	- политика	memoirs	- мемуары
	suburbs	- окраина	scales	- весы

Ex. 1. Вставьте окончания -s/-es:

Ball, tax, talk, discover, touch, sketch, flash, blush, hall, guy, play, tray, try, mix, enemy, ferry, method, bus, orange, watch, key.

Ex. 2 Поставьте данные существительные во множественное число:

Motto, toe, Negro, berry, cliff, valley, belief, hero, carpet, play, wolf, photo, manifesto, thief, match, mosquito, knife, piano, handkerchief, safe, tomato, potato, lady, box, wife, chief, loaf, grief, spy, Swiss, hoof, memory.

Maid-servant, major-general, custom-house, man-of-war, hotel-keeper, mother-in-law, pocket-knife, schoolgirl, watch-maker, looker-on, passer-by, fisherman, text-book, statesman, editor-in-chief, sister-in-law, bus-driver, court-martial, arm-chair.

Man-servant, marry-go-round, room-mate, grown-up, forget-me-not.

Ex. 3 Поставьте данные существительные в единственное число:

Languages, Negroes, skies, skis, zeros, keys, flies, cuckoos, hairdos, parties, roofs, leaves, feet, taxis, taxes, tomatoes, pianos, mice, deer, brother-in-law, aircraft, theses, lice, girl-friends, sheep.

Ex. 4 Поставьте выделенные существительные во множественное число. Произведите все необходимые изменения:

1. I lost my book. 2. This is an English dictionary. 3. Put the box on the shelf. 4. The last leaf fell from the tree. 5. The speech was very interesting. 6. This school has a good laboratory. 7. Where is the brush? 8. The roof of the house was covered with snow. 9. The cargo of the steamer consists of different raw materials. 10. There is the sheep in the field. 11. The wife of the sailor came to the shore. 12. There is an angry wolf in the forest. 13. Their child studies very well. 14. There is a new house in our street. 15. He keeps his toys in the box. 16. In our country the woman is equal to a man. 17. Put this knife on the table. 18. The story is thrilling. 19. There is a deer near our cottage. 20. Our chief is very polite.

Ex. 5 В данном списке существительных найдите исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные с одинаковым значением. Составьте с каждым существительным предложение.

Work, pig, loaf, bread, food, traffic, meal, leaf, pork, job, vehicle.

Ex. 6 Вставьте в предложение глагол *to be* в форме единственного или множественного числа *is/ are*:

1. The information I have heard ... sad. 2. Where ... the money? 3. His trousers ... too large for him. 4. Mathematics ... my poorest subject. 5. Our furniture ... getting old. 6. This pair of scissors ... not sharp. 7. Fish ...not cheap today. 8. The sheep ... in the field. 9. Mumps ... a dangerous disease. 10. All my belongings ... in my bag. 11. The stairs ... very clean. 12. Physics ... a compulsory subject at school.

Ex. 7 Составьте с данными существительными предложения, используя глагол в нужной форме:

1. News. 2. Money. 3. Advice. 4. Riches. 5. Dozen. 6. Knowledge. 7. Spectacle. 8. Damage. 9. Gymnastics. 10. Hair. 11. Work. 12. Furniture.

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ (The Possessive Case)

Основные значения: принадлежность, обладание чем-то, описание (с одушевленными именами существительными)

Единственное число	Множественное число	
-’s	-’s	-’s
a boy’s toy	boys’ toys	children’s shop
a girl’s dress	girls’ dresses	men’s hobbies
an actress’s life	actresses’s lives	women’s magazines
a woman’s magazine	lawyers’ duties	sheep’s wool
Burn’(s) poems	the Romanovs’ family tree	deer’s horns
Неодушевленные существительные, как правило, передают значение принадлежности при помощи сочетания of + существительное		
the roof of the house the end of the story	the cover of the book the back of the chair	

**Неодушевленные имена существительные,
которые употребляются в притяжательном падеже**

1. Слова moon, sun, Earth, world, country, river, ocean, city, town	the moon's surface, the sun's rays, the Earth's population, the world's history, the river's bed, the city's museums
2. Названия стран, городов, месяцев, дней недели	England's traditions, Moscow's streets, July's heat, Tuesday's meeting, London's doubledeckers
3. Меры времени и расстояния	a moment's silence, two miles' drive*, an hour's sleep, a fortnight's holiday, a day's wait

П р и м е ч а н и е. В посвящениях притяжательный падеж не употребляется:

the Pushkin Monument, the Kennedy Centre, the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Tate Gallery

**Некоторые особенности употребления
притяжательного падежа**

1. Совместное владение чем-то	Ilf and Petrov's novels; My son and daughter's room; С р а в н и т е: my son's and daughter's rooms (раздельное владение)
2. Указание места (магазина, офиса, дома, клиники и т.д.)	the chemist's (shop), the dentist's (office), the baker's (shop), my mother's (house), the doctor's (clinic), the hairdresser's (saloon), the dressmaker's (shop), McDonald's
3. В значении «один из» (с предлогом of)	Boris is a friend of my father's. She is a student of my mother's.

Ex. 1. Составьте словосочетания с 's или s' или с предлогом of:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. the page/ the book | 8. the children/ Pete and Mary |
| 2. the mother/ Nick | 9. the meeting/ tomorrow |
| 3. the tail/ the cat | 10. the policy/ the government |
| 4. the bottom/ the flower | 11. the car/ Jim's father |
| 5. the name/ this town | 12. the new cinema/ the city |
| 6. the face/ his wife | 13. the results/ the examinations |
| 7. the article/ today | 14. the population/ the world |

Ex. 2 Замените, где возможно, существительные с предлогом of притяжательной конструкцией:

1. The cat of my friend. 2. The questions of my children. 3. The walls of this room. 4. The aunt of my friends. 5. The table of our father. 6. The engineers of our factory. 7. The voice of this girl. 8. The words of first lesson. 9. The new club of the students. 10. The letter of Sarah. 11. The pages of this album. 12. The story of the day. 13. Necessities of children. 14. A carpet of my mother. 15. A cosy kitchen of Margaret. 16. The headphones of his uncle. 17. The study of my brother. 18. The belongings of our room-mate. 19. The shoe of the children. 20. The leg of the chair. 21. The prescription of the doctor. 22. An interval of three weeks. 23. The boat of the fisherman. 24. The drawings of Catherine and Luke. 25. The chapter of the book. 26. The car of John. 27. The dresses of the women. 28. The nephew of Charles. 29. The teacher of the students. 30. The fortune of Howard Hughes.

Ex. 3 Определите, где 's обозначает притяжательный падеж, а где – сокращенное написание глаголов is и has:

1. Pete's car is expensive. 2. Pete's a pilot. 3. My cousin's in Australia. 4. My cousin's dog is very nice. 5. Mike's got many toys. 6. Mike's friends are Italian. 7. Rachel's a teacher. 8. Rachel's teacher is Mrs. Dobson. 9. My brother's got many pictures. 10. His brother's pictures are very nice.

Ex. 4 Заполните пропуски в предложениях, употребляя существительные в скобках в притяжательном падеже:

1. (Mrs. Dobson) ... husband often gives her small gifts. 2. (girl) The ... coat is grey. 3. (girl) The ... hats are white. 4. (children) The ... toys are all over the floor. 5. (child) I repaired the ... bicycle.

6. (sister) Do you know my ... husband? 7. (sisters) Does she know my ... husbands? 8. (nephew) That is my ... room. 9. (boss) That's our ... office. 10. (bosses) Those are their ... offices. 11. (thief) This is that ... case. 12. (thieves) Look at the ... families. 13. (yesterday) They discussed a lot of problems at ... meeting. 14. (month) It will cost us a ... salary to buy the furniture. 15. (ladies) These are those ... handbags.

Ex. 5. *Перепишите данные предложения, используя 's с выделенными словами по модели.*

Model: The program yesterday was good.

Yesterday's program was good.

1. The storm last **week** was very severe. 2. Have you got newspaper last **Saturday**? 3. I need sleep eight **hours** a night. 4. This is the only cinema in the **town**. 5. Exports from **Russia** to Britain have fallen.

Ex. 6. *Перепишите данные предложения, используя притяжательный падеж существительных по модели.*

Model: Margaret saw them at the presentation yesterday.

Margaret saw them at the yesterday's presentation.

1. They were looking through the letters that came last week. 2. The film was shown at the festival last year. 3. Pete and Donald were discussing the meeting that will be held tomorrow. 4. Robin served what was left over from dinner they had yesterday. 5. India was the colony of England. 6. Was anyone killed during the raid last month?

Ex. 7. *Вставьте s, 's или s' вместо точек, где необходимо.*

1. This is a new book of Pushkin ... poem 2. This man was Paul ... and Kate ... teacher ... of music. 3. These people are Sam ... and Frank ... parent 4. They spent a week ... holiday at the Barton 5. My relative spent a two week ... holiday with the Barton 6. This writer ... life was short but bright. 7. There was a moment ... silence between them. 8. We couldn't explain the young girl ... behaviour at yesterday ... dinner. 9. The boy ... got their first week ... salary and were very happy. 10. Bob ... friend ... live in his parent ... house. 11. What was the car ... number? 12. The ship ... crew consisted of foreign sailors.

МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ (The pronoun)

Личные местоимения в именительном падеже	Личные местоимения в объектном падеже	Притяжательные местоимения	Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений	Возвратные местоимения
I you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs	myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves

Неопределенные местоимения

much	много – с неисчисляемыми существительными: much time, much money, much water, much sun, much snow, much milk, much food
many	много – с исчисляемыми существительными: many books, many students, many houses, many trees, many flowers, many rivers
little	мало – с неисчисляемыми существительными: little time, little money, little water, little sun, little snow, little milk, little food
few	мало – с исчисляемыми существительными few books, few students, few houses, few trees
a little	немного: I have a little time. Wait a little. There is a little water.
a few	несколько: There are a few chairs in the room. I want to tell you a few words.

Some, any, no и их производные

some	- какой-то, какой-нибудь, несколько	any	- какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь	no	- никакой, несколько
something	- что-то, что-нибудь	anything	- что-либо, что-нибудь	nothing	- ничего
somebody someone	- кто-то кто-нибудь	anybody anyone	- кого-либо, кто-нибудь	nobody, no one, none	- ни один, никто
somewhere	- где-нибудь, куда-нибудь	anywhere	- где-либо, куда-либо	nowhere	- нигде, никуда
somehow	- как-нибудь, каким-нибудь образом	anyhow	- как-нибудь		
somewhat	- немного, в какой-то степени	anyway	- в любом случае		

Ex. 1. *Переведите на русский язык предложения.*

1) I have a dog. My dog is very clever. 2) Jack has a car. His car is new and very expensive. 3) Have you a pen? – Yes, I have. – Is your pen black? – No, it isn't. I have no black pen. My colleague has a black pen. Ask him for a pen. 4) They have a room. Their room is big. Have you a room? – Yes, I have. – Is your room big? – Yes, it is. 5) Nick has got a cat. His cat is grey. Has your brother a cat? – Yes, he has. My brother has a nice cat. 6) Ann is a first-year student. She has a book. She has an English book. Her book is good. It is interesting. I am a first-year student too. But I have no English book. Has Pete an English book? – No, he has not. – Have you an English book? – Yes, I have. I have a good English book. My English book is new. 7) I am in the room. I have many books. My books are interesting. Ann and Pete are in the room too. Look at them. They are near the table. They have a dog. It is their dog. It is good. You are in the room. You have a book. You have a book in your hand.

Ex. 2 Вставьте личные местоимения:

1. Look at the lamp, ... so beautiful. 2. Show me your book and then give ... to your friend. 3. I have a cat. ... name is Puss. ... is very nice. But ... doesn't catch mice. 4. She had a baby in her arms. ... was crying very loudly. 5. I once met an French artist. ... was wearing a very beautiful dress. 6. Look at the moon. ... is so pale. 7. The captain gave an order to leave the ship because ... was sinking. 8. Japan is very rich country. ... sells ... goods to many states. 9. The Rabbit lives in a small house near the wood. ... is a very naughty Rabbit and ... is always teasing the other animals. 10. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Slicker. ... is a kind and intelligent person. 11. Robert is a man. ... is a man. 12. My father is English. ... is English. 13. Elisabeth is a woman. ... is a woman. 14. My watch is Swiss. ... is Swiss. 15. The dog is a Spaniel. ... is a Spaniel. 16. The car is three years old. ... is three years old.

Ex. 3 Заполните пропуски соответствующими притяжательными местоимениями.

1) Nick has got a dog dog is clever. 2) Have you a room? Is ... room big? 3) Ann has a lamp. Is it ... lamp? 4) I have got a book. ... book is interesting. 5) They have got a good car. Is ... car big? 6) I have a friend. ... name is Ted. Ted is ... friend. Ted has a car. ... car is new. 7) You have an uncle. ... name is John. He has a flat. – Is it ... flat? – No, it isn't. 8) He has a sister. ... sister is married. ... husband is a translator. – Is ... husband a good translator? 9) I have a sister. ... sister and ... husband have a child. ... child is nice.

Ex. 4 Составьте предложения из данных слов.

1) bag, good, is, my. 2) is, pencil, his, old. 3) book, give, please, me, your. 4) lamp, is, good, her? 5) little, dog, our, is.

Ex. 5 Замените выделенные существительные соответствующими личными местоимениями в именительном или объектном падеже.

1. The **girls** are playing tennis. 2. I saw the **girls** in the park. 3. Put the **books** on the shelf. 4. The **books** are on the shelf. 5. We have seen the **film**. 7. The **film** is very interesting. 7. **My sister** went to the post-office. 8. I am waiting for **my sister**. 9. We listened to the **teacher** with great interest. 10. The **teacher** explains a new grammar rule.

Ex.6 Вставьте личные местоимения в соответствующем падеже.

1. On my way home I met Peter and told ... about the trip. 2. I need this book badly. I can't prepare my report without ... 3. I don't know the way to the railway station. Couldn't you show it to ...? 4. We are going to spend the summer in the country. Will you join ...? 5. Wait for us at the bus stop ... shall be back in no time. 6. If you give me your address, ... shall write to 7. I know this woman. ... works at the factory with my mother. 8. If I see Helen, I'll ask ... to ring ... up tomorrow. 9. I like this radio set very much. Where did you buy ...? 10. You are to be here at 7. We'll be waiting for... .

Ex.7 Переделайте следующие предложения согласно образцу.

Model A: This is my coat. – This coat is mine.

1. This is our school. 2. This is my note-book. 3. This is your desk. 4. This is his bicycle. 5. This is her bag. 6. This is their classroom. 7. This is our bus. 8. This is her suggestion.

Model B: Your room is large. Jane's room is larger. – Jane's room is larger than yours.

1. My watch is good. Your watch is better. 2. My pen is bad. His pen is worse. 3. Their house is old. Our house is older. 4. His camera is expensive. Nick's camera is more expensive. 5. Her story is interesting. Her friend's story is more interesting. 6. Our teacher is young. Your teacher is younger.

Ex.8 Закончите предложения используя возвратные местоимения.

Model: I've repaired my TV set... – I've repaired my TV set myself.

1. I'll go to the post-office 2. She cooks breakfast 3. We'll water the flowers 4. The soldiers built the bridge 5. Mother said to the boy, "You must always make your bed. ...". 6. In your place, I should go there 7. The professor performed the operation 8. The chief engineer went to the ministry

Ex.9 Используйте указательные местоимения

Model: This stadium is better than the stadium in our town. – This stadium is better than that in our town.

1. Our flat is more comfortable than the flat of our neighbour.
2. The price of a motor car is higher than the price of a motor cycle.
3. The windows of our classroom are larger than the windows of our flat.
4. Though he is young, his face is like the face of an old man.
5. The sum of 5 and 7 is equal to the sum of 9 and 3.
6. These flowers are more beautiful than the flowers growing near our house.

Ex 10 Заполните пропуски, вставив местоимения **some** or **any**.

1. I have ... English books.
2. Are there ... arm-chairs in the room?
3. There isn't ... chalk in the classroom.
4. There is ... milk in the jug.
5. Mother has bought ... butter.
6. There aren't ... mistakes in my dictation.
7. There are ... lakes in this district.
8. Have you ... relatives in Sochi?
9. I've read ... English stories this month.
10. Have you ... French newspapers?

Ex 11. Переделайте предложения используя неопределенное местоимение **one**.

Model: It is necessary for everyone to go in for sports. – One must go in for sports.

1. It is necessary to be careful while crossing the road.
2. It is necessary to read newspapers every day.
3. It is possible to find any book in this library.
4. It is impossible to master a foreign language without working hard.
5. It is impossible to forget that day.
6. It is necessary to air the room before going to bed.
7. It is necessary to take that into consideration.
8. It was impossible to go for a walk yesterday: it was raining all day long.

Ex 12 Заполните пропуски, вставив местоимения **many, much, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, a good deal of, a great deal of**.

1. I've got... friends in this village.
2. There was... snow in the mountains last winter.
3. Don't hurry. You've got... time.
4. It took her... time to clean the room. She works very slowly.
- 5.... people think so.
6. I didn't eat... for breakfast.
7. She put so... salt in the soup that nobody could eat it.
8. He spends... money on books.
9. Has the town changed...?
10. Did he make... mistakes in his dictation?
11. My room has as... windows as yours.
12. We have... fruit this summer.
- 13.... of what you say is true.
14. There isn't... water in the pond today.
15. I haven't... stamps from this country.

Ex. 13. Заполните пропуски, вставив местоимения *few, little, a few, a little*.

1. I couldn't buy the coat because I had... money left. 2. Let us buy some ice-cream, I have... money left. 3.... pupils speak English as well as she does. 4. There were very... people in the streets. 5. We can't play because we have too... time. 6. Give me... apples. 7. They spent... days in the country and then returned home. 8. Ask Ann to help you to translate the text; she knows French... 9. Mary works hard at her English. She makes... mistakes in her speech.

АРТИКЛЬ (The Article)

а) Неопределенный артикль (a, an) может употребляться только с существительными в единственном числе, так как он происходит от числительного **one** (один):

This is a pen. – Это ручка. **НО: These are pens.** – Это ручки.

Когда неопределенный артикль встречается в тексте, это значит, что вводится какая-то **НОВАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ** или предмет причисляется к определенному классу предметов, например:

I see a man. – Я вижу (какого-то) человека. **НО:**

I know the man. – Я знаю (этого) человека.

Помимо этого неопределенный артикль употребляется в некоторых устоявшихся выражениях, например:

a lot of, a great many – много

a couple – пара

five days a week – пять дней в неделю

ten rubles a meter – десять рублей за метр

в восклицаниях, например:

What a lovely thing! – Какая прелестная вещь!

Артикль опускается в следующих словосочетаниях:

at school	to go to bed	at night
at home	to go to school	in September (перед названиями месяцев)
at work	to go to work	in winter (перед названиями времен года)
at dinner		On Monday (перед названиями дней недели)

б) Определенный артикль (the) употребляется с существительными как в единственном, так и в множественном числе, так как он происходит от указательных местоимений **this** (этот) – **these** (эти), **that** (тот) – **those** (те). Он употребляется в тех случаях, когда собеседнику ясно, что речь идет именно о данном предмете:

I have a pen. THE pen is black. – У меня есть ручка. (Эта) ручка черная.

Определенный артикль используется с названиями	Пример	Определенный артикль используется с названиями	Пример
океанов, рек, морей, заливов, озер во мн. числе	the Black Sea the Pacific Ocean the Persian Gulf the Great Lakes	озер в ед. числе	Lake Baikal Lake Huron
с названиями гор (горных цепей), пустынь	the Himalayan Mountains the Cordilleras	гор (вершин)	Mount Everest Mount Elbrus
с обозначениями предметов единственными в своем роде: землей, луной, солнцем	the earth the moon the sun	планет, созвездий	Mars, Jupiter, Cassiopeia
школ, учебных заведений	the University of Columbia the college of Medicine	школ, учебных заведений, начинающих с собственных имен	California University Cooper's Art School
официальными названиями государств	the United States the Russian Federation	географическими названиями стран	Russia France Spain
некоторых областей и районов	the Urals the Caucasus the Far-East the Crimea	континентов	Europe North America
исторических документов	the Constitution, the Peace Treaty	видов спорта	football, tennis, judo
национальностей	the Indians the English	абстрактными понятиями	freedom, happiness

Ex. 1 Используйте в данных предложениях определенный артикль, где это необходимо:

1. ... policemen wear uniforms. 2. ... cats eat fish. 3. ... cats are in the yard. 4. ... girls go to school. 5. Look at ... girls. They are so nice. 6. Pamela likes ... music. 7. I can't fall asleep. ... music is very loud. 8. ... pilots fly airplanes. 9. ... pilots of this company are very good. 10. ... policemen of this town are very brave.

Ex. 2 Употребите артикли *a/an*, где это необходимо:

1. What ... interesting woman! 2. What ... good students! 3. What ... miserable weather! 4. What ... wonderful news! 5. What ... strange question! 6. What ... valuable information! 7. What ... beautiful hair she has! 8. What ... wonderful pictures! 9. What ... impressive landscape! 10. What ... shy girl! 11. What ... luck! 12. What ... fine museum! 13. What ... misfortune! 14. What ... horrible man! 15. What ... nasty person! 16. What ... industrious pupils! 17. What ... surprise! 18. Such ... waste! 19. Such ... terrible man! 20. What ... disgusting cup of coffee! 21. She's such ... lovely woman! 22. What ... incredible film! 23. He's such ... fantastic guitarist!

Ex. 3 В данных предложениях используйте артикли *a* и *the*, где это необходимо:

1. Granny, is ... dinner ready? 2. How much did you pay for ... dinner? 3. We usually watch television after ... supper. 4. When ... tea is ready we will call you. 5. Pete usually has a cup of coffee for ... breakfast, a substantial meal for ... dinner, and something light for ... supper. 6. How many guests have you invited? How much mineral water shall we have for ... supper? 7. We had ... delicious lunch for the entire family. 9. ... dinner he gave us was delicious.

Ex. 4 Вставьте в пропуски определенный или неопределенный артикль:

1. ... door is locked. 2. Have you ... telephone? 3. ... telephone is out of order. 4. Do you like ... dogs? 5. Don't touch ... dog. 6. Never try to tease ... dog if you don't know it. 7. Where is ... key? 8. How many flats are there in ... house? 9. Soon we saw ... light in the distance. 10. Turn on ... light, please.

Ex. 5 Заполните пропуски артиклями *a, an* или *the*

1. You can see ... living-room in ... picture. Is there ... table in ... room? Where is ... table? It's in ... middle of ... room? Is anybody standing near ... table? Yes, ... woman is. 2. You can see ... armchair in ... picture, can't you? Where is ... armchair standing? It is standing between ... table and ... shelves. Who is sitting in ...armchair? Mr. Bell is. 3. Mr. Bell is holding ... magazine in his hands. But he is not reading ... magazine. He is listening to ... news.

Ex.6 Заполните пропуски определенным артиклем, где это необходимо:

1. Nature is so beautiful in ... autumn. 2. Do you still remember ... spring when I first told you of my love? 3. It was ... late autumn. 4. ... autumn of 1990 was warm and sunny. 5. He returned after ... Monday of the explosion. 6. On ... Monday we'll come to see you. 7. The Russian like ... good hard winter with plenty of snow and frost. 8. ... spring make people feel young.

Ex. 7 Заполните пропуски определенным и неопределенным артиклем, где это необходимо:

Once upon a time there lived ... king. His name was Midas. He was ... richest man in ... world. He had ... little daughter. They lived in ... beautiful palace with ... wonderful garden around it. Now ... king was very fond of ... gold. He loved gold more than anything else in ... world. He used to spend many hours every day looking at his gold.

One day when ... king was looking at his gold, ... young man appeared before him.

«You are ... very rich man, Midas,» said ... young man. «I am,» said ... king, «but I should like to be richer.»

Ex. 8 В данных предложениях используйте определенный или неопределенный артикль:

1. I'm looking for ... job. 2. Did Donald get ... job he applied for? 3. Would you like ... apple? 4. Could you close ... door, please? 5. We live in ... small flat near ... centre of the city. 6. Have you finished with ... book I rent you last week? 7. We went out for ... meal last night. ... restaurant we went to was excellent. 8. Did ... police find ... person who stole your bicycle? 9. This is a nice house. Has it got ... garden? 10. It was warm and sunny, so we decided to sit in ... garden.

Ex. 9 *Вставьте артикли a или the:*

1. The students are going to write ... test. ... test consists of twelve tasks. 2. His daughter got ... bad mark at school yesterday, but ... mark did not upset her. 3. They gave ... party last night. Everybody enjoyed ... party. 4. They have ... new teacher. ... teacher comes from England. 5. Pete found ... puppy in the street and brought it home, but my parents are against ... puppy. 6. Kate saw ... beautiful blouse in the shop, but ... blouse was very expensive. 7. There is ... new dictionary in our library. ... dictionary gives 500.000 words. 8. Ann's friends built ... new house. ... house has three floors. 9. You asked me ... question but I think you should know ... answer yourself. 10. Samuel wrote ... story. ... story is about his life in Australia.

Ex. 10 *Вставьте в пропуски определенный или неопределенный артикль, где это необходимо:*

1. Bill's father bought him ... bicycle that he had wanted for his birthday. 2. ... Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from ... France to ... United States. 3. Margaret is studying ... English and ... match this semester. 4. ... judge asked ... witness to tell ... truth. 5. Please give me ... cup of ... coffee with ... cream and sugar. 6. ... big books on ... table are for history class. 7. No one in ... Spanish class knew ... correct answer to Mrs. Lopez's question. 8. My ... car is four years old and it still runs well. 9. When you to ... store, please buy ... bottle of chocolate milk and ... dozen oranges. 10. There are only ... few seats left for tonight's musical at ... university. 11. Donald and Sarah went to ... school yesterday and then studied in ... library before returning home. 12. ... Lake Erie is one of ... five Great Lakes in ... North America.

Ex. 11. *Выберите правильный вариант:*

1. Some children don't like school/ the school. 2. After leaving school/ the school Pamela worked as a nurse in hospital/ at the hospital. 3. Ted had an accident and had to go to hospital/ the hospital. 4. Jack entered university/ the university without doing his examinations. 5. Nicolas was sent to prison/ the prison for murder. 6. The lawyer had to go to prison/ the prison to speak to his client. 7. At the end of each term parents go to school/ the school to parent's meeting. 8. Why aren't you at work/ the work today? 9. There are many places of interest in this town. We wanted to visit church/ the church because it's very old and beautiful. 10. My grandparents didn't believe in God and didn't go to church/ the church.

12 Вставъте, где требуется, артикли:

In.. North America; in ... Far East; a classic example of ... Gothic architecture; to be characteristic of ... US economy; a book on ... ancient history; a book on ... history of ... ancient Rome; devoted to ... Dutch painting of the 17th century; in ... Northern Caucasus.

Ex 13 Вставъте артикль, где необходимо:

1. Give me ... book, please. 2. We have ... son and ... daughter. 3. I have three ... sisters. 4. This is ... pen. It is his ... pen. 5. He has no ... pencil. 6. My brother's ... watch is bad. 7. She wrote ... letter to her mother. 8. This is ... my sister. My ... sister is ten. 9. They bought ... car last week. 10. This is ... book. ... is new.

Ex 14 Вставъте артикль, где необходимо:

1. This is ... pencil. ... pencil is red. 2. I have ... ball. ... is big. 3. My mother has ... dog. ... dog is old. 4. They have ... flat. ... flat is new. 5. Is this ... pen? – No, it isn't a pen, it's ... pencil. 6. My sister has two ... children. Her children are at ... home. 7. Is your friend at ... home? – No, he is at ... work.. 8. My son has no ... bicycle. 9. This is our ... room. ... room is large. 10. There are ... books. ... books are interesting.

Ex 15 Вставъте артикль, где необходимо

1. ... second lesson today is English. 2. What is ... day today? – Today is ... Friday. 3. I will not go to ... work on ... Tuesday. 4. Lesson of English is ... last. 5. My son does not sleep at ... daytime. He sleeps at ... night. 6. September is ... ninth month of ... year. 7. The man is standing near ... door. 8. We have dictations twice ... week. 9. She quite ... child. 10. My grandfather was ... very good man.

Ex 16 Вставъте артикль, где необходимо:

My sister lives in ... Kharkov. She is ... doctor. She works at ... hospital. ... hospital is ... new and ... modern building. ... hospital is near my sister's ... house. My sister has got ... family. She has got ... husband and ... son.

Her husband is ... teacher. He works at ... school. My sister's son is ... pupil. He is ... pupil of second form. He goes to school every day but ... Sunday.

Ex. 17. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо:

1. ... lot of people think that ... Scotland is ... part of ... England but this is untrue. ... Scotland is ... part of Great Britain. There are five million Scots and ... most of them live in ... southern half of ... country.

2. Evelyn is ... good student. At ... age of ... 20, she is one of ... best student of ... our institute.

3. ... Oxford is ... most popular tourist city in ... Britain. ... Oxford is famous for ... university, which is ... oldest in ... Britain. ... Oxford is not only ... university city, but ... market too.

4. I get up at ... eleven o'clock. I never eat ... breakfast. Sometimes I have ... cup of tea. I live not far from ... office. I drive to ... office in ... my car.

СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ (Degrees Of Comparison)

*Ńaîáí àŷ òááéèöà ñòáíáí áé ñðááí áí èŷ
í ðèèááñò áéíŷ ûõ è í àðá-èé*

Способ образования	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1	2	3	4
Прилагательные (<i>Adjectives</i>)			
1. Односложные прилагательные -er, -est	Old Wise Hard Fast	older wiser harder faster	oldest wisest hardest fastest
-er, -est	Busy Pretty	busier prettier	busiest prettiest
2. Двусложные прилагательные more, most	Famous Pleasant	more famous more pleasant	most famous most pleasant
3. Более 2-х слогов more, most	Important Beautiful	more important more beautiful	most important most beautiful

4. От разных основ	Good Bad Far	better worse farther/ further	best worst farthest/ furthest
1	2	3	4
Ç à ï î ï í è ò á: Âîçî îæíû äâîéíûá ñòáíáíè ñòááíáíèý			
-er, -est or more, most angry, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, simple, quiet	Clever Gentle Friendly	cleverer more clever gentler more gentle friendlier more friendly	cleverest most clever gentlest most gentle friendliest most friendly
Наречия Adverbs			
more, most	Carefully Slowly	more carefully more slowly	most carefully most slowly
Односложные -er, -est	Fast Hard	faster harder	fastest hardest
от разных основ	Well Badly Far	better worse farther/ further	best worst farthest/ furthest

Ex. 1. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

Model: Which is shorter: February or March?

- February is shorter than March.

1. Which is older: the Moscow or the Leningrad Underground? 2. Which is wider: the Moscvá River or the Neva? 3. Which is faster: a plane or a ship? 4. Which is smaller: Europe or Asia? 5. Which is colder: April or May? 6. Which is bigger: Washington or New York? 7. Which is warmer: autumn or summer? 8. Which is easier: English or Russian?

Ex. 2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы.

Model: Is Edinburgh bigger or smaller than London?

- Edinburgh is smaller than London.

1. Are comedies more popular or less popular than tragedies? 2. Is German easier or more difficult than English? 3. Is a mile longer or shorter than a kilometer? 4. Is February shorter or longer than January? 5. Are you stronger or weaker than your brother? 6. Is your col-

lection of books bigger or smaller than your friend's collection? 7. Is your watch faster or slower than your alarm-clock? 8. Is your street wider or narrower than this one?

Ex. 3 *Измените предложения по образцу:*

Model: The winter in Murmansk is cold. But it's not so cold as in Magadan.

The winter in Magadan is colder.

1. May is warm. But it's not so warm as July.
2. The Neva is deep. But it's not so deep as the Volga.
3. A tram is quick. But it's not so quick as a bus.
4. His second play is interesting. But it's not so interesting as his first play.
5. My marks are good. But they're not so good as yours.
6. John is handsome. But he's not so handsome as his father.
7. The days are cool. But they're not so cool as the nights.
8. Folk songs are popular. But they're not so popular as modern jazz.

Ex. 4 *Составьте из двух предложений одно, используя образцы.*

Model A: November is cold. January is colder.

January is much colder than November.

1. The University library is large. The Russian State Public Library is larger.
2. Her sister is pretty. Alice is prettier.
3. Your precis is good. Your friend's precis is better.
4. April is cool. March is cooler.

Model B: The daughter is beautiful. The mother is more beautiful.

The mother is much more beautiful than the daughter.

1. His operas are famous. His songs are more famous.
2. My radio is powerful. Your wireless is more powerful.
3. It's windy in April. It's more windy in March.
4. Handball is popular. Football is more popular.
5. You're tired. I'm more tired.

Ex. 5 *Соедините предложения по образцу, используя следующие пары антонимов:*

better – worse; bigger – smaller; more – fewer; worse – better; older – younger; more – less; more difficult – easier; lighter – heavier; smaller – bigger; hotter – colder; longer – shorter.

Model: *My pen is good. Your pen is better.*
My pen is worse than yours.

1. My room is big. Your room is bigger. 2. I've got a lot of relatives in Kiev. You've got more relatives in Kiev. 3. Your spelling is bad. My spelling is worse. 4. My aunt is old. Her husband is older. 5. I've got a lot of free time today. You've got more free time today. 6. English is difficult. French is more difficult. 7. My bag is light. Your bag is lighter. 8. Our family is small. Your family is smaller. 9. It's hot in August. It's hotter in July. 10. The days in May are long. The days in June are longer.

Ex. 6 *Дайте полные ответы на следующие вопросы:*

Model: Which is the largest port in Great Britain?

- The largest port in Great Britain is London.

1. Which is the shortest month of the year? 2. Which is the biggest port in the Black Sea? 3. Which is the most famous ballet of Tchaikovsky? 4. Which is the longest river in Europe? 5. Which is the longest day of the year? 6. Who is the greatest poet of Scotland? 7. Which is the warmest season of the year? 8. Which is the highest mountain in the Caucasus? 9. Which is the deepest lake in Russia? 10. Who is the most well-known Russian poet?

Ex. 7 *Ответьте на вопросы по образцу, используя превосходную степень сравнения прилагательных и выражения в скобках:*

Model: She is a bright girl, isn't she? (in her form)

- Yes, she is the brightest girl in her form.

1. Helen is a fast runner, isn't she? (in our team)
2. It's a funny story, isn't it? (in the book)
3. Jack is a clever boy, isn't he? (in their family)
4. He's a good athlete, isn't he? (in the Institute)
5. It's a bad park, isn't it? (in our town)
6. It's a difficult exercise, isn't it? (of the lesson)
7. He's a popular singer, isn't he? (in the country)
8. Mary is a talented dancer, isn't she? (in the company)

Ex. 8 *Ответьте на следующие вопросы по образцу.*

Model A: It is as warm in April as in May?

- No, it's warmer in May than in April.

1. Is November as cold as December?
2. Is the weather as cool in summer as in autumn?
3. Is iron as hard as steel?
4. Is my car as fast as yours?
5. Is your sitting-room as light as your bedroom?
6. Is Edinburgh as large as London?
7. Is the Moon as big as the Sun?
8. Is Seliger as deep as Baikal?
9. Is it as sunny in April as in July?

Model B: a) Have you got as much free time today as Bob has?
– Yes, I've got even more free time today than Bob has.
b) Is their house as good as ours?
– Yes, *their house is even better than ours.*

1. Have you got as many friends at the Institute as your sister?
2. Is there as much bread on this plate as on that one?
3. Have you got as little money with you as I have?
4. Is his pronunciation as bad as Kate's?
5. Have you got as much furniture in your bedroom as in your study?
6. Has Ned got as many mistakes in the translation as Helen?
7. Is Ann's spelling as good as that one?
8. Is this film as bad as that one?
9. Is your laboratory as good as theirs?
10. Is he as good at literature as at physics?

Model C: Is Minsk as ancient as Novgorod?
– No, Novgorod is more ancient than Minsk.

1. Is basket-ball as popular as hockey?
2. Is Alice's English as fluent as his?
3. Is this task as difficult as that one?
4. Is his brother as talented as he?
5. Are your black shoes as comfortable as your brown ones?
6. Is her radio set as powerful as yours?
7. Is this film as interesting as that one?
8. Is Tuesday as convenient for you as Monday?

Ex. 9 Ответьте на следующие вопросы по образцу:

Model: a) Is there as much tea in my cup as in yours?
– No, there is less tea in your cup than in mine.
b) Are there as many students in our group as in yours?
– No, there are fewer students in your group than in ours?

1. Are there as many benches in your park as in ours?
2. Is there as much milk in the bottle as in the jug?
3. Are there as many books in your bookcase as in mine?
4. Is there as much sugar in his coffee as in hers?
5. Are there as many pictures in the book as in the magazine?
6. Are there as many stamps on this letter as on that one?
7. Is there as much furniture in your room as in your sister's?
8. Are there as many people in Room 5 as in Room 21?
9. Is there as much

snow in December as in January? 10. Is there as much fruit in the vase as on the plate?

Ex 10 Составьте предложения по образцу, используя слова в скобках:

Model: a) I have a lot of work. (John).

John has less work.

b) They have so many children. (The Petrovs).

The Petrovs have fewer children.

1. Bobby has too many toys. (Nelly). 2. He has so much free time. (I). 3. We have so many flowers in the garden. (they). 4. He has a lot of money. (his brother). 5. I have too many mistakes in my dictation. (Vera). 6. We have a lot of rain in summer. (they).

Ex 11 Ответьте на следующие вопросы по образцу:

Model: a) How are you? (very well)

– I'm very well, thank you.

b) How is your son? (not very well)

- He isn't very well, I'm afraid.

a) 1. How is Fred? (all right). 2. How are the Browns? (quite well). 3. How is your mother? (much better). 4. How is your baby? (fine). 5. How are your grandparents? (very well).

b) 1. How is your neighbours? (not well). 2. How is your old teacher? (rather ill). 3. How is Tom? (much worse). 4. How is your friend John today? (not much better)

Ex 12 Перефразируйте предложения по образцу, производя необходимые изменения:

Model A: Mike is a quick worker. (work)

Mike work quickly.

1. Fred is quick runner. (run). 2. Ben is a careful driver. (drive). 3. Your brother is an excellent speaker (speak). 4. She's a beautiful singer. (sing). 5. My granny is a slow walker (walk). 6. She always gives a prompt reply. (reply). 7. He's a bad swimmer. (swim). 8. Leonov is a wonderful actor. (act)

Model B: That is a fast train (go).

That train goes fast.

1. Your cousin is a hard worker (work). 2. Jane is a fast driver. (drive). 3. Kate is an early riser. (rise). 4. This is a daily paper.

(come out). 5. This girl is always a late comer. (come). 6. He always gives a straight answer. (answer).

Ex 13 Ответьте на вопросы по образцу:

Model: Is your sister a bad cook?

- Yes, she is. She cooks badly.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Is he a fluent speaker? | 5. Is your brother an excellent painter? |
| 2. Is Jack a slow thinker? | 6. Does she speak in quiet voice? |
| 3. Is B. a brilliant writer? | 7. Is he a very fast swimmer? |
| 4. Is Simon a hard worker? | 8. Is she a bad driver? |
| | 9. Is she a poor skater? |

Ex 14 Измените предложения, используя данные в скобках прилагательные и наречия по образцу.

Model: (bright, brightly) The sun was shining.

The sun was shining brightly.

(bright, brightly) There was a fire in the room.

There was a bright fire in the room.

- (regular, regularly) He attends classes.
(regular, regularly) He has working hours.
- (real, really) Do you want to go there?
(real, really) She has a lot of friends.
- (easy, easily) This is an exercise.
(easy, easily) I can translate this article.
- (complete, completely) These volumes contain the work of Pushkin.
(complete, completely) I am satisfied.
- (clear, clearly) Give him an answer.
(clear, clearly) This shows the difference.
- (pretty, prettily) Alice danced too.
(pretty, prettily) They've got a little garden.
- (terrible, terribly) What weather we are having?
(terrible, terribly) It was a long war.
- (quick, quickly) Peter ran off.
(quick, quickly) That's a reply!
- (pleasant, pleasantly) We had a talk on Monday.
(pleasant, pleasantly) The days passed.
- (rare, rarely) This is a postage stamp.
(rare, rarely) I see him.

11. (angry, angrily) She spoke to him.
(angry, angrily) That was an answer.

Ex. 15 Измените предложения, используя наречия, представленные в скобках. Переведите наречия с использованием словаря:

1. (pretty, prettily) It is difficult to speak to her.
(pretty, prettily) The hall was decorated.
2. (high, highly) I saw a plane in the sky.
(high, highly) The idea seems improbable.
3. (late, lately) We have heard very little of him.
(late, lately) He usually comes home after classes.
4. (hard, hardly) I can understand what he is saying.
(hard, hardly) You must work at your spelling.
5. (near, nearly) We were late.
(near, nearly) We made sure it was safe before we went.
6. (dear, dearly) I love my son.
(dear, dearly) They sell these coats.

ПРЕДЛОГИ (The Preposition)

Основные значения некоторых наиболее употребляемых предлогов

on	места (на поверхности)		on the table, on the roof
	времени (дни)		on Sunday, on the 2 nd of August
	по (теме, вопросу)		Let's speak on this problem
in	места (в, внутри)		in the house, in the pocket
	времени	(месяц, год)	in spring in 1980, in May
		Через	in an hour, in 5 days, in a week
по (предмету)		an exam in Math, a class in English	
at	места (у, около)		at the table, at the window
	местопребывание		at school, at home, at work
	времени		at 3 o'clock, at that time, at what time?
	а также:		Look at, smile at, shout at, aim at
of	соответствует русскому родительному падежу		a textbook of English, the 23d of August, a time of trouble
to	направления	кому?	to me, to her, to my friend
		куда?	to Kiev, to the theatre

by	места (у, около) времени (к) соответствует рус- скому творительному падежу	by the window, by the fire by 2 o'clock, by the evening the song is written by N., translated by M.
with	с (с кем-л., чем-л.) соответствует рус- скому творительному падежу	with us, with me, with milk we eat with a spoon, fork and knife and write with a pen
without	без	You can't learn to speak English without speaking. I translated it without a dictionary.
for	Времени Для	for 2 weeks, for a long tome, for ever for you, for them, for whom?
about	о (об) по (без определенного направления)	We speak about films, actors and about the weather. They are walking about the garden. We were walking about the street.
from	от, из	from her, from Moscow, from here. Instant coffee is made from coffee beans.
within	в, в пределах	You must do it within a week.

Ex. 1. *Употребите на месте пропусков нужные предлоги:*

We are students. ... the morning we go ... the institute. Our lectures begin ... 9 o'clock. We have no lectures ... Saturday. We stay ... home ... weekends. We take examinations ... January and June. We don't study ... summer. We come ... the classroom and sit down ... the tables. We take our books and notebooks.. the table. Sometimes they are ... the table ... the floor. During the lesson we go ... the blackboard and write sentences ... it. When our classes are over we go ... the classroom and go home. We usually come back ... the institute ... 3.30 ... the afternoon.

Ex. 2 Заполните пропуски предлогами, где это необходимо:

1. At the beginning ... the school year children are happy to see their teachers and friends. 2. Did you see the football match ... Spartak and Dynamo? 3. Will you go ... us ... the excursion to the picture gallery. 4. Which is the strongest ... you all, boys? 5. Get ready ... the lesson. 6. Tell me ... your life there. 7. Don't sit ... the ground. It's wet. 8. Don't keep your hands... your pockets, Mike.

Ex. 3 Заполните пропуски предлогами *to* или *at*:

1. He stood ... the window. 2. The girl is ... school. 3. They go ... market every morning. 4. I met him ... the station. 5. I am going ... a party tonight. 6. The tourist stayed ... the Palace Hotel. 7. I enjoyed myself ... the party. 8. After his illness, he returned ... his work. 9. I saw him ... the cinema. 10. Please wait for me ... the gate.

Ex. 4 Употребите на месте пропусков предлоги *in* или *at*:

1. My friend was born ... Los Angeles. 2. There are high buildings in New York. 3. I live ... a small village. 4. I spent my children ... Italy. 5. She lives ...Luxor ... Egypt. 6. He studied ... Cambridge. 7. It is more expensive living ... London than ... Brighton. 8. Diamonds are found ... Kimberly ... South America. 9. He lives ... Prague. 10. I went to school ... Bern.

Ex. 5 Заполните пропуски предлогами *in* или *into*:

1. She dived ... the water. 2. The river flows ... the sea. 3. The fish swim ... the river. 4. The man jumped ... the river. 5. They were standing ... the room. 6. He poured the milk ... the jug. 7. We walked ... the next room. 8. The children are playing ... the field. 9. We are ... the hall now. 10. There is a parrot ... the cage.

Ex. 6 В следующих предложениях употребите предлоги *at*, *in* или *on*:

1. They were born ... 1999. 2. ... summer the weather is hot. 3. ... Christmas Day I received many gifts. 4. We reached the city ... five o'clock. 5. The train arrived ... night. 6. The train will arrive ... Monday ... nine o'clock ... the evening. 7. We'll have a party ... 8th of March. 8. ... afternoon the baby usually sleeps. 9. ... January the weather is cold. 10. I will call you back ... noon.

Ex 7 Заполните пропуски предлогами *beside* или *besides*:

1. There was no one there ... Mike and me. 2. There is a road ... the village. 3. He sat ... me. 4. Come and sit ... us. 5. Have you any other tapes ... these? 6. The doctor sat ... the sick child. 7. ... his mother tongue he can speak English and Italian. 8. The cat lay ... the armchair. 9. Mrs. Brown is walking ... Mr. Brown. 10. There were many other students ... me.

Ex 8 В данных предложениях употребите предлоги *between* или *among*:

1. The work was shared ... all. 2. He divided the money ... his three children. 3. He hid ... the trees. 4. The officer walked ... the two lines of soldiers. 5. ... all those boys, he had not a single friend. 6. There was a fight ... the two friends. 7. The ball passed ... the goal-posts. 8. We are ... friends. 9. The title of the book is «Life ... the animals». 10. The cake was divided ... the two boys.

Ex 9 Выберите правильный предлог из данных в скобках предлогов:

1. You have sold your car (for, at) a good price. 2. They sold their house (at, for) one hundred thousand dollars. 3. They have been ill (from, since) last Tuesday. 4. I expect to return (after, in) a month. 5. I can wait (till, to) next Wednesday.

Ex 10 Употребите на месте пропусков нужные предлоги:

1. Everybody came ... the appointed time. 2. This genre appeared ... the early '20s. 3. They've been studying this problem ... 1993. 4. P.B. Shelley was born ... the fourth of August 1792. 5. ... what occasion was it written? 6. ... the beginning of his literary career Chaucer was mainly inspired by French influences, making many translations. 7. The distance ... London ... Canterbury is 60 miles. 8. He was staying there ... 1993 ... 1995. 9. ... prehistoric times, ... the Middle Ages, ... the machine age human nature was the same. 10. It happened ... a cold rainy day. 11. The guests arrived ... Saturday morning. 12. It sometimes snows ... Christmas. 13. They came ... the morning of July 1. 14. The weather was dull ... the night of John's departure.

Ex 11. Заполните пропуски предлогами *on, in, to, of, from, for*. Более одного ответа могут быть правильными:

1. The man died ... a heart attack. 2. He helped us out ... concern for our welfare. 3. The soldier died ... battle. 4. The runner was weak ... exertion. 5. We blamed our ruined picnic ... the rain. 6. My mother went to the hospital ... an operation. 7. They took in the homeless out ... the kindness. 8. The politician attributed his success ... the media. 9. This pan is ... cooking omelets. 10. My grandmother died ... old age. 11. Billie died ... a blow to the head. 12. Due ... poor attendance, this course has been cancelled. 13. The police took the man in ... questioning. 14. More people are using the bus because ... the fuel shortage. 15. My twin sisters were born ... 1999.

Ex 13 Выберите правильный вариант предлога:

1. We set ... the Amsterdam office 6 a) in; b) at; c) up; d) through years ago.
2. We have decided to take ... his offer. a) up; b) in; c) through; d) out of
3. We have decided to invest ... com- a) at; b) through; c) on; d) in puter shares.
4. We are not interested ...your prob- a) in; b) at; c) through; d) out lems. of
5. In Spain, we are working ... a local a) on; b) out; c) to; d) with company.
6. I am quite happy to listen ... what you a) on; b) out; c) to; d) with have to say.
7. We know all ... your other job offer. a) in; b) on; c) at; d) about
8. There is absolutely no way we can a) on; b) with; c) at; d) to make a deal ... them.
9. We're delighted ... what you have a) with; b) at; c) in; d) on done.
10. As people have left the company, a) on; b) in; c) at; d) to I've had take ... more and more work.

Ex 14 Заполните пропуски нужными по смыслу предлогами:

Americans

What's the difference ... an American and a European really? There's the rhythm ... life, of course. In Europe there are people who have lived ... the same house and been ... the same job ... many years,

and who would hate to pull ... their roots and change to something new. That's not the American way ... life.

They love change, they call it «the spirit ... adventure», a spirit that they think is more characteristic of America than of Europe. There is an interesting remark... a book ... an English writer giving what he thought was a reason ... this American characteristics: «We ... England, and the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Russians have all got one thing ... common – we are descended ... the men who stayed behind ... the States they are descended ... the folk who moved away».

And so they still like to «move away». They have none of the Englishman's sentimental love ... things because they are old. One often hears ... the Englishman's «reserve»; how likes to keep himself to himself. That wouldn't be the case in America.

ГЛАГОЛ TO BE

Ex. 1. Заполните пропуски:

a) 1. He ... a student. 2. She ... is a student. 3. I ... a student. 4. We ... students. 5. Mike and John ... students. 6. Ann ... a student. 7. They ... students. 8. Tony and Alison ... students. 9. You (one person) ... student. 10. You (two people) ... students.

b) This ... Mike. He ... from London. His surname ... Claydon. He ... 32. Mike ... a policeman. John and Edgar ... his friends. They ... policemen too. They ... English.

Ex. 2. Сделайте предложения из упр. 1 вопросительными и отрицательными:

Ex. 3. Заполните пропуски:

1. My name ... Philip. 2. My surname ... Bird. 3. I ... from Cardiff in Wales. 4. I ... 20. 5. My address ... 2 Fitzalan Road. 6. My phone number ... 499902. 7. My hobby ... reading. 8. My favorite sports ... football and chess. 9. My mum and dad ... doctors. 10. My brothers ... students. 11. Their names ... John and Richard. 12. John ... 13. I ... Welsh.

Ex. 4. Сделайте предложения из упр. 3 вопросительными и отрицательными:

Настоящее неопределенное время глагола *to be* (Present Simple (Indefinite))

	Утвердительная форма			Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма		
Ед. число	I	am (I'm)		Am	I?	I	am not	(I'm)not
	He She It	is	(he's) (she's) (it's)	Is	he? she? it?	He She It	is not	(he isn't) (she isn't) (it isn't)
Мн. число	We You They	are	(we're) (you're) (they're)	Are	we? you? they?	We You They	are not	(we aren't) (you aren't) (they aren't)
Примеры употребления	I am (I'm) lucky. He is (He's) right. We are (We're) on time. They are (They're) here.			Am I lucky? Is he right? Are we on time? Are they here?		I am not (I'm not) lucky. He is not (he isn't) right. We are not (We aren't) on time. They are not (They aren't) here.		

Ex 5 Дайте краткие ответы:

1. Is your friend a judge? 2. Is he from the UK? 3. Are you a policeman? 4. Are they servicemen? 5. Are you ready? 6. Is he late? 7. Are they ill? 8. Is he absent?

Ex 6 Выполните упражнение в соответствии с предложенной моделью:

Model A: *This isn't a letter. (a telegram).*

It's a telegram.

1. This isn't a poem. (a story). 2. This isn't a cup. (a glass). 3. This isn't a suit. (a coat). 4. This isn't a hat. (a cap). 5. This isn't a glass. (a plate). 6. This isn't a boy. (a girl). 7. This isn't a cat. (a kitten). 8. This isn't an exercise book. (a copy-book).

Model B: *That is a radio set. (a TV set)*

It isn't a TV set.

1. That is a sofa. (a divan-bed). 2. That is a dinner-table. (writing-desk). 3. That is a cupboard. (a wardrobe). 4. That is a photo. (a drawing). 5. That is a chair. (an armchair). 6. That is a sideboard. (a bookcase). 7. That is a radiogram. (a radio set). 8. That is a standard lamp. (a reading-lamp).

Ex 7 Ответьте на следующие вопросы, используя модель:

Model: *Where's the clock? (on the wall).*

It's on the wall.

1. Where's the note-book? (on the table). 2. Where's the desk? (in the corner). 3. Where's the picture? (on the wall). 4. Where's the apple? (on the plate). 5. Where's the box? (on the floor). 6. Where's the cup? (in the cupboard). 7. Where's the map? (in the study). 8. Where's the blackboard? (in the classroom). 9. Where's the pen? (in the bag). 10. Where's the book? (in the desk).

Ex 8 Прочтите образец и выполните упражнение в соответствии с ним (используйте предложенные в скобках слова):

Model A: *These aren't clock. (watches)*

They are watches.

1. These aren't tomatoes. (potatoes). 2. These aren't apples. (pears). 3. These aren't cucumbers. (carrots). 4. These aren't beans. (peas). 5. These aren't cherries. (plums). 6. These aren't lemons. (oranges). 7. These aren't bananas. (apples). 8. These aren't fruit. (vegetables).

Model B: *Those are dresses. (blouses).*

They aren't blouses.

1. Those are shoes. (boots). 2. Those are coats. (suits). 3. Those are shirts. (jackets). 4. Those are socks. (stockings). 5. Those are raincoats. (coats). 6. Those are gloves. (mittens). 7. Those are trousers. (skirts). 8. Those are handkerchiefs. (ties).

Ex 9 *Дайте краткие ответы:*

Model: *a) Is this a Russian book?*

– Yes, it is. (No, it isn't)

b) Are these your gloves?

– Yes, they are. (No, they aren't).

1. Is that a good radio set? 2. Are those your old shoes? 3. Is this your blue pen? 4. Is that his new hat? 5. Are these your exercise books? 6. Are those your sisters? 7. Is this a beautiful poem? 8. Is that a big room? 9. Are these black gloves? 10. Is this your new red dress?

Ex 10 *Выполните упражнение по образцу.*

Model: *Tom is in Moscow.*

– In Moscow?

– Yes, he's in Moscow now.

1. Susan is in London. 2. Miss Green is in Oxford. 3. Paul is in New York. 4. Mr. Jones is in Liverpool. 5. Dr. Grey is in Paris. 6. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are in Italy. 7. Lack and Joan are in France. 8. Tom and Ann are in Kiev. 9. Miss Black and her mother are in Poland.

Ex 11. *Сделайте предложения отрицательными в соответствии с предложенной моделью, используя данные в скобках слова:*

Model: *a) I'm a doctor. (My brother)*

My brother isn't a doctor.

b) They're schoolboys. (Their friends)

Their friends aren't schoolboys.

1. Peter is a student. (His younger sister). 2. Mother is an engineer. (Father). 3. My uncle is a teacher. (His wife). 4. We are students. (Our friends). 5. Paul's sister is a surgeon. (His cousin). 6. Mary's mother is a housewife. (Her aunt). 7. My grandfather is an architect. (My uncle). 8. Kitty's sisters are actresses. (Her mother). 9. We are first-year students. (Helen and John). 10. My parents are pensioners. (Nick's parents)

Ex 12 Дайте краткий отрицательный ответ, используя образец

Model: *Is your brother a student? (an engineer)*

– *No, he isn't. He is an engineer.*

1. Is Mary an actress? (a secretary).
2. Are you an architect? (an artist).
3. Are Paul and John schoolboys? (students).
4. Is your father a singer? (a teacher).
5. Is your aunt a librarian? (nurse).
6. Is your uncle a teacher? (an actor).
7. Are your sisters dancers? (singers).
8. Is your son a student? (a worker).
9. Are you school-teachers? (mechanics).

Ex 13 Ответьте на следующие вопросы об именах и профессиях в соответствии с образцом. Помните, что местоимение *who* употребляется в вопросах об имени, а местоимение *what* в вопросах о профессии:

Model: *Who is she? (Mary Brown).* – *She's Mary Brown.*

What is she? (a doctor) – *She's a doctor.*

1. Who is this woman? (Mrs. Smith) What is she? (an engineer)
1. Who is that man? (Mr. Smith) What is he? (an architect)
2. Who are you? (Ann Brown) What are you? (a student)
4. Who are these boys? (Paul and Tom) What are they? (workers)
5. Who are those women? (Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones) What are they? (nurses)
6. Who is this girl? (Miss Clark) What is she? (an actress)

Прошедшее неопределенное время глагола to be Past Simple (Indefinite)

	Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма	
Ед. число	I he she it	was	Was	I...? he...? she...? it...?	I He She It	was not (wasn't)
Мн. число	we you they	were	Were	we...? you...? they...?	We You They	were not (weren't)

Примеры употребления	I was lucky. She was right. You were on time. They were here.	Was I lucky? Was he right? Were you on time? Were they here?	I was not (wasn't) lucky. He was not (wasn't) right. You were not (weren't) on time. They were not (weren't) here.
----------------------	--	---	---

Ex. 1. Прочтите предложения, заполните пропуски соответствующей личной формой глагола *to be*:

1. My friend ... a good student when he studied at the University. 2. You ... a first-year student last year. 3. He ... in Moscow last week. 4. When at school we ... friends. 5. When I came in the students ... in the classroom. 6. Last lesson the textbooks ... on the teacher's table. 7. He ... busy last Monday. 8. Yesterday in the evening John and Alice ... at home. 9. Yesterday at half past eight I ... at the Institute. 10. She ... 20 last year.

Ex. 2 Вставьте глагол *to be* в нужной форме:

1. When ... he born? 2. Who ... absent yesterday? 3. What ... she before the retirement? 4. How ... your friend yesterday? 5. Where ... this book yesterday? 6. ... Mr. Black a policeman? 7... our group in the lab last lesson? 8. When ... she in the library?

Ex. 3 Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола *to be*, обращая особое внимание на маркеры времени:

1. They ... at school now. 2. Yesterday at 10 a.m. they ... at school. 3. My friend ... a militiaman now. 4. My friend ... a militiaman before the retirement. 5. They.. in Petersburg now. 6. We ... in Moscow last year. 7. The students of our group ... in the classroom now. 8. When the teacher came in the students ... in the classroom. 9. How ... she now? 10. How ... he yesterday?

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (Modal Verbs)

Модальный глагол	Модальное значение	Примеры
Can (could) Эквивалент* to be able	1. Способность, возможность, умение 2. Сомнение, предположение	He <i>can</i> speak English. <i>Can</i> you do it? She <i>couldn't</i> come. You <i>will be able</i> to come tomorrow. It <i>can</i> rain. <i>Can</i> they be home?
May (might) Эквивалент to be allowed	1. Возможность, разрешение 2. Сомнение, предположение	<i>May</i> I come in? – Yes, you may. She <i>might</i> go for a walk. The children <i>will be allowed</i> to swim if the weather is warm. It <i>may</i> rain. They <i>may</i> come soon.
Must mustn't	1. Необходимость 2. Предположение (уверенность) 3. Запрещение	You <i>must</i> know your subject. He <i>must</i> try to do the work. She <i>must</i> be still working. This <i>must</i> be your coat. You <i>mustn't</i> go out today.
Have (to)	Необходимость, вызванная обстоятельствами	I <i>have to</i> get up very early. Do you <i>have to</i> work hard? We <i>didn't have to</i> wait.
Should	Необходимость (совет)	You <i>should</i> follow my advice. She <i>shouldn't</i> miss classes.
To be (to)	Необходимость, связанная с договоренностью или планом	He <i>is to arrive</i> on Monday. <i>Am I to</i> come at 5?
Ought (to)	Необходимость, обязанность, долг	She <i>ought to</i> know how to behave. You <i>ought to</i> help her.

Needn't = don't have (to)	Отсутствие необ- ходимости	You <i>needn't</i> do it now. = You <i>don't have to</i> do it now. He <i>needn't</i> buy the tickets. = He <i>doesn't have to</i> buy them.
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---

* Эквиваленты модальных глаголов *can* и *may* имеют только первое модальное значение.

Ex. 1. *Задайте вопросы по образцу..*

Model: I can't do it. (John)

Can John do it?

1. We can't come early. (they). 2. Tom can't help us today. (Mary). 3. The children can't swim there. (we). 4. The girls can't make good cakes. (their sisters). 5. I can't walk with you to the station. (your elder brother). 6. Charles can't sing this song. (Charles' friend). 7. They can't buy a TV set now. (their parents). 8. We can't go to the concert. (John and Mary)

Ex. 2 *Дополните ситуацию согласно модели:*

Model: My foot is aching. (walk)

I can't walk.

1. I'm very busy now. (go). 2. I must hurry. (stay). 3. Are they reading the news on the radio. (hear). 4. What language is he speaking. (understand). 5. Who is over there? (see) 6. My head is aching. (read). 7. Don't ask me to sing. (sing). 8. They're making too much noise. (sleep).

Ex. 3 *Задайте вопрос, начиная с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках, и дайте полный ответ:*

Model: I can get a bus.

a) Where ...? – Where can I get a bus.

b) ... at the next corner. – You can get a bus at the next corner.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. We can't cross the street now. | a) Why ...? |
| | b) ... because there's a red light. |
| 2. I can buy some fruit. | a) Where ...? |
| | b) ... at the greengrocer's. |
| 3. You can go swimming tomorrow. | a) What time ...? |
| | b) ... at three o'clock. |
| 4. Mr. Jones can't leave now. | a) Why ...? |
| | b) ... because he's busy. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. He can't get ready soon. | a) When ...? |
| | b) ... in half an hour. |
| 6. The boys can't wait for him | a) Why ...? |
| | b) ... because they're late. |
| 7. Ann can help us. | a) When ...? |
| | b) ... on Saturday. |
| 8. Mary can come here. | a) What time ...? |
| | b) ... by three o'clock. |

Ex. 4 Подставьте структуру can be + adjective, исключая наречия sometimes, occasionally, frequently, often.

Model: Mary is sometimes very rude.

Mary can be very rude.

1. Smoking is often bad for the health.
2. It is sometimes quite hot in this room.
3. This medicine is often very good for the flu.
4. The knowledge of a foreign language is often of great value to us.
5. All of us are occasionally forgetful.
6. It is sometimes quite cold here in November.
7. John's advice is often quite useful.
8. This child is frequently very annoying.

Ex. 5 Ответьте на вопрос, выразив неуверенность:

Model: I can't find Kitty. Where ever car she be? (in the garden)

- She may be in the garden.

1. I can't find the doctor. Where ever can he be? (at the hospital)
2. I can't find the boys. Where ever can they be? (on the river)
3. We can't find Father. Where ever can he be? (in the garage)
4. They can't find the cat. Where ever can it be? (in the kitchen)
5. He can't find his son. Where ever can he be? (on the playground)
6. I can't find Miss Jones. Where ever can she be? (at her friends')
7. I can't find Bill. Where ever can he be? (on the tennis) court)
8. We can't find Mary. Where ever can she be? (at the cinema)

Ex. 6 Выразите ту же самую идею, заменив possibly, perhaps на структуру may be. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в предложении:

Model: Perhaps (possibly) Mr. Jones is right.

Mr. Jones may be right.

1. Possibly this information is wrong. 2. Perhaps he's at home. 3. Possibly the meeting will be postponed. 4. Perhaps the play is over by now. 5. Perhaps Mother is in the garden. 6. Possibly our group is in room five. 7. Perhaps he's in the library. 8. Perhaps the cat is ill. 9. Possibly the dog is hungry. 10. Perhaps he is having a rest in the Caucasus now.

Ex. 7 Выполните упражнение по образцу:

Model: a) May I go home early today?

Will you allow me to go home early today?

b) May she not pay you the money today?

Will you allow her not to pay (you) the money today?

1. May I miss his lessons tomorrow? 2. May I have a week's holiday? 3. May the students look up words in the dictionary now? 4. May I look at your book for a moment? 5. May I not come to the examination tonight? 6. May he not answer your question at once? 7. May she not do the job now? 8. May she not eat the soup?

Ex. 8 Продолжите утверждение, выражающее возможность совершения действия в будущем. Используйте образец.

Model: I can't do it now. (tomorrow)

I'll be able to do it tomorrow.

1. He can't speak to you now. (in an hour). 2. They can't buy a new piano. (in May). 3. We can't play football now. (on Sunday). 4. Tom can't leave hospital. (in a fortnight). 5. I can't write the letter tonight. (tomorrow). 6. Mother can't clean the room today. (tomorrow morning). 7. She can't finish her work now. (by 10 o'clock). 8. I can't take the watch to the watchmaker today. (the day after tomorrow). 9. They can't speak English well now. (after a year or two).

Ex. 9 Измените предложения в соответствии с образцом. Помните, что после глагола *must* частица *to* не употребляется.

Model: It's necessary for you to hurry home now.

You must hurry home now.

1. It's necessary for Jim to ring her up. 2. It's necessary for Mary to leave at once. 3. It's necessary for the secretary to type the letter. 4. It's necessary for you to buy some bread. 5. It's necessary for the patient to see the doctor. 6. It's necessary for us to leave the house early. 7. It's necessary for the boys to be there at eight. 8. It's necessary for the monitor to tell them the news.

Ex. 10 Измените предложения, используя глагол must в соответствии с образцом.

Model: Fred is going to the theatre. (put on a white shirt).
He must put on a white shirt.

1. I need a haircut. (go to the barber). 2. It is time for the boys to have dinner. (wash their hands). 3. Peter's hat is very old. (buy a new hat). 4. Your grandmother wants to see you. (call on her tonight). 5. David is ill. (take this medicine). 6. They know this story very well. (tell the story to the boys). 7. Don't cross the street now. (cross it when the light is green). 8. Don't come home late tonight. (do your homework well).

Ex. 11 Ответьте на вопросы в соответствии с образцом.

Model: Must I change my clothes?

- No, you needn't.

1. Must I be present? 2. Must you get up early tomorrow?
3. Must he show it to her? 4. Must she ring you up before seven?
5. Must I give it back to you? 6. Must we take a tent with us? 7. Must she prepare sandwiches for the picnic? 8. Must I put all the eggs in the basket?

Ex. 12 Ответьте на вопросы в соответствии с образцом

Model: Why can't you do it now? (go home at once)

I must go home at once.

1. Why can't you wash the dishes? (do my homework)
2. Why can't she do the shopping? (go to the office)
3. Why can't she go to the theatre? (stay with the baby)
4. Why can't you fly to Moscow today? (finish the report)
5. Why can't they talk to him at once? (read his article first)
6. Why can't we leave for Kiev today? (get the Dean's permission)
7. Why can't your son help you? (go to the University)
8. Why can't they buy new furniture? (pay for the car)

Ex. 13 Выполните упражнение по образцу.

Model: May I open the window? – ... (It is very cold now).

- No, you mustn't. It's very cold now.

1. May the students leave the room? – ... (The lesson is not over yet)
2. May Kate read her essay? – ... (It's not her turn yet)

3. May I play the piano? – ... (Father is writing his report)
4. May we take the cups away? – ... (They want to drink some more tea)
5. May I look some words up in the dictionary? – ... (You are writing a test paper)
6. May she switch off the light? – ... (I'm going to read)
7. May I stay away from classes? – ... (You are not ill)

Ex. 14 *Поставьте предложения в будущее время.*

Model: a) My sister can't go out to dances. (until she's seventeen)
My sister won't be able to go out to dances until she's seventeen.
b) We can go cycling. (when work is over)
We'll be able to go cycling when work is over.

1. She can play the piano. (when her arm is better).
2. He can eat everything. (when the doctor allows him).
3. No one can open the door. (until the lock is oiled).
4. I can't go to the south. (until my son recovers).
5. We can get that information from Lane. (when she arrives).
6. I can't hear their voices. (when they are in the next room).
7. He can do the work by himself. (until you come).
8. They can wear their new dresses. (when they are ready).

ВРЕМЕНА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

Present Simple

Ex. 1. *Прочитайте предложения. Обратите внимание на форму глагола в 3-м лице ед. числа и на место наречий неопределенного времени в предложении. Переведите предложения:*

a) 1. In our English class we read texts, write exercises, ask and answer questions. 2. They usually listen to the latest news in the evening. 3. My brother usually comes home at seven in the evening. 4. Ann goes to college every day. 5. Peter seldom writes to his mother. 6. She often watches TV in the evening. 7. Peter always does his homework after lunch. 8. The Smiths live in Boston.

b) 9. We don't translate texts from English into French. 10. They don't go to college on Sunday. They never go to college on Sunday. 11. Peter doesn't look through the papers in the evening. 12. Ann doesn't study English history. 13. He never comes home at five

o'clock. 14. Mary doesn't know French. 15. Jane doesn't take her brother to the movies on Sunday. 16. He doesn't live in New York.

c) 17. «Do you go to school every day?» «Yes, I do». 18. «Do they go for a walk every evening?» «No, they don't. They seldom go for a walk on Wednesday». 19. «Does Peter usually leave for work at eight in the morning?» «No, he doesn't. He usually leaves home at seven in the morning». 20. Does Ann always get up at six in the morning?» «No, she doesn't. She usually gets up at eight on Saturday and Sunday». 21. Does Peter Brown live in Boston?» «No, he doesn't. He lives in New York».

Ex. 2. Закончите предложения, используя данные в скобках наречия. Обратите внимание на их место в предложении:

e.g. Susan often plays chess ... (seldom, cards).

Susan often plays chess but she seldom plays cards.

e.g. Mike is often late ... (Peter, never).

Mike is often late but Peter is never late.

1. Robert always speaks English ... (never Italian). 2. My mother is usually at home in the evening ... (seldom, in the afternoon). 3. I don't often travel by air ... (usually, by train). 4. They are always at work at 5 ... (seldom, at 7). 5. I don't often have coffee in the evening ... (always, in the morning). 6. Betty always plays volley-ball ... (never, basketball). 7. Jill is never late for a work ... (Steve, sometimes). 8. We always have our classes on week days ... (never, on the weekend). 9. It is often hot here in July ... (seldom, in September). 10. Peter is always on time ... (Tom, never). 11. He usually gets up at 7 ... (sometimes, at 9). 12. Marian often visits us ... (her brother, seldom). 13. I never read in bed ... (my sister, always). 14. She is usually in the country in summer ... (her parents, in town). 15. My father doesn't often dine at home ... (always, have breakfast). 16. This shop is always closed on Sunday ... (never, on Saturday). 17. We are usually free on Monday ... (busy, on Tuesday). 18. They are always at work at 5 ... (seldom, at 8).

Времена Simple (Indefinite)

Present Simple			Past Simple		Future Simple	
	+	?/ -	+	?/ -	+	?/ -
I we you they	live	Do/ don't live	V-ed (V ₂)* lived came went saw	did (didn't) live	will (shall) live	will (shall) live won't (shan't) live
he she it	lives	Does/ doesn't live			will live	will/ won't live
	<i>always, as a rule, every day (week, ...), ever, never, generally, occasionally, often, regularly, seldom, sometimes, usually</i>		<i>Ago, last week (year, ...), yesterday, in 1066, the other day</i>		<i>tomorrow, next week (month, ...), soon, in a few days, one of these days, the coming weekend</i>	

- V-ed – Past Simple правильных глаголов
- V₂ – Past Simple (2 форма) неправильных глаголов

Ex. 3 Ответьте на вопросы, используя данные в скобках слова:

a) e.g. – I read «The Times». And Tom? («The Express»)
- Tom reads «The Express»

1. I study English. And Mary? (German). 2. I spend very little. And Jack? (much). 3. Mary teaches French. And her sister? (English). 4. We live on the top floor. And Peter? (on the ground floor). 5. I visit my parents every year. And Mike? (every month). 6. They want to study English. And Helen? (German). 7. I finish work at 7. And your sister? (at 6).

b) e.g. – Victor goes to work by bus. And his parents? (by car)
- His parents go to work by car.

1. I like tea. And you? (coffee). 2. We begin our work at 8. And they? (at 9). 3. They leave home at 7. And you? (at 10). 4. They spend their holidays in the country. And your parents? (in town). 5. I collect records. And you? (stamps).

Ex. 4 Ответьте на вопрос по образцу:

a) e.g. – Jack works hard. And his brother?
- His brother doesn't work hard.

1. My daughter reads much. And Peter? 2. Roger plays golf. And David? 3. I come home late on Monday. And Helen? 4. As a rule I have dinner at home. And John? 5. I get up early. And your brother? 6. Mike swims well. And his friend? 7. I make a lot of mistakes in my dictations. And Helen?

b) e.g. – Robert likes football. And his friends?
- His friends don't like football.

1. My children go to school. And Mr. Brown's children? 2. We write much at our lessons. And they? 3. Alice studies French. And her sister? 4. Jack gets up early. And his parents? 5. Tom works on Saturdays. And his co-workers?

Ex. 5 Задайте вопрос, используя данные в скобках вопросительные слова и ответьте на вопрос:

e.g. – I see Robert every day(when).
- When do you see him?
- In the library.

1. I come home late (why?). 2. Mike has supper at home. (when). 3. It doesn't take him long to get to work. (how long). 4. Mary often writes to her sister. (how often). 5. Betty usually invites a lot of guests to her parties. (whom). 6. Arthur earns a lot. (how much). 7. Jane studies at the University. (what subject). 8. We often play tennis in the evening. (where). 9. My brother smokes much. (how many cigarettes). 10. Harry doesn't come to our place. (why). 11. I see Robert every day. (where). 12. I come here very often. (why). 13. Alec doesn't like tennis. (what games). 14. My sister studies foreign languages. (what foreign languages). 15. I want to take some books. (which books). 16. I sometimes see Mary. (how often). 17. We rest in the country. (how long). 18. This tape recorder costs a lot. (how much). 19. Victor works hard. (how many hours a day). 20. I go to the cinema. (how often). 21. I have dinner in the evening. (what time).

Ex 6 Переспросите своего партнера (см. образец):

e.g. – *I rest in the south. (where)*

- *Pardon? (Sorry?) Where do you rest?*

- *In the south.*

1. The lesson begins at 8. (when). 2. Helen speaks English well. (who). 3. Alec has dinner at two. (when). 4. I get to the office by bus. (how). 5. John works at a plant. (where). 6. I am very busy on Monday. (when). 7. Jane plays chess well. (who). 8. Robert lives in King Street. (where). 9. My sister is at the library at 9. (when). 10. I go to the pictures twice a month. (how often). 11. My son studies French. (what language). 12. Our lessons are over at 8. (when). 13. It takes me an hour to get to work. (how long). 14. Peter earns 1000 dollars. (how much). 15. I want to use Jane's typewriter. (whose). 16. I need a dozen eggs. (how many).

Ex 7 Поставьте глагол в нужную форму, обращая внимание на место наречия в предложении:

1. Jack often (be) late. 2. Mary and John often (go) to the pictures. 3. Mike never (be) home at this time of the day. 4. Betty sometimes (phone) me. 5. They sometimes (be) at the seaside in summer. 6. Alice usually (be) at home at 9 p.m. 7. Paul often (come, not) to see us. 8. Jane always (visit) her parents in summer. 9. James often (watch, not) TV. 10. Donald (know, not) French, he (speak) Swedish.

Ex. 8 *Переведите следующие предложения:*

1. Они делают зарядку каждое утро. 2. Моя дочь обычно учит уроки вечером. 3. Питер знает французский язык. 4. Анна ходит в школу каждый день. 5. Ник часто смотрит телепередачи по вечерам. 6. Мой отец обычно приходит домой в семь часов вечера. 7. Джон никогда не встает в пять часов утра. 8. Мэри не изучает историю Англии. 9. Он не принимает посетителей по вторникам, не так ли? 10. Когда вы обычно встаете? 11. Когда вы обычно уходите а работу?. 12. Кто готовит завтрак для вас? – Моя мама. 13. Он иногда переводит с английского языка на французский. 14. Его сестра учится в школе. 15. Знаете ли вы английский язык? 16. Когда ваш отец обычно просматривает газеты? – Утром. 17. Много ли у вас дел сегодня? – Да, очень много. 18. Когда вы обычно приходите в (добираетесь до) университет? – В восемь утра. 19. Ходите ли вы на прогулку после обеда? – Да, я часто хожу на прогулку после обеда. 20. Делает ли Петр зарядку каждое утро? – Нет. 21. Брауны живут в Бостоне, а их дочь Джейн живет в Нью-Йорке.

Past Simple

Ex.1. *Прочитайте и переведите предложения:*

1. I saw your brother in the library yesterday afternoon. 2. We invited Margaret to the party. 3. Some days ago my mother fell down and broke her arm. 4. We wrote a text at our lesson. 5. Mr. Baxter's son became a journalist. 6. I knew almost all the people at the party. 7. We sent the telegram on Tuesday. 8. I told Peter the news yesterday. 9. The boss went away on business on Monday. 10. We painted the floor in the kitchen some day ago. 11. Fortunately I caught the 6 o'clock train and got to the office on time. 12. I heard a very sweet melody yesterday. 13. I read an interesting article this morning. 14. John brought his tape-recorder to the party. 15. We sat in the first row. 16. Mr. Robinson flew to Mexico last month. 17. He ate and drank too much. 18. I found my glasses in the laboratory. 19. Jack came home late on Monday. 20. I finished work at 8 p.m. 21. We paid a lot for the house. 22. Mary did her homework yesterday evening. 23. We stayed at the seaside for a month. 24. The lecture began at 10 a.m. 25. We sold our car a month ago. 26. Mary gave me her dictionary for some days and I forgot to give it back to her. 27. Helen lost her umbrella yesterday. 28. At the party Mike played the piano and Lucy sang beautifully. 29. I met Peter not long ago and had a talk with him. 30. I remember I put the book into the bookcase. 31. She said something

about it at dinner. 32. I ran for the bus this morning. 33. We swam much in summer. 34. We spent the weekends in the country. 35. Helen bought a beautiful ring some days ago. 36. Victor came home late and slept till 11 today. 37. My mother taught chemistry at school for thirty years. 38. I made a lot of mistakes in my dictation. 39. I understood everything at once. 40. Mary stood up and went out of the classroom. 41. Somebody stole Peter's bicycle the day before yesterday. 42. I thought a lot about this problem. 43. Mr. Short and Harry Turner spoke in the meeting. 44. The bell rang and the students left the room. 45. I drove 50 miles yesterday.

Ex.2. *Ответьте на вопросы, используя данные в скобках слова и выражения (работайте в парах).*

- a) e.g. – *I got up at 7 today.*
- *And yesterday? (at 6)*
- *I got up at 6 yesterday.*

1. I did my homework this morning. And Helen? (yesterday evening). 2. Robert became a doctor. And his brother? (a teacher). 3. Alec went to work by car. And Bob? (by bus). 4. We had breakfast at 9 today. And yesterday? (at 7). 5. We wrote a dictation on Friday. And on Saturday? (a grammar test). 6. He left the office at 7 today. And last Tuesday? (at 9). 7. We swam in the sea before breakfast. And you? (after breakfast). 8. I woke up at 6 yesterday. And the day before yesterday? (at 7). 9. I made a lot of mistakes in my last dictation. And you? (few). 10. We ate fish for supper. And for breakfast? (meat). 11. We spent our day off in town. And you? (in the country). 12. He slept till 7 today. And yesterday? (till 9). 13. She took two books in the library last week. And this week? (five books). 14. The Browns bought a car last year. And you? (two years ago). 15. I heard this opera last year. And you? (in 1990). 16. Mr. Smith came to the office at 9. And Mr. White? (at 8). 17. We saw the Greens a month ago. And you? (on Friday morning). 18. Mr. White taught us English two years ago. And Mrs. Smith? (French).

- b) e.g. – *Did Sheila sing at the party? (beautifully)*
– *Yes, she sang beautifully.*

1. Did you find her house? (easily). 2. Did Peter speak Spanish? (fluently). 3. Did Mike drive the car? (carefully). 4. Did she do the work alone? (quickly). 5. Did it rain yesterday? (hard). 6. Did Betty learn the poem? (easily). 7. Did she send the telegram? (immediately). 8. Did John play the violin? (very well). 9. Did you enjoy the party?

(very much). 10. Did it snow on Sunday? (hard). 11. Did Maradona play? (very well).

*c) e.g. – Who did you give the books to? (Peter).
– I gave the books to Peter.*

1. Who did he lend the hammer to? (Mr. Williams). 2. Who did you send the parcel to? (my parents). 3. Who did you write that letter to? (my cousin). 4. Who did you sell your house to? (Mr. Robinson). 5. Who did you speak to? (Peter). 6. Who did she give the typewriter to? (her brother).

*d) e.g. – When did you go to France? (last year)
– I went to France last year.*

1. When did he wear this tie? (a week ago). 2. When did you speak to the manager? (on Friday). 3. When did you see the Smiths? (last week). 4. When did Mike have a holiday? (in autumn). 5. When did it rain last? (on Tuesday). 6. When did they begin the experiment? (a week ago). 7. When did they buy the house? (two months ago). 8. When did you last go fishing? (on Saturday?). 9. When did the train leave? (an hour ago). 10. When did Mike do the homework? (yesterday evening). 11. When did you drive to the country? (on Sunday). 12. When did you have dinner? (an hour ago). 13. When did you get the telegram? (last night). 14. When did you make that bookcase? (last month). 15. When did you lose your umbrella? (the day before yesterday?). 16. When did you pay the bill? (an hour ago). 17. When did he sell car? (two months ago). 18. When did she send the parcel? (last week). 19. When did you wake up? (at 7). 20. When did you write the letter? (yesterday afternoon).

Ex 4. *Задайте вопрос своему партнеру:
e.g. – Mary bought a lot of things. (what). – What did she buy?*

1. I paid a lot for the computer. (how much). 2. Mrs. Robinson taught foreign languages at the University. (what foreign languages). 3. We often went to the cinema last month. (how often). 4. Mike chose several books. (which books). 5. We caught a lot of fish. (how much). 6. Jack said something about the accident. (what). 7. Mary made some spelling mistakes. (how many). 8. We had dinner early today. (what time). 9. I came early today. (when). 10. Mary took somebody's notebook by mistake. (whose). 11. We heard this opera. (when). 12. I last met Peter in January. (where). 13. Mike left early.

(what time). 14. This type-writer cost a lot. (how much). 15. I found my umbrella. (where). 16. I read several books in summer. (what books). 17. We began the work early (when). 18. John lent me some money. (how much). 19. Jack wrote this composition for a long time. (how long). 20. I told Kate about you. (what). 21. He did a lot of work. (how much).

Ex.5 Преобразуйте предложения, поставив глаголы в *Past Simple*:

A. 1. She works at an office. 2. She usually walks to the University. 3. I like my work. 4. My brother finishes school this year. 5. We want to buy a new house. 6. Every morning I look into the mirror, wash, shave and comb my hair. 7. Every day at 9 o'clock I open the door of my shop. 8. She shows her family album to her new friends.

B. 1. He gets up at six every morning, goes out, runs around the house three times for exercise, comes back, makes himself breakfast and has it. 2. His wife gets up at 8 o'clock, does her hair, has a cup of coffee, and takes the dog for a walk in the park.

Ex.6 Закончите предложения в *Past Simple*:

Model: *Now he lives in Moscow but a few years ago he lived in Kiev.*

1. Now he studies English, but at school 2. Now he often sleeps in the day-time but he never ... before. 3. Now she knows something about the life of these people but before she came to live here she 4. Now I like classical music but when I was eighteen 5. I am a student now but last year 6. He leaves home at 8 in the morning but when he lived in the country 7. He doesn't smoke now but only a few months ago 8. She seldom writes to me now but there was a time when she 9. This year we go to the cinema at week-ends but last year 10. We usually watch TV in the evening but last night

Ex.7 Прочитайте рассказ и ответьте на вопросы:

All's Well That Ends Well.

It was about midnight when the letter arrived. It dropped through the letter-box at John's feet. John was about to lock the door for the night. He opened the door and looked outside; there was nobody anywhere about. He closed the door slowly and looked at the letter. Yes, the letter was for him. He opened it. Inside there was a single sheet of paper, and on it were the words, «in ten minutes you will be dead» John

hurried to the telephone, lifted the receiver and dialed 999. There was no answer. He tried again, then he realized the phone didn't work. Was there any connection between the useless phone and the letter?

He decided to go to the call-box down the road. John opened the door and listened for a few seconds. All was quiet. He looked once more at the letter. At that moment the door-bell rang and somebody touched him on the shoulder...

«John! John!» someone said, «It's time to get up». John turned over in bed and saw his wife looking at him. «That's the last time I eat much before I go to bed», he said.

Questions:

1. When did the letter arrive? 2. What did John do? 3. What did the letter say? 4. Did the phone work? 5. Where did he decide to go? 6. Was there anybody outside? 7. Whom did John see at his bed? 8. Why is the story called «All is well that ends well»?

Future Simple

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на использование *Future Simple*:

1. We'll have an English class at eleven next Friday. 2. Mr. Bradley will give a lecture on Hemingway next Thursday. 3. It'll take you only seven minutes to get to the subway station. 4. I'll finish translating the story in two or three days. 5. They won't leave for Washington next Tuesday. 6. He won't be here next week. 7. We won't stay there long. 8. Will you play tennis next Sunday? 9. How long will they stay in New York? 10. Who will look through the papers next Monday? 11. When will Mr. Nelson leave for Moscow?

Ex. 2. Ответьте на вопросы по образцу (работайте в парах):

a) e.g. Nick usually comes home at 6 o'clock. And tomorrow? (at seven)

He will come home at seven tomorrow.

1. Jane usually goes shopping on Friday. And next week? (on Saturday) 2. The Browns usually have dinner at six o'clock. And next Sunday? (at five) 3. They usually come to see us on Sunday. And next week? (on Saturday) 4. We usually have a French class at ten on Thursday. And next month? (at nine on Wednesday) 5. Ann usually gets up at 6:30. And next Sunday? (at 8:30).

*b) e.g. Have the Clerkes come back from Boston? (next month)
Not yet. They'll come next month.*

1. Have they already arrived? (next week) 2. Has Peter finished translating Updike's novel? (in a month) 3. Has she begun to read the book? (next Monday) 4. Have you spoken to Mr. Smith about it? (next Tuesday) 5. Have you seen the new movie? (next Sunday).

c) e.g. We'll go to see the Browns next Tuesday. And what about Mary? (next Tuesday)

She won't go to see them next Tuesday.

1. Dr. Wilson will give a lecture next Friday. And what about Dr. Norton? 2. Bill will go to Washington for the weekend. And what about Mary? 3. Jane will write to the Smiths next week. And what about Jill? 4. Miss Bradly will teach French to us next year. And what about Mr. Barton? 5. My elder brother will go shopping next Saturday. And what about Ann's elder brother?

Ex. 3 *Задайте вопрос по образцу:.*

e.g. Jane says she'll speak to Dr. Norton about it (when).

When will she speak to Dr. Norton?

1. Peter says he'll buy tickets for the eight o'clock show. (how many) 2. Mary says she'll translate the text tomorrow. (what) 3. Jane says she'll start studying Spanish next year. (when) 4. Ann says Peter'll graduate from college in a month. (when) 5. She says they'll stay in Boston for a week. (how long) 6. Jill says she'll go to the University bookstore next Wednesday. (where)

Ex. 5 *Переведите предложения.*

1. Моя старшая сестра в будущем году начинает изучать историю США. 2. Я думаю, что Джон закончит картину в следующем месяце. 3. Не думаю, что Билл будет играть в теннис в следующее воскресенье. 4. Кто прочитает лекцию по американской литературе XX века в следующую среду? 5. Когда вы увидите м-ра Смита? – В следующий понедельник. 7. Будете ли вы их учить английскому в будущем году? 8. Я знаю, что они полетят туда самолетом. 9. Завтра воскресенье и в парке будет очень много народу. 10. Кто будет руководить школьным математическим кружком в будущем году? – Я не знаю.

Present Progressive (*Continuous*)

Ex. 1. *Согласитесь с данными утверждениями. Сообщите дополнительную информацию, используя данные в скобках слова.*

e.g. – Lucy is reading (a magazine).

- *Yes, she is. She is reading a magazine.*

1. Dick is writing (a letter). 2. Donald is working (in the garden). 3. The girls are playing (volley-ball). 4. Kate and Betty are typing (the documents). 5. Jane is washing (the floor). 6. The men are drinking (beer). 7. Marty is drawing (a picture of a house).

Ex. 2 *Выразите несогласие (работайте в парах).*

e.g. – John is reading the Times (the Telegraph).

- *No, he isn't. He's reading the Telegraph.*

1. They are playing cricket (basketball). 2. She's dancing with Paul (Jack). 3. The Browns are travelling about Italy (France). 4. Victor is listening to the news (music). 5. John is sitting beside Ann (Mary). 6. He is talking to Lucy (Alice). 7. She is waiting for Jane (Mary).

Ex. 3 a) *Задайте общий вопрос по образцу.*

e.g. you/ watch TV

- *Are you watching TV at the moment?*

- *Yes, I am. or No, I am not.. I'm reading a book.*

1. the students/ write a test. 2. Lucy/ have an English class. 3. Roger/ swim. 4. Peter/ listen to the news. 5. you/ wait for Alice. 6. Mary/ do her homework. 7. you/ look for your gloves.

b) *Задайте альтернативный вопрос.*

e.g. – Helen is reading (a newspaper or a magazine).

- *Is she reading a newspaper or a magazine?*

1. The children are playing (volley-ball or tennis). 2. Mary is typing (a letter or an article). 3. Mrs. Jones is cooking (lunch or dinner). 5. The students are writing (a test or a dictation).

Времена Progressive (Continuous)

	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive		
+ / -	I, am/'m not + V-ing* we are/aren't + V-ing you, they he, she, it is/isn't V-ing	was/ wasn't + V-ing were/weren't + V-ing were/weren't + V-ing was/wasn't + V-ing	will (shall) be/won't (shan't) be + V-ing will be/ won't be + V-ing		
?	am I V-ing are we, you, they V-ing is he, she, it V-ing	was I V-ing were we, you, they V-ing was he, she, it V-ing	will (shall) will	I, WE he, she, it, you, they	be + V-ing be + V-ing
	<i>(right) now, at the moment, constantly, on Saturday night</i>	<i>at that moment, at 10 o'clock, when, while</i>	<i>at this time tomorrow, soon, at 10 o'clock</i>		

- Здесь и далее V-ing – Present Participle

Ex. 4 *Задайте вопросы к подлежащему или его определению и ответьте на них:*

1. Mary is doing the problems on page 12. 2. Tom and Peter are playing chess. 3. Mary is playing the piano and Jane's listening to her playing. 4. Mrs. Green's daughter is a French teacher. 5. Nick's asking questions and Peter's answering them. 6. My children are at school now. 7. Ann has a one bedroom apartment. 8. They have a lot of books and magazines on the shelves.

Ex. 5 *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Continuous:*

1. She (to read) magazines. 2. He (to work) hard at his French. 3. Mr. White (not to give) a lecture. 4. He (to write) a letter to his brother. 5. I (to prepare) for the test. 6. They (to work) at this factory. 7. She (to sit) in an arm-chair and (to watch) TV. 8. I (to have supper) with my friends. 9. Her brother (not to go) to school. 10. He (to stand) at the table. 11. They (to swim) in the river. 12. What you (to do)?

Ex. 6 *Составьте диалоги по образцу.*

e.g. – *Where is Walter??*

- *He is in the kitchen.*

- *What's he doing?*

- *He's eating breakfast.*

Prompts: Betty/ in the park/ eat lunch; Mr and Mrs Smith/ in the dining-room/ eat dinner; you/ in the bedroom/ listen to the news; you/ in the living-room/ play cards; Tom and Mary/ in the yard/ play baseball; Miss Jackson/ at the bar/ drink coffee; Mike/ in the library/ study English; Gloria/ at a discotheque/ dance.

Present Simple or Present Progressive (Continuous)

Ex.1. Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. Where is John? He (to play) football in the yard. 2. I not (to like) the picture you (to look) at now. 3. He (to read) books in three languages, and now he (to read) a French novel. 4. She usually (to do) her homework at home, but now she (to do) in at the library. 5. In autumn many birds (to fly) to the South. 6. What that woman (to do) there? She (to sell) vegetables. 7. What you (to buy) here? I (to buy)

an English text-book. 8. Look! How many children are in the garden. Some of them (to run) about, others (to sit) on the benches and (to laugh)! 10. Where are (to go) to the library to prepare for my examination.

Ex.2 *Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous.*

1. The man who (to speak) with my mother (to be) our neighbour who (to live) across the street. 2. It (to be) a very interesting scientific film. In it you can see how the plants (to grow) right before your eyes. 3. Where you (to hurry)? – I (to hurry) to the railway station. My sister (to come) from Moscow. 4. You (to hear) the speaker well? – Yes, I (to hear) him clearly. I (to listen to) very attentively, but still I (not to understand) the main points of his speech. 5. Don't come into this room. Father (to work) there now. 6. Where are you going this Sunday? – This Sunday I (to go) to the country, but usually on Sunday I (to stay) at home.

Ex.3 *Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous.*

1. I ... (eat) porridge every morning. 2. We ... (do) our shopping in the afternoon. 3. I am sorry to say he often ...(cheat) at cards. 4. Every year he ... (spend) his holidays in France. 5. A hero is a person who ... (show) magnificent courage. 6. At this moment we ... (do) an exercise on tenses. 7. I ... (live) in Glasgo, which is my home-town. 8. Hullo! Who ... (knock) at the door? 9. What ... (make) clocks tick? 10. It ... (rain), take your umbrella. 11. Mother is in the kitchen, she ... (make) some cakes. 12. The sun ... (rise) in the east. 13. What ... (this word, mean)? 14. Leave me alone, I ... (work). 15. Run downstairs, your uncle ... (wait) for you. 16. My watch is out of order and the watchmaker (repair) it. 17. Fetch a doctor! The poor man ... (die)! 18. What a noise! What on earth ... (happen)? 19. What a smell! I expect something ... (burn). 20. That cigar ... (smell) dreadful! 21. What cinema ... (you, go) to this evening? 22. Bears ... (like) honey. 23. Look at cautious Joe! He ... (smell) his soup before he even sips it! 24. ... (you, recognize) that man over there? 25. What ... (we, have) for dinner tonight? 26. I ... (go) to buy a new hat tomorrow. 27. I ... (not, feel) well, give me a glass of water. 28. ... (you, have) a letter for me, please? 29. Keep quite, we ... (listen) to the music. 30. ... (you, hear) anything? 31. I ... (want) you to do that at once. 32. Men ... (often, wonder) why women wear curious hats. 33. That silly boy ... (always, make) stupid remarks! 34. ... (you, know) how much that

costs? 35. He says he ... (not, leave) his job until he is forced to do so. 36. You ... (eat) too much, so of course you are fat. 37. What train ... (you, take) for your journey next week?

Ex. 4 *Переведите на английский язык, употребляя Present Simple или Present Continuous.*

1. Мы приближаемся к реке. 2. Дождь все еще идет. 3. Почему они так смотрят на нас? 4. Он говорит слишком быстро, и я плохо понимаю его. 5. Что вы хотите послушать? 6. Я никогда не принимаю ванну по утрам. 7. Он всегда ждет здесь свою сестру после работы. 8. Сколько часов в день вы работаете? 9. Почему они здесь ходят? 10. Семестр начинается первого сентября.

Past Continuous

Ex. 1. *Ответьте на вопросы, используя данные в скобках выражения*

*e.g. What was Mary doing when the phone rang? (to watch TV)
Mary was watching TV when the phone rang.*

1. What was Peter doing when his brother came from school? (to have lunch) 2. What was Ann doing when you came to see her? (to translate a story into Russian) 3. What were Pete and John doing while Jim was reading a book? (to play chess) 4. What was Max doing when Peter saw him? (to buy tickets for the cup game) 5. What were they doing at 11:00 yesterday? (to have an English class) 6. What was he doing at 9:00 yesterday morning? (to give a lecture on Mark Twain) 7. What was Mr. Smith doing at 10:00 yesterday morning? (to have an appointment)

Ex. 2 *Дайте отрицательный ответ, используя образец.*
*e.g. Was he leaving the office when you saw him?
No, he wasn't leaving, he was just going to.*

1. Was Jane playing the piano when you came home? 2. Were the children playing football when you saw them? 3. Was Mary opening the window when you came into the room? 4. Were they watching a hockey match on TV when you came home? 6. Were they having supper when you came home last night?

Ex. 3 *Переведите предложения на английский язык:*

1. В то время как родители играли в шахматы, дети играли в футбол. 2. Вчера в 4 часа дня я делала задание по английскому языку. 3. Питер решал задачи, когда один из его друзей позвонил ему. 4. Шел снег, когда мы ехали в аэропорт вчера. 5. Солнце светило ярко, когда он проснулся. 6. Мы ужинали, когда мой старший брат пришел из университета. 7. Вчера в 8 часов они обсуждали планы на летний отпуск. 8. Петр просматривал журнал, в то время как сын и дочь смотрели телепередачу. 9. Когда Джон возвращался домой, он встретил Билла.

Present Perfect

Ex1. Прочитайте и переведите, обращая внимание на использование Present Perfect.

1. Look! Dick has bought a record. 2. Pat hasn't given me the book yet. 3. I've just come from a very important meeting. 4. He has not thought about university yet. 5. They have received a lot of letters. 6. He has forgotten her name. 7. John is hungry because he hasn't had any breakfast. 8. We have done exercise № 2. 9. I have just spoken to my boyfriend on the phone. 10. She has planned an expensive holiday. 11. My elder brother has never had any trouble with mathematics. He likes it very much. 12. My parents have just gone out for the evening. 13. My mother has been sick this month. Now she's better. 14. Helen has brought the mail. 15. Our team has won the game. 16. He has paid a lot of money for his house. 17. Oh, dear, it's going to rain and I've left my umbrella at home. 18. Miss Finch has been adviser to the school history club since she came to teach at our school. 19. I have drunk three cups of coffee. 20. Oh, I've cut my finger. 21. I have not sent a letter to my mother yet. 22. She hasn't seen her parents yet. 23. I have never met him before. 24. «Since when have you had that car, Jill?» «Since 1978».. 25. I've been to Paris, but I haven't been to London yet. 26. George has taken a lot of books from the library. 27. Victor has told us an interesting story. 28. Mr. Robinson has taught us English. 29. He has spent his holiday in the Caucasus. 30. They have sold their car. 31. I have made a lot of mistakes in my test. 32. Roger has lost his ticket. 33. I remember that I have put the magazine on this shelf. 34. Lucy has drawn a nice picture. 35. I have broken my umbrella. 36. Robert has become an engineer. 37. I haven't read the article yet. 38. Have you eaten your steak? 39. Have you heard this opera before? 40. Have the police found the man yet? 41. Has he lent you any money? 42. Has Bill shown you his new car? 43. Have you signed

the documents? 44. Have you caught much fish today? 45. Have you ever swum in the Atlantic Ocean?

Ex 2 Ответьте на вопросы по образцу (работайте в парах).

e.g. – Has Simon sent a postcard to his mother?

– Yes, he has sent her a postcard.

1. Have you made a sweater for Peter? 2. Have the boys bought a present for me? 3. Has Roger given any money to you? 4. Have you lent your typewriter to Susan? 5. Have you made a cake for George and his wife? 6. Have you shown your album to Jack? 7. Have you sent a birthday card to Jane's parents? 8. Has Peter written a letter to you and your wife?

Ex 3 Скажите, что Вы уже сделали то, о чем Вас просят (работайте в парах).

e.g. – Don't forget to answer the letter.

– I've already answered them.

1. Don't forget to buy the tickets. 2. Remember to sign the papers. 3. Don't forget to write to Mr. Smith. 4. Don't forget to wash the dishes. 5. Remember to dust the bookshelves. 6. Don't forget to fix the sink. 7. Remember to phone Dr. Ray. 8. Remember to cook the pudding. 9. Don't forget to post the letter. 10. Don't forget to tell Peter about the match. 11. Remember to pack our things. 12. Remember to clean your shoes. 13. Don't forget to polish the mirrors. 14. Remember to send the parcel.

Ex 4 Скажите, что Вы не можете выразить свое мнение по данному вопросу.

e.g. – What do you think of the exhibition? (visit)

I haven't visited it yet.

1. Do you like the «Minsk» hotel? (stay) 2. How do you like the new Ryasanov's film? (see) 3. Do you find his sister pretty? (meet) 4. What does she think of the opera? (hear) 5. Do you like the book? (read) 6. How do you find Brest? (visit) 7. Does the suit fit you? (try on).

Ex 5. Сообщите дополнительную информацию, используя данные в скобках глаголы.

e.g. – Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose)
He has lost his key.

1. Yesterday Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in plaster (break). 2. Jane was busy typing some time ago. Now she is free (finish typing). 3. Mr. Brown knows much (read a lot). 4. Kate is very happy (do well in all her exams). 5. The girl is crying (fall down). 6. The students were doing a test at 5. They are having a break at the moment (write one's test). 7. I am very tired. (do a lot of work about the house). 8. Betty is pleased (swim much today). 9. Harry is proud. (become a student). 10. I don't remember where Steve lives (forget one's address)..

Ex 6. Инсценируйте диалоги, заменив выделенные слова на данные в скобках.

1.

A. What's Bill doing?

B: He's reading *Mark Twain's «Huckleberry Finn»*.

A: And what about you? Have you read it?

B: Yes, I have. I read it last month.

(B: Mark Twain's «Adventures of Tom Sawyer», Hemingway's «The Old Man and the Sea»).

2.

A. I met *Peter* yesterday.

B: How's he? I haven't seen him *lately*.

A: He's fine.

B: (A: Jane, Ben, John. B: this week, since he came back, for a month).

3.

A: Nick has just come back from *Moscow*.

B: Oh, has he? How did he like it? I was there last year and I enjoyed my stay there very much.

A: He liked it very much, too.

(A: Minsk, Boston).

4.

A. How long have *the Browns* lived in Washington?

B: I think for *ten years*. They came here in *1975*.

(A: the Smiths, the Robinsons. B: five, 1980, fifteen, 1970).

Past Simple or Present Perfect

Ex. 1. *Поставьте данные в скобках глаголы в Past Simple или Present Perfect:*

1. He (forget) his French since he (leave) Paris. 2. Years ago he (be) very poor, and (not know) how to live. He (become) very rich now. 3. I can reach my work easily now, as I (buy) a new car. 4. The man you see there is the man whom I (lend) the money. – When you (lend) it to him? – I (do) it yesterday. 5. I (lose) my keys and cannot remember where I (see) them last. 6. He cannot see well as he (become) short-sighted. 7. He is a man who (live) a remarkable life. 8. What you (do) last night? 9. What you (do) since I last (see) you? 10. I (not play) much football since I (leave) school. 11. You (hear) from Jane lately? --Yes, I (get) a message from her last night. 12. I (get) a fax from Boston an hour ago, but I (not answer) it yet. 13. It's the most delicious cake I ever (taste). When and where you (buy) it? 14. When you (get) this wonderful ring? – I don't remember. I (have) it for years. 15. How's Jack? When you (see) him? – Oh, I (not meet) him for ages! 16. You (do) the shopping? – No, I (forget) to take the list. 17. She (learn) to play chess when she (be) 16, but she (not play) much since then. 18. I (have) my teddy bear since my parents (give) it to me. 19. Yesterday I (work) on my computer for four hours, but I (not print) the material yet. 20. I (live) in London for seven years and now I miss it a lot.

Past Perfect

Ex. 1. *Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на использование Past Perfect.*

1. He'd made an appointment with Mr. Black by that time. 2. She'd packed everything by five o'clock yesterday. 3. They'd attended the Song Festival before they left for home. 4. It had happened before you returned home from the trip. 5. He went for a walk after he'd done his homework. 6. He knew that the Whites had gone to Washington, D.C. by car. 7. I hoped Peter hadn't gone out of town for the weekend. I needed him badly. 8. It had begun to rain when we drove off. 9. I'd read the novel before I saw the film.

Ex. 2 *Преобразуйте предложения в соответствии с моделью.*

a) *e.g. He left Moscow at the end of May.
He'd left Moscow by the end of May.*

1. They visited most of the museums last Saturday. 2. She finished reading the novel last Friday. 3. He returned to Moscow at the end of February. 4. They settled the matter on May 15th.

b) e.g. *They got to the station. The train left/ (when)*
When they got to the station the train had left.

1. They got to the airport. Peter registered his ticket and checked his suitcase. (when) 2. He graduated from Moscow University. He went to live in Novosibirsk. (after) 3. He went to Washington. He made a reservation at the Hilton. (before) 4. Ann spent a year in Paris. She could speak French very well. (after)

c) e.g. *They enjoyed their trip to Leningrad. (Peter knew)*
Peter knew (that) they'd enjoyed their trip to Leningrad.

1. He made an appointment for Thursday. (I thought) 2. Nothing happened to them. (We hoped) 3. My favorite team won the game. (I hoped). 4. They went out. (She knew) 5. They enjoyed the acting and the play. (Jane hoped)

Present Perfect Continuous

Ex. 1. *Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на использование Present Perfect Continuous.*

1. We've been doing sums for half an hour now. 2. Jane has been studying French for three months now. 3. Max has been trying to finish the picture for the last two weeks. 4. They've been talking for two hours now. 5. They've been playing chess since early morning. 6. Have you been studying Spanish long?» «Since I joined the Spanish class in October.

Ex. 2 *Ответьте на вопросы по образцу (работайте в парах).*
e.g. *How long have you been working in the office? (for a year; since 1980)*

I've been working here for a year (since 1980).

1. How long has Peter been working in the language laboratory? (for a year and a half) 2. How long have you been studying history? (since 1978) 3. How long have you been writing the letter? (for fifteen minutes) 4. How long has Jane been doing her homework? (since four o'clock) 5. How long have they been translating the text? (since eleven o'clock in the morning) 6. How long has Jill been watching TV? (for three hours now).

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (The Passive Voice)

Образование страдательного залога: Форма страдательного залога образуется с помощью **to be** (в необходимой форме) + **Past Participle**

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Simple Present	The news surprises me. The news surprises Nick. The news surprises us.	I am surprised by the news. Nick is surprised by the news. We are surprised by the news.
Simple Past	The news surprised me. The news surprised us.	I was surprised by the news. We were surprised by the news.
Present Perfect	Tanya has posted the letter. Tanya has posted the letters.	The letter has been posted by Tanya. The letter have been posted by Tanya.
Future	Olga will post the letter. Olga is going to post the letter.	The letter will be posted by Olga. The letter is going to be posted by Olga.

З а п о м н и т е:

1. В предложениях с глаголами *ask, tell, teach, offer, pay, sell, give, lend, show* etc. возможны два варианта пассивной конструкции.

Our firm offered Tom a good job.

I – Tom **was offered** a good job by our firm.

II – A good job **was offered** to Tom by our firm.

2. Лишь одна пассивная конструкция возможна в предложениях с глаголами *explain, read, dictate, describe, point out, announce, mention, repeat*..

The rule **was explained** to us.

The book **was read** by me.

The place **was described** to them.

3. Глаголы *sell, wash, wear, bake, read* употребляются в действительном залоге, хотя и имеют пассивное значение.

С р а в н и т е:

Detective stories **sell** well. Детективные рассказы хорошо **продаются**.

This cloth **washes** and **wears** well. Эта ткань хорошо **стирается и носится**.

The pie is still **baking**. Пирог все еще **печется**.

Present Simple Passive

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и переведите:

1. The post is delivered every morning. 2. Steel sinks when it is put into water. 3. Smoking is not allowed here. 4. He is often sent parcels. 5. Coffee is imported from Brazil. 6. Wine is produced in many parts of France. 7. Accidents are often caused by carelessness. 8. Newspapers are sold at the newsagent's. 9. Clothes are washed at the launderette. 10. Films are shown at the cinema. 11. Bread is sold at the baker's. 12. Milk goes sour when it is left for three days. 13. Your report is highly spoken of. 14. The children are well looked after. 15. The machines are inspected every day. 16. Flowers die when they are not watered. 17. Lost time is never found again. 18. This article is often referred to. 19. He is paid a lot of money for his work. 20. What is made at this factory? 21. When is breakfast served here? 22. Where are bananas sold? 23. Who is invited to their parties? 24. What foreign languages are you taught at the Institute? 25. Are you allowed to use this library?

Ex. 2 Подставьте существительные по образцу:

e.g. This museum is visited by thousand of people every year. (gallery)

This gallery is visited by thousand of people every year.

1. These articles are recommended for your work. (journals) 2. The documents are kept in the safe. (the money) 3. Many books are received by this library. (magazines) 4. New schools are built in our city every year. (offices) 5. Butter is made from milk. (cheese). 6. Books are published there. (newspapers)

Ex. 3 Подставьте глаголы по образцу:

e.g. The library is opened at 9. (close)

The library is closed at 9.

1. The hall is cleaned on Saturday. (wash) 2. She is often sent interesting books. (give) 3. The documents are signed by Mrs Smith. (photo-copy) 4. Bread is bought at the baker's. (sell) 5. Meat is kept in the fridge. (put) 6. Trucks are produced at this plant. (make)

Ex. 4 Перефразируйте следующие предложения. Дайте два варианта, если это возможно:

e.g. They often show us foreign films at the Institute.

We are often shown foreign films at the Institute.

Foreign films are often shown to us at the Institute.

1. They grow rice in this area. 2. They publish newspapers here. 3. They deliver mail in the morning. 4. They import tea from India. 5. They sell shoes in that shop. 6. They speak Italian in Italy. 7. They produce butter on farms. 8. They often send us letters. 9. They pay him a lot of money. 10. They don't allow us to smoke here. 11. They teach English, French and German at the courses. 12. They build a lot of houses in our town every year. 13. They hold conferences in the assembly-hall. 14. They give us three lessons a day. 15. They don't tell us about their work. 16. They announce news every day. 17. They make lorries at that plant.

Ex. 5 *Дайте отрицательные ответы на следующие вопросы:
e.g. Does Mrs Green deliver the post?
No, the post isn't delivered by Mrs Green*

1. Does Mary type the documents? 2. Does the chief engineer sign the papers? 3. Does Jack repair the type-writers? 4. Does the boss write the letters himself? 5. Do the teachers prepare the lunch? 6. Does the secretary dictate the letters? 7. Do the salesmen inspect the machines?

Ex. 6 *Задайте общие вопросы:
e.g.. Mr Smith is often sent to London on business. (Mr White)
Is Mr White often sent to London, too?*

1. We are given a lot of work to do. (you) 2. We are allowed to use this laboratory. (you) 3. Footwear is sold in this shop. (textile) 4. They are taught Spanish. (French) 5. Bags are repaired there. (umbrellas) 6. Rice is grown here. (wheat)

Ex. 7 *Задайте специальные вопросы:
e.g. Breakfast is served early here. (when)
When is breakfast served here?*

1. They are taught two foreign languages. (what foreign languages) 2. This journal is not published in Minsk. (where) 3. She is sometimes sent money orders. (how often) 4. Mr Brown is highly paid. (how much) 5. This work is not done by Mr Brown. (by whom) 6. The library is closed late. (when) 7. We are not invited to their parties. (who)

Ex. 8 *Составьте предложения по образцу
e.g. Books – sell – bookshop
Books are sold in that bookshop.*

1. We – pay – twice a month. 2. Coffee – serve – in the morning. 3. Meetings – hold – that hall. 4. Tickets – usually – book – in advance. 5. Letters – deliver – a postman. 6. He – often – send – abroad. 7. These taperecorders – use – our students. 8. Important problems – discuss – our meetings. 9. English – speak – Australia.

Ex. 2 *Переведите на английский язык:*

1. Какой иностранный язык преподают в вашем институте? 2. Интересно, где издается этот журнал? 3. Я думаю, что эти книги продаются во всех магазинах. 4. Что производится на этой фабрике? 5. Этот список статей рекомендуется для вашей работы. 6. В нашем институте часто демонстрируются зарубежные фильмы. 7. В котором часу закрывается библиотека? 8. Нам не разрешается выносить книги из читального зала. 9. Почту доставляют сюда самолетом? 10. Сегодня ожидается много гостей. 11. Ему часто присылают письма. 12. Что продается в этом магазине? 13. Сколько вам здесь платят? 14. Где обычно проводятся собрания? Какие проблемы на них обсуждаются? 15. Где хранятся документы? Как подписываются документы?

Past Simple Passive

Ex. 1. *Прочитайте и переведите:*

1. Those paintings were sold for 500 pounds each. 2. That's a good book. It was written by George Orwell. 3. I was offered an interesting job yesterday. 4. The doctor was immediately sent for. 5. His car was not fixed in time, so he couldn't go to the city. 6. Rome wasn't built in a day. 7. Some coffee was brought to our room. 8. The car was parked there. 9. I was frightened to death when I drove through Paris last month. 10. He was asked to give a speech at the party. 11. Woman was taken to hospital. 12. Our car was stopped because we were driving too fast. 13. He couldn't get into the room as the door was locked. 14. The ring was not found. 15. The article was much talked about. 16. Everything was done in time. 17. The letters were not signed yesterday. 18. I was given a book as a present.

Ex. 2 *Произведите подстановку, используя данные в скобках слова:*

e.g. The watch was sold yesterday morning. (ring)
The ring was sold yesterday morning.

1. Mary was given a ten day's leave. (John) 2. Mr Black was sent a visa. (Mrs Robinson) 3. The letter was brought in the evening. (telegram) 4. The key was lost some days ago. (book) 5. The documents were left in the drawer. (money) 6. The orange were put into the refrigerator. (apples) 7. Mary was promised help. (Dick)

Ex. 3 Ответьте на вопросы:

e.g. I think Mary baked the cakes, didn't she?

Yes, the cakes were baked by Mary.

1. Betty cleaned a flat, didn't she? 2. Roger sent the parcel, didn't he? 3. I think Lucy typed the article, didn't she? 4. I think Steve photo-copied the papers, didn't he? 5. I think Susan translated the text, didn't she? 6. I think Donald caught that big fish, didn't he?

Ex. 4 Преобразуйте следующие предложения по образцу:

e.g. They offered me a job at the hospital.

I was offered a job at the hospital.

A job was offered to me.

1. They showed the scientists a new research centre. 2. She gave me a pound of sugar. 3. He told the children fairy-tales. 4. They paid him only part of the money. 5. The doctor prescribed me a lot of medicine. 6. They promises us seats in the first row. 7. The doctors advised him to take a long holiday. 8. She recommended me a rest in the south.

Ex. 5 Переведите на английский язык:

1. В прошлом году его не посылали за границу. 2. Когда заказали билеты? 3. Когда доставили почту? 4. Соглашение было подписано 10 марта. 5. Почему ему не сообщили об ее отъезде? 6. Где проходила конференция? 7. Когда был построен этот вокзал? 8. Сколько писем было получен вчера? 9. Нас не пригласили на вечер. 10. Мне не предложили билет на концерт. 11. Кем была выполнена эта работа? 12. Гостям показали лаборатории института. 13. Этот вопрос обсуждался на нашем последнем собрании. 14. Документы были отпечатаны в пятницу. 15. Письмо было написано моим секретарем два дня назад. 16. О фильме много говорили. 17. Кто перевел эту статью?

Future Simple Passive

Ex. 1. Прочитайте и переведите:

1. The letters will be sent tomorrow. 2. You will be given a good present for your birthday. 3. The machines will be inspected by the foreman. 4. You will be shown all the places of interest in our town. 5. I think you will be asked to help them. 6. The job will be advertised in the morning paper tomorrow. 7. He hopes he will be sent a visa soon. 8. The report will be typed in an hour. 9. The plan will be discussed at tomorrow's meeting. 10. They will be informed about it today. 11. The work won't be finished soon.

Ex. 2 Ответьте на вопросы, используя данные в скобках слова:

e.g. When are they going to publish Mr White's book? (next month)

It will be published next month, I think.

1. When are they going to send the parcel? (in the morning) 2. When are they going to bring our luggage? (in an hour) 3. When are they going to finish the work? (tomorrow) 4. When are they going to book the tickets? (today) 5. When are they going to pack the luggage? (in the morning) 6. When are they going to translate the text? (in two hours) 7. When are they going to post the letters? (on Friday) 8. When are they going to hold the meeting? (on Monday) 9. When are they going to test the device? (the day after tomorrow) 10. When are they going to discuss the plan? (at 10 o'clock).

Ex. 3 Переведите на английский язык:

1. Вам покажут много достопримечательностей в нашем городе. 2. Письмо пошлют авиапочтой? 3. Когда будут рассылать билеты на концерт? 4. Когда подадут обед? 5. В каком журнале будет напечатана эта статья? 6. Она сказала, что билеты будут заказаны через неделю. 7. Переговоры состоятся в октябре. 8. Я думаю, что вам дадут хороший номер в этой гостинице. 9. Я надеюсь, что работа будет завершена в срок. 10. Я уверен, что его пригласят на конференцию. 11. Где будет проводиться собрание? 12. Интересно, какой фильм будет демонстрироваться завтра. 13. Документы будут подписаны завтра. 14. Ей не скажут об этом.

Present Perfect Passive

Ex. 1. *Прочитайте и переведите:*

1. Mary is proud. Her work has been praised. 2. What's happened? – The window has been broken. 3. Jane hasn't been told about it. 4. Many new buildings have been built in our town lately. 5. His report has been much spoken about. 6. Dick is happy. His dog has been found. 7. There isn't any food left. All of it has been eaten. 8. I can't find my car anywhere. I think it has been stolen. 9. The house looks quite new. It has been painted. 10. Have those letters been typed yet? 11. Have you ever been interviewed on television? 12. Today's post hasn't been brought up yet, has it?

Ex. 2. *Ответьте на следующие вопросы:*

e.g. Shall I type the letters for you?

They've already been typed. Thank you.

1. Shall I help you unload the car? 2. Shall I introduce you to him? 3. Shall I show Dick's drawings? 4. Shall I translate the article for you? 5. Shall I test the device? 6. Shall I fix the lamp? 7. Shall I repair the car? 7. Shall I buy the book for you?

e.g. I think I ought to help you find your raincoat.

Don't worry about it. It has already been found.

1. I think I ought to help you wash the dishes. 2. I think we ought to post that letter to Dr. Davis. 3. I think I ought to give him some money. 4. I think I ought to repair the computer. 5. I think we ought to clear out the garage. 6. I think I ought to clean the flat.

e.g. Can I see today's paper? (receive)

I'm afraid you can't/ It hasn't been received yet.

1. Can I read the telegram? (not to deliver) 2. Can you give me the book? (not to bring) 3. Can I have dinner? (not to cook) 4. Can I take the documents? (not to sign) 5. Can I look through your report? (not to finish) 6. Can I use your phone? (not to fix).

e.g. Will you please send the documents?

As a matter of fact they have already been sent.

1. Will you please fix the tent? 2. Will you inform them about the meeting? 3. Will you instruct him how to do it? 4. Will you repair the TV set? 5. Will you please iron the suit? 6. Will you please translate the letters?

Ex.3 *Переведите на английский язык:*

1. Письмо еще не отправили? 2. За доктором уже послали. 3. Газеты уже принесли? – Нет еще. 4. Ваш дом когда-нибудь ремонтировали? – Да, его ремонтировал пять лет назад. 5. Можно взять документы? – Боюсь, что нет. Их еще не отпечатали. 6. Будьте осторожны. Двери только что покрасили. 7. Нина очень довольна. Ей предложили интересную работу. 8. Телеграмму только что получили. Она на столе. 9. Аня уезжает в Италию. Ей уже прислали визу.

Ex.4 *Откройте скобки, используя правильную форму глагола в страдательном залоге:*

The Loch Ness Monster

The story of the Loch Ness monster begins in 1933 when it (to see) for the first time. Since then it (to see) at least once every year and (to photograph) many times. The first photograph (to take) by a local man in November, 1933. On one occasion, large brown eyes (to see) and horns (to report) several times. Ears (not to mention) yet. The monster, however, (not to forget), and probably never (to forget). It is known that it sometimes leaves the Loch and a few years ago it (to see) running along the main road not far from a cafe. Occasionally two monsters (to see) at the same time. It (not to know) whether they are father and son, husband and wife, or perhaps monster and girl-friend. But the monster and its activities (to consider) still a mystery.

Ex.5. *Раскройте скобки, используя правильную форму глагола (активную или пассивную):*

A. The six ravens (to keep) in the Tower of London now for centuries. They used to come in from Essex for food cracks when the Tower (to use) as a palace. Over the years people (to think) that if the ravens ever left the Tower, the monarchy would fall. So Charles II (to decree) that six ravens should always (to keep) in the Tower and should (to pay) a wage from the treasury. Sometimes they (to live) as long as 25 years but their wings (to clip) so they can't fly away, and when a raven (to die), another raven (to bring) from Essex.

B. The ceremony of Trooping the Colour (to be) one of the most fascinating. It (to stage) in front of Buckingham Palace. It (to hold) annually on the monarch's «official» birthday which is the second Saturday in June. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (to be) Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards. She (to escort) by Horse Guards riding to the Parade. The ceremony (to accompany) by the music of bands. The procession (to head) by the Queen.

C. London Clubs

The word «club» (to use) in many languages. A club usually (to connect) with some sport or with social activities. But in London it sometimes (to have) a peculiar English meaning. When you (to hear) a man talking about «my» club, you can be sure he (mean) one of the West End clubs of which he (to be) a member. Most of them (to locate) in the same small area which (to know) as St. James's.

Most of the clubs (to be) old. The oldest (to open) in 1693 and (to be) a coffee-house. At the end of the 17th century and in the first half of the 18th century, coffee-houses (to visit) by people as places of social meetings and they (to be) in Vienna and other European capitals. Coffee-houses also (to use) as places for gambling. This early type of club usually (to start) by one man as a money-making venture. The names of some of these club-owners (to preserve) today – White's, Boodle's, Brook's. In the 19th century the one-man club-owners gradually (to disappear) and (to replace) by a new type where members themselves ran and (to finance) their clubs. The development of the social club (to see) in the 19th century. The new clubs (to manage) by committees of members, and members of all clubs had (to elect). All the clubs (to be) very proud of their history and traditions. Membership (to select) carefully.

КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (Reported Speech)

Statements, questions

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Indefinite →	Past Indefinite
I like music	He said he liked music
Present Continuous →	Past Continuous
It is raining?	He asked it was raining/
Past Indefinite →	Past Perfect
He didn't recognize me.	He said he hadn't recognized me.
Present Perfect →	Past Perfect
She has never been there. Have you ever been there?	He asked me if I had been there. He said she had never been there.
Past Perfect →	Past Perfect
We hadn't met him before that day.	They said they hadn't met him
shall/ will →	should/ would
They'll be late.	I was afraid they'd be late.
can, may →	could, might
I can swim. It may snow.	He thought he could swim. They hoped it might snow.
would, could, might, ought to, should →	would, could, might, ought to, should
You could/ might be wrong.	He thought I could/ might be wrong.
must →	must/ had to
We must go.	He said he must go. He said he had to go.

Изменения в наречиях (времени, места и т.д.) при переводе из прямой речи в косвенную

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 this → that these → those ago → before here → there
---	--

Ex. 1. *Перепишите данные предложения в косвенной речи. Начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках:*

«I am going to the theatre with my boy-friend». (She says). She says she is going to the theatre with her boy-friend.

1. «We are going to the cinema with our classmates» (They say).
2. «I will be ready in a few minutes». (Ann says). 3. «My friend has not finished her homework yet». (Bobby tells me). 4. «I have written letters to several of my cousins». (She tells me). 5. «I have seen this film». (Mary says). 6. «We enjoyed our staying in Great Britain very much». (Doug and Ann say).

Ex. 2 *Раскройте скобки, выберите правильный вариант:*

1. He thought his child was asleep (now, then). 2. George says he was to be in the office (today, that day). 3. He told me he had bought a ticket (yesterday, the day before). 4. Last week my watch went wrong. I asked my father to repair it, and he promised to do it (tomorrow, the next day). 5. «Let's meet to ten (tomorrow, the next day)», said the guide. 6. When I came home my brother told me that a friend of mine had called on me half an hour (ago, before).

Ex. 3 *В данных предложениях употребите глаголы say или tell в нужном времени:*

1. Peter ... that he understood my explanation. 2. Nick ... Sam that he had seen Mary. 3. Grace ... her mother that she had torn her new dress. 4. She ... that she had to visit her old schoolfriend. 5. Please ... me about the book which you borrowed yesterday. 6. His mother punished him when she knew that he had ... her a lie. 7. She ... she would leave the next day. 8. Can you ... me how long it will take me to get there by train? 9. Mike didn't ... us where he was going.. He simply ...that he wouldn't be back before midnight. 10. Mr. Sawyer ... us not to come to him that day.

Ex. 4 *Выполните упражнение по модели:*

Model: I'm busy. What did he say? He said that he was busy.
What did he tell you? He told me that he was busy.

1. I'm making coffee. 2. We want to go for a walk. 3. I've finished this test. 4. I'm looking through the newspaper. 5. We spent a good time at his party. 6. We would like to apologize.

Ex. 5 Выберите правильный вариант:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Mary: «I love chocolate» | a) loved |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... chocolate». | b) loves |
| | c) loving |
| 2. Mary: «I went skiing». | a) went |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... skiing». | b) had gone |
| | c) have gone |
| 3. Mary: «I will eat steak for dinner». | a) willing |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... eat steak for dinner». | b) will |
| | c) would |
| 4. Marry: «I have been to Sydney». | a) had been |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... to Sydney» | b) has been |
| | c) was being |
| 5. Mary: «I have had three cars» | a) has |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... three cars». | b) has had |
| | c) had had |
| 6. Mary: «I am going to go to Long Beach». | a) is |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... going to go to Long Beach». | b) was |
| | c) went |
| 7. Mary: «I don't like spinach». | a) doesn't |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... like spinach». | b) don't |
| | c) didn't |
| 8. Mary: «I have never been to London». | a) had |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... never been to London». | b) has |
| | c) have |
| 9. Mary: «I was swimming». | a) has been |
| Jill: «Mary said (that) she ... swimming». | b) had been |
| | c) have been |

Ex. 6 Переведите данные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную по модели:

Model: Sam: I need a holiday. Sam said that he needed a holiday.

1. Ted: I'm not wasting my time.
2. Mike: I've had some good news for you.
3. Liz: I went home early.
4. Ann: I've been sleeping all day today.
5. Mark: I had eaten earlier.
6. Tom: I was waiting for you yesterday at five.

7. Steve: I shall speak to her now.
8. Helen: I must catch an early train.
9. Paul: I shall close the door.
10. Jeff: They mustn't give up.

Ex. 7 *Переведите данные предложения из прямой речи в косвенную:*

1. «Close the door, please» the conductor says to a passenger. 2. «Open fire!» the officer ordered the soldiers. 3. «Bring me a sheet of paper» Mike said to Ann. 4. The client said to the cook: «Please, warm the supper up». 5. The teacher said to the children: «Don't make such a noise». 6. Mike said to Sue: «Don't come tonight». 7. Ann said to Dad: «Please, give that sandwich». 8. Mr. Baxter said to his wife: «Don't be so kind to the children». 9. «Don't close the window!» said Jack. 10. Mary said to the waiter: «Please, give me the bill». 11. «Eat more vegetables», said the doctor. 12. «Follow my instructions», said my uncle. 13. «Don't shout at me», said the child. 14. The headmaster said to the pupil: «Speak up, please». 15. «Can you open your mouth», said the doctor. 16. «Leave the territory», ordered the officer.

Ex. 8 *Преобразуйте данные предложения в косвенную речь.*

1. «I've conducted a number of tests», Dr. Brown said. 2. «I must put you on a very strict diet», he told me. 3. «You are putting on a lot of weight», he said. 4. «You have gained 6 kilos in six months», he added. 5. «You gained 8 kilos last year», he reminded me. 6. «You will get very fat if you go on like this», he told me. 7. «You should eat very little», he said. 8. «So, I'll have to live on nuts and water», I said nervously. 9. «You can live on nuts and water without the nuts», he said.

Ex. 9 *Прочитайте текст и дополните предложения в косвенной речи:*

Reporter: Have you just made a new film, Miss Bell?

Miss Bell: Yes, I have (1)

Reporter: Are you going to make another?

Miss Bell: No, I'm not (2). I'm going to retire (3). I feel very tired (4). I don't want to make another film for a long time (5). I would like to get married (6). I want to spend all my time with my future husband (7).

Mary: Let's buy the magazine, Kate. Listen to this! «Nora Bell: Sensational News», by Sam Smith. Miss Nora Bell arrived at Kennedy Airport yesterday. She told me she ... (1) (had just made a new film). She said she ... (2). She said she ... (3). She told the reporters she ... (4) and ... (5). Miss Bell said that she ... (6) and added she ... (7).

Kate: How interesting, Mary!

Ex. 10 Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы сначала в *Past Perfect Tense*, затем в *Future-in-the-Past*:

1. Susie said that she (to do) the cooking in camp. 2. The traveler said that he (to reach) the small isle. 3. I said that Mike (to bring) some records. 4. The captain said that his ship (to sail) around the world. 5. Doug said that he (to buy) a new car. 6. Peter said that he (to have) dinner.

Ex. 11. Поставьте глагол в главном предложении в прошедшее время и произведите все необходимые замены в придаточном предложении по модели:

Model: Sue says she hasn't been to the gallery yet. Sue said that she hadn't been to the gallery yet.

1. Mary says she wants to travel abroad. 2. He says that you are preparing for your test. 3. William says he will be ready to discuss the problem as soon as he comes home. 4. Rose says she will come a little bit earlier because she wants to help her mother. 5. Pete says that the film you brought him is dull and boring

Ex. 12 Переведите следующие вопросительные и утвердительные предложения в косвенную речь по модели:

A. Shall we see you soon?

B. B. What did you say?

A. I asked if we should see you soon.

C. Asked B. if they would see her soon.

1. Will you be working late in the office this evening? 2. Shall he meet you at the station? 3. Will Sam know the results of his experiment soon? 4. Shall we study a new topic next time? 5. Will you be playing at the party?

Ex. 13 Составьте предложения в косвенной речи:

- Are you enjoying yourself? He wanted to know if I was enjoying myself.

- Do you always go to church on Sunday? He wondered if we always went to church on Sunday.

1. Have you seen Sam recently? She asked me 2. What's the weather like? She asked me 3. What does Frank do for a living? I wanted to know 4. Why is Kate crying? She wondered 5. What kind of holiday has Mark had? You wanted to know 6. Who is next, please? He wondered 7. What makes a noise like that? He wondered 8. Which of you is waiting for me? The doctor asked 9. Whose song haven't we heard yet? The teacher asked us 10. Has Mike been working here long? He wanted to know 11. Can Helen draw plans well? Our neighbour asked me 12. Will you stop looking at the birds? Mother asked little Carol 13. Which exercise-book is left on the table? The teacher wondered 14. When will all the preparations be finished? Nancy wanted to know

Ex. 14 Дополните предложения по модели:

Model: I asked her if she knew the criminal.

1. They asked me if.... 2. The teacher asked me when ... 3. My friend asked them whether ... 4. Mike asked us where 5. Pete asked his mother what 6. The students asked their professor how

Ex. 15 Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму:

Burning the candle at both ends

1. The nurse asked me if I (be) next and she led me into Dr. Brown's surgery. Dr. Brown smiled at me and asked (what the problem be). I'm a young man and am not the sort of person she has to see very often! I told her I (be) feeling rather run down. She asked me if I (keep) regular hours and I said I (have not). She wanted to know why I (not/ keep) regular hours and I said I (have not). She wanted to know why I (not/ keep) regular hours and I said I (be) out with friends almost every evening. Dr. Brown then wanted to know how I (spend) my time and I (tell) her I (go) to parties very often. The doctor asked if I (not/ have) the chance to recover during weekends and I (tell) her I (not can). She asked me how many cigarettes a day I (smoke). She was surprised when I answered. Then she asked me if I (take) any exercise and I answered that I (not/ have) time for the exercises. «You are burning the candle at both ends, Mr. Finely», she told me. «You must slow down. But I envy you».

СПИСОК ИСТОЧНИКОВ

1. Упражнения, грамматические задания и устные темы по английскому языку для старших школьников и поступающих в вузы: Учебное пособие. – М.: «Издательство Астрель», 2000. – 512 с.
2. Грамматика современного английского языка. Справочник: Киев, «Логос», 2002. – 368 с.
3. Ермаков А.А. Практическая грамматика английского языка для начинающих. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2003. – 160 с. – (Английский клуб).
4. Барановская Т.В. Грамматика английского языка. Сборник упражнений: Учеб. пособие. – Язык англ., русский. – Киев: ООО «ИП Логос», 2002. – 368 с. (Серия «Вас ждет успех»).
5. Матюшкина-Герке Т.И., Иванова Л.Л., Кузьмичева Т.Н. Лабораторные работы по практической грамматике к учебнику английского языка для 1 курса филологических факультетов университетов. – 3-е изд., испр. – М.: Высш. школа, 1979. – 188 с., ил.
6. Христорощественская Л.П. Английский язык. Практический курс: В 2 ч. Ч. I, II. – 2-е изд. – Мн.: ООО „Попурри», 1995.
7. Афанасьева О.В., Саакян А.С. „Какой» или „который»? : Тесты по англ. яз. с ключами. – 2-е изд. – М.: „Просвещение», 2000. – 144 с.
8. Шах-Назарова В.С. Практический курс английского языка. Американский вариант: Учеб. пособие. М.: Светотон, 1994. – 464 с.

План издания № _____

**СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Составители:

Марина Александровна Арская,
Наталья Александровна Ермякина,
Татьяна Владимировна Куприянчик,
Наталия Анатольевна Шумакова

Печатается в авторской редакции

СЭЗ № 24.49.07.953 П 000315.07.03 от 21.07.2003

Подписано в печать _____

Формат Р 60х84. Бумага типографская. Гарнитура Таймс.

Печать офсетная. Усл.печ. листов 5,25.

Тираж _____ экз. Заказ _____.

Организационно-научный и редакционно-издательский отдел.

Сибирский юридический институт МВД России.

660131, г. Красноярск, ул. Рокоссовского, 20.

Отпечатано на участке оперативной полиграфии
Сибирского юридического института МВД России.

660050, г. Красноярск, ул. Кутузова, 6