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GRAMMAR: PRACTICE AND TESTING

Утверждено Редакционно-издательским советом университета в качестве практикума

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Практикум составлен в соответствии с типовой программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и содержит краткое изложение теоретических основ грамматики английского языка и соответствующий практический материал аутентичного характера.

Практикум предназначен для студентов очной и заочной форм обучения направлений подготовки 22.03.02 «Металлургия», 22.03.01 «Материаловедение и технологии материалов», 15.03.01 «Машиностроение», 44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование», 38.03.01 «Экономика», 38.03.02 «Менеджмент», 27.03.01 «Стандартизация и метрология», 18.03.01 «Химическая технология».

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью настоящего грамматического практикума является повторение, углубление и систематизация основных грамматических явлений английского языка, а также помощь студентам в освоении базовых знаний морфологии и синтаксиса английского языка и овладении навыками письменной английской речи.

Практикум состоит из 11 разделов, раскрывающих грамматический материал и сопровождающихся системой аутентичных подстановочных и трансформационных упражнений с ответами, основанных на наиболее употребительной лексике. В данных разделах содержится базовая информация о частях речи английского языка и системе видовременных форм в действительном залоге.

В начале практикума представлен диагностический тест, дающий студенту возможность определить свой уровень владения английским языком, по окончании практикума студент может пройти итоговый тест, который позволяет проследить прогресс в изучении практической грамматики английского языка.

Наличие приложений, представленных в формате таблиц, существенно облегчает восприятие и усвоение грамматического материала.

Особенностью данного практикума является информация о различии и сходстве между грамматическими явлениями в английском и русском языках. Это связано с тем, что студенты мыслят на родном языке, и тесное взаимодействие родного и иностранного (английского) языков в процессе обучения играет исключительную роль. Изложение грамматических явлений представлено с опорой на знания студентов в области русского языка с использованием определений и формулировок из русской грамматики, за исключением тех случаев, когда этого требует специфика английского языка.

Теоретический и практический материал составлен на основе работ ведущих исследователей в области грамматики, список которых представлен в конце практикума.

Структура практикума проста и единообразна и позволяет прорабатывать материал как в полном объеме в указанной последовательности, так и выборочно, в любом удобном для преподавателя и студентов порядке.

Практикум по грамматике английского языка "Grammar: Practice and Testing" может быть рекомендован для аудиторной, а также самостоятельной работы с целью восполнения пробелов в знании тех или иных аспектов грамматики английского языка, а доступность изложения материала и «универсальная» тематика упражнений, основанных на общеразговорной лексике, дает возможность использовать данный практикум для обучения студентов разных специальностей.

PLACEMENT TEST / ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with the correct answers:

1. My sister very tired today. A) be B) am C) is D) are
2. His is a famous actress. A) aunt B) uncle C) grandfather D) son
3. I'd like to be a and work in a hospital. A) lawyer B) nurse C) writer D) pilot
4. We like rap music. A) doesn't B) isn't C) aren't D) don't
5. There a lot of water on the floor. What happened? A) are B) is C) be D) am
6. He TV at the moment. A) watches B) is watching C) watched D) has watching
7. Helen is very She doesn't go out a lot. A) bored B) confident C) angry D) shy
8. Did you to the beach yesterday? A) went B) were C) go D) goed
9. Have you got orange juice? I'm thirsty. A) some B) a C) any D) the
10. Let's go into garden. It's sunny outside. A) a B) any C) – D) the
11. He's for the next train. A) looking B) waiting C) listening D) paying
12. Mark his car last week. A) cleaned B) did clean C) has cleaned D) is cleaning
13. I bought some lovely red today. A) cabbages B) cucumbers C) bananas D) apples

14. Which bus for when I saw you this morning? A) did you wait B) had you waited C) were you waiting D) have you waited
15. Where you like to go tonight? A) do B) would C) are D) can
16. That's the film I've ever seen! A) worse B) worst C) baddest D) most bad
17. My dad his car yet. A) hasn't sold B) didn't sell C) doesn't sell D) wasn't sold
18. I've been a doctor fifteen years. A) since B) for C) until D) by
19. Look at the sky. It rain. A) will B) can C) is going to D) does
20. If I this homework, the teacher will be angry! A) am not finishing B) won't finish C) don't finish D) didn't finished
21. This book is even than the last one! A) most boring B) boringer C) more boring D) far boring
22. I'll meet you I finish work. A) if B) when C) as D) so
23. We're getting married March. A) in B) on C) at D) by
24. If you steak for a long time, it goes hard. A) cook B) are cooking C) have cooked D) cooked
25. I you outside the cinema, OK? A) 'll see B) am going to see C) am seeing D) see
26. I not be home this evening. Phone me on my mobile. A) can B) could C) may D) should
27. The criminal outside the hotel last night. A) was caught B) has been caught C) is caught D) caught
28. He asked me if I a lift home.

A) wanted B) want C) was wanting D) had wanted
29. If I older, I'd be able to vote in elections. A) had B) am C) were D) have
30. You go to the supermarket this afternoon. I've already been. A) mustn't B) can't C) needn't D) won't
31. Kathy drives than her sister. A) more carefully B) more careful C) carefully D) most carefully
32. The near our village is beautiful. A) country B) woods C) view D) countryside
33. I'm I can't help you with that. A) apologise B) afraid C) regret D) sad
34. It was really this morning. I couldn't see anything on the roads A) cloudy B) sunny C) icy D) foggy
35. Can you look my dog while I'm away? A) for B) at C) to D) after
36. If I'd started the work earlier I it by now. A) would finish B) had finished C) will finish D) would have finished
37. This time next year I in Madrid. A) am working B) will work C) will be working D) work
38. I wish he in front of our gate. It's very annoying. A) won't park B) wouldn't park C) doesn't park D) can't park
39. He said he'd seen her the night. A) last B) before C) previous D) earlier
40. I agreed to go out. I haven't got any money! A) mustn't have B) shouldn't have C) couldn't have D) wouldn't have
41. It was good about her recovery, wasn't it? A) information B) words C) news D) reports
42. I the report by 5.00 p.m. You can have it then. A) have finished B) will have finished C) finish D) am finishing

3. Because of the snow the teachers all the students to go home early. a) said B) made C) told D) demanded
4. Thanks for the meal! It was delighted B) delicious C) disgusting D) distasteful
5. Look! Our head teacher on TV right now! a) is being interviewed B) is been interviewed C) is interviewing D) is interviewed
6. It's to drive a car over 115 km/h in the UK. 1) unlegal B) illegal C) dislegal D) legaless
7. There's a lot of rubbish in the garden I need to get of. a) lost B) rid C) cleared D) taken
8. I'm afraid it's time we 1) leave B) must leave C) are leaving D) left
9. He wondered what 1) is the time? B) the time was C) was the time D) is the time?
0. They our salaries by 5%. c) rose B) made up C) raised D) lifted
Mark/50

READING

Read the text:

Saucy Dragons

Levi Roots, a reggae singer from Jamaica, has a big smile on his face these days. In case you missed it, Levi recently appeared on the famous reality show for people with business ideas, Dragon's Den. The participants have to persuade the team of business experts that their ideas are excellent and hope that two or more of the team will decide to invest money in their business idea.

Levi did just that!

The singer, who has been a successful music artist for several years, also sells something he calls 'Reggae, reggae sauce'. It is made using special secret ingredients from his grandmother and is a hot Jamaican sauce that is eaten with meat. Until now it has only been possible to buy the sauce from Levi's website or once a year at the famous Notting Hill carnival. But now, thanks to the TV programme, that is all going to change!

Levi presented his business idea to the team and started with a catchy reggae song about the sauce to make them sit up and listen. He certainly got their attention! He then described his plans for the sauce. This part of his presentation didn't go so well. He made mistakes with his figures, saying that he already had an order for the sauce of 2 and a half million when in fact he meant 2 and a half thousand! But, the team were still interested and amazingly, two of the team offered to give £50,000 to the plan in exchange for 40% of the company. Mr. Roots was ecstatic!

Levi is even happier today. It seems that two of the biggest supermarket chains in the UK are interested in having the sauce on their shelves. In addition to this, Levi is recording the 'Reggae, reggae sauce' song and we will soon be able to buy or download this. 'It's all about putting music into food,' says Levi with a big, big smile on his face! And music and food will probably make him a very rich man indeed!

1. Are the sentences true or false?

At the moment Levi isn't very happy
Levi sells something we can eat.
His song is a big success.
He sang his song on TV.
Some supermarkets want to sell his product.

2. Choose the best answers.

- 1 Dragon's Den is a show about
 - A) cooking.
 - B) new business ideas.
 - C) famous people.
- 2 To make the sauce
 - A) you have to go to Notting Hill.
 - B) you have to ask a member of Levi's family.
 - C) you need a good recipe book.
- 3 When Levi presented his idea
 - A) he finished with a song.
 - B) two and a half million people were watching.
 - C) he talked about the wrong figures.
- 4 Some people on the team
 - A) own supermarkets.
 - B) didn't like the taste.
 - C) bought part of Levi's company.
- 5 Today Levi

- A) is a millionaire.
- B) has two things he can profit from.
- C) prefers music to food.

Mark	_/10
Total	_ /60

KEYS / OTBETЫ

Grammar and Vocabulary

1 C 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 B 6 B 7 D 8 C 9 C 10 D 11 B 12 A 13 D 14 C 15 B 16 B 17 A 18 B 19 C 20 C 21 C 22 B 23 A 24 A 25 A 26 C 27 A 28 A 29 C 30 C 31 A 32 D 33 B 34 D 35 D 36 D 37 C 38 B 39 C 40 B 41 C 42 B 43 C 44 B 45 A 46 B 47 B 48 D 49 B 50 C

Reading

Задание 1

- 1 False
- 2 True
- 3 False
- 4 True
- 5 True

Задание 2

- 1 B
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 C
- 5 B

I. PARTS OF SPEECH / ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ

Все слова делятся на разряды, называемые частями речи. Слова относятся к той или иной части речи в зависимости от следующих признаков:

- 1) своего значения
- 2) роли в предложении
- 3) форм словообразования (суффиксов)
- 4) форм словоизменения (грамматических окончаний)

Различаются следующие части речи:

- 1) Имя существительное (the Noun)
- 2) Имя прилагательное (tne Adjective)
- 3) Имя числительное (the Numeral)
- 4) Местоимение (the Pronoun)
- 5) Глагол (*the Verb*)
- 6) Hapeчиe (the Adverb)
- 7) Предлог (the Proposition)
- 8) Союз (the Conjunction)
- 9) Междометие (the Interjection)

Существительное, прилагательное, числительное, местоимение, глагол и наречие являются самостоятельными словами. Они обозначают предметы, их свойства, их действия и служат в предложении его членами.

Предлоги и *союзы* являются **служебными** словами. Они показывают различные отношения между членами предложения или предложениями, но сами не служат членами предложения.

Служебными словами являются также вспомогательные глаголы, служащие для образования сложных глагольных форм.

К числу служебных слов относятся и *артикли*, не принадлежащие ни к одной части речи, а служащие признаками существительного.

Междометия (слова, выражающие чувства, но не называющие их) не относятся ни к самостоятельным, ни к служебным словам, поскольку они отличаются своим значением и ролью в предложении как от тех, так и от других.

II. WORD ORDER / ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ

Английский язык существенно отличается от русского, поскольку английские существительные в ходе исторического развития утратили почти все грамматические окончания, кроме окончания множественного числа, а английский глагол сохранил лишь незначительное число своих окончаний. Для связи слов в английском предложении используются предлоги, артикли, вспомогательные глаголы, порядок слов. Так как слова часто не имеют окончаний, их смысловое значение зависит от места в предложении и от служебных слов, уточняющих это значение.

Таким образом, основной особенностью английского языка является строгий порядок слов в предложении.

1. Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении (табл. 1)

В английском языке утвердительное предложение характеризуется прямым порядком слов (сначала подлежащее, потом сказуемое) и строится по следующей схеме:

1) подлежащее 2) сказуемое 3) дополнение 4) обстоятельство

```
подлежащее отвечает на вопрос кто?, что? сказуемое — кто (что) делает, делал или будет делать? дополнение — прямое — кого?; что?; косвенное — кому?, чему? предложное дополнение — с кем?, для кого?, о чем? определение — какой? чей? обстоятельство — где?, куда?, когда? и т.д.
```

Таблица 1 Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении

I	II	III			IV
Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение		Обстоятельство	
		косвенное	прямое	предложное	
The teacher	gives	us	lessons		
Учитель	дает	нам	уроки		
The teacher	gives		English lessons	to us	
Учитель	дает		уроки английского	нам	
I	go	_	_		to the institute every day
Я	хожу				в институт каждый день

Примечания:

– Иногда обстоятельство может стоять перед подлежащим.

Sometimes I get up at 9 a.m. *Иногда* я встаю в 9 утра.

– Обстоятельства времени, выраженные наречиями **always** — *всегда;* **usually** — *обычно;* **often** — *часто;* **seldom** — *редко,* обычно ставятся перед смысловым глаголом:

They **often** play tennis. *Они часто играют в теннис*.

- В отличие от подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, которые следуют друг за другом в строгой последовательности, обстоятельства характеризуются относительной свободой расположения в предложении и могут занимать позицию в конце предложения, в начале предложения перед подлежащим и перед глаголом-сказуемым.
- В английском предложении **всегда есть сказуемое**, то есть глагол, даже если в русском переводе этого предложения этого глагола нет.

There **are** many wolves in the forest. В лесу много волков.

В переводе нет ни одного глагола, хотя можно переделать это предложение для удобного перевода:

«В лесу есть много волков».

2. Порядок слов в отрицательном предложении (табл. 2)

Порядок слов в отрицательном английском предложении такой же, как и в утвердительном, т.е. прямой (сначала подлежащее, потом сказуемое), но в отрицательном предложении, как правило, есть вспомогательный глагол в соответствующем времени, лице и числе:

do, does / did; have, has / had; am, is, are / was, were; will

Для того чтобы показать отрицание, после вспомогательного глагола нужно поставить отрицательную частицу \mathbf{not} , которая соответствует русской частице \mathbf{ne} .

Примечание:

В английском языке есть категория глаголов (сильные / самостоятельные), которые не нуждаются во вспомогательном глаголе.

B Present Simple – это модальные глаголы (can, must, may, might) и глаголы to be и have got / has got.

B Past Simple – это глаголы *to be* и *can*.

I cannot speak German. Я не умею говорить по-немецки.

I am not a sportsman. Я не спортсмен.

Таблица 2 Порядок слов в отрицательном предложении

Обстоят ельство	Подлежащее (возможно с определением)	Вспомогате льный глагол + not	Основной глагол	Дополнение (возможно с определением)	Обстоятель ство
Yesterday Buepa	I я	did not не	learn учил	English words. английские слова	
	My sister Моя сестра	will not не	visit навестит	me <i>меня</i>	in three days через три дня

3. Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении (табл. 3)

Английское вопросительное предложение характеризуется обратным порядком слов, т.е. подлежащее и сказуемое меняются местами.

Но английский язык не любит уходить далеко от прямого порядка, поэтому на первое место выносится только часть сказуемого — вспомогательный глагол, а основной глагол все равно стоит после подлежащего.

Еще одна особенность в том, что в вопросе обстоятельство никогда не ставится на первое место.

Таблица 3 Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении

Вопроситель ное слово	Вспомогател ьный глагол	Подлежащее (возможно с определением)	Смысловой глагол	Дополнение (возможно с определением)	Обстоят ельство
When Когда	did	I я	learn учил	English words? английские слова?	
Why Зачем	will	my little sister моя младшая сестра	visit навестит	те <i>меня</i>	in three days? через три дня?

Существуют 2 базовых типа вопросов: общий и специальный вопросы.

Общий вопрос задаётся ко всему предложению. На него отвечают ∂a или *нет*. Общие вопросы начинаются с вспомогательного глагола.

Специальный вопрос задаётся к конкретному члену предложения. На него отвечают что-то определенное, специальное (в зависимости от того, к какому члену предложения задаётся вопрос).

В специальных вопросах на первом месте стоит вопросительное слово, дальнейший же порядок слов совпадает с общим вопросом.

Кроме специальных вопросов, начинающихся с вопросительных слов **Who?** / **What?**, если вопрос задаётся к подлежащему. В этом случае в предложении не будет вспомогательного глагола:

Who came to you last Monday? – Kmo приходил κ тебе в прошлый понедельник?

Вопросительные слова:

- What? что? какой?
- Who? кто?
- Who(m)? кому? кем?
- Where? где? куда?
- When? когда?
- Why? почему?
- How? как?
- How much (many)? сколько?
- Which? который?
- What? какой?
- Whose? чей?

4. Краткие ответы

В устной речи, как правило, на вопрос следует отвечать кратко.

Они работают в офисе? – Да. / Нет.

 $(A \ \,$ не вся фраза: «Да, они работают в офисе / Нет, они не работают в офисе».)

Но в английском языке нельзя просто сказать **Yes.** / **No.** – $\mathcal{L}a$. / $\mathit{Hem.}$, т.к. такой ответ покажется грубым и недоброжелательным.

Английский краткий ответ должен содержать еще подлежащее и вспомогательный глагол *(те, которые были в вопросе)*:

Bonpoc Ombem

Do they work in the office? Yes, **they do**. / No, **they don't**. *Да. / Hem*.

Has he visited the British Museum? Yes, **he has**. / No, **he hasn't**. *Он посетил Британский музей?* Да. /Нет.

Если в вопросе стоит местоимение **you** – *mы*, *Bы*, значит, вопрос обращен к вам. Следовательно, и отвечать на него нужно от своего лица ($\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{s}$):

BonpocOmsemWill you call me?Yes, I will. / No, I won't.Ты позвонишь мне?Да. / Нет.Do you like tea?Yes, I do. / No, I don't.Вы любите чай?Да. / Нет.

Примечание:

Сильные / самостоятельные глаголы, такие как **can, must, to be** и др. *(см. примечание в п. 2 Порядок слов в отрицательном предложении)* вопросительнот предложение строят без вспомогательного глагола:

Can you speak German? *Ты умеешь говорить по-немецки?* Who **can** speak German? *Кто умеет говорить по-немецки?*

Are you a sportsman?Ты спортсмен?Who is a sportsman?Кто спортсмен?

Таким образом, место слова в предложении определяет его синтаксическую функцию (подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельство, определение), а также его морфологическую функцию, т.е. принадлежность к определенной части речи — существительное, глагол и т.д. Поскольку синтаксическая и морфологическая функции слова в предложении могут меняться, изменяется и значение слова. Для правильного понимания английского предложения важно уметь определять, какой частью речи является слово, основываясь на знании порядка слов в английском предложении и формальных признаках каждой части речи (окончаний, служебных слов).

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Match the pictures with the correct sentences.



1. The cat attacked the dog	4. The bus waited for the people
2. The dog attacked the cat	5. Martin is watching Jane
3. The people waited for the bus	6. Jane is watching Martin

2. Right or wrong? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- 1. Did you watch all evening TV?
- 2. Sue bought some new shoes yesterday.
- 3. I like very much this picture.
- 4. Tom started last week his new job.
- 5. I want to speak English fluently.
- 6. Jessica bought for her friend a present.
- 7. I drink every day three cups of coffee.
- 8. Don't eat your dinner too quickly!
- 9. I borrowed from my brother fifty pounds.

3. There are mistakes in the questions below. Find and correct them.

- 1. Does Jane lives in the centre of town?
- 2. "Are you OK" "Yes, I'm. I'm fine."
- 3. "Did you enjoy the film?" "Yes, I enjoyed."
- 4. Came everyone to the party last weekend?"
- 5. Did the students stayed with their families?

4. Put the words in order.

- 1. (the door / opened / I / slowly)
- 2. (a new phone / I / last week / got)
- 3. (finished / Paul / quickly / his work)
- 4. (Emily / very well / French / doesn't speak)
- 5. (a lot of shopping / did / I / yesterday)
- 6. (London / do you know / well?)

- 7. (we / enjoyed / very much / the party)
- 8. (the problem / carefully / I/ explained)
- 9. (we / at the airport / some friends / met)
- 10. (did you buy / in England / that jacket?)
- 11. (every day / do / the same thing / we)
- 12. (football / don't like / very much / I)

5. Put the words in order.

- 1. (to work / every day / walks / Lisa)
- 2. (at the hotel / I / early / arrived)
- 3. (goes / every year / to Italy / Julia)
- 4. (we / since 1998 / here / have lived)
- 5. (in London / Sue / in 1990 / was born)
- 6. (didn't go / yesterday / Paul / to work)
- 7. (to a wedding / last weekend / went / Helen)
- 8. (I / in bed / this morning / my breakfast / had)
- 9. (in September / Amy / to university / is going)
- 10. (I / a beautiful bird / this morning / in the garden / saw)
- 11. (many times / have been / my parents / to the United States)
- 12. (my umbrella / I / last night / left / in the restaurant)
- 13. (to the cinema / tomorrow evening / are you going?)
- 14. (the children / I / took / this morning / to school)

6. Match the questions 1-9 and short answers A-I.

	. —-
1 Is the office open on Saturdays?	A No, they haven't.
2 Have you got my email address?	B Yes, it does.
3 Does this DVD player also record programs?	C Yes, it will.
4 Are you going to join the film club?	D No, you can't.
5 Were the police at the football match?	E No it isn't.
6 Have the tickets arrived?	F No, we didn't.
7 Can I pay the credit card here?	G Yes, I have.
8 Did you go to France by plane?	H Yes, they were.
9 Will the weather be better tomorrow?	I Yes, I am.

7. Make questions from the statements.

- 1. I'm not sure where the nearest bank is. Where is the nearest bank?
- 2. I'm not sure where we're staying.
- 3. I'm not sure how we get to the station.
- 4. I'm not sure what time the plane arrived.
- 5. I'm not sure what kind of computer she wants.
- 6. You didn't phone me. I don't know why.
- 7. I'm not sure which class I'm in.

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

$$1 - C$$
 $4 - A$ $2 - D$ $5 - B$

$$3 - E \qquad 6 - F$$

2.

- 1. Did you watch TV all evening?
- 2. OK
- 3. I like this picture very much.
- 4. Tom started his new job last week.
- 5. OK
- 6. Jessica bought a present for her friend, or Jessica bought her friend a present.
- 7. I drink three cups of coffee every day.
- 8. OK
- 9. I borrowed fifty pounds from my brother.

3.

- 1. Does Jane **live** in the centre of town?
- 2. "Are you OK" "Yes, I am."
- 3. "Did you enjoy the film?" "Yes, I did."
- 4. **Did** everyone **come** to the party last weekend?"
- 5. Did the students stay with their families?

4.

- 1. I opened the door slowly.
- 2. I got a new phone last week.
- 3. Paul finished his work quickly.
- 4. Emily doesn't speak French very well.
- 5. I did a lot of shopping yesterday.
- 6. Do you know London well?
- 7. We enjoyed the party very much.
- 8. I explained the problem carefully.
- 9. We met some friends at the airport.
- 10. Did you buy that jacket in England?
- 11. We do the same thing every day.
- 12. I don't like football very much.

5.

- 1. Lisa walks to work every day.
- 2. I arrived at the hotel early.
- 3. Julia goes to Italy every year.
- 4. We have lived here since 1998.

- 5. Sue was born in London in 1990.
- 6. Paul didn't go to work yesterday.
- 7. Helen went to a wedding last weekend.
- 8. I had my breakfast in bed this morning.
- 9. Amy is going to university in September.
- 10. I saw a beautiful bird in the garden this morning.
- 11. My parents have been to the United States many times.
- 12. I left my umbrella in the restaurant last night.
- 13. Are you going to the cinema tomorrow evening?
- 14. I took the children to school this morning.

6.



- 7.
- 2. Where are we staying?
- 3. How do we get to the station?
- 4. What time did the plane arrive?
- 5. What kind of computer does she want?
- 6. Why didn't you phone me?
- 7. Which class am I in?

III. THE NOUN / ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

1. *Именем существительным* называется часть речи, которая обозначает предмет. Предметом в грамматике называют все то, о чем можно спросить: who is this? κ *кто это*? или what is this? κ *что это*?

Например:

who is this? κ mo это? - a man человек, a girl δ eвочка, an engineer инженер; what is this? что это? – a house δ oм, darkness темнота, work работа.

- **2.** Имена существительные обычно сопровождаются артиклями *(см. раздел The Article / Артикль)* и часто сочетаются с предлогами. Артикль и предлог являются основными признаками существительного: a table, the table *стол*, on the table *на столе*, under the table *под столом*.
- **3.** Имена существительные бывают **простые**, **производные и составные** / **сложные**.
- К **простым** именам существительным относятся существительные, не имеющие в своем составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов: ship *корабль*, town *город*, book *книга*, wheat *пшеница*.
 - К производным именам существительным относятся существительные, имеющие в своем составе суффиксы или префиксы, или одновременно и те, и другие:

darkness темнота, misprint опечатка, unemployment безработица.

К наиболее характерным суффиксам производных существительных относятся:

-er: worker рабочий, writer писатель

-ment: development развитие, government правительство

-ness:happiness счастье, kindness любезность-ion:restriction ограничение, connection связь-dom:freedom свобода, wisdom мудрость

-hood:childhood ∂emcmso, neighbourhood coce∂cmso-ship:leadership ργκοβο∂cmso, friendship ∂ργκοβα

Существительные почти не имеют характерных префиксов (приставок). Префиксы существительных в основном совпадают с префиксами глаголов и прилагательных, так как они встречаются главным образом в существительных, образованных от этих частей речи:

reconstruction *реконструкция*, **dis**armament *разоружение*, **un**easiness *беспокойство*, **in**equality *неравенство*.

- **Составные** / **сложные** существительные: образованы из двух и более слов, составляющих одно понятие:

a blackboard – классная доска, а newspaper – газета

Некоторые составные существительные образуются из двух слов с предлогом между ними:

commander-in-chief главнокомандующий, mother-in-law свекровь.

- **4.** По своему лексическому значению существительные делятся на *(см. табл. 4)*:
 - 1. собственные;
 - 2. нарицательные: а) исчисляемые; б) неисчисляемые.

Типы английских существительных

Таблица 4

$N_{\underline{o}}$	Tun	Пример	Tun	Пример
1	собственные	Moscow, James	нарицательные	a ship, a box
2	конкретные	a desk, a room	абстрактные	winter, knowledge
3	одушевленные	a woman, a pig	неодушевленные	a map, money
4	исчисляемые	a pen, a cat	неисчисляемые	milk, money

- Собственные имена существительные представляют собой названия единичных понятий, местностей и предметов. Сюда же относятся личные имена, названия месяцев и дней недели, праздников и национальностей. Все они пишутся с прописной (большой) буквы, а если название состоит из нескольких слов, то все слова пишутся с прописной буквы, за исключением артиклей, предлогов и союзов. К ним относятся:
- ✓ Географические понятия: горы, пустыни, океаны, моря, реки, страны, регионы, города, деревни:

the Caucasus – Kaвкaз, the Atlantic Ocean – Amлантический океан, France – Φ ранция, London – Лондон.

✓ Названия улиц, площадей, известных зданий, отелей, кораблей, гостиниц, музеев, клубов, газет, журналов, произведений:

Oxford Street – $O\kappa c\phi op\partial$ -cmpum, Hyde Park – $\Gamma a\ddot{u}\partial$ - $nap\kappa$.

✓ Имена, фамилии, псевдонимы, прозвища, а также звания людей; клички животных:

Mary – Мэри, Mark Twain – Марк Твен (литературный псевдоним).

✓ Астрономические названия:

the Sun – Cолнце, the Earth – 3емля.

✓ Национальность и национальный язык:

the Russians – русские, English – английский язык.

✓ Названия праздников:

New Year – Новый год, Easter – nacxa.

✓ Названия месяцев и дней недели:

September – сентябрь, Tuesday – вторник.

- Все остальные существительные представляют собой имена **нарицательные**. Это названия категорий предметов, лиц и понятий. К ним относятся:
- ✓ <u>Предметные существительные</u>, обозначающие отдельные предметы или лица (исчисляемые):
- а boy мальчик, а book книга, а question вопрос.
 - ✓ <u>Собирательные существительные</u>, представляющие собой названия групп лиц или животных, рассматриваемых как одно целое (исчисляемые):
- a family семья, а party партия, а herd стадо.
 - ✓ <u>Вещественные существительные</u>, обозначающие различные вещества или материалы (*неисчисляемые*):
- milk молоко, steel сталь, snow снег.
 - ✓ <u>Абстрактные существительные</u>, обозначающие действия, состояния, чувства, явления и т.п. (*неисчисляемые*):

love – любовь, beauty – красота, peace – мир.

Нарицательные существительные подразделяются на:

а) исчисляемые существительные, к которым относятся названия предметов, объектов и понятий, поддающихся счету. Они употребляются в единственном и множественном числе, как с неопределенным, так и с определенным артиклем.

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Предметные: a pupil — ученик(-ица) / five pupils — пять учеников(-иц); a table — стол / many tables — много столов; 
Собирательные: a family — семья / families — семьи; an army — армия / armies — армии;
```

б) неисчисляемые существительные, к которым относятся названия веществ и понятий, неподдающиеся счёту. К ним принадлежат вещественные и абстрактные (отвлеченные) имена существительные.

Неисчисляемые существительные употребляются в единственном числе и не употребляются с неопределенным артиклем.

При выделении их из категории веществ или понятий перед ними ставится определенный артикль.

В роли подлежащего они употребляются со сказуемым в единственном числе и могут замещаться местоимением в единственном числе (чаще всего: it).

Неисчисляемые существительные сочетаются с местоимениями much – mhoгo, little – nemhoro, mano, some – neckonbko, nekomopoe neckonbko, nekomopoe neckonbko, nekomopoe neckonbko, n

Вещественные (материалы; сыпучие, жидкие, газообразные вещества; продукты питания):

water - вода, bread - хлеб, wool - шерсть, air - воздух.

Абстрактные (действия, состояния, природные явления, чувства и т.п.): life — жизнь, time — время, music — музыка, news — новости, cold — холод.

- 5. Английские существительные имеют грамматические формы:
 - падежа;
 - числа;
 - формы рода не имеют.
 - Существительное в английском языке имеет два падежа:
- 1. **Общий падеж (Common Case)** имеют все существительные; это форма, в которой оно дается в словаре. В общем падеже у существительного нет особого окончания.
- 2. Форму притяжательного падежа (Possessive Case) обычно имеют одушевленные существительные, обозначающие живое существо, которому принадлежит какой-нибудь предмет, качество или признак. Данная форма образуется при помощи окончания -s, перед которым стоит апостроф: the girl $\frac{\partial e}{\partial s}$ the girl's bag $\frac{\partial e}{\partial s}$ de $\frac{\partial e}{$

Примеры образования притяжательного падежа см. в Приложении 1.

 Английские имена существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное:

a table (ед. ч.) *стол*, tables (мн. ч.) *столы;* a book (ед. ч.) *книга*, books (мн. ч.) *книги* (см. Приложение 2).

 Род имен существительных в английском языке определяется не формой слова, а его значением.

Имена существительные, обозначающие **одушевленные** объекты, бывают **мужского** или **женского** рода, в зависимости от обозначаемого ими пола:

а man (мужской род) мужчина, а woman (женский род) женщина.

Имена существительные, обозначающие **неодушевленные** предметы, относятся к среднему роду:

a chair *стул*, water вода, a window *окно*.

Существительное в английском языке не имеет грамматического окончания для выражения рода.

При замене существительного (см. табл. 5) употребляются местоимения "he" (он) или "she" (она) только тогда, когда говорят о людях:

Таблица 5

Замена существительных личными местоимениями					
Существительное	Личное местоимение	Пример			
a mother, a sister, a girl	she	She is my sister.			
a father, a brother, a boy	he	He is a schoolboy.			

Такие слова, как, например, а teacher (учитель / учительница), а doctor (врач), а pupil (ученик / ученица), а student (студент / студентка), а neighbor (сосед / соседка), а friend (друг / подруга) и др. могут заменяться в предложении местоимениями "he" или "she" в зависимости от смысла.

Когда же говорят о неодушевленных предметах или животных, для выражения всех трех родов обычно употребляют местоимение "it" в значении «он», «она» или «оно» в зависимости от перевода на русский язык:

- Where is the table? ($\Gamma \partial e \ cmon$?)
- The table is in the room. (*Стол в комнате*.) = **It** is in the room. (*Он в комнате*.)
- 6. Имена существительные могут употребляться в предложении в функции:
- а) подлежащего:

The train leaves at six o'clock.

Поезд отходит в шесть часов.

b) именной части составного сказуемого:

He is a teacher.

Он преподаватель.

с) дополнения (прямого, беспредложного косвенного и предложного косвенного):

I've received a telegram. Я получил телеграмму.

We've sent **the buyers** a letter. *Мы послали покупателям письмо*.

I'll speak to the manager. Я поговорю с заведующим.

d) определения:

е) обстоятельства:

There is a hospital **in the village.** В деревне имеется больница.

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Напишите во множественном числе:

1. Lemonlemons
2. Bus
3. Peach
4. Cherry
5. Roof
6. Fox
7. Glass
8. Key
9. Piano
10.potato
11. Ball
12. Book
2 H
2. Напишите во множественном числе:
1. Sheepsheep
2. Baby
3. Child
4. Green leaf
5. Old lady
6. Radio
7. Ox
8. Tall woman
9. Knife
10. Toy
11. Policeman
12. Raspberry
13. Sandwich
14. Mouse
15. Photo
16. Cliff
17. Pen
18. Watch
19. Big foot
20. Nice book

3. Напишите во множественном числе:

1. Duck....ducks...

2. Ostrich
3. Parrot
4. Swan
5. Turkey
6. Dolphin
7. Giraffe
8. Deer
9. Calf
10. Fox
11. Mouse
12 Hinno

4. Впишите данные слова во множественном числе в соответствующую графу:

bicycle, bus, cherry, knife, man, glass, child, house, apple, box, baby, ball, tomato, ferry, leaf, tooth, goose, radio, cliff, dress, torch, city, wife, ox, deer, calf, fox, giraffe, watch, parrot, lady, wolf, dish, boy, woman, melon, sheep, armchair

-S	bicycles
-es	buses
-ies	cherries
-ves	knives
исключения	men

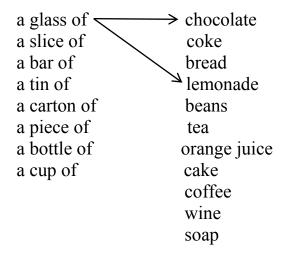
5. Впишите a, an или some:

1 Some meat

6. Впишите a, an или some. Какие из существительных исчисляемые, а какие неисчисляемые?

- 1. A biscuit 2. tea 3. carrot
- 4. ring
- 5. bread
- 6. boxes
- 7. armchair
- 8. plate
- 9. chair
- 10. ... pepper
- 11. cat
- 12. dress
- 13. money
- 14.watches
- 15. salt
- 16. honey
- 17. water
- 18. advice

7. Соедините слова, как показано на примере:



8. Укажите количество:

- 1. Some Coke two glasses/bottles/cans of Coke
- 2. Some bread three.....
- 3. Some chocolate four.....
- 4. Some water five
- 5. Some cheese two

- 6. Some meat three.....
- 7. Some wine eight.....
- 8. Some salmon four......
- 9. Some milk ten.....
- 10. Some soap four.....

9. В каждой группе существительных выделите неисчисляемое:

- 1. Furniture, chair, table, desk
- 2. Potato, carrot, tomato, soup
- 3. Coffee, cup, glass, jug
- 4. Sheep, meat, ox, calf
- 5. Apple, strawberry, chocolate, cherry
- 6. Glass, bottle, can, soda
- 7. Loaf, slice, bread, piece
- 8. Wood, three, leaf, flower

KEYS / OTBETЫ

- 1. 2 buses, 3 peaches, 4 cherries, 5 roofs, 6 foxes, 7 glasses, 8 keys, 9 pianos, 10 potatoes, 11 balls, 12 books
- **2.** 2 babies, 3 children, 4 green leaves, 5 old ladies, 6 radios, 7 oxen, 8 tall women, 9 knives, 10 toys, 11 policemen, 12 raspberries, 13 sandwiches, 14 mice, 15 photos, 16 cliffs, 17 pens, 18 watches, 19 big feet, 20 nice books
- **3.** 2 ostriches, 3 parrots, 4 swans, 5 turkeys, 6 dolphins, 7 giraffes, 8 deer, 9 claves, 10 foxes, 11 mice, 12 hippos

4. -s

houses, apples, balls, radios, cliffs, giraffes, parrots, boys, melons, armchairs

-es

glasses, boxes, tomatoes, dresses, torches, foxes, watches, dishes

-les

babies, ferries, cities, ladies

-ves

leaves, wives, calves, wolves

исключения: children, teeth, geese, oxen, deer, women, sheep

- **5.** 2 an, 3 some, 4 some, 5 some, 6 some, 7 some, 8 an, 9 some, 10 an, 11 some, 12 some, 13 some, 14 some, 15 a
- **6.** 2 some (неисчисляемое) 3 а (исчисляемое) 4 а (исчисляемое) 5 some (неисчисляемое) 6 some (исчисляемое) 7 ап (исчисляемое) 8 а (исчисляемое) 9 а (исчисляемое) 10 some (неисчисляемое) / а (исчисляемое) 11 а (исчисляемое) 12 а (исчисляемое) 13 some (неисчисляемое) 14 some 15 some (неисчисляемое) 16 some (неисчисляемое) 17 some (неисчисляемое) 18 some (неисчисляемое)
- 7. a glass of orange juice, wine; a slice of bread, cake; a bar of chocolate, soap; a tin of beans; a carton of orange juice; a piece of chocolate, bread, cake; a bottle of Coke lemonade, orange juice, wine; a cup of tea, coffee
- **8.** 2 three slices/ pieces/ loaves of bread (A He kilos); 3 four bars/ pieces of chocolate; 4 five glasses/ bottles/ bowls/ jugs of water; 5 two pieces/ slices/ kilos of cheese; 6 three pieces/ kilos/ slices of meat; 7 eight glasses/ bottles of wine; 8 four pieces/ kilos/ tins of salmon; 9 ten bottles/ glasses/ cartons/ bowls of milk; 10 four bars of soap.
- 9. 2 soup, 3 coffee, 4 meat, 5 chocolate, 6 soda, 7 bread, 8 wood

IV. THE ARTICLE / АРТИКЛЬ

В английском языке артикли — a, an, the — являются основными определителями имён существительных. В русском языке артикли отсутствуют.

1. Выделяют следующие артикли: **неопределённый (a** и **an)** / the Indefinite Article и **определённый (the)** / the Definite Article.

Форма неопределенного артикля **а** [ə] употребляется перед словами, начинающимися с согласного звука:

a table [ə 'teibl] *стол*, a book [ə 'buk] книга.

Форма неопределенного артикля **an** [ən] употребляется перед словами, начинающимися сгласного звука:

an author [ən 'э:өə] автор, an arm [ən 'a:m] рука

Определенный артикль **the** произносится:

1) [ðə] перед словами, начинающимися с согласного звука:

the table [ðə 'teibl] *стол*, the book [ðə 'buk] книга

2) [ði:] перед словами, начинающимися с гласного звука:

the author [ði: 'ɔ:eə] aemop; the arm [ði: 'a:m] рука

2. Употребление неопределенного артикля **a** / **an** и местоимений **some** и **any** с исчисляемыми существительными.

Неопределенный артикль **a** / **an** произошел от числительного **one** *один* и употребляется поэтому **только c** <u>исчисляемыми</u> существительными в единственном числе.

Неопределенный артикль только указывает на то, что предмет принадлежит к какому-нибудь классу предметов, но не выделяет его из однородных предметов, имея, таким образом, классифицирующее значение. Существительное с неопределенным артиклем представляет собой название предмета вообще, а не название определенного предмета. Так, а house вызывает представление о доме вообще, т.е. о жилом здании или строении, но не представление об определенном доме; и т.д.

Часто значение неопределенного артикля можно выразить в русском языке такими словами, как *один*, *один* из, какой, то, какой-нибудь, некий, всякий, любой, каждый.

Во многих случаях, однако, в русском языке нет необходимости передавать значение неопределенного артикля особыми словами.

Для выражения неопределенного количества BO множественном числе употребляются неопределенные местоимения some утвердительных предложениях значением несколько, co какие-то, какие-то any

<u>вопросительных</u> предложениях со значением *какие-нибудь*, а также в отрицательных предложениях со значением *никакие*.

Some и any на русский язык отдельными словами часто не переводятся.

3. Определенный артикль **the** произошел от указательного местоимения **that** *mom*. Он употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Определенный артикль указывает на индивидуально-определенное лицо или предмет (лица или предметы), т.е. на лицо или предмет, выделенный из всех лиц или предметов данного класса, а также на лицо или предмет единственные в своём роде. Так, the house *дом* вызывает представление о совершенно определенном доме, который или имеет особые признаки, отличающие его от всех других домов, или известен собеседнику, или упоминался раньше; the Earth *Земля* (единственная в своём роде); и т.д. Значение определенного артикля можно часто передать в русском языке словами *этот, эти, тот, те*. Во многих случаях, однако, в русском языке нет необходимости передавать значение определенного артикля особыми словами.

4. С вещественными существительными употребляются:

– Местоимения **some** и **any**, когда речь идет о каком-то неопределенном количестве, какой-то части вещества.

Some употребляется в <u>утвердительных</u> предложениях со значением *некоторое количество, сколько-нибудь*, а **any** в <u>вопросительных</u> со значением *сколько-нибудь*, а также в отрицательных со значением *нисколько*.

Some и any не переводятся на русский язык отдельными словами:

I have bought some butter. \mathcal{A} купил масла. There isn't any ink in the inkpot. \mathcal{B} чернильнице нет чернил.

– Для выражения неопределенного количества вещества употребляются слова **much** *много*, **little** *мало*, **a little** *немного*:

There is very much water in the well. *В колодце очень много воды.* He poured very little milk into the glass. *Он налил очень мало молока в стакан.*

 Определенный артикль, когда речь идет об определенном количестве данного вещества:

Pass me the bread, please. Передайте мне хлеб, пожалуйста. (Речь идет о хлебе, находящемся на столе.)
Bring the milk from the kitchen. Принесите молоко из кухни. (Речь идет о всем молоке, находящемся на кухне.)

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Write a or an:

1	(an)	old	book
1.	(un)	Olu	UUUN

- 2. window
- 3. horse
- 4. airport
- 5. new airport
- 6. organization
- 7. university
- 8. hour
- 9. economic problem

2. What are these things? Choose from the box.

Bird, flower, fruit, game, mountain, planet, river, tool, musical instrument, vegetable

- 1. A duck is (a bird).
- 2. A carrot is
- 3. Tennis is
- 4. A hammer is
- 5. Everest is
- 6. Saturn is
- 7. A banana is
- 8. The Amazon is
- 9. A rose is
- 10. A trumpet is

3. Match the words from two columns and write sentences. Use a / an where necessary.

- 1. I want to ask you
- 2. Rebecca works in
- 3. Tom never wears
- 4. Jane wants to learn
- 5. I can't ride
- 6. Mike lives in
- 7. My brother is
- 8. This evening I'm going to

+

- a. old house
- b. artist
- c. party

- d. question
- e. bookshop
- f. foreign language
- g. hat
- h. bike

4. Write a / an or the:

- 1. We enjoyed our trip. (*The*) hotel was very nice.
- 2. 'Can I ask (a) question?' 'Sure. What do you want to know?'
- 3. You look very tired. You need holiday.
- 4. 'Where's Tom?' 'He's in garden.'
- 5. Eve is interesting person. You should meet her.
- 6. a: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to city centre?
 - b: Yes, go straight on and then take next turning left.
- 7. a : Shall we go out for meal this evening?
 - b: Yes, that's good idea.
- 8. It's nice morning. Let's go for walk.
- 9. Amanda is student. When she finishes her studies, she wants to be journalist. She lives with two friends in apartment near college where she is studying. apartment is small, but she likes it.
- 10. Peter and Mary have two children, boy and girl. boy is seven years old, and girl is three. Peter works in factory. Mary doesn't have job at the moment.

5. These sentences are not correct. Put in a / an or the where necessary.

- 1. Don't forget to <u>turn off light</u> when you go out. (*Turn off the light*).
- 2. Enjoy your trip, and don't forget to send me postcard.
- 3. What is name of this village?
- 4. Canada is very big country.
- 5. What is largest city in Canada?
- 6. I like this room, but I don't like colour of carpet.
- 7. 'Are you OK?' 'No, I've got headache.'
- 8. We live in old house near station.
- 9. What is name of director of film we saw last night?

6. Put in the where necessary. Write 'OK' if the sentence is correct.

- 1. What is name of this street? (*The name*).
- 2. What's on TV tonight? (OK).
- 3. Our apartment is on second floor.
- 4. Would you like to go to moon.
- 5. Which is best hotel in this town?

- 6. What time is lunch?
- 7. How far is it to city centre?
- 8. We're going away at end of May.
- 9. What are you doing next weekend?
- 10. I didn't like her first time I met her.
- 11. I'm going out after dinner.
- 12. It's easy to get information from internet.
- 13. My sister got married last month.
- 14. My dictionary is on top shelf on right.
- 15. We live in country about ten miles from nearest town.

7. Complete these sentences. Choose from the list. Use the if necessary.

Capital, dinner, police, lunch, middle, name, sky, TV

- 1. We had (dinner) at a restaurant last night.
- 2. We stayed at a very nice hotel, but I don't remember
- 3. is very clear tonight. You can see all the stars.
- 4. Sometimes there are some good films on late at night.
- 5. Somebody was trying to break into the shop, so I called
- 6. Tokyo is of Japan.
- 7. 'What did you have for?' 'A salad.'
- 8. I woke up in of the night.

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

- 1. 2. a 3. a 4. an 5. a 6. an 7. a 8. an 9. an
- **2.** 2. a vegetable 3. a game 4. a tool 5. a mountain 6. a planet 7. a fruit 8. a river 9. a flower 10. a musical instrument
- **3.** 2. Tom never wears a hat.
- 3. I can't ride a bike.
- 4. My brother is an artist.
- 5. Rebecca works in a bookshop.
- 6. Jane wants to learn a foreign language.
- 7. Mike lives in an old house.
- 8. This evening I'm going to a party.
- **4.** 3. a 4. the 5. an 6. the ... the 7. a ... a 8. a ... a 9. ... **a** student... **a** journalist ... **an** apartment near **the** college ... **The** apartment is ... 10. ... two children, **a** boy and **a** girl. **The** boy is seven years old, and **the** girl is three ... in **a** factory ... doesn't have **a** job.
- 5. 2. ... send me a postcard.
- 3. What is **the** name of
- 4. ... a very big country.
- 5. What is **the** largest
- 6. ... **the** colour of **the** carpet.
- 7. ... a headache.
- 8. ... an old house near the station.
- 9. ... the name of the director of the film
- **6.** 3. ... **the** second floor.
- 4. ... **the** moon?
- 5. ... **the** best hotel in this town?
- 6. OK
- 7. ... **the** city centre?
- 8. ... **the** end of May.
- 9. OK
- 10. ... **the** first time I met her.
- 11. OK
- 12. It's easy to get information from **the** internet.
- 13. OK
- 14. ... on **the** top shelf on **the** right.
- 15. ... in **the** country about ten miles from **the** nearest town.
- 7. 2. the name 3. The sky 4. TV 5. the police 6. the capital 7. lunch 8. the middle

V. THE PRONOUN / MECTOUMEHUE

1. Местоимение — это часть речи, которая употребляется вместо имени существительного и прилагательного:

Pushkin is the greatest Russian poet. **He** was born in 1799.

(местоимение **he** заменяет существительное Pushkin)

Пушкин – величайший русский поэт. **Он** родился в 1799 году.

The day was warm.
Such days are rare in October.
(местоимение **such** заменяет
прилагательное warm)

День был теплый. **Такие** дни редки в октябре.

- 2. По своему значению местоимения в английском языке делятся на несколько групп:
 - Личные
 - ✓ <u>именительный падеж</u> (who?/кто?; what?/что?): I, you, he / she / it, we, you, they
 - ✓ <u>объектные падежи</u> (кому?/чему?; кем?/чем?; о ком?/о чём? и т.д.): me, you, him / her / it, us, you, them
 - Притяжательные
 - присоединяемая форма (ставится перед существительным): my, your, his, her, its, our, their *Например:* This is **my** apple. Это моё яблоко.
 - абсолютная форма (используется без существительного):
 mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
 Hanpumep: This apple is mine. Это яблоко моё.
 - Указательные

This *mom*, that *mom*, these *mu*, those *me*, such *maκοŭ*

- Возвратные

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

- **Взаимные** (себя) each other друг другу, one another один другому
- Вопросительные

who, what, which, whose, whoever, whatever, whichever

- *Относительные* who, whose, which, that
- *Heonpedeленные* some, something, somebody, someone, any, anything, anybody, anyone
- *Отрицательные* no, nothing, nobody, no one, none, neither

- Paзделительные another, other
- **Универсальные** all, each, both, either, every, everything, everybody, everyone
- **3.** Одни местоимения имеют отдельные формы для единственного и множественного числа:

this (ед.ч.) этот these (мн.ч.) эти, that (ед.ч.) тот, those (мн.ч.) те.

Другие местоимения имеют одну и ту же форму для единственного и множественного числа:

all весь, все, which который, которые.

Третьи местоимения имеют значение только одного числа: единственного − **each** *каждый*, **somebody** *кто-то*, или множественного − **both** *оба*, **many** *многие*.

4. Одни местоимения имеют, как и имена существительные, формы «общего падежа» и «притяжательного падежа»:

somebody *кто-то*, *кого-то* (общий падеж), **somebody's** *чей-то* (притяжательный падеж).

Другие местоимения имеют формы именительного падежа и «объектного падежа»:

Большинство местоимения, однако, не имеет падежных форм: **each, every** *каждый*, **both** *oбa*, **all** *все*, *всё*, **what** *что*, *какой*.

5. Личные и притяжательные местоимения имеют в 3-м лице отдельные формы для мужского, женского и среднего рода. Поскольку в английском языке имена существительные не имеют особых родовых окончаний, местоимения **he**, **she**, **it**, **his**, **her**, **its** являются единственными внешними показателями рода существительных, которые они заменяют.

Другие английские местоимения не имеют отдельных форм, обозначающих род, и одна и та же форма местоимения может заменять существительные, обозначающие как существа мужского или женского пола, так и неодушевленные предметы:

this этот, эта, это; which который, которая, которое и т.д.

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Впишите he, she, it, we, you или they.

1. Tonyhe
2. Mice
3. Ring
4. Anna
5. Sam and I
6. Cats
7. Man
8. Balls
9. Mary and you
10. Woman
11. Mr. and Mrs. Smith
12. Dishes
13. Jenny
14. Boys
15. Elephant
16. Brush
2. Подчеркните нужное местоимение.
1. Look at they/them.
2. I/Me am swimming.
3. Her/She has got a blue dress.
4. Give that ball to me/I.
5. Where is her/she?
6. Do you want to play with me/us?
7. He/Him isn't coming to the party.
8. I/Me have got a motorbike.
9. Listen to he/him.
10. Do you know she/her?
3. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями, в именительном
или объективном падеже, как показано на примере.
1. Emily likes cream cakes She likes them
2. John is afraid of mice.
3. Caroline is coming with Bill and me
4. This present is for my father.
5. My brother is talking to those people
6. My sister and I live near you and Tom
7. Those flowers belong to Helen
8. Is this book for you and Matthew?
•

4. Вставьте требуемое личное местоимение в именительном или объектном падеже, как показано в примере.

1. «Do you know that girl?» «Yes, I live next door to her.»	
2. I can't find my shoes. Where are	
3. Come here, John! I need to talk to	
4. We're playing cards. Do you want to join	
5. I think we're lost. Where are	
6. I can't find my glasses. I don't remember where I put	
7. I like Mrs. Baker is very kind.	
8. My uncle has a new house built it himself.	

5. Напишите притяжательные местоимения и абсолютную форму

притяжательных местоимений.

	Притяжательные местоимения	Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений
1. You	1) your	1) yours
2. Mary		
3. Andy and Sally		
4. Mike		
5. Mark and I		
6. John		
7. Susan and Kate		
8. Helen		
9. the dog		
10. Jim and you		

6. Подчеркните нужное слово.

- 1) This is *our/ours* car.
- 2) Is this *yours/your* house?
- 3) Whose is this umbrella? It's *my/mine*.
- 4) That bicycle is *hers/her*.
- 5) Are these *their/theirs* books?
- 6) Whose are these boots? Are they *your/yours*?
- 7) This is *mine/my* camera.
- 8) Is that *her/hers* dog?
- 9) These aren't *our/ours* pens. They are your/yours.
- 10) She's *mine/my* sister. *Her/Hers* name is Ann.

7. Заполните пропуски подходящими притяжательными местоимениями и словами из списка.

homework, flat, honeymoon, handbag, car, parents, umbrella
1) Greg wants to buy a house <i>His flat</i> is too small.
2) Gerry and Mary got married last week. They went to Hawaii for
3) It's raining! Takewith you.
4) I have to take the bus to work tomorrowhas got a flat tyre.
5) Ann lostwhen she was on holiday.
6) My brother and I live in the city, butlive in the country.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

- 1. 2. they 3. it 4.she 5.we 6.they 7. he 8. they 9. you 10. she 11. they 12. they 13. she 14. they 15. it 16. it
- 2. 2. I 3. She 4. Me 5. she 6. us 7. he 8. I 9. him 10. her
- **3**.
- 2. he is afraid of them
- 3. She is coming with us
- 4. it is for him
- 5. he is talking to them
- 6. we live near you
- 7. they belong to her
- 8. is it for you?
- 4.
- 2. they
- 3. you
- 4. us
- 5. we
- 6. them
- 7. she
- 8. he
- **5.**
- 2. her, hers 3. theirs, 4. his, his, 5. our, ours, 6. his, his 7. their, theirs, 8. her, hers 9. its, 10. your, yours
- 6.
- 2. your 3. mine 4. hers 5. their 6. yours 7. my 8. her 9. our, yours 10. my, her
- 7.
- 2. their honeymoon 3. your umbrella, 4. my car, 5. her handbag, 6. our parents, 7. his homework

VI. TNE ADJECTIVE / ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

1. Имя прилагательное — это часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета и отвечает на вопрос **what?** *какой?*:

red красный, good хороший, interesting интересный, Russian русский.

2. Английские прилагательные по способу словообразования делятся на простые, производные и составные (*см. табл. 6*).

Таблица 6 Виды английских прилагательных по способу словообразования

Простые	Производные	Составные
В состав слова не входят суффиксы и\или приставки	Слово образовано с помощью приставок и\или суффиксов	Слово образовано из двух или нескольких основ
Good — хороший Small — маленький Black — черный Clear — чистый	Capable — способный Unbroken — несломленный Inactive — неактивный Useful — полезный	Mouthwatering — аппетитный Non-stop — беспрерывный All-too-common — пресловутый Brown-eyed — кареглазый

- 3. Имена прилагательные в английском языке не изменяются ни по родам, ни по числам, ни по падежам:
- а young man молодой человек, with a young man с молодым человеком.
- **4.** Прилагательные в английском языке могут изменяться только по степеням сравнения (*см. табл.* 7).

Существуют три способа образования степеней сравнения прилагательных в зависимости от строения слова и исторической традиции:

- 1. <u>синтетический</u> при помощи суффиксов er; -est для прилагательных, состоящих из одного или двух слогов;
- **2.** <u>аналитический</u> при помощи слов **more**, **(the) most** для прилагательных имеющих три и более слога;
- **3.** <u>исторически сложившийся</u> способ образования степеней сравнения прилагательных от разных основ, т.е. исключения.

Степени сравнения английских прилагательных

Пахитопология		Степень сравнени	IR
Прилагательные	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
1. Односложные,	big	bigger (than)	(the) biggest
двусложные	большой	больше (чем)	наибольший,
прилагательные			самый большой
!!! Если	easy	easier (than)	(the) easiest
прилагательное	лёгкий	легче (чем)	наилегчайший,
заканчивается		более лёгкий	самый лёгкий
$\mu a - \mathbf{y}$,			
она меняется на – i			
2. Многосложные	difficult	more difficult (than)	(the) most difficult
прилагательные	трудный	более трудный (чем)	наитруднейший
			самый трудный
3. Исключения	good		17
(исторически	хороший		
сложившийся способ)		better (than)	(the) best
	well (наречие)	лучше (чем)	наилучший
	хорошо		самый хороший
	bad	(-)	
	плохой	worse (than)	(the) worst
	1 11 /	хуже (чем)	наихудший
	badly (наречие) плохо		самый плохой
	many		
	(с исчисл. сущ.),	more (than)	(the) most
	much	больше (чем)	наибольший
	(с неисчисл. сущ.)		самый большой
	много		
	little	less (than)	(the) least
	мало	меньше (чем)	наименьший
		()	самый маленький

Примечания:

- При прибавлении суффиксов **-er**, **-est** конечная согласная удваивается, если ей предшествует краткая ударная гласная: hot (горячий) hotter (the) hottest.
- Если прилагательное заканчивается на -у с предшествующей согласной, то -у меняется на -i : busy (занятый) busier (the) busiest

– Некоторые прилагательные имеют двоякие формы сравнения, различающиеся по образованию, значению и употреблению (*см. табл. 8*).

Таблица 8 Прилагательные с двоякими формами сравнения

Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
	older	(the) oldest
old	более старый, старее	самый старый
старый	elder	(the) eldest
	<i>cmapший</i> la t er	самый старший (the) latest
	более поздний	самый последний
late поздний		(о новостях)
	la tt er <i>последний</i>	(the) last
	(из двух названных)	самый поздний, последний (по порядку времени)
	farther	(the) farthest
far	более далёкий	самый далёкий
далекий	further	(the) furthest
	дальнейший	самый дальний

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Напишите сравнительные и превосходные степени следующих прилагательных.

1. small	smaller	smallest
2. big		
3. weak		
4. dangerous		
5. slow		
6. pretty		
7. safe		
8. beautiful		
9. fat		
10. sad		

2. Напишите сравнительные и превосходные степени следующих наречий.

1 agailer	1	1
1. easily	1. more easily	1. most easily
2. fast		
3. late		
4. clearly		
5. carelessly		
6. generously		
7. hard		
8. early		

3. Напишите предложения, используя подсказки, как показано в примере.

- 1. George's house is very big. ... Yes, it's bigger than mine...
- 2. Sally's dress is very expensive.
- 3. Peter's sister is very young.
- 4. Tom's job is very exciting.
- 5. Jenny's hair is very long.
- 6. This book is very interesting.

4. Напишите предложения, используя подсказки, как показано в примере.

- 1. That's a fast car. ...It's the fastest car I've ever seen...
- 2. Those are expensive rings.
- 3. That's a small house.
- 4. That's a big plane.

- 5. That's a tall building.
- 6. That's a long snake.
- 7. Those are nice flowers.
- 8. That's a cheap watch.

5. Вставьте сравнительную степень как показано в примере.

6. Вставьте превосходные степени как показано в примере.

10. Vegetables are...... (good) for your health......crisps.

- 1. Sarah is...the youngest...person in my family.
- 2. That is.....dress I have ever seen. (horrible).
- 3. Roses are the flowers which have.....smell.(nice).
- 4. January is.....month of the year.(cold).
- 5. She is.....woman I've ever met(beautiful).
- 6. That was.....joke I've ever heard.(funny).
- 7. Mrs Green is.....person I know.(interesting).
- 8. This is.....song I've ever heard.(bad).

7. Вставьте прилагательные или их степени сравнения. Добавьте *than, of, in* или *the*, где это необходимо.

- 1. I am ...younger than ... my brother (young).
- 2. That is programme on television (good).
- 3. That was meal I've ever had (tasty).
- 4. My Math's teacher is very (clever).
- 5. The old train is the new train (slow).
- 6. I have got money my sister (much).
- 7. This is.....the forest (tall).
- 8. The music is very.....(loud).
- 9. The watch is very..... (expensive).
- 10. Chris is student all (intelligent).

KEYS / OTBETЫ

- 1. 2. bigger-biggest
- 3. weaker-weakest
- 4. more dangerous-most dangerous
- 5. slower- slowest
- 6. prettier-prettiest
- 7. safer-safest
- 8. more beautiful-most beautiful
- 9. fatter-fattest
- 10. sadder-saddest
- 2. 2. faster-fastest
- 3. later-latest
- 4. more clearly-most clearly
- 5. more carelessly-most carelessly
- 6. more generously-most generously
- 7. harder-hardest
- 8. earlier-earliest
- **3.** 2. Yes, it's more expensive than mine.
- 3. Yes, she's younger than mine.
- 4. Yes, it's more exciting than mine.
- 5. Yes, it's longer than mine.
- 6. Yes, it's more interesting than mine.
- **4.** 2. They're the most expensive rings I've ever seen
- 3. It's the smallest house I've ever seen
- 4. It's the biggest plane I've ever seen
- 5. It's the tallest building I've ever seen
- 6. It's the longest snake I've ever seen
- 7. They're the nice flowers I've ever seen
- 8. It's the cheapest watch I've ever seen
- **5.** 2. harder than 3. colder than 4. older than 5. less than 6. more crowded than 7. bigger than 8. more expensive than 9. more than 10. better than
- **6.** 2. the most horrible 3. the nicest 4. the coldest 5. the funniest 6. the most beautiful 7. the most interesting 8. the worst
- **7.** 2. the best 3. the tastiest 4. clever 5. slower than 6. more than 7. the tallest, in 8. loud 9. expensive 10. the most intelligent, of

VII. THE VERB / Г.ЛАГО.Л

Глагол – это часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние лица или предмета. Глагол отвечает на вопросы что делает лицо?

- 1. Формы английского глагола делятся на личные (finite forms) и неличные (non-finite forms).
 - Личные формы глагола выражают лицо, число, наклонение, время, залог. К ним относятся формы глагола в трех лицах единственного и множественного лица во всех временах действительного страдательного залога в изъявительном и сослагательном наклонении. Они служат в предложении сказуемым и всегда употребляются при подлежащего (как правило. местоимения или существительного), с которым глагол-сказуемое согласуется в лице и числе:

She **lives** in Moscow. Она живет в Москве.

He **is working** in the library now. *Он работает в библиотеке сейчас*.

They went to Italy last year. Они ездили в Италию в прошлом году.

К личным формам глагола относится также форма повелительного наклонения, поскольку она служит сказуемым, при котором подразумевается подлежащее **you**.

Close the window, please. Закройте окно, пожалуйста.

- **Неличные формы** глагола *инфинитив* (the infinitive), *герундий* (the gerund) и *причастие* (the participle) выражают действие без указания лица, числа и наклонения. Они не могут выступать в предложении в роли сказуемого, а выполняют различные другие функции.
- 2. Английский глагол имеет три основные формы:

первая форма – инфинитив (the Infinitive),

вторая форма – прошедшее неопределенное время (Past Indefinite)

третья форма – причастие прошедшего времени(Past Participle).

Они служат для образования всех остальных глагольных форм, как простых, так и сложных (в сочетании с вспомогательными глаголами).

3. По способу образования прошедшего неопределенного времени (Past Indefinite) и причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle) глаголы делятся на две группы: **правильные глаголы** / regular verbs и **неправильные глаголы** / irregular verbs.

– **Правильные глаголы** образуют Past Indefinite и Past Participle путем прибавления к форме инфинитива окончание –**ed**.

to open – open**ed** – open**ed** to work – work**ed**- work**ed** to expect –expected-expected

- К **неправильным глаголам** принадлежат глаголы, образующие Past Indefinite и Past Participle различными другими способами *(см. таблицу неправильных глаголов в Приложении 6)*:
 - 1. путем изменения корневого гласного формы инфинитива to begin-begun
 - 2. путем изменения корневого гласного и прибавления окончания к форме инфинитива to speak-spoken
 - 3. путем изменения окончания формы инфинитива to send-sent-sent
 - 4. у некоторых неправильных глаголов все три формы одинаковы: to cut-cut, to put-put

Неправильные глаголы рекомендуется заучивать сразу в трех формах.

- **4.** По своему значению и выполняемой в предложении роли глаголы делятся на **смысловые**, **вспомогательные глаголы**, **глаголы-связки**, **модальные глаголы**.
 - **Смысловые глаголы** / Notional Verbs имеют самостоятельное значение и употребляются в предложении в роли простого глагольного сказуемого:

He speaks German. Он говорит по-немецки.

They **returned** yesterday. *Они возвратились вчера*.

- **Вспомогательные глаголы** / Auxiliary Verbs не имеют самостоятельного значения и служат для образования сложных глагольных форм.

К ним относятся глаголы **to be, to have, to do, shall (should), will (would)**: She **is** reading a magazine. *Она читает журнал*.

We have read the newspaper. Мы прочитали газету.

I **do** not know the answer. Я не знаю ответ.

He will go to the theatre tomorrow. Он пойдет в театр завтра.

Глаголы-связки / Link Verbs служат для образования составного именного сказуемого. Основным глаголом-связкой является глагол to be, а также to become, to grow, to get, to turn в значении становиться, to look – выглядеть:

He is an engineer. Он инженер.

The box **was** heavy. *Ящик был тяжелый*. He **became** a doctor. *Он стал врачом*. She **looks** embarrassed. *Она выглядит смущенной*.

- Модальные глаголы / Modal Verbs (см. Приложение 5) употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола. Они выражают возможность, вероятность, необходимость, желательность совершения действия, выраженного смысловым глаголом. К ним относятся глаголы сап, may, must, ought, need. Модальные глаголы в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола служат в предложении составным глагольным сказуемым:

He can skate. Он умеет кататься на коньках.

I must do it at once. Я должен сделать это немедленно.

He may come soon. Он, может быть, придет скоро.

You needn't go there. Вам не нужно идти туда.

Модальные глаголы являются недостаточными глаголами, так как у них нет всех форм, которые имеют другие глаголы.

5. Формы **наклонения** / Mood показывают, как говорящий рассматривает действие по отношению к действительности.

В английском языке имеются три наклонения:

– **Изъявительное наклонение** (the Indicative Mood) показывает, что говорящий рассматривает действие как реальный факт в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах:

He sings songs in the evenings. Он поет песни по вечерам.

Jane watched TV yesterday. Джейн смотрела телевизор вчера.

Tom will come on Friday. Том придет в пятницу.

- Сослагательное наклонение (the Subjunctive Mood) показывает, что говорящий рассматривает действие не как реальный факт, а как предполагаемое или желательное.

If he were here, he would help us. Если бы он был здесь, он помог бы нам.

– **Повелительное наклонение** (the Imperative Mood) выражает побуждение к действию, то есть приказание, просьбу, совет и т.д. Повелительное наклонение имеет одну форму второго лица.

Open the door, please. *Откройте дверь, пожалуйста*.

Show me the letter, please. *Покажите мне письмо*.

6. Формы **залога** / Voice показывают, является ли подлежащее лицом (или предметом), совершающим действие, или лицом (или предметом), подвергающимся действию.

В английском языке имеются два залога:

– **Действительный залог** (the Active Voice) означает, что подлежащее является лицом (или предметом), совершающим действие, а глагол употребляется в форме действительного залога:

Popov invented the radio in 1895. Попов изобрел радио в 1895 году.

They will discuss the matter. Они обсудят этот вопрос.

 Страдательный залог (the Passive Voice), означает, что подлежащее является лицом (или предметом), подвергающимся действию со стороны другого лица или предмета, глагол употребляется в форме страдательного залога:

The radio was invented by Popov. Радио было изобретено Поповым.

The matter will be discussed. Этот вопрос будет обсужден.

- **7.** Для выражения **времени совершения действия** настоящего, прошедшего и будущего английский глагол имеет своеобразную **систему глагольных времен** (Tenses):
 - группа «неопределенных» / «простых» времен (Indefinite / Simple Tenses) Present Indefinite / Simple Tense (настоящее неопределенное время), Past Indefinite / Simple Tense (прошедшее неопределенное время), Future Indefinite / Simple Tense (будущее неопределенное время). Времена этой группы употребляются только для констатации факта совершения действия в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем, без указания на его длительность, законченность и безотносительно к какому либо другому действию или моменту. В русском языке этим временам соответствуют времена глагола как несовершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.
 - группа «длительных» времен (Continuous Tenses) Present continuous Tense (настоящее длительное время), Past Continuous Tense (прошедшее длительное время), Future Continuous Tense (будущее длительное время). Времена этой группы употребляются для выражения длительного действия, которое началось до определенного момента в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем и которое все еще совершается, совершалось или будет совершаться в этот момент. Они описывают действия в процессе его совершения, выражая, таким образом, незаконченное длительное действие. В русском языке этим временам соответствуют времена глагола несовершенного вида.

- группа «совершенных» времен (Perfect Tenses) Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время), Past Perfect Tense (прошедшее совершенное время), Future Perfect Tense (будущее совершенное время). Времена этой группы выражают действие, совершенное к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. В русском языке этим временам соответствуют времена глагола совершенного или несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.
- группа «совершенных длительных» времен (Perfect Continuous Tenses) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (настоящее совершенное длительное время), Past Perfect Continuous Tense (прошедшее совершенное длительное время), Future Perfect Continuous Tense (будущее совершенное длительное время).

Времена этой группы употребляются для выражения длительного начавшегося до определенного момента В настоящем, прошедшем или будущем и длившегося известный период времени, включая этот момент или закончившегося непосредственно перед определенным моментом в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем. В временам соответствуют времена русском языке ЭТИМ несовершенного вида.

VIII. ГЛАГОЛ «ТО BE» В PRESENT INDEFINITE / SIMPLE

Affirmative	Full negative	Short negative	Interrogative
повествовательные	полные отрицательные	краткие отрицательные	вопросительные
I am	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
You are	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
You are	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
We are	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
They are	They are not	They aren't	Are they?

Сводка случаев употребления глагола to be:

- 1. Как вспомогательный глагол (на русский язык не переводится) He is reading a book. *Он читает книгу*.
 - 2. Как глагол-связка (в настоящем времени на русский язык не переводится).

He is an engineer. Он инженер.

3. Как смысловой глагол со значением быть, находиться (в настоящем времени на русский язык не переводится.

He is at home. Он дома.

4. Для выражения долженствования (На русский язык переводится должен, должны, должны). We are to meet at noon. Мы должны встретиться в полдень.

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Am/Is/Are Am Not/Isn't/Aren't

1. She is <i>she</i> 's
2. They are
3. It is not
4. That is
5. I am not
6. You are not
2 .Write am, is or are.
1. The weatheris nice today.
2. I not rich.
3. This bag heavy.
4. These bags heavy.
5. Look! There Carol.
6. My brother and I good tennis players.
7. Emily at home. Her children at school.
8. I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.
3. Complete the sentences.
1. Steve is ill He's in bed.
2. I'm not hungry, but thirsty.
3. Mr Thomas is a very old man
4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but

Am / Is/ Are Questions / Bonpocumeльное предложение

5. Find the right answers for the questions.

1 Where's the camera?	A London.
2 Is your car blue?	B No, I'm not.
3 Is Linda from London?	C Yes, you are.
4 Am I late?	D My sister.
5 Where's Ann from?	E Black.
6 What colour is your bag?	F No, it's black.
7 Are you hungry?	G In your bag.
8 How is George?	H No, she's American
9 Who's that woman?	I Very well.

6. Make questions with these words.

1. (is / at home / your mother)	?
2. (your parents / are / well) Are your parents well	?
3. (interesting / is / your job)	?
4. (the shops / are / open today)	
5. (from / where / you / are)	
6. (interested in sport / you / are)	?
7. (is / near here / the post office)	.?
8. (at school / are / your children)	?
9. (you / are / late / why)	

7. Complete the questions. Use What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How

your parents?	1.
the bus stop?	2.
your children?	3.
these oranges?	4.
your favourite sport?	5.
the man in this photograph?	6.
your new shoes?	7.

8. Complete the sentences with am/is/are.

- 1. What ... your name? My name ... Shirley Frank.
- 2. What ... your address? My address ... 175 Grand Central Parkway.
- 3. What... your phone number? My phone number ... 718-1930.
- 4. Where ... you from? I ... from New York.
- 5. I ... a pupil.
- 6. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist.
- 7. ... your aunt a doctor? Yes, she
- 8. ... they at home? No, they ... not at home, they ... at work.
- 9. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work.
- 10. ... you an engineer? Yes, I
- 11. ... your sister a typist? No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student.
- 12. ... your brother at school? Yes, he
- 13. ... your sister at school? No, she ... not at school.
- 14. My sister ... at home.
- 15. ... this your watch? Yes, it
- 16. She ... an actress.
- 17. This ... my bag.
- 18. My uncle ... an office worker.
- 19. He ... at work.
- 20. Helen ... a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ... on the shelf. The shelf ... brown. It ... on the wall. Helen has a brother. He ... a student. He has a family. His family ... not in St. Petersburg, it ... in Moscow.

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1. 2. they're 3. It isn't 4.that's 5. I'm not 6.you aren't
2. 2.am 3.is 4.are 5.is 6. Are 7. Is are 8, amis
3. 2. I am 3.he is 4.the are 5.it is 6. Are you 7. she is 8.here is/it is
 4. 2. I am from 3. I am 25 4. I am a student. 5. My favourite colour is/my favourite colours are 6. I am interested in
5. 1. G 2. F 3. H 4. C 5. A 6. E 7. B 8. I

- 9. D
- **6.**
- 3. .Is your job interesting?
- 4. Are the shops open today?
- 5. Where are you from?
- 6. Are you interested in sport?
- 7 Is the post office near hear?
- 8. Are your children at school?
- 9. Why are you late?

7.

- 1. How are
- 2. Where is
- 3. How old are
- 4. How much are
- 5. What is
- 6. Who is
- 7. What colour are

8.

1. is, is. 2. is, is. 3. is, is. 4. are, am. 5. am. 6. is, is. 7. is, is. 8. are, are, are. 9. is, is. 10. are, am. 11. is, is, is. 12. is, is. 13. is, is. 14. is. 15. is, is. 16. is. 17. is. 18. is. 19. is. 20. is, are, is, is, is, is, is, is.

IX. СКАЗУЕМОЕ, ВЫРАЖЕННОЕ ОБОРОТОМ THERE IS/ARE

1. Для выражения наличия или существования в определенном месте или отрезке времени, лица или предмета, еще неизвестного собеседнику или читателю, употребляется особый тип простого сказуемого, выраженный оборотом **there is** / **are** со значением *имеется*, *находится*, *есть*, *существует*.

Оборот there is/there are стоит в начале предложения; за ним стоит подлежащее, за которым следует обстоятельство места или времени.

Соответствующие русские предложения начинаются с обстоятельства места или времени:

There is a telephone in that room. B этой комнате телефон.

There are many apple trees in the garden. В саду много яблонь.

2. There в обороте there is / there are не имеет самостоятельного значения и составляет единое целое с is / are. Если по смыслу предложения требуется наличие наречия there со значением *mam*, то there повторяется в конце предложения:

There are many books there. Там много книг.

3. После оборота **there is** исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе употребляется с неопределенным артиклем, поскольку в этом обороте оно обозначает предмет, еще неизвестный собеседнику или читателю. Во множественном числе существительное употребляется с **some, any, many, two, three** и т.д.:

There is a lamp on the table. *На столе стоит лампа.*

There are some (two/three) lamps on the table.

На столе несколько (две, три) лампы.

4. Подобные предложения грамматически возможны и без оборота **there is**, со сказуемым, выраженным одним глаголом **to be** стоящим после подлежащего:

A lamp is on the table. Лампа стоит на столе.

Some lamps are on the table. *На столе несколько ламп.*

Однако такие предложения встречаются редко, так как при подлежащем, выраженном существительным с неопределенным артиклем **a / an** или с **some**, **any**, **many**, **two**, **three** и т.д., обычно употребляется оборот **there is**.

5. После оборота there is не может стоять существительное с определенным артиклем the или с местоимениями this, that, these, those, my, his, her и т.д. В этом случае сказуемое выражается одним глаголом to be:

The lamp is on the table. Лампа на столе.

Между предложениями There is a lamp on the table и The lamp is on the table такая же смысловая разница, как и между соответствующими русскими предложениями *На столе лампа. Лампа на столе*.

В первом случае (There is a lamp on the table) – говорящий хочет указать, что именно, какого рода предмет находится в указанном месте. Во втором случае (The lamp is on the table) – говорящий хочет указать, где именно, в каком месте находится данный предмет.

В русском языке эта разница передается логическим ударением.

6. Образование предложений с there is / are в Present Indefinite / Simple

Affirmative	Negative 1	Negative 2	Interrogative
There is a teacher in	There is not/isn't a	There is no	Is there a teacher
the room.	teacher in the room.	teacher in the	in the room?
There are	There are	room.	
some/two teachers	not/aren't any	There are no	Are there any
in the room.	teachers in the room.	teachers in the	teachers in the
		room.	room?

- **7.** Глагол **to be** в обороте **there is** / **there are** может употребляться в разных формах времени:
 - there is, there are есть, находиться (-ятся), имеется (-ются)
 - there was, there were,
 there has been, there have been,
 there had been был (были), находился (-ись), имелся (-ись)
 - there will be будет (будут), будет (будут) находиться, будет (будут) иметься:

There are very many French books in this library.

There was a meeting at the club yesterday.

There will be a good wheat crop this year.

There hasn't been any rain for some days.

В этой библиотеке (имеется) много французских книг. Вчера в клубе было собрание.

В этом году будет хороший урожай пшеницы. Уже в течение нескольких дней нет дождя.

8. В вопросительных предложениях глагол to be ставится перед there. Если глагол to be употреблен в сложной форме времени, то перед there ставится вспомогательный глагол:

Is there a telephone in your room? Есть ли телефон в вашей комнате? Was there a meeting at the Institute Было ли собрание вчера в институте?

yesterday?

Will there be many people there? Будет ли там много народу?

Краткие ответы на вопрос с оборотом there is состоят из ves или **no** и оборота there is (are) в утвердительной или отрицательной форме:

Was there a meeting at the Institute -Yes, there was. yesterday? -No, there wasn't.

Если глагол **to be** в вопросе употреблен в сложной форме времени, то в кратком ответе после **there** ставится только вспомогательный глагол:

Will there be a meeting to-night? Yes, there will. No, there won't. Будет ли сегодня собрание? Нет, не будет. Да, будет. Have there been any letters from him Yes, there have. No, there haven't.

lately?

Были ли от него письма за послед-

Да, были. Нет, не было.

нее время?

9. Отрицательные предложения могут быть построены двумя способами:

- при помощи отрицательной частицы **not**, причем **to be** всегда образует с частицей not сокращенные формы isn't, aren't, wasn't, weren't. Исчисляемое существительное в единственном числе употребляется, как и в утвердительном предложении, с классифицирующим артиклем. Исчисляемое существительное во множественном числе и неисчисляемое существительное употребляются с местоимением any:

There isn't a telephone in this room. В этой комнате нет телефона.

There aren't any chairs in the room. В комнате нет стульев. There wasn't any water in the bottle. В бутылке не было воды.

Если глагол to be употреблен в сложной форме, то частица not ставится после вспомогательного глагола, образуя с ним сокращенные формы hasn't, haven't, hadn't, won't и т.д.:

There hasn't been any rain for ten Уже десять дней нет дождя.

days.

There won't be a meeting to-night. Сегодня вечером не будет собрания. при помощи местоимения по, которое стоит перед существительным.
 Существительное после по употребляется без артикля и без местоимения any:

There is no telephone in this room. В этой комнате нет телефона.

There are no chairs in the room. *В комнате нет стульев.*There was no water in the bottle. *В бутылке не было воды.*

There isn't (aren't), there is (are) по соответствуют в русском языке слову нет в функции сказуемого, заменяющему отсутствующее в русском языке настоящее время от глагола быть с отрицанием.

10. Глагол **to be** после **there** может употребляться также в сочетании с модальными глаголами **must, can, may, ought** и т.д.:

There must be a dictionary on the shelf.

There can be no doubt about it.

There ought to be more books on this subject in our library.

11. После **there** может употребляться не только глагол **to be**, но и некоторые другие непереходные глаголы, приближающиеся по значению к **to be**:

to live жить, to exist существовать, to stand стоять, to lie лежать и др.:

There lived an old doctor in the vil- *В деревне жил старый доктор.* lage.

There exist different opinions on this По этому вопросу мнения различные. question.

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Fill in the spaces with 'is' or 'are'. Practise in using 'There is/are' with plural and singular subjects.

- 1. There ... many animals here.
- 2. There ... a large city near the mouth of this river.
- 3. There ... some beautiful flowers there.
- 4. There ... many trees near our house.
- 5. There ... many different birds there.
- 6. There ... a big black cat in the bathroom.
- 7. There ... a newspaper on the table.
- 8. There ... newspapers on the table.
- 9. There ... different newspapers there.
- 10. There ... ice on the lake.
- 11. There ... no children in this house.
- 12. There ... two girls and a woman in the room.
- 13. There ... nothing to do.

2. Fill in the spaces with 'there is' or 'there are', 'are there' or 'is there'.

- 1. ... a forest at our village.
- 2. ... seven days in a week.
- 3. ... a river at your village?
- 4. ... some coffee in his cup.
- 5. What ... in your living room?
- 6. What ... more on the earth grass or sand?
- 7. 'Are there many students?' 'No, ... only one student.'
- 8. 'Are there many rooms in the house?' 'Yes, ... many.'
- 9. ... many pictures on the wall?
- 10. ... anything in the fridge?
- 11. ... not a cloud in the sky.
- 12. ... a fine view from here.
- 13. ... nobody in.
- 14. ... a needle and thread in her fingers.

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1. How many states are there in the USA?
- 2. How many stars are there on the American flag?
- 3. How many stars and stripes are there on the American flag?
- 4. How many cities are there in United Kingdom?
- 5. How many planets are there in the Solar System?
- 6. How many letters are there in the English alphabet?

7. How many continents are there in the world?

4. Complete the conversation with a form of there + be.

- A Hello, I'm calling about the advert in the newspaper, for offices.
- B Ah, yes, you'd like to rent one of our offices?
- A Yes, probably. How many (0) offices are there for rent?
- B (1)..... two offices free at the moment. They're both the same size.
- A Oh, good. (2) a kitchen in the building?
- B Yes, (3) a kitchen on the ground floor.
- A OK. (4) a photocopier and a fax machine?
- B Well, (5) three photocopiers, one on each floor, but no fax machine, I'm afraid.
- B No, (7) But there's a bus stop outside, and the bus goes to the town centre.
- A OK, so (8) a car park?
- B No, not at the moment, but (9) one soon we're building one this year.
- A Has there been a lot of interest in your advert?
- B Yes, (10) over twenty calls.
- A OK. Thank you. I'll think about.

5. Choose the correct words in italics in the text.

FUTURE SHOCK

Some people still say that our weather isn't changing, or that the problem isn't very serious, but there (0) have/has been a lot of signs of change in the last few years. It seems that every month there (1) is / are another terrible storm somewhere in the world. In fact, in the last twenty-five years, (2) it has / there have been twice as many storms as in the twenty-five years before that. (3) Are / There are also other problems which should worry us, for example, (4) there were / it was terrible floods in the United Kingdom in the summer of 2007, which is very unusual. In

some places, (5) it / there isn't enough rain, for example, Australia is usually extremely dry. If we allow these weather changes to continue, (6) there will be / will be more and more problems of this kind in the future.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1.

1. are; 2. is; 3. are; 4. are 5. Are 6. is; 7. is; 8. are 9. are 10. is 11. are 12. are 13. Is

2.

1. There is; 2. There are; 3. Is there; 4. There is; 5. is there; 6. is there; 7. there is; 8. there are; 9. Are there; 10. Is there; 11. There is; 12. There is; 13. There is; 14. There is

3.

- 1. There are fifty (50) states and Washington D.C. in the USA.
- 2. There are fifty stars on the American flag.
- 3. There are fifty stars and thirteen stripes on the U.S. flag. The 13 alternating red and white stripes represent the original 13 colonies, and the are 50 white stars on a blue background represent the 50 modern states.
- 4. There are sixty nine (69) official cities in the United Kingdom (51 in England, 5 in Northern Ireland, 7 in Scotland and 6 in Wales).
- 5. There are eight planets in our Solar System (List of planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Pluto also was listed as a planet until 2006.)
- 6. There are twenty six letters in the English alphabet.
- 7. There are six continents in the world. (Eurasia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. Eurasia is sometimes considered as two continents, Europa and Asia.)

4.

- 1. There are
- 2. Is there
- 3. Is there
- 4. Is there
- 5. There are
- 6. Is there
- 7. there isn't
- 8. is there
- 9. there will be
- 10. there have been

5.

1. is 2. it has been 3. there are 4. there were 5. there isn't 6. there will be

X. ГЛАГОЛ "TO HAVE (GOT)" В PRESENT INDEFINITE / SIMPLE

Affirmative	Full negative	Short negative	Interrogative
повествовательные	полные	краткие	вопросительные
	отрицательные	отрицательные	
I have (got)	I have not (got)	I haven't (got)	Have I (got)?
You have (got)	You have not (got)	You haven't (got)	Have you (got)?
He has (got)	He has not(got)	He hasn't (got)	Has he (got)?
She has (got)	She has not (got)	She hasn't(got)	Has she (got)?
It has (got)	It has not (got)	It hasn't (got)	Has it (got)?
You have (got)	You have not (got)	You haven't (got)	Have you (got)?
We have (got)	We have not (got)	We haven't (got)	Have we (got)?
They have (got)	They have not (got)	They haven't (got)	Have they (got)?

Случаи употребления глагола to have:

- 1. Как вспомогательный глагол He has returned to Moscow. *Он вернулся в Москву*.
- 2. Как смысловой глагол со значением иметь He has got a lot of good friends. У него много хороших друзей.
- 3. В сочетании с существительными I usually have dinner at home. Я обычно обедаю дома.
- 4. Для выражения долженствования I have to go to the library. Я должен пойти в библиотеку.

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Write the short form with got (we've got) / he hasn't got etc.)		
 We have got He has got They have got She has not got It has got I have not got 		
2. Read the questions and answer	rs. Then w	rite sentences about Mark.
	Mark:	
1 Have you got a car?	No.	1He hasn't got a car
2 Have you got a computer?	No.	2 He
3 Have you got a dog?	No.	3
4 Have you got a mobile phone?	No.	4
5 Have you got a watch?	No.	5
6 Have you got any brothers or sisters?	Yes, two brothers and a sister.	6
1He hasn't got a car		
What about you? Write sentences with I've got or I haven' got.		
1. (a computer). 2. (a dog). 3. (a bike). 4. (brothers / sisters).		

3. Write these sentences with got (I've got / have you got etc.). The meaning is the same. 3. He has a new job. 4. They don't have much money. 5. Do you have an umbrella? 6. We have a lot of work to do. 7. I don't have your phone number. 8. Does your father have a car? 9. How much money do we have? 4. Write have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got. 1. Sarah ...hasn't got..... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle. 2. They like animals. They ...'ve got.... three dogs and two cats. 3. Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems. 4. They don't read much. They many books. 5. 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.' 6. 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.' 5. Complete the sentences. Use have / has got or haven't/hasn't got with: a lot of friends four wheels a headache six legs much time a garden a key 1. I'm not feeling well. I've got a headache.....

3. Most cars
4. Everybody likes Tom. He
5. I can't open the door. I
6. An insect
7. We must hurry. We

KEYS/ОТВЕТЫ

1.

- 1. We've got
- 2. He's got
- 3. They've got
- 4. She hasn't got
- 5. It's got
- 6. I haven't got

2.

- 2. He hasn't got a computer.
- 3. He hasn't got a dog.
- 4. He hasn't got a mobile phone.
- 5. he hasn't got a watch.
- 6. he's got two brothers and a sister.
- 7. I've hot/haven't got a computer.
- 8. I 've got/haven't got a dog..
- 9. I've got/haven't got a bike.
- 10. I've got a brother and a sister / I haven't got a brother or a sister.

3.

- 3. He's got a new job.
- 4. They haven't got much money.
- 5. Have you got an umbrella?
- 6. We have got a lot of work to do.
- 7. I haven't got your phone number.
- 8. Has your father got a car?
- 9. How much money have we got?

4.

- 3. He's got
- 4. they haven't got
- 5. I've got
- 6. she hasn't got

5.

- 3. have got four wheels
- 4. has got a lot of friends
- 5. haven't got a key
- 6. has got six legs
- 7. haven't got much time

ХІ. ВРЕМЕНА ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

1. The Present Indefinite / Simple Tense (Настоящее неопределенное время)

- 1) Present Indefinite / Simple употребляется:
- Для выражения действия обычного, постоянного, свойственного подлежащему, то есть действия, происходящего вообще, а не в момент речи:

She works in an office. Она работает в офисе.

- Для выражения действия, совершающегося в момент речи (вместо Present Continuous), с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous (to see, to hear, to recognize, to want, to understand и др.) I don't understand this sentence. Я не понимаю этого предложения.
 - Для выражения будущего действия (вместо Future Indefinite) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами if если, unless если ...не, provided that при условии если, when когда, until / till до тех пор пока.... не, as soon as как только, as long as пока, before прежде чем и т.д.

В русском языке в соответствующих придаточных предложениях употребляется будущее время:

If he comes, I shall ask him about it. *Если он придет, я спрошу его об этом.* He will go there **until** it rains. *Он пойдет туда, если не будет дождя.*

– Для выражения будущего действия (как и настоящее время в русском языке) с глаголами, обозначающими движение: **to leave** *уезжать*, **to start** *отправляться*, **to sail** *отплывать*, **to return** *возвращаться*, **to arrive** *приезжать*, *прибывать*, **to go** *уходить*, *уезжать*, **to come** *приходить*, *приезжать*.

В этом случае в английском предложении (как и в соответствующем русском) обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время:

Does your wife **arrive** on Monday? Ваша жена приезжает в понедельник? Тhe steamer **sails** tomorrow. Пароход уходит завтра.

2) Образование Present Indefinite / Simple Tense:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I speak	I don't speak	Do I speak?
You speak	You don't speak	Do you speak?
He speaks	He doesn't speak	Does he <i>speak</i> ?
She speaks	She doesn't speak	Does she <i>speak</i> ?
It speaks	It doesn't speak	Does it <i>speak</i> ?
You speak	You don't speak	Do you speak?
We speak	We don't speak	Do we speak?
They speak	They don't speak	Do they speak?

Примечание:

В третьем лице ед. числа (he, she, it) к глаголу добавляется окончание — *s* (кроме модальных глаголов: см. Приложение 5 Модальные глаголы).

1. Add -s for most verbs	work- works	
2. Add -es for words that end in -ch, -s, -sh, -x or -z.	watch- watches, pass- passes, relax- relaxes, rush- rushes	
3. If the verb ends in consonant + y, change the -y to -i and add -es.	study- stud <mark>ies</mark>	
If the verb ends in vowel + y, DON'T CHANGE THE -Y.	play- plays	
4. Irregular forms	do- does, go- goes, be- am, is, are, have- has	

3) Наречия времени, используемые с Present Indefinite / Simple Tense

- usually обычно
- always всегда
- never никогда
- often *yacmo*
- sometimes иногда
- every day / week / month / year etc. каждый день / неделю / месяц / год и m.д.

Affirmative / Утвердительное предложение

1.	Write these verbs with	-s or -es.	
2.	(read) she reads (think) she (fly) he	5. (have) he	8. (go) she
2.	Complete the sentences boil close cost		open s peak- teach wash
 3. 4. 6. 8. 9. 	Sam <i>speaks</i> four languather shops in the city centre. The City Museum Tonya is a teacher. She My job is very interestive Peter's car is always di Food is expensive. It Shoes are not cheap. The Water	entre usuallyat 9 centre usuallyat 9 centre usuallyat 9 centre in a 15 cent	vening. g children. pple. it. ney.
3.	Write sentences from t	hese words. Use the rig	ght form of the verb.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.		go) I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4. `	Write sentences about	yourself. Use <i>always / i</i>	never / often / usually / sometimes.
4.	(watch TV in the eveni (read in bed)	k) by bus)	

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

she reads
 she thinks
 she thinks
 she has
 she goes
 she flies
 she finishes.
 he tries
 she goes
 she finishes.

2.

2.open 6. washes 10. like…likes

3.closes 7.costs 4.teaches 8.cost 5.meet 9.boils

3.

- 1. I never go to the cinema.
- 2. Kate always works hard.
- 3. Children usually like chocolate.
- 4. Jane always enjoys parties.
- 5. I often forget people's names.
- 6. Tim never watches television.
- 7. We usually have dinner at 7.30.
- 8. Jenny always wears nice clothes.

4.

- 2. I never read in bed.
- 3. I usually get up before 7 o'clock.
- 4. I often go to work/university by bus.
- 5. I always drink coffee in the morning.

Negative / Отрицательное предложение

1. Write the negative.

1.	I play the piano very well. I don't play the piano very well.
2.	Jane plays the violin very well
3.	They know my phone number
4.	We work very hard
5.	He has a bath every day
	You do the same thing every day

2. Complete the sentences. Use don't/doesn't + these verbs:

cost go know read see use wear

- 1. I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes *I don't read* it.
- 2. Paul has a car, but heit very often.
- 3. Paul and his friends like films, but theyto the cinema very often.
- 4. Amanda is married, but shea ring.
- 5. Imuch about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6. The Regent Hotel isn't expensive. It....much to stay here.
- 7. Brian lives very near us, but we ...him very often.

3. Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1. Margaret speaks four languages- English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2. I.....my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3. "Where is Martin?" "I'm sorry. I....." (know)
- 4. Sue is a very quiet person. She.....very much. (talk)
- 5. Andy.....a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6. It's not true! I..... it. (believe)
- 7. That's a very beautiful picture. Iit very much. (like)
- 8. Mark is a vegetarian. He.....meat. (eat)

4. Make the sentences negative and interrogative:

- 1. I visit my parents very often.
- 2. They live in Great Britain.
- 3. He goes to school by bus.
- 4. She lives in this house.
- 5. He wants to be a doctor.
- 6. They play tennis every Sunday.
- 7. We work every day.
- 8. My sister goes to bed at nine.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1. 2. doesn'tplay 3. don't know 4. don't work 5. doesn't have 6. don't do 2. 2. doesn't use 3. don't go 4. doesn't wear 5. don't know 6. doesn't cost 7. don't see **3**. 2. don't like 3. don't know 4. doesn't talk 5. doesn't eat 4. 1. Do I visit ... ? I do not (=don't) visit ... 2. Do they live ...? They do not (=don't) live ... 3. Does he go ...? He does not (=doesn't) go ... 4. Does she live ...? She does not (=doesn't) live ... 5. Does he want ...? He does not (=doesn't) want ... 6. Do they play ...? They do not (=don't) play ...

7. Do we work ...? We do not (=don't) work ...

8. Does my sister go ...? My sister does not (doesn't) go ...

Questions / Вопросительное предложение

1. Make questions:

- 1. help/sister/with/your/washing-up/Does/you?
- 2. on/early/He/Sunday/up/hates/get/to.
- 3. much/the/don't/seaside/at/We/time/spend.
- 4. changes/spring/The/often/in/weather.
- 5. you/relatives/visit/Do/often/your?
- 6. phone/doesn't/my/He/number/know.
- 7. any/in/vegetables/grandparents/summer/her/Do/grow?
- 8. often/trips/towns/goes/cousin/to/business/My/on/other.
- 9. you/before/hands/always/wash/Do/meals/your?
- 10. sugar/drink/My/without/tea/doesn't/mother.

2. Make questions. Begin the questions using the word(s) in brackets.

1. Bob Plays chess. (How often?)
2. I get up early. (What time /usually?)
3. Felix watches birds. (How often?)
4. I write to my parents. (How often?)
5. I have dinner in the evening. (What time/usually?)
6. She works. (Where?)
7. I go to the Zoo. (How often?)
8. People do stupid things. (Why?)
9. The motor bike breaks down. (How often?)
10. She visits a doctor twice a week. (How often?)
11. She has lunch at 2:30. (When?)
12. She plays the piano well. (How?)
13. She likes knitting. (What?)
14. They spend their holidays in Spain. (Where?)

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1.

- 1. Does your sister help you with washing-up?
- 2. He hates to get up early on Sunday.
- 3. We don't spend much time at the seaside
- 4. The weather often changes in spring
- 5 .Do you often visit your relatives?
- 6. He doesn't know my phone number.
- 7. Do her grandparents grow any vegetables in summer?
- 8. My cousin often goes on business trips to other towns.
- 9. Do you always wash your hands before meals?
- 10. My mother doesn't drink tea without sugar.

2.

- 1. How often does Bob play chess?
- 2. What time do you usually get up?
- 3. How often does Felix watch birds?
- 4. How often do you write to your parents?
- 5. What time do you usually have dinner?
- 6. Where does she work?
- 7. How often do you go the Zoo?
- 8. Why do people do stupid things?
- 9. How often does the motor bike break down?
- 10. How often does she visit a doctor?
- 11. When does she have lunch?

2. The Present Continuous Tense (Настоящее длительное время)

- 1) The Present Continuous Tense употребляется:
- Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи: He is reading a book. *Он читает книгу (сейчас).* Don't make any noise, he is sleeping. *Не шумите, он спит (сейчас).*

Наличие слов, обозначающих момент речи, как **now** *сейчас, теперь*, **at this moment** *в настоящий момент*, не обязательно, поскольку сама форма времени выражает, что действие совершается в момент речи.

В русском языке совпадение действия с моментом речи ясно либо из контекста, либо из употребления слов сейчас, теперь, в настоящий момент и т.п.

Примечание:

Следует иметь в виду, что глаголы, выражающие чувства, восприятия и умственные состояния, а также некоторые другие глаголы не употребляются во временах группы Continuous. Эти глаголы, в отличие от глаголов, которые употребляются во временах группы Continuous, не могут выражать действие или состояние как процесс, совершающийся в определенный момент.

К числу этих глаголов относятся: to love любить, to like нравиться, to hate ненавидеть, to want хотеть, to wish, to desire желать, to see видеть, to hear слышать, to feel чувствовать, to notice замечать, to know знать, to understand понимать, to remember помнить, to forget забывать, to believe верить, to recognize узнавать, to seem казаться, to appear казаться / появляться, to possess владеть / обладать, to contain содержать, to consist состоять и некоторые другие.

 Для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в настоящий период времени, хотя и не обязательно в момент речи:

He is writing a new play.

Oн пишет новую пьесу.

That firm is corrying on pagatiations. Our depute and our representations.

That firm is carrying on negotiations. Эта фирма ведет переговоры.

– Для выражения будущего длительного действия (вместо Future Continuous) в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях условия и времени, которые вводятся союзами **if, when, while** и др.

If I am sleeping when she comes, wake me up, Please.

Если я буду спать, когда он придет, разбудите меня, пожалуйста.

I shall be reading the newspaper while you are writing your exercises.

Я буду читать газету, в то время как вы будете писать упражнения.

 Для обозначения будущего действия (как и настоящее время в русском языке), когда выражается намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении. В этом случае в английском предложении, как и в русском, обычно имеется обстоятельство времени, указывающее на будущее время:

They are going to the theatre to-night. *Они идут сегодня вечером в театр.* She is leaving by the five o'clock train. *Он уезжает пятичасовым поездом.*

2) Образование Present Continuous:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am speaking	I'm not speaking	Am I speaking?
You are	You aren't	Are you
speaking	speaking	speak ing ?
He is speaking	He isn't speaking	Is he speaking?
She is speaking	She isn't speaking	Is she speaking?
It is speak ing	It isn't speak ing	Is it speak ing ?
You are	You aren't	Are you
speaking	speaking	speak ing ?
We are	We aren't	Are we
speaking	speaking	speaking?
They are	They aren't	Are they
speaking	speaking	speak ing ?

(См. п. IX Глагол to be)

- 3) Правила добавления окончания –ing к глаголам в Present Continuous
- Если глагол заканчивается на непроизносимую букву "e", то она выпадает. Если звук [e] произносится, то буква "e" остается.

"e" не произносится"e" произноситсяto make \rightarrow makingto agree \rightarrow agreeingto take \rightarrow takingto free \rightarrow freeingto forgive \rightarrow forgivingto pee \rightarrow peeingto write \rightarrow writingto fee \rightarrow feeing

- Если глагол заканчивается на сочетание букв "ie", то при прибавлении ing суффикс -ie меняется на букву "y".
- to die \rightarrow dying
- to lie \rightarrow lying
- to tie \rightarrow tying

- Если глагол заканчивается на букву "**y**", то она не изменяется при добавлении окончания **-ing**.
- to carry → carrying
- to study → studying
- to play \rightarrow playing
- to try \rightarrow trying
- to say \rightarrow saying
- to worry → worrying
- Удвоение происходит при добавлении **-ing**, если глагол заканчивается на одну согласную букву, перед которой есть ударный гласный звук.
- to get → getting
- to hit \rightarrow hitting
- to run → running
- to occur → occurring
- to refer → referring
- to begin \rightarrow beginning
- to stop \rightarrow stopping
- to forget \rightarrow forgetting
- При добавлении -ing удвоение согласных не происходит, если ударение стоит не на предстоящем гласном звуке, или предстоящий – это долгий гласный звук (диграф).
- open \rightarrow opening
- order \rightarrow ordering
- remember → remembering
- feel \rightarrow feeling
- $cool \rightarrow cooling$
- read \rightarrow reading
- Конечная буква "**x**" не удваивается, потому что эта буква передает сразу два звука [ks] или [gz]. Также не удваивается конечная буква "**w**".
- $mix \rightarrow mixing$
- relax \rightarrow relaxing
- $tax \rightarrow taxing$
- snow → snowing
- blow \rightarrow blowing
- show → showing
- По британским правилам грамматики при добавлении окончания **-ing** к глаголам конечная буква "**l**" удваивается всегда, даже если ударение стоит не на последнем слоге.

Однако, по американским правилам удвоения согласной буквы "**l**" нет, если ударение не стоит на предстоящем гласном звуке или если предстоящий звук — это долгий гласный звук.

Британский английский

- to signal \rightarrow signalling
- to travel \rightarrow travelling
- to cancel \rightarrow cancelling

Американский английский

- to signal \rightarrow signaling
- to travel \rightarrow traveling
- to cancel \rightarrow canceling
- Если глагол заканчивается на одну согласную букву "l", перед которой есть краткий ударный гласный звук, удвоение происходит в любом случае.

Британский английский

- compel \rightarrow compelling
- rebel → rebelling

Американский английский

- compel → compelling
- rebel \rightarrow rebelling
- Если глагол заканчивается на сочетание букв "ic", то при прибавлении ing, суффикс -ic меняется на -ick.
- $traffic \rightarrow trafficking$
- mimic → mimicking
- panic → panicking

Affirmative / Утвердительное предложение

1. Add -ing to the following verbs:

Work, swim, come, play, lie, tell, get, take, cut, drink, make, hit, sleep, try, look, walk, serve, eat, die, sit, cry, ski, travel, smile, begin, prepare, stop, listen, shave.

2. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs: build cook go have stand stay swim work
1. Please be quiet. <i>I'm working</i> . 2. 'Where's John?' 'He's in the kitchen. He' 3. 'You on my foot.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.' 4. Look! Somebody in the river. 5. We're here on holiday. We At the Central Hotel. 6. 'Where's Sue?' 'She a shower.' 7. They a new hotel in the city centre at the moment. 8. I now. Goodbye.
3. Write sentences about Jane. Use She's -ing or She isn't -ing
 (have dinner) Jane isn't having dinner. (watch television) She's watching television. (sit on the floor) She (play the piano) She (laugh) She (wear a hat) She (write a letter) She
4. What's happening now? Write true sentences.
1. (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair. 2. (it / snow) It isn't snowing. 3. (I / sit / on a chair) 4. (I / eat) 5. (it / rain) 6. (I / learn / English) 7. (I / listen / to music) 8. (the sun / shine) 9. (I / wear / shoes)

10. (I / read / a newspaper)

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

working, swimming, coming, playing, lying, telling, getting, taking, cutting, drinking, making, hitting, sleeping, trying, looking, walking, serving, eating, dying, sitting, crying, skiing, travelling, smiling, beginning, preparing, stopping, listening, shaving.

2.

- 2. is cooking
- 3. are standing
- 4. is swimming
- 5. are staying
- 6. is having
- 7. are building
- 8. am going

3.

- 3. is sitting /isn't sitting
- 4. is playing/isn't playing
- 5. is laughing/isn't laughing
- 6. is wearing/isn't wearing
- 7. is writing/isn't writing

4.

- 3 I am sitting/'m not sitting on the chair
- 4 I am eating/'m not eating
- 5 It is /isn't raining
- 6 I am/'m not learning
- 7 I am /'m not listening
- 8 the sun is/isn't shining

Negative / Отрицательное предложение

1. Make sentences as in the example:

Example:

Tim isn't reading now. (to sleep) + *He is sleeping*.

Colin and Den are playing now. (to work) – *They aren't working*.

- 1. Students aren't writing a dictation now. (to translate the text) +
- 2. Jessica is washing the dishes, (to sweep the floor) —
- 3. The days are getting shorter, (to get longer) —
- 4. My Granny isn't reading a magazine, (to watch TV) +
- 5. My friend and me are sunbathing, (to swim) —
- 6. The kitten isn't sleeping, (to play) +
- 7. Greg and his boss aren't having lunch, (to read a report) +
- 8. Cliff and Julia are preparing for the test, (to dance at the disco) —
- 9. My father isn't washing his car. (to dig in the garden) +
- 10. I'm not learning a poem now. (to write an essay) +
- 11. You are skating now. (to play snowballs) —
- 12. I'm drinking tea now. (to drink coffee) —
- 13. My father and me aren't listening to music now. (to listen to news) +

2. Make these sentences negative:

- 1. Molly is translating an article.
- 2. Jack and Sam are gathering pears in the garden.
- 3. It is getting warm.
- 4. We are climbing a mountain.
- 5. You are playing basketball now.
- 6. The children are washing hands in the bathroom.
- 7. My grandfather is reading a newspaper now.
- 8. My family is having supper now.
- 9. Angela is ironing her dress now.
- 10. I'm looking for my kitten now.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1.

- 1. Students aren't writing a dictation now. They are translating the text.
- 2. Jessica is washing the dishes. She isn't sweeping the floor.
- 3. The days are getting shorter. They aren't getting longer.
- 4.My Granny isn't reading a magazine. She is watching TV.
- 5. My friend and me are sunbathing. We aren't swimming..
- 6. The kitten isn't sleeping. It is playing.
- 7. Greg and his boss aren't having lunch. They are reading a report.
- 8. Cliff and Julia are preparing for the test. They aren't dancing at the disco.
- 9. My father isn't washing his car. He is digging in the garden.
- 10. I'm not learning a poem now. I'm writing an essay.
- 11. You are skating now. You aren't playing snowballs now.
- 12. I'm drinking tea now. I'm not drinking coffee now.
- 13. My father and me aren't listening to music now. We aren't listening to news now.

2.

- 1. Molly isn't translating an article.
- 2. Jack and Sam aren't gathering pears in the garden.
- 3. It isn't getting warm.
- 4. We aren't climbing a mountain.
- 5. You aren't playing basketball now.
- 6. The children aren't washing hands in the bathroom.
- 7. My grandfather isn't reading a newspaper now.
- 8. My family isn't having supper now.
- 9. Angela isn't ironing her dress now.
- 10. I'm not looking for my kitten now.

Questions / Bonpocumeльное предложение

1. Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order.

1. (is / working / Paul / today) <i>Is Paul working today?</i>	
2. (what / children / are doing) What are the children doing?	
3. (you / are / listening / to me)?	
4. (where / your friends / are / going)	?
5. (are / watching / your parents / television)	?
6. (what / Jessica / is / cooking)?	
7. (why / you / are / looking / at me)	?
8. (is / coming / the bus)?	
2. Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No he isn't etc.)	
1. Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.	
2. Are you wearing a watch?	
 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not. Are you wearing a watch? Are you eating something? Is it raining? 	

3. Make sentences interrogative.

1. We are gathering apples in the garden.

6. Are you feeling well?

- 2. Mary is listening to music now.
- 3. I'm sweeping the floor in the kitchen.
- 4. The cat is running after the mouse.
- 5. The boys are making a plane.
- 6. The wind is getting stronger.
- 7. You're building a nice house.
- 8. I'm taking a bath now.
- 9. A woman is feeding the chickens.
- 10. They are trying to catch a taxi.

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

- 1. Are you listening to me?
- 2. Where are your friends going?
- 3. Are your parents watching television?
- 4. What is Jessica cooking?
- 5. Why are you looking at me?
- 6. Is the bus coming?

2.

- 1. Yes I am/No, I am not.
- 2. Yes I am/No, I am not.
- 3. Yes, it is/No, it isn't.
- 4. Yes, I am/No, I am not.
- 5. Yes, I am/No, I am not.

3.

- 1. Are we gathering apples in the garden?
- 2. Is Mary listening to music now?
- 3. Are you sweeping the floor in the kitchen?
- 4. Is the cat running after the mouse?
- 5. Are the boys making a plane?
- 6. Is the wind getting stronger?
- 7. Are you building a nice house?
- 8. Are you taking a bath now?
- 9. Is a woman feeding the chickens?
- 10. Are they trying to catch a taxi?

3. The Present Perfect Tense (Настоящее совершенное время)

1) Present Perfect употребляется:

– Для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени. Оно может выражать действие, совершившееся как непосредственно перед моментом речи, так и в более отдаленное время в прошлом. При употреблении Present Perfect говорящий обращает внимание собеседника на результата, вытекающий из совершенного действия, а не на время его совершения. Наличие результата связывает совершившееся действие, выраженное в Present Perfect, с настоящим.

Present Perfect переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола совершенного вида, а иногда и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения:

I have written my exercise; here they are. Я написал свои упражнения. Вот они.

- Bместо Present Perfect Continuous с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы Continuous:

He has been here since two o'clock. *Он (находится) здесь с двух часов.* I have known him for three years. *Я знаю его три года.*

– Present Perfect употребляется для выражения совершенного будущего действия вместо Future Perfect в обстоятельственных придаточных предложениях времени и условия, которые вводятся союзами **after**, **when**, **as soon as, until (till), if** и др. В этом случае Present Perfect переводится на русский язык будущим временем совершенного вида:

I will go to the country **as soon as** I have passed my examinations.

Я поеду в деревню, как только сдам экзамены.

I will give you the book **after** I have read it.

Я дам вам эту книгу, после того как я прочту ее.

2) Образование Present Perfect:

Regular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have worked	I haven't worked	Have I worked?
You have worked	You haven't worked	Have you worked?
He has worked	He hasn't worked	Has he worked?
She has worked	She hasn't worked	Has she worked?
It has worked	It hasn't worked	Has it worked?
You have worked	You haven't worked	Have you worked?
We have worked	We haven't worked	Have we worked?
They have worked	They haven't worked	Have they worked?

Irregular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have eaten	I haven't eaten	Have I eaten?
You have eaten	You haven't eaten	Have you eaten?
He has eaten	He hasn't eaten	Has he eaten?
She has eaten	She hasn't eaten	Has she eaten?
It has eaten	It hasn't eaten	Has it eaten?
You have eaten	You haven't eaten	Have you eaten?
We have eaten	We haven't eaten	Have we eaten?
They have eaten	They haven't eaten	Have they eaten?

3) Present Perfect часто употребляется с наречиями неопределенного времени ever когда-либо, never никогда, often часто, already уже, yet еще, поскольку они не мешают сосредоточить внимание на результате лействия в настояшем:

I **have** never **read** that book. Я никогда не читал этой книги. Не **hasn't finished** his work yet. Он еще не окончил своей работы.

4) Present Perfect может употребляться с обстоятельственными словами, обозначающими еще не истёкшие периоды времени – **today** *сегодня*, **this week** *на этой неделе*, **this month** – в этом месяц, **this year** – в этом году и т.п., поскольку они также не мешают сосредоточить внимание на результате действия в настоящем.

Present Perfect всегда употребляется с наречиями **lately** – недавно, за последнее время, **just** – mолько что.

Present Perfect употребляется с предлогом **since** – с какого то прошлого момента до настоящего времени.

Affirmative / Утвердительное предложение

1. Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs in the Present Perfect:

lose change break improve fall arrive raise

- 1. Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. *Tom has lost his key*.
- 2. Lisa can't walk and her leg is in plaster. Lisa
- 3. Last week the bus fare was £1.80. Now it is £2. The bus fare
- 4. Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. Her English
- 5. Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. Dan
- 6. This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it. The letter

2. Put in: been or gone.

- 1. James is on holiday. He's gone to Italy.
- 2. Hello! I've just to the shops. I've bought lots of things.
- 3. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's to the shop to get a newspaper.
- 4. Tom has out. He'll be back in about an hour.
- 5. 'Are you going to the bank?' 'No, I've already to the bank.'

3. Complete the sentences. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1. Would you like something to eat? No, thanks. *I've just had lunch*. (I / just / have / lunch)
- 2. Do you know where Julia is? Yes, (I / just / see / her)
- 3. What time is David leaving? (he / already / leave)
- 4. What's in the newspaper today? I don't know. (I / not / read / it yet)
- 5. Is Sue coming to the cinema with us? No, (she / already / see / the film)
- 6. Are your friends here yet? Yes, (they / just / arrive)

4. Read the situations and write sentences with just, already or yet.

- 1. After lunch you go to see a friend at her house. She says: 'Would you like something to eat?' You say: 'No, thank you. (have lunch)
- 2. Joe goes out. Five minutes later, the phone rings and the caller says: 'Can I speak to Joe?' You say: 'I'm afraid (go out)
- 4. You plan to eat at a restaurant tonight. You phoned to reserve a table. Later your friend says: 'Shall I phone to reserve a table?' You say: 'No,' (do it)
- 5. You know that a friend of yours is looking for a place to live. Perhaps she has been successful. Ask her. You say: '.....?' (find)

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

- 1.
- 2. has broken
- 3. has raised
- 4. has improved
- 5. has changed
- 6. has arrived
- 2.
- 1. Been
- 2. Gone
- 3. Gone
- 4. Been
- **3.**
- 2. I have just seen her.
- 3. He has already left.
- 4. I haven't read it yet.
- 5. She has already seen the film.
- 6. They have just arrived.
- 4.
- 1. I've just had lunch.
- 2. He has already gone out.
- 3. I haven't finished yet.
- 4. I've already done it.
- 5. Have you found a place to live yet?

Negative, Questions / Отрицательное и вопросительное предложения

1. You ask people about things they have done. Write questions with ever.
1. (ride / horse?) <i>Have you ever ridden a horse?</i> 2. (be / California?) Have 3. (run / marathon?) 4. (speak / famous person?) 5. (most beautiful place / visit?) What's
2. Complete the answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use these verbs:
-me et eat play read be break be see have
1. What's Mark's sister like? I've no idea. I've never met her. 2. Is everything going well? Yes, we haven't had any problems so far. 3. Are you hungry? Yes. I
3. Read the situations and write sentences as shown in this example.
 Jack is driving a car, but he's very nervous and not sure what to do. You ask: Have you driven a car before? He says: No, this is the first time I've driven a car. Ben is playing tennis. He's not good at it and doesn't know the rules. You ask: Have
He says: No, this is the first
3. Sue is riding a horse. She doesn't look very confident or comfortable. You ask:
She says:
4. Maria is in Japan. She has just arrived and it's very new for her.
You ask:
She says:

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

- 1.
- 2. Have you ever been to California?
- 3. Have you ever run a marathon?
- 4. Have you ever spoken to/with a famous person?
- 5. What's the most beautiful place you've ever visited?
- 2.
- 3. I haven't eaten much.
- 4. I haven't played for ages.
- 5. I've ever had.
- 6. I haven't read it.
- 7. I've never been there.
- 8. It has broken.....
- 9. I haven't eaten it.
- 10. he has been late....
- **3**.
- 2. Have you ever played tennis before? No, this is the first time I've played tennis.
- 3. Have you ever ridden a horse before? No, this is the first time I've ridden a horse.
- 4. Have you ever been to Japan? No, this is the first time I've been here.

4. The Past Indefinite / Simple Tense (Прошедшее неопределенное время)

1) Это время служит для выражения действия, совершившегося или совершавшегося в прошлом. Употребляется в повествовании, т.е. при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, а также в разговоре о прошедших событиях. Переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения.

2) ГЛАГОЛ «TO BE» B PAST INDEFINITE / SIMPLE

WAS / WERE

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
He was	He wasn't	Was he?
She was	She wasn't	Was she?
It was	It wasn't	Was it?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
We were	We weren't	Were we?
They were	They weren't	Were they?

1. Write am/is/are (present) or was/were (past).

 Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now. Today the weathernice, but yesterday itvery cold. Ihungry. Can I have something to eat? I feel fine this morning, but Ivery tired last night. Whereyou at 11 o'clock last Friday morning? Don't buy those shoes. Theyvery expensive. I like your new jacketit expensive? This time last year Iin Paris.
9. 'Wherethe children?' 'I don't know. Theyhere a few minutes ago.'
2. Write was/were or wasn't/weren't.
1. We weren't happy with the hotel. Our room was very small and it wasn't clean. 2. Mark
3. Write questions from these words + was/were. Put the words in the right order.
1. (late / you / this morning / why?) Why were you late this morning? → The traffic was bad 2. (difficult / your exam?) ? → No, it was easy.
3. (last week / where / Sue and Chris)
4. (your new camera / how much)? → Sixty pounds.
5. (angry / you / yesterday / why?)? → Because you were late.
6. (nice / the weather / last week?)? → Yes, it was beautiful.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

- 1. 1. Is ...was
- 2. Am
- 3. Was
- 4. Were
- 5. Are
- 6. Is
- 7. Was
- 8. Are...were
- 2.
- 1. Wasn't ...was
- 2. Wasere
- 3. Were...was...wasn't
- 4. Were
- 5. Weren't..... were
- **3.**
- 2. was your exam difficult?
- 3. Where were Sue and Chris last week?
- 4. How much was your new camera?
- 5. Why were you angry yesterday?
- 6. Was the weather nice last week?
- 3) Past Indefinite/ Simple употребляется:
 - Для выражения *прошедшего действия* с такими обозначениями времени, как yesterday вчера, last week на прошлой неделе, an hour / a month / a year / a week etc. ago час / месяц / год / неделю и т.д. назад, the other day на днях, on Monday в понедельник, in 1917 в 1917 году, during the war во время войны и т.п.:

The goods arriv**ed** yesterday. *Товары прибыли вчера*. He **came** at 5 o'clock. *Он пришел в 5 часов*.

– Время совершения действия может быть выражено также придаточным предложением:

He **called** when I was at the Institute. Он заходил, когда я был в институте.

— Для выражения *ряда прошедших действий*, передаваемых в той последовательности, в которой они происходили.

He **left** the hotel, **took** a taxi and **drove** to the theatre.

Он вышел из гостиницы, взял такси и поехал в театр.

– Для выражения обычного, повторяющегося прошедшего действия.

Last winter I **spent** a lot of time in the library.

Прошлой зимой я проводил много времени в библиотеке.

While she was in Moscow, she **called on** us every morning.

Когда она была в Москве, она навещала нас каждый вечер.

Правила правописания глаголов в Past Simple		
Глаголы, которые оканчиваются на согласную + у, меняют у на ie + -d	Глаголы, которые оканчиваются на e + -d	Если в инфинитиве 1 гласная + 1 согласная, согласная удваивается + -ed
carry — carried study — studied Ho: play — played (а — гласная)	smile — smiled dance — danced live — lived	plan — planned stop — stopped rub — rubbed

4) Образование Past Indefinite / Simple Tense

Regular verbs

110801101 10120						
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative				
I talked	I didn't talk	Did I talk?				
You talked	You didn't talk	Did you talk?				
He talked	He didn't talk	Did he talk?				
She talked	She didn't talk	Did she talk?				
It talked	It didn't talk	Did it talk?				
You talked	You didn't talk	Did you talk?				
We talked	We didn't talk	Did we talk?				
They talked	They didn't talk	Did they talk?				

Irregular verbs

1110841441 70122						
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative				
I bought	I didn't buy	Did I buy?				
You bought	You didn't buy	Did you buy?				
He bought	He didn't buy	Did he buy?				
She bought	She didn't buy	Did she buy?				
It bought	It didn't buy	Did it buy?				
You bought	You didn't buy	Did you buy?				
We bought	We didn't buy	Did we buy?				
They bought	They didn't buy	Did they buy?				

Affirmative / Утвердительное предложение

1.	In	each	group,	one	past	form	is	made	in	a	different	way	from	the	others.
Fin	d t	he on	es that a	are d	iffere	ent.									

0	talked asked made p	assed
1	l walked played went v	visited
2	stopped robbed plann	ed listened

3 died smiled phoned cried

4 watched told took had

5 carried worried studied enjoyed

2. Write the past form of the verbs in the box below.

happen hurry phone rob tell carry enjoy do live make plan smile stop study watch

+-ed	repeat the consonant and add -ed	+ -d	(-y) + -ied	irregular verbs
happened	robbed	phoned	hurried	told

3. Choose the past forms from Exercise 2 to complete the text.

DANIEL CRAIG - the new James Bond

4. Complete these sentences. Put the verbs in brackets () in the past tense. Then put the <u>underlined</u> words in the correct position.

0	Jane (start) a new job month. <u>last</u> Jane started a new job last month.
1	I (play) football all the time I was young. when

- 2 Europeans (see) potatoes for the first time about five hundred years. ago
 3 Somebody (rob) our local bank Wednesday. on
 4 My father (have) an American motorbike he was young. when
 5 April I (win) a bicycle in a magazine competition. in
 6 Six months my brother (stop) smoking. ago
- 6. There are five more mistakes in the conversation. Find and correct them.

TOM Did you went to the cinema yesterday? (go)

SILVIA Yes, we do.

TOM What did you saw?

SILVIA We didn't saw anything.

TOM What do you mean?

SILVIA Well. There was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we don't wait.

TOM So, what did you done?

SILVIA We went to Video City and rented a DVD.

6. Look at the pictures. Then describe what Janice did yesterday evening. Use the words and phrases in the box with the verbs in the Past Simple.

brush her teeth go home on the bus go to bed at have a shower make a snack send some emails watch television from and then then



Janice went home on the bus at six o'clock.

.....

7. Complete the sentences. Use a verb from the box.

clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

1. I <i>cleaned</i> my teeth three times yesterday.
2. It was hot in the room, so Ithe window.
3. The film was very long. Itat 7.15 andat 10 o'clock
4. When I was a child, Ito be a doctor.
5. The accidentlast Sunday afternoon.
6. It's a nice day today, but yesterday itall day.
7. Weat a very nice place.
8. Anna's grandfatherwhen he was 90 years old.

8. Write the past simple of these verbs.

1. get <i>got</i>
2. see
3. play
4. pay
5. visit
6. buy
7. go
8. think
9. copy
10. know
11. put
12. speak

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1.
1 went 2 listened 3 phoned 4 watched 5 enjoyed

2.

+ -ed	repeat the consonant and add -ed	+ -d	(-y) + -ied	irregular verbs
happened	robbed	phoned	hurried	told
enjoyed	stopped	smiled	studied	did
watched	planned	lived	carried	made

3.

1 studied 2 watched 3 hurried 4 enjoyed 5 made 6 happened

4.

- 1. I played football all the time when I was young.
- 2. Europeans saw potatoes for the first time about five hundred years ago.
- 3. Somebody robbed our local bank on Wednesday.
- 4. My father had an American motorbike when he was young.
- 5. In April I won a bicycle in a magazine competition.
- 6. Six months ago my brother stopped smoking.

5.

TOM Did you go to the cinema yesterday? (go)

SILVIA Yes, we do.

TOM What did you saw(see)?

SILVIA We didn't saw (see) anything.

TOM What do you mean?

SILVIA Well. There was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we don't (didn't) wait.

TOM So, what did you done (do)?

SILVIA We went to Video City and rented a DVD.

6.

- 2. she had a shower
- 3. she made a snack
- 4. she watched television from half past seven to ten o'clock
- 5. she sent some emails
- 6. then she brushed her teeth
- 7. and then she went to bed

7.

2.opened 3.started.....finished 4.anted 5. happened 6.rained 7. enjoyedstayed 8. died

8.

saw, played, payed, visited, bought, went, thought, copied, knew, put, spoke

Negative And Questions / Отрицательное и вопросительное предложения

1. Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

1. I saw Barbara, but I didn't see Jane. 2. They worked on Monday, but they
2. What did you do yesterday? Write positive or negative sentences.
1. (watch TV) <i>I watched TV. или I didn't watch TV</i> . 2. (get up before 7 o'clock) I 3. (have a shower) I 4. (buy a magazine) I 5. (eat meat) I 6. (go to bed before 10.30) I
3. Write a question with Did?
 I watched TV last night. How about you? Did you watch TV last night? I enjoyed the party. How about you?? I had a good holiday. How about you?? I finished work early. How about you?? I slept well last night? How about you?? Put the verb in the correct form - positive, negative or question.
1. We went to the cinema, but the film wasn't very good. We <i>didn't enjoy</i> it. (enjoy) 2. Tim some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover (buy) 3. ' yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain) 4. We were tired, so we long at the party. (stay) 5. It was very warm in the room, so I a window. (open) 6. 'Did you phone Chris this morning?' 'No, I time.' (have) 7. 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How that?' (do)
8. 'Why weren't you at the meeting vesterday?' 'I about it.' (know)

5. Use the words below to write questions and short answers.
0. die / President Kennedy / 1963? ✓ → Did President Kennedy die in 1963? Yes, he did.
1. fly / Neil Armstrong / to Mars? ✓
2. win / Tony Curtis / an Oscar? ✓
3. invent / Alexander Graham Bell / the telephone? ✓
4. paint / Michelangelo / the <i>Mona Lisa</i> ? ✓
5. write / Ian Fleming / the James Bond books? ✓
6. exist / computers / in the 1990s? ✓

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

- 1.
- 2. didn't work 3. didn't go 4. didn't have 5. didn't do
- 2.
- 2. I got up /didn't get up
- 3. I had /didn't have a shower
- 4. I bought/didn't buy
- 5. I ate /didn't eat meat
- 6. I went/didn't go to bed
- **3.**
- 1. Did you enjoy the party?
- 2. Did you have a good holiday?
- 3. Did you finish work early?
- 4. Did you sleep well last night?
- 4.
- 2. bought
- 3. did it rain?
- 4. didn't stay
- 5. opened
- 6. didn't have
- 7. did you do?
- 8. didn't know
- **5.**
- 1. Did Neil Armstrong fly to Mars? No, he didn't.
- 2. Did Tony Curtis win an Oscar? No, he didn't.
- 3. Did Alexander Graham Bell invent the telephone? Yes, he did.
- 4. Did Michelangelo paint the *Mona Lisa*? No, he didn't.
- 5. Did Ian Fleming write the James Bond books? Yes, he did.
- 6. Did computers exist in the 1990s? Yes, they did.

5. The Past Continuous Tense (Прошедшее длительное время)

1) Past Continuous употребляется:

Для выражения длительного действия, совершавшегося в определенный момент в прошлом.

It was raining at five o'clock. В пять часов шел дождь.

It was raining when I left the house. *Шел дождь, когда я вышел из дому.*

 Для выражения длительного действия, совершавшегося в определенном отрезке времени, но не происходившего непрерывно.

In June that firm was carrying on negotiations for the purchase of wheat.

В июне эта фирма вела переговоры о покупке пшеницы.

2) Образование Past Continuous:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was speaking	I wasn't speaking	Was I speaking?
You were speaking	You weren't speaking	Were you speaking?
He was speaking	He wasn't speaking	Was he speaking?
She was speaking	She wasn't speaking	Was she speaking?
It was speaking	It wasn't speaking	Was it speaking?
You were speaking	You weren't speaking	Were you speaking?
We were speaking	We weren't speaking	Were we speaking?
They were speaking	They weren't speaking	Were they speaking?

Affirmative, Negative, Interrogative / Утвердительное, отрицательное, вопросительное предложения

1. Complete the text. Use past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets and short forms. Listen and check.

3. Put the verbs in brackets in Past Continuous:

- 1. Alison ... (to have) lunch at two o'clock yesterday.
- 2. Edward and Henry ... (to play) the guitar all the evening.
- 3. Ben ... (to run) in the park in the morning yesterday.
- 4. I ... (to speak) to the manager from three to half past five last Thursday.
- 5. My grandparents ... (to drive) to Poltava at this time yesterday.
- 6. Lucy ... (to iron) clothes from 4 to 6 o'clock last Saturday.
- 7. You ... (to sleep) for three hours in the afternoon.
- 8. Julia ... (to listen) to news at this time yesterday.
- 9. My mother ... (to dust) the furniture when I came home yesterday.
- 10. We ... (to play) on the playground all day last Sunday.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of Past Continuous:

- 1. You ... (not to listen) to the radio, you ... (to read) the letter from your niece.
- 2. Clara ... (to take) a bath at nine o'clock yesterday evening.

- 3. Monica and her friend ... (to have) coffee in the sitting-room.
- 4. Our Granny ... (not to plant) tomatoes in the garden.
- 5. Dick ... (to carry) his bag towards the hotel room.
- 6. Sally and Frank ... (not to decorate) the classroom, they ... (to prepare) a wall newspaper.
- 7. The professor ... (to give) a lecture but some students ... (not to listen) to him.
- 8. The nurse ... (not to take) his temperature, she ... (to give) him an aspirin.
- 9. The train ... (to arrive) at the station at seven o'clock.
- 10. Olga ... (not to wait) for us yesterday evening.

5. Make the following sentences interrogative.

- 1. We were having lunch in the canteen.
- 2. She was singing a lovely song.
- 3. You were speaking to your boss.
- 4. George was sitting in the armchair by the fireplace.
- 5. Jane and Margaret were going to the airport.
- 6. The baby was crying.
- 7. It was getting dark.
- 8. We were waiting for my cousin.
- 9. The woman was watching the children on the playground.
- 10. The tourists were taking photos in front of the palace.

6. Last night there was a robbery at the Denmore Hotel. The police want to know what everybody was doing at five past eight. Look at the photos from the hotel cameras. Read all the questions before you answer them.



- 0. Was Mr. Dendy carrying some suitcases? *No, he wasn't. He was swimming in the pool*
- 1. Was Steve Burton eating in the restaurant?
- 2. Were Mr and Mrs Grant paying the bill?
- 3. Was Maria swimming in the pool?
- 4. Were Alfredo and Alex using the Internet?

5. Was Marco cooking in the kitchen?

7. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Continuous:

- 1. ... you ... (to wash) the clothes at 4 o'clock yesterday? No, I I ... (to tidy) my room at that time.
- 2. ... Lucy ... (to do) the shopping when you met her? Yes, she
- 3. ... they ... (to translate) the text in the afternoon? No, they They ... (to prepare) for the Maths test.
- 4. ... Alison and Rita ... (to sit) in a cafe at three o'clock? Yes, they They ... (to eat) ice cream.
- 5. ... Steve ... (to play) computer games all the evening? No, he He ... (to do) his homework.
- 6. ... Barbara ... (to sunbathe) in the morning yesterday? Yes, she
- 7. ... the children ... (to help) their grandparents yesterday? Yes, they They ... (to gather) fruit in the garden.
- 8. ... you ... (to sleep) at four o'clock yesterday? Yes, I
- 9. ... Phil ... (to speak) to the receptionist when you came into the hall of the hotel? No, he He ... (to have) breakfast in the cafe.
- 10.... you (to pack) your luggage when the taxi arrived? No, I

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

1.was shining; 2.were walking; 3.weren't sunbathing; 4.was sitting; 5.wasn't having lunch; 6.was talking

2.

1. Werewalking? 2.were....sunbathing? 3. Who was sitting? 4.was ...having lunch?

3.

1. was having; 2. were playing; 3. was running; 4. was speaking; 5. were driving; 6. was ironing; 7. were sleeping; 8. was listening; 9. was dusting; 10. were playing.

4.

- 1. weren't listening, were reading 2. was taking; 3. were having;
- 4. wasn't planting; 5. was carrying; 6. weren't decorating, were preparing;
- 7. was giving, weren't listening; 8. wasn't taking, was giving;
- 9. was arriving; 10. wasn't waiting.

5.

1. Were we having lunch in the canteen? 2. Was she singing a lovely song? 3. Were you speaking to your boss? 4. Was George sitting in the armchair by the fireplace? 5. Were Jane and Margaret going to the airport? 6. Was the baby crying? 7. Was it getting dark? 8. Were we waiting for my cousin? 9. Was the woman watching the children on the playground? 10. Were the tourists taking photos in front of the palace?

6.

- 1. No, he wasn't. He was checking in a hotel.
- 2. No, they weren't. They were ordering a meal.
- 3. No, she wasn't. She was surfing the net.
- 4. No, they weren't. They were cooking.
- 5. No, he wasn't. He was arranging the furniture.

7.

1. Were you washing the clothes at 4 o'clock yesterday? — No, I wasn't. I was tidying my room at that time. 2. Was Lucy doing the shopping when you met her? — Yes, she was. 3. Were they translating the text in the afternoon? — No, they weren't. They were preparing for the Maths test. 4. Were Alison and Rita sitting in a cafe at three o'clock? — Yes, they were. They were eating ice cream. 5. Was Steve playing computer games all the evening? — No, he wasn't. He was doing his homework. 6. Was Barbara sunbathing in the morning yesterday? — Yes, she was. 7. Were the children helping their grandparents yesterday? — Yes, they were. They were gathering fruit in the garden. 8. Were you sleeping at four o'clock yesterday? — Yes, I was. 9. Was Phil speaking to the receptionist when you came into the hall of the hotel? — No, he wasn't. He was having breakfast in the cafe. 10. Were you packing your luggage when the taxi arrived? — No, I wasn't.

6. The Past Perfect Tense (Прошедшее свершенное время)

1) Past Perfect употребляется:

- Для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Past Perfect переводится на русский язык прошедшим временем глагола совершенного, а иногда и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от смысла предложения. Past Perfect представляет собой «предпрошедшее время», поскольку оно выражает прошедшее действие по отношению к моменту, также являющемуся прошедшим. Этот момент может быть определен:
- a) такими обозначениями времени, как by five o'clock κ *nяти часам*, by Saturday κ *cyбботе*, by the 25th of December κ 25 декабря, by the end of the year κ концу года, by that time κ тому времени u т.д.

We had translated the article by five o'clock.

Мы (уже) перевели статью к 5 часам.

We **had shipped** the goods by that time.

Мы (уже) отгрузили товар к тому времени.

b) другим (более поздним) прошедшим действием, выраженным в Past Indefinite:

We carefully *examined* the samples which they **had sent** us.

Мы тщательно осмотрели образцы, которые они нам прислали.

Past Perfect часто употребляется в придаточном предложении после союза after после того как, что связано со значением самого союза. Употребление Past Perfect подчеркивает, что действие придаточного предложения уже совершилось до наступления действия главного предложения. В соответствующем русском предложении перед глаголом в придаточном предложении логически возможно поставить наречие уже:

After the sun had set, we decided to return home.

После того как солнце (уже) село, мы решили вернуться домой.

Когда нет необходимости подчеркнуть предшествование одного действия другому, то после **after** употребляется Past Indefinite. В этом случае в русском предложении употребление наречия уже перед глаголом в придаточном предложении логически невозможно:

After he turned off the light? He left the room.

После того как он выключил свет, он вышел из комнаты.

After he signed the letter? He asked the secretary to send it off.

После того как он подписал письмо, он попросил секретаря отослать его.

2) Образование Past Perfect:

Regular verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative		
I had talked	I hadn't talked	Had I talked?		
You had talked	You hadn't talked	Had you talked?		
He had talked	He hadn't talked	Had he talked?		
She had talked	She hadn't talked	Had she talked?		
It had talked	It hadn't talked	Had it talked?		
You had talked	You hadn't talked	Had you talked?		
We had talked	We hadn't talked	Had we talked?		
They had talked	They hadn't talked	Had they talked?		

Irregular Verbs

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had spoken	I hadn't spoken	Had I spoken?
You had spoken	You hadn't spoken	Had you spoken?
He had spoken	He hadn't spoken	Had he spoken?
She had spoken	She hadn't spoken	Had she spoken?
It had spoken	It hadn't spoken	Had it spoken?
You had spoken	You hadn't spoken	Had you spoken?
We had spoken	We hadn't spoken	Had we spoken?
They had spoken	They hadn't spoken	Had they spoken?

EXERCISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense.

- 1. I ... (to have) breakfast before I went to school.
- 2. He went to meet his friends after he ... (to do) his homework.
- 3. By 8 o'clock the rain ... (to stop).
- 4. Alice was late because she ... (to miss) the bus.
- 5. She went to the post-office after she ... (to write) the letter.
- 6. He ... (to work) at the factory before he entered the college.
- 7. He got a bad mark for his test because he ... (to make) a lot of mistakes in it.
- 8. I went to bed after I ... (to finish) reading the book.
- 9. The child ... (to fall) asleep before the parents came home.
- 10. They ... (to marry) before they bought this house.

2. Use Past Perfect of the verbs in the box to complete the sentences.

to leave, to go, to die, to see, to live, to fly

- 1. I didn't read the text in class because I ... my book at home.
- 2. The children didn't want to go to the cinema because they ... already ... the film.
- 3. Kate wasn't at home last week because she ... to visit her uncle.
- 4. Linda never knew her father because he ... before she was born.
- 5. I was excited when the plane took off because I... never ... before.
- 6. My grandfather was always afraid of animals because he ... never ... in the country.

3. Insert the verbs in the Past Perfect tense.

1. Jill was afraid she (forget) her key at home, but she found it in her handbag.
2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He (go) out twenty minutes before.
3. I wasn't hungry because I (just/have) breakfast.
4. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody (leave) it the day
before.
5. I apologized I (not/phone) her.
6. He told me that he (come back) a fortnight before.
7. I knew him at once though I (meet) him many years before.
8. We spent the night in Klin, a town we (often/hear of) but (never/see).
9. They couldn't believe he (give up) his job in the bank. He (make) a
good living there.
10. Mr. Jackson said that he (already/buy) everything for lunch.
11. Alice asked her brother where he (arrange) to meet his friends.
12. We had no car at that time because we (sell) our old one.
13. They (finish) painting the ceiling by two o'clock.

4. Say what action was done before. Combine the two sentences into one.

Example: I sent a telegram. Then I met my friend.

- I had sent a telegram before I met my friend.
- 1. The rain stopped. I went for a walk.
- 2. I did my homework. My mother returned home.
- 3. We met in the street. We went to the park.
- 4. They packed their things. Then they started.
- 5. I had dinner. I switched on the TV set.
- 6. He returned home. The guests left.
- 7. We came to the cinema. The film began.
- 8. I read the book. I saw the play.
- 9. They lived here. They moved to another place.
- 10. We played a game of tennis. We went to my place.

5. Connect each pair of sentences with the conjunctions before, as soon as, after.

Example: They had lived in the country. They moved to the city.

- They **had lived** in the country **before** they **moved** to the city.
- 1. He had finished school. He went to a camp.
- 2. She had phoned her friend. She went to meet her.
- 3. I read the book. I had seen the film.
- 4. I had cleaned my room. I invited my friends home.
- 5. He entered the university. He had finished school.
- 6. He told me about his impressions. He had returned from his journey.
- 7. He was unhappy. He had got bad news.
- 8. I had finished the text. I handed in my exercise-book.

6. Complete the sentences using Past Perfect.

- 1. I watched a new film after...
- 2. I went for a walk after...
- 3. I fell asleep after...
- 4. I began to read a book after...
- 5. I helped my mother about the house after...

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

1 had had, 2 had done, 3 had stopped, 4 had missed, 5 had written, 6 had worked, 7 had made, 8 had finished, 9 had fallen, 10 had married

2.

1 had left, 2 had already seen. 3 had gone, 4 had died, 5 had never flown, 6 had never lived

3.

1 had forgotten, 2 had gone, 3 had just had, 4 had left, 5 had not phoned, 6 had come back, 7 had met, 8 had often heard/ had never seen, 9 had given up/ had made, 10 had already bought, 11 had arranged, 12 had sold, 13 had finished

4.

- 1. The rain had stopped before I went for a walk.
- 2. I had done my homework before my mother returned home.
- 3. We had met in the street before we went to the park.
- 4. They had packed their things before they started.
- 5. I had had dinner before I switched on the TV set.
- 6. Before he returned home the guests had left.
- 7. Before we came to the cinema the film had begun.
- 8. I had read the book before I saw the play.
- 9. They had lived here before they moved to another place.
- 10. We had played a game of tennis before we went to my place

5.

- 1. After he had finished school, he went to a camp.
- 2. As soon as she had phoned her friend, she went to meet her.
- 3. I read the book after I had seen the film.
- 4. I had cleaned my room before I invited my friends home.
- 5. He entered the university after he had finished school.
- 6. He told me about his impressions after he had returned from his journey.
- 7. He was unhappy after he had got bad news.
- 8. After I had finished the text, I handed in my exercise-book.

7. The Future Indefinite / Simple Tense (Будущее неопределенное время)

1. Future Indefinite употребляется:

 Для выражения действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем. Это время может обозначать как однократное, так и повторяющееся действие.

Переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола как совершенного, так и несовершенного вида, в зависимости от общего смысла предложения:

He will return to Moscow in a few days.

Он вернется в Москву через несколько дней.

We shall not see him till Tuesday.

Мы не видим его до вторника.

Примечание:

Future Indefinite не употребляется в придаточных условия и времени. В этих случаях вместо Future Indefinite употребляется Present Indefinite.

He will send us a telegram as soon as the steamer arrives.

Он пошлет нам телеграмму, как только прибудет пароход.

If I **receive** a letter from him, I'll let you know.

Если я получу письмо от него, я дам вам знать.

- Hapяду c Future Indefinite, будущее действие выражается также посредством:
- a) Present Continuous глагола to go в сочетании с инфинитивом другого глагола:

I am going to send him a telegram.

Я собираюсь послать ему телеграмму.

b) Present Continuous

They are **leaving** for London to-night.

Они уезжают в Лондон сегодня вечером.

c) Present Indefinite

The steamer **sails** to-morrow.

Пароход уходит завтра.

d) Future Continuous

He will be meeting us at the station.

Он нас будет встречать на вокзале.

Эти способы выражения будущего действия очень часто употребляются в разговорной речи вместо Future Indefinite (в особенности сочетание Present Continuous глагола **to go** с инфинитивом) для выражения намерения какогонибудь лица совершить действие или уверенности в его совершении.

Однако они не употребляются, когда совершение действия в будущем ставится в зависимость от внешних обстоятельств, т.е. когда будущее действие обусловливается придаточным предложением времени, условия, причины и т.д. В этих случаях употребляется Future Indefinite.

2. Образование Future Indefinite / Simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative		
I will/shall write	I won't write	Will/shall I write?		
You will write	You won't write	Will you write?		
He will write	He won't write	Will he write?		
She will write	She won't write	Will she write?		
It will write	It won't write	Will it write?		
You will write	You won't write	Will you write?		
We will/shall write	We won't/shan't write	Will/shall we write?		
They will write	They won't write	Will they write?		

Примечание:

B США вместо shall с первым лицом обычно употребляется will. B Англии также имеется сильная тенденция к употреблению will вместо shall. B разговорной речи, как в Англии, так и в США, обычно употребляются сокращения I'll, we'll: I'll be free to-night. We'll have an English lesson tomorrow.

Shall употребляется с 1-м лицом в вопросительном предложении при обращении к собеседнику с целью получить от него распоряжение, указание. Shall в этом случае имеет модальное значение, придавая действию оттенок долженствования.

В соответствующем русском предложении глагол употребляется в форме инфинитива:

Shall I close the window? Закрыть окно?

Where **shall** we wait for you? Где нам ожидать вас?

EXERISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Complete the sentences with will and words from the box.

1 2 3 4	not be last be start you get you take My grandfather will be ninety years old next April. This year the summer sales
	The words in brackets () are missing from the sentences. Put them in the brrect position.
1 2 3 4 5	Do you <i>think</i> Clare will win the race? (think) Miss Watts, we have any homework tonight? (will) I will start a diet next month. (definitely) I think I'll have any ice cream today. (don't) Manchester United will win the cup this year. (probably) Don't buy any food at the airport – it cost a fortune. ('ll) You can try phoning her this evening but I don't she will be at home. (think)
	Match the two parts of the sentences. Then complete the sentences with will, or won't.
1 2 3 4 5	Don't eat so many cakes – you I'm really hungry – I think I B be cold there. C make you fat. The sun's shining and it definitely I don't think people Take a warm pullover; it I'm thirsty so I think I A have a snack. B be cold there. C make you fat. D rain today. F get fat. G ever live on the moon.
	What would you say in these situations? Complete the sentences with suitable rms of the words and phrases in the box. There are two extra words / phrases.
0 1 2 3	close carry get open phone some more the door the technician the window them for you I don't think there's any coffee left. I'll get some more. It's too hot in here. I

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

- 1. will start
- 2. Will you take...
- 3. will last
- 4. won't be open
- 5. You'll get

2.

- 1. Will we have any homework tonight?
- 2. I will definitely start a diet next month.
- 3. I don't think I'll have...
- 4. M.U. will probably win.
- 5. It'll cost a fortune.
- 6. I don't think she will be at home.

3.

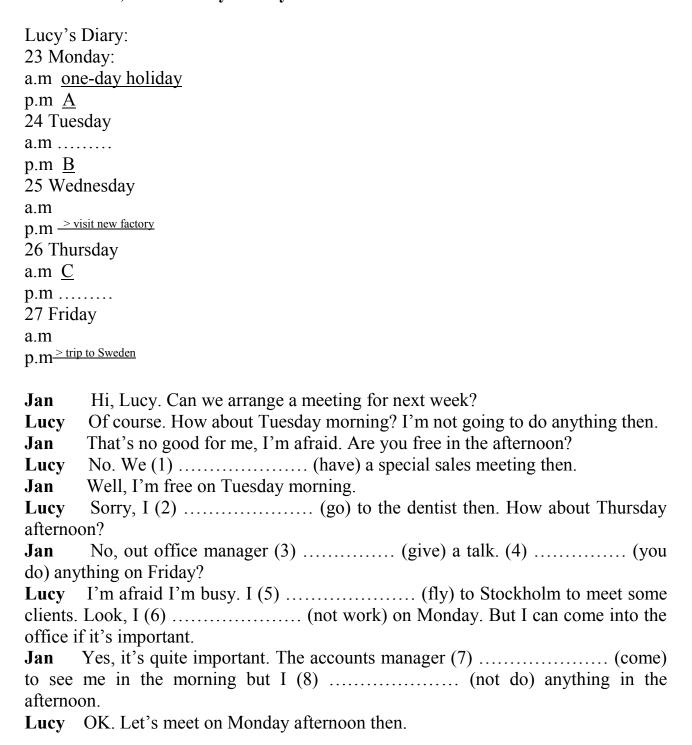
- 1 A (will have a snack)
- 2 C (won't make you fat)
- 3 D (won't rain today)
- 4 G (will ever live on the moon)
- 5 B (will be cold there)
- 6 E (will have a lemonade)

4.

- 1. I will open the window.
- 2. I will carry them for you.
- 3. I will phone the technician.

Future with Present Continuous and Present Simple (Будущее с настоящим длительным и настоящим неопределённым)

1. Look at Lucy's business diary for next week. Complete the conversation with the present continuous of the verb in the brackets (). Then write the missing information, A-C in Lucy's diary.



2. Read the information about Lucy's trip to Sweden on Friday. Comp	lete the
questions and answers. Use only one word or a short form in each space.	

12.0	departure flight SA109 from London Heathrow, Terminal 4 arrival flight SA109 in Stockholm start of meeting at Svenska Hotel give talk to clients
- \ \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \ -	When does Lucy's flight leave? It
	Find four more mistakes in the sentences and correct them. Tick (\checkmark) the rect sentence.
1. A	After the film will finish finishes, we'll go for a snack.
	ane can't come to the meeting because she goes on holiday tomorrow.
	The timetable says that the train arrives in Edinburgh at 10.30.
	We meet some friends at a restaurant this evening. Would you like to come, too?
	I'll send you a text message when we'll arrive at the hotel.
	We stay in a beach house in Greece next summer.
· · · ·	

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

- 1. are having
- 2.am going
- 3.is giving
- 4.are you doing?
- 5. Am flying
- 6. am not working
- 7. is coming
- 8. am not doing

2.

- When does Lucy's flight leave?
- It leaves at half past eight.
- Does the flight go from Terminal one?
- No, it doesn't. It goes from Terminal 4.
- When does it arrive in Stockholm?
- It arrives at 11.40.
- Is Lucy staying at the Hilton Hotel?
- No, she is staying at the Svenska Hotel.
- What is Lucy doing at three o'clock?
- She is giving a talk.

3.

- 2.because she is going on holiday tomorrow.
- 3. OK
- 4. We are meeting some friends......
- 5. ...when we arrive at the hotel.
- 6. We are staying in a beach house......

Future with Going to (Будущее с going to)

1. Complete the sentences with a form of going to and a verb from the box. Use short forms.

	be break down eat hit							
0	"When I grow up, <i>I'm going to be</i> a singer."							
1	1 "Watch out! We that tree!"							
2	2 "I here – it's too expensive."							
3	"Everyone uses this photocopier – it"							
2.	Write the words in the correct order.							
0 1 2 3 4 5	going to are see that new film you? Are you going not at anything the shops going to buy toda visit us your sister is going to next weekend the exam take the children going to aren't this they our party are going to to some friends tonight isn't rain it going to	y I'myearbring ?						
	Read Debbie's email and the statements below. Do yo re true (T) or false (F)?	u think the statements						
I'n I l ha lik ar Se	m writing this from work. As usual there's nothing for me to know this company isn't making very much money at the mass a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very note any of my colleagues. In fact, I think I might look on the eany other jobs around here. The work is boring! The work is boring! The work is boring! The work is boring! The work is nothing for me to the manager doesn't like me very is the work in the work in the work is a very good future. It is a very good future in the work in the work is a very good future. It is a very good future in the work is a very good future. It is a very good future in the work is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. It is a very good future in the work is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very is a very good future. The manager doesn't like me very good future. T	noment so I don't think it much, and I really don't						
0 1 2 3 4	Debbie's going to stay in this job for several years. The manager is going to give Debbie a pay increase. Debbie's going to look for another job. The company is going to be successful in the future. Debbie's going to make some good friends in the office.	False						

KEYS / ОТВЕТЫ

1.

- 1"Watch out! We are going to hit that tree!"
- 2 "I am not going to eat here it's too expensive."
- 3 "Everyone uses this photocopier it is going to break down."

2.

- 1 I'm not going to buy anything at the shops today.
- 2 Is your sister going to visit us next weekend?
- 3 The children aren't going to take the exam this year.
- 4 Are they going to bring some friends to our party?
- 5 It isn't going to rain tonight.

3.

- 1 F
- 2 T
- 3 F
- 4 F

8. The Future Continuous Tense (Будущее длительное время)

1) Future Continuous употребляется:

– Для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный момент в будущем.

I **shall be working** at 5 o'clock. Я еще буду работать в 5 часов. I **shall be working** when he returns. Я буду работать, когда он вернется.

– Для выражения действия, которое будет совершаться в определенном отрезке времени, но не будет происходить непрерывно.

I shall be preparing for my examinations in May.

Я буду готовиться к экзаменам в мае.

– Для выражения недлительного действия (вместо Future Indefinite), когда выражается намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении.

He will be meeting us at the station.

Он будет встречать (встретит) нас на вокзале.

2) Образование Future Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative		
I will/shall be writing	I won't/shan't be writing	Will/shall I be writing?		
You will be writing	You won't be writing	Will you be writing?		
He will be writing	He won't be writing	Will he be writing?		
She will be writing	She won't be writing	Will she be writing?		
It will be writing	It won't be writing	Will it be writing?		
You will be writing	You won't be writing	Will you be writing?		
We will/shall be writing	We won't/shan't be writing	Will/shall we be writing?		
They will be writing	They won't be writing	Will they be writing?		

EXERISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Make sentences, using the Future Continuous Tense.

- 1. Sue/to do/homework/at 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
- 2. We/to sunbathe/from 9 to 12 o'clock/tomorrow morning.
- 3. Nick and Jack/to drive/to Berlin/at this time/next Monday.
- 4. You/to have/a conference/from 3 to 5 o'clock/tomorrow.
- 5. My cousin/ practise /in the gym/at 7 o'clock/tomorrow evening.
- 6. Nelly and Diana/to rest/in Hawaii/at this time/next week.
- 7. We/to dance/at the party/all the evening/tomorrow.
- 8. Kate/to visit/ her grandparents/all day/next Saturday.
- 9. They/to prepare/ to the wedding party/all next week.
- 10. I/to travel/around Canada/for two weeks/next month.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the Future Continuous Tense.

- 1. At this time tomorrow we ... (to watch) a new play in the theatre.
- 2. I... (to have) lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow.
- 3. Mike ... (to interview) a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday.
- 4. We ... (to discuss) this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday.
- 5. My lawyer ... (to wait) for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.
- 6. The workers ... (to repair) the road in the city centre for two days next week.
- 7. The students ... (to write) a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday.
- 8. My friends ... (to play) cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening.
- 9. I... (to fly) to Cairo at this time next Sunday.
- 10. Alice ... (to walk) in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

3. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

- 1. She will be doing aerobics at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.
- 2. We will be cycling tomorrow morning.
- 3. Henry will be walking his dog at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
- 4. Molly will be making a cake for our party at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
- 5. The girls will be preparing the costumes for the performance since 3 o'clock tomorrow.
- 6. Brian will be writing an article at this time next Friday.
- 7. We will be exercising in the gym from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow.
- 8. Mr. Peters will be visiting our country from Monday till Friday.
- 9. It will be raining all day tomorrow.
- 10. You will be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday.

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1. We ... (to have) a picnic at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
- 2. Nick ... (not to work) at the agency at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.
- 3. Where ... you ... (to drive) to at 3 o'clock next Monday? I... (to drive) to Bristol.
- 4. What ... Pam ... (to do) from 4 to 5 tomorrow evening? She ... (to visit) her hairdresser.
- 5. ... the doctor ... (to examine) patients from 9 till 12 o'clock tomorrow? Yes, he
- 6. What time ... Ted ... (to jog) in the park tomorrow? He ... (to jog) at 6 o'clock in the morning.
- 7. I can't join you for the barbecue next Friday because I ... (to prepare) for the seminar.
- 8. ... you ... (to sleep) at 10 o'clock tomorrow evening? Can I phone you? Certainly you can. I... (not to sleep) at this time tomorrow.
- 9. Let's meet in front of the cinema tomorrow. I... (to wait) for you at 6 o'clock.—OK. I'll come.
- 10. At what stadium ... our football team ... (to play) at the 5 o'clock next Tuesday? They ... (to play) at the central stadium.

5. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1. Завтра в шесть часов я буду смотреть свой любимый сериал по телевизору.
- 2. Мы не будем играть в баскетбол на площадке завтра в семь часов.
- 3. В среду с девяти часов они будут сдавать экзамен по английскому языку.
- 4. Что ты будешь делать завтра в восемь часов вечера? Я буду встречать родителей в аэропорту.
- 5. Какой семинар ваша сестра будет посещать в следующий вторник в два часа? Она будет посещать семинар по маркетингу.
- 6. В это время завтра мы будем лететь в Лос-Анджелес.
- 7. Во сколько завтра у нас будет конференция? У нас конференция будет проходить с десяти часов утра до трех часов дня.
- 8. Том будет работать всю следующую неделю? Нет, со следующего четверга он будет отдыхать в горах.
- 9. В следующую пятницу в десять часов утра мои друзья будут принимать участие в соревнованиях по плаванию.
- 10.Мы будем украшать зал к новогоднему празднику завтра в девять часов утра.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1.

1. Sue will be doing homework at 5 o'clock tomorrow. 2. We will be sunbathing from 9 to 12 o'clock tomorrow morning. 3. Nick and Jack will be driving to Berlin at this time next Monday. 4. You will be having a conference from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 5. My cousin will be practising in the gym at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. 6. Nelly and Diana will be resting in Hawaii at this time next week. 7. We will be dancing at the party all the evening tomorrow. 8. Kate will be visiting her grandparents all day next Saturday. 9. They will be preparing for the wedding party all next week. 10. I will be travelling around Canada for two weeks next month.

2.

1. At this time tomorrow we will be watching a new play in the theatre. 2. I will be having lunch with our business partners from 3 to 5 o'clock tomorrow. 3. Mike will be interviewing a famous showman at 6 o'clock next Thursday. 4. We will be discussing this project at our morning meeting next Wednesday. 5. My lawyer will be waiting for us in his office at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. 6. The workers will be repairing the road in the city centre for two days next week. 7. The students will be writing a test from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. next Tuesday. 8. My friends will be playing cricket from 5 till 7 o'clock next evening. 9. I will be flying to Cairo at this time next Sunday. 10. Alice will be walking in the park with her daughter at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

3.

1. She won't be doing aerobics at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. Will she be doing aerobics at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening? 2. We won't be cycling tomorrow morning. Will we be cycling tomorrow morning? 3. Henry won't be walking his dog at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Will Henry be walking his dog at 2 o'clock tomorrow? 4. Molly won't be making a cake for our party at 3 o'clock tomorrow. Will Molly be making a cake for our party at 3 o'clock tomorrow. Will the girls be preparing the costumes for the performance since 3 o'clock tomorrow. Will the girls be preparing the costumes for the performance since 3 o'clock tomorrow? 6.Brian won't be writing an article at this time next Friday. Will Brian be writing an article at this time next Friday? 7. We won't be exercising in the gym from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow. Will we be exercising in the gym from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m. tomorrow? 8. Mr. Peters won't be visiting our country from Monday till Friday? 9. It won't be raining all day tomorrow. Will it be raining all day tomorrow? 10. You won't be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday. Will you be seeing your dentist at 5 o'clock next Thursday?

4.

1. We will be having a picnic at 4 o'clock tomorrow. 2. Nick won't be working at the agency at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening. 3. Where will you be driving to at 3 o'clock

next Monday? — I will be driving to Bristol. 4. What will Pam be doing from 4 to 5 tomorrow evening? — She will be visiting her hairdresser. 5. Will the doctor be examining patients from 9 till 12 o'clock tomorrow? — Yes, he will. 6. What time will Ted be jogging in the park tomorrow? — He will be jogging at 6 o'clock in the morning. 7. I can't join you for the barbecue next Friday because I will be preparing for the seminar. 8. Will you be sleeping at 10 o'clock tomorrow evening? Can I phone you? — Certainly you can. I won't be sleeping at this time tomorrow. 9. Let's meet in front of the cinema tomorrow. I will be waiting for you at 6 o'clock.— OK. I'll come. 10. At what stadium will our football team be playing at 5 o'clock next Tuesday? — They will be playing at the central stadium.

5.

1. At six o'clock tomorrow I'll be watching my favourite serial on TV. 2. We won't be playing basketball on the playground at seven o'clock tomorrow. 3. They will be having an English exam from 9 o'clock tomorrow. 4. What will you be doing at eight o'clock tomorrow evening? — I'll be meeting my parents at the airport. 5. What seminar will your sister be attending at two o'clock next Tuesday? — She will be attending the seminar on marketing. 6. At this time tomorrow we'll be flying to Los Angeles. 7. What time will you be having the conference tomorrow? — We'll be having the conference from ten o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. 8. Will Tom be working all next week? — No, he will be having a rest in the mountains from next Thursday. 9. My friends will be taking part in the swimming competition at ten o'clock in the morning next Friday. 10. We will be decorating the hall for the New Year party at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

9. The Future Perfect Tense (Будущее совершенное время)

1) Future Perfect употребляется:

- Для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится до определенного момента в будущем. Future Perfect переводится на русский язык будущим временем глагола совершенного вида. Момент, до которого совершится действие, может быть определен:
- *a)* такими обозначениями времени, как **by five o'clock** *к пяти часам*, **by Saturday** *к субботе*, **by the 25**th **of December** *к 25 декабря*, **by the end of the year** *к концу года*, **by that time** *к тому времени и т.п.:*

We shall **have translated** the article by five o'clock.

Мы (уже) переведем статью к 5 часам.

We **shall have shipped** the goods by that time.

Мы (уже) отгрузим товары к тому времени.

b) другим будущим действием, выраженным в **Present Indefinite**, в придаточных предложениях времени и условия:

The train **will have left** by the time we *get* to the station.

Поезд уже **уйдет** к тому времени, как мы приедем на вокзал

I **shall have finished** this work before you *return*.

Я уже закончу эту работу до того, как вы возвратитесь.

– В придаточных предложениях условия и времени Future Perfect не употребляется. В этих случаях вместо **Future Perfect** употребляется **Present Perfect**.

We shall send them the documents **after** we **have shipped** the goods. *Мы пошлем им документы, после того как мы отгрузим товары.*

2) Образование Future Perfect

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative			
I will/shall have finished	I won't have finished	Will/shall I have			
		finished?			
You will have finished	You won't have finished Will you have finish				
He will have finished	He won't have finished	Will he have finished?			
She will have finished	She won't have finished	Will she have finished?			
It will have finished	It won't have finished	Will it have finished?			
You will have finished	You won't have finished	Will you have finished?			
We will/shall have	We won't/shan't have	Will/shall we have			
finished	finished	finished?			
They will have finished	They won't have finished	Will they have finished?			

EXERISES / УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets in Future Perfect.

1.	I a Londoner for five and a half years by next September. (be)
2.	By Tuesday Jill these novels by O'Henry. (finish)
3.	Next year is Fred and Kate's 10th wedding anniversary. They
	happily married for ten years. (be)
4.	Molly thinks the film by the time she gets to Fred's. (to start)
5.	They the plans by then. (to finish)
6.	Before his holiday Tom all his money. (to spend)
7.	The train by the time the couple get to the station. (to leave)
8.	I dinner by then. (cook)
9.	Imy chemistry homework before Jillian comes home. (finish)
	.Fernando his operation by August and should be much fitter. (have)
	.Before Lisa arrives, I dinner. (finish)
12	.Johnny this document by 7pm o'clock this afternoon. (translate)
13	.Helen this awesome doll by her daughter's birthday. (make)
	.Steven his lesson by tomorrow. (not/learn)
	.This test is so arduous, that I it in a day's time. (not/complete)
	.You over half a thousand words when you finish this English book
	(learn).
	.The commission to a definite decision in a month. (come)
	.I won't see Molly on the 1st of August since I to the South by that
	time. (go)

2. Answer the questions. Use Future Perfect.

Example: Will Jill be busy at 6pm? (finish essay)

Oh, no, Jilly will have finished her essay by that time.

- 1. Will the couple be at their hotel on Monday? (move to the old beach house)
- 2. Will the committee be discussing the project at 2 o'clock? (make a decision)
- 3. Will the pupils be writing their test at ten? (finish)
- 4. Will Mike's niece still be a pupil next autumn? (finish school)
- 5. Will Greg still remember Molly in ten years? (forget)
- 6. Will Greg be at home on Tuesday? (leave for China)

3. Make sentence in Future Perfect.

- 1. have / Jill / she / perfected / will / from / her / by the time / Japanese / comes / Tokyo.
- 2. promotion /Melody / have / By December / will / her / received.
- 3. gets home / Helen's / cleaned / By the time / relatives / she / will / the house / have.

- 4. to communicate / Steven / he / learned / Will / have / well / Chinese / before / enough / flies to Beijing?
- 5. finishes / have / By the time / twenty / taken / Jillian's father / that course / he / will / online tests.

4. Translate into English using Future Perfect.

- 1. Майкл закончит этот отчет до завтра.
- 2. Студенты доделают работу к трем часам по полудню.
- 3. К июню мы сдадим сессию.
- 4. Строители построят школу к началу сентября.
- 5. Я напишу заявление к тому времени, как приедет секретарь.
- 6. Поезд уйдет, пока мы доберемся до станции.
- 7. Зоя переведет этот доклад к понедельнику.
- 8. К ночи Меган переведет эту длинную статью.
- 9. Стивен уже уедет в Париж, когда Молли вернется из Конго.
- 10.3ора не дочитает эту дурацкую книгу к концу года.

5. Make affirmative, negative or interrogative sentences in Future Perfect Tense.

- 1. By the end of the spring we ... (do) five exams. (К концу весны мы сдадим пять экзаменов.)
- 2. You ... (eat) something by the time the bus arrives? (Ты съешь что-нибудь к тому времени, когда приедет автобус?)
- 3. By the time he is 30 years old he ... (make) his first million of dollars. (К тому времени, когда ему исполнится 30 лет, он сколотит свой первый миллион долларов.)
- 4. Our plane ... (not land) by 9 o'clock. (Наш самолет не приземлится к 9 часам.)
- 5. Your favourite programme already ... (start) by the time we come home. (Твоя любимая программа уже начнется к тому времени, когда мы придем домой.)
- 6. I'm afraid Max ... (not receive) my parcel by Christmas. (Боюсь, что Макс не получит мою посылку к Рождеству.)
- 7. They ... (write down) all the exercises by the end of the lesson? (Они напишут все упражнения к концу урока?)
- 8. Next year Brad and Angelina ... (be married) for 25 years. (В следующем году Брэд и Анджелина будут женаты в течение 25 лет.)
- 9. I think she ... (not finish) her essay by Wednesday. (Думаю, она не закончит свое эссе к среде.)
- 10. The workers ... (build) the swimming-pool by next autumn? (Построят ли рабочие плавательный бассейн к следующей осени?)

6. Make sentences in Future Perfect

By the next week I will have bought a new bicycle. *К следующей неделе я куплю новый велосипед.*

- 1. When I'm 25 years old to open a Ballet School
- 2. Next year to start learning French
- 3. In 2050 to travel the world
- 4. When I get married to graduate from the university
- 5. At the end of this year to learn figure-skating
- 6. In December to visit my aunt in Australia
- 7. When I'm 40 years old to have three children
- 8. Next summer to finish my book of poems.

KEYS / OTBETЫ

1.

1 will have been, 2 will have finished, 3 will have been, 4 will have started, 5 will have finished, 6 will have spent, 7 will have left, 8 will have cooked, 9 will have finished, 10 will have had, 11 will have finished, 12 will have translated, 13 will have made, 14 won't have learnt / learned, 15 won't have completed, 16 will have learnt / learned, 17 will have come, 18 will have gone.

2.

- 1. Oh, no, the couple will have moved to the old beach house.
- 2. Oh, no, the committee will have made a decision by then.
- 3. Oh, no, the pupils will have finished their test by 10.
- 4. Oh, no, Mike's niece will have finished school by next autumn.
- 5. Oh, no, Greg will have forgotten Molly.
- 6. Oh, no, Greg will have left for China by Tuesday.

3.

- Jill will have perfected her Japanese by the time she comes from Tokyo.
- By December, Melody will have received her promotion.
- By the time Helen's relatives gets home, she will have cleaned the house.
- Will Steven have learned Chinese well enough to communicate before he flies to Beijing?
- By the time Jillian's father finishes that course, he will have taken twenty online tests.

4.

- 1. Michael will have finished this report by tomorrow.
- 2. The students will have finished the work by 3pm.
- 3. By June, we'll have passed our exams.
- 4. The builders will have built a school by September.
- 5. I will have written an application by the time the secretary comes.
- 6. The train will have left before we get to the station.
- 7. Zoe will have translated the report by Monday.
- 8. By night, Megan will have translated this long article.
- 9. Steven will have left for Paris when Molly comes back from the Congo.
- 10.Zora won't have read the stupid book by the end of the year.

5.

- 1. will have done
- 2. Will you have eaten something by the time the bus arrives?
- 3. will have made
- 4. won't have landed
- 5. will have already started

- 6. won't have received
- 7. Will they have written down all the exercises by the end of the lesson?
- 8. will have been married
- 9. won't have finished
- 10. Will the workers have built the swimming-pool by next autumn?

6.

- 1. By the time I'm 25 years old I will have opened a Ballet School. (К тому времени, когда мне исполнится 25 лет, я открою балетную школу.)
- 2. By the next year I'll have started learning French. (К следующему году я начну изучать французский язык.)
- 3. By 2050 I will have travelled the world. (К 2050 году я совершу путешествие по всему миру.)
- 4. By the time I get married I will have graduated from the university. (К тому времени, когда я выйду замуж, я окончу университет.)
- 5. By the end of this year I will have learnt figure-skating. (К концу года я научусь кататься на коньках.)
- 6. By December I will have visited my aunt in Australia. (К декабрю я навещу свою тетю в Австралии.)
- 7. By the time I'm 40 years old I will have had three children. (К тому времени, когда мне исполнится 40 лет, у меня будет трое детей.)
- 8. By next summer I will have finished my book of poems. (К следующему лету я закончу свой сборник стихотворений.)

EXIT TEST / ИТОГОВЫЙ ТЕСТ

- Choose the best answer for each question.
- Stop when the questions become too difficult.

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1. Where ..... from? I'm from Russia.
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A you are B you C are you

2. We have house in Moscow.

A any Ba C an

3. I have two, a boy and a girl.

A sons B daughters C children

4. I work in a I'm a doctor.

A hospital B hotel C supermarket

5. This is my brother..... name's Paul.

A Her B His C He's

6. five people in my family.

A They are B There is C There are

7. I get up 7 o'clock in the morning.

A for B at C in

8. I like apples, but I bananas.

A don't like B like C do like

9. Excuse me, speak French?

A do you B you do C you

10. How much are shoes?

A this B these C that

11. Where are my glasses? They're the table.

A at B on C in

12. My sistertennis very well.

A plays B play C playing

13. I usually go to work train.

A on B with C by

14. I don't see my parents very oftenthey live in South Africa.

A so B but C because

15. Rosie stayedhome yesterday afternoon.

A in B at C to

16. Last night Ito the cinema.

A went B did go C was

17. The is quite expensive but the food there is excellent.

A film B restaurant C book

18. Do you want to listen to music orTV?

A see B look C watch

19.were you at the weekend? I was in Scotland.

A When B Where C What

20.you have a good time at the party? Yes, it was fun.

A Did B Were C Had 21. Are youEnglish teacher? B Marias' A Maria C Maria's 22. Bob will meetat the airport. A us B we C our 23. I'm going to a concert tonightyou like to come? A Do B Are C Would 24.use your dictionary? Sure. Here you are. A Could I B Could you C Do I 25. I like this apartment but the is too expensive for me. A money B rent C cost 26. Excuse me, how do I to the bus station? C arrive A come B get 27. Do you sell stamps? Yes, we do. How do you want? A anv B many C much 28. Sorry I'm so late. That's A OK B great C right 29. I'd like milk in my coffee, please. A some B any C a 30. ... a bus stop near my flat. A It's B Here's C There's 31. Is this a good time to talk? Sorry, no. I dinner. A cook B am cooking C cooking 32. I think cycling is more dangerous driving. B like C than 33. We going to the theatre next Saturday. A will B do C are 34. ... meet for coffee some time soon. A Let's B Do you C Shall they 35. Kamal has got a holiday home near sea. B the C some A a 36. If you've got a headache, you go home. A should B did C had 37. ever been to New York? A Have you B Are you C Did you 38. I only get about five hours' sleep a night. That's not A enough B lot C too much 39. Did Amina finish the report? No. She it tomorrow. A finishes B is going to finish C finished 40. Paula loves working with children. A very B really C much 41. Is Ottawa the capital of Canada? I think B yes C so D right A is 42. We never a television when I was a child.

A have had B hadn't C had D didn't have

43. We paid the restaurant bill credit card.

A to B with C on D by

44. The last time I Joanna was in Paris.

A have seen B saw C see D was seeing

45. If you money from a friend, you should always pay it back promptly.

A borrow B earn C spend D lend

46. Can I make myself a cup of coffee? Of course. You to ask.

A haven't B mustn't C needn't D don't have

47. I a lot of sport in my free time.

A do B practice C make D exercise

48. anywhere interesting recently?

A Do you go B Have you been C Are you going D Will you go

49. It's Walter's birthday on Friday. He be 30, I think.

A should B can C will D shall

50. Learning the piano isn't as difficult learning the violin.

A like B so C than D as

51. If the weather bad tomorrow, we can go to a museum.

A will be B was C is D would be

52. About a billion cans of Coca-Cola drunk around the world every day.

A is B are C was D were

53. My mum's not very well. Oh,

A it doesn't matter B I do apologise C sorry to hear that D not bad, thanks.

54. Hans isn't here. He to see his grandmother. He'll be back tomorrow.

A has gone B had been C has been D had gone

55. Would you mind changing my appointment? time on Friday is fine.

A Next B All the C Every D Any

56. When I was a child, I..... climb the wall and jump into our neighbours' garden.

A would B did C have D used

57. Have you finished the wall yet?

A paint B to paint C painting D painted

58. Can you help me? I've tried hotel in the city and can't find a room.

A many B any C every D all

59. Lena used to find work boring she became a nurse.

A unless B until C if D since

60. If I closer to my office, I could walk to work.

A lived B would live C had lived D live

61. I outside the cinema when suddenly a police car arrived.

A stood B was standing C have stood D am standing

62. Shall we go to *The Riceboat* for dinner? It ... be fully booked. They're sometimes busy on a Monday.

A will B may C can D must

63. We've come back from a trip to India. It was amazing.

A already B yet C just D only

64. I've got to be at work in five minutes. Don't worry, I you a lift if you want.

A give B am giving C'll give D'm going to give

65. My doctor advised me more exercise.

A take B taking C having taken D to take

66. I couldn't up with the noise in the city, so we moved to the countryside.

A put B live C set D take

67. There's no name on this dictionary. It ... be mine then. Mine's got my name on the front.

A might not B mustn't C won't D can't

68. Julia married since she was 20.

A is B was C has been D is being

69. Don't worry if I late tonight. I'm going to the gym after work.

A am B will be C would be D was

70. I've got a terrible headache, and it won't go away. Have you tried some aspirin?

A to take B take C took D taking

71. Boxing is a sport requires a lot of speed and fitness.

A it B that C what D where

72. John working on this project for a couple of months so he hasn't made much progress yet.

A is only B has only been C was only D had only been

73. I was wondering I could ask you some questions. Sure, go ahead.

A what B if C that D how

74. What clothes should I pack for a trip to Boston? Well, it depends the time of year that you go.

A on B with C up D to

75. I've finished this salad and I'm still hungry. I ordered something more filling.

A must have B would have C should have D may have

76. Do you ever ask your neighbours to do favours you?

A for B to C with D about

77. Some married couples seem to get more over time.

A alike B same C like D equal

78. I don't know how much this card costs. The price label's off.

A gone B taken C done D come

79. Ben got the job because he a very good impression at his interview.

A made B did C put D took

80. Salsa music always me of my trip to Cuba.

A remembers B realizes C recognises D reminds

81. I to be picking Tom up at the station but I've lost my keys.

A am supposed B am requested C am intended D am obliged

82. How about going to *Colours* nightclub? There's no I'm going there. It's awful!

A hope B way C time D opportunity

83. By the age of 18, I not to go to university.

A had decided B decided C have decided D was deciding

84. I'm afraid your car repaired before next week.

A hasn't been B wasn't C wouldn't be D can't be

85. The amount of organically grown food on sale has enormously in recent years.

A raised B lifted C increased D built

86. Can you believe it? A woman has been for hacking into the computer of her online virtual husband.

A accused B suspended C arrested D suspected

87. You may borrow my laptop you promise to look after it.

A unless B in case C as long as D although

88. It's a huge painting. It taken ages to complete.

A must have B can't have C should have D won't have

89. Pierre tends to put dealing with problems, rather than dealing with them immediately.

A down B off C over D away

90. If the taxi hadn't stopped for us, we standing in the rain.

A were still B would still be C are still D will still be

91. My mother's Italian, so the language has been quite easy for me.

A to learn B learn C having learned D learning

92. I had the talent, I still wouldn't want to be a movie star.

A In case B Even if C Provided that D However much

93. The factory workers threatened on strike if they didn't get a pay rise.

A going B to go C that they go D to have gone

94. I was about to go to sleep when it to me where the missing keys might be.

A remembered B happened C appeared D occurred

95. There's going to be a new department at work. They've asked me to it up.

A take B set C put D bring

96. If the film is a success, the director will get most of the credit.

A big B high C large D good

97. By the end of today's seminar I will to each of you individually.

A speak B have spoken C be speaking D have been speaking

98. This is a photo of my little sister ice cream on the beach.

A eat B eating C was eating D having eaten

99. Our students take their responsibilities very

A considerably B thoroughly C seriously D strongly 100. Pia was delighted with the birthday present.

A very B completely C fairly D absolutely

101. People were amazed that the burglary took place in daylight.

A wide B broad C large D open

102. She invested a lot of time researching the most appropriate university course.

A to B for C with D in

103. The police claimed that they acted in self-.....

A interest B confidence C defence D discipline

104. I remember putting my briefcase down on that shelf.

A deeply B entirely C clearly D strongly

105. He turned to be considerably older than I had imagined.

A over B up C out D round

106. The windows in this house are in urgent of replacement.

A need B help C want D demand

107. Speed cameras shown to reduce accidents.

A have B were being C have been D are being

108. Life is a deal easier for immigrants who can speak the local language.

A far B huge C big D great

109. The experiment testing people's responses before and after drinking coffee.

A contained B incorporated C involved D consisted

110. We may be a bit late. We're in a traffic jam.

A buried B stuck C blocked D surrounded

111. Having his driving test several times, Paul finally passed at the fourth attempt.

A taken B made C had D attended

112. Gospel music has been a major influence other musical styles, especially soul.

A with B to C about D on

113. Maintaining an accurate balance sheet is essential, business you're in.

A however B wherever C whatever D whenever

114. It's likely that this novel will win a literary prize.

A totally B deeply C strongly D highly

115. It's no \dots for me to get Brad's phone number – I'll be seeing him tonight.

A point B wonder C secret D problem

116. I'd lived in Australia, so I was used toon the left side of the road.

A driving B drive C having driven D drove

117. I don't think the colours in Julia's outfit together.

A fit B suit C match D go

118. very rarely here in July.

A it rains B does it rain C is it raining D it is raining

119. I prefer to buy CDs download music from my computer.

A in contrast to B as opposed to C rather than D in comparison to

120. The number of turtles on the island by 70% over the last decade.

A has declined B has been declining C has been declined D is declining

Written test key

	Starter		Elementary		Pre-int.		Intermediate		Upper Int.		Advanced
1	С	21	С	41	С	61	В	81	Α	101	В
2	В	22	Α	42	С	62	В	82	В	102	D
3	С	23	С	43	D	63	С	83	Α	103	С
4	Α	24	Α	44	В	64	С	84	D	104	С
5	В	25	В	45	А	65	D	85	С	105	С
6	С	26	В	46	D	66	Α	86	С	106	Α
7	В	27	В	47	А	67	D	87	С	107	С
8	А	28	А	48	В	68	С	88	Α	108	D
9	А	29	А	49	С	69	Α	89	В	109	С
10	В	30	С	50	D	70	D	90	В	110	В
11	В	31	В	51	С	71	В	91	D	111	А
12	А	32	С	52	В	72	В	92	В	112	D
13	С	33	С	53	С	73	В	93	В	113	С
14	С	34	А	54	А	74	Α	94	D	114	D
15	В	35	В	55	D	75	С	95	В	115	D
16	А	36	А	56	А	76	Α	96	Α	116	А
17	В	37	А	57	С	77	Α	97	В	117	D
18	С	38	А	58	С	78	D	98	В	118	В
19	В	39	В	59	В	79	A	99	С	119	С
20	Α	40	В	60	А	80	D	100	D	120	А

APPENDIXES / ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

приложение 1

Примеры образования притяжательного падежа			
№	Правило	Пример	
1	Если существительное оканчивается на -s, то возможны два варианта	Dickens' novels = Dickens's novels романы Диккенса	
2	Если существительное во множественном числе оканчивается на -s, то притяжательный падеж образуется путем добавления апострофа	workers' caps кепки рабочих, cats' paws лапы кошек, nurses' toys игрушки нянек	
3	Существительные, не имеющие во множественном числе окончания -s, в притяжательном падеже приобретают окончание -s, перед которым стоит апостроф	children's toys детские игрушки, men's coats мужские пальто women's umbrellas женские зонты	
4	Если предмет или признак принадлежит нескольким лицам, то апостроф и окончание -s ставятся после последнего из них, если же каждому в отдельности, то после каждого	Ilf and Petrov's novel роман Ильфа и Петрова (т. е. роман, написанный ими совместно), Shelly's and Byron's poems стихи Шелли и Байрона (т. е. написанные ими в отдельности)	
5	В сложных существительных апостроф и окончание -s ставят после последнего элемента	the teacher of art's room комната учителя искусства, the sister-in-law's bag сумка невестки	
6	Неодушевленные существительные обычно не имеют притяжательного падежа	the roof of this house крыша этого дома	
7	Возможны, однако, случаи употребления неодушевленных существительных в притяжательном падеже	a mile's distance расстояние в милю, a month's holiday каникулы на месяц, a five days' trip пятидневная поездка, the world's resources мировые ресурсы, the Earth's rotation вращение Земли	
8	Абсолютное употребление притяжательного падежа	a dog of my friend's собака моего друга, at her grandmother's y (eë) бабушки, at the baker's в булочной	

приложение 2

Множественное число существительных			
No	Правило	Пример	
1	Большинство английских существительных во множественном числе имеют суффикс -s, который произносится как [s] после глухих согласных и как [z] после звонких согласных и гласных	map карта — maps [-s] карты, pen ручка — pens [-z] ручки	
2	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -o, -s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh, образуют множественное число путем прибавления еs к форме единственного числа; суффикс -es произносится как [-(i)z]	box коробка — boxes коробки; match спичка — matches спички	
3	К существительным, оканчивающимся в единственном числе на -у с предшествующей согласной, во множественном числе прибавляется суффикс -es, причем -у меняется на -i-	library библиотека — libraries библиотеки	
4	Если перед -у стоит гласная буква, то -у не изменяется	day день — days дни	
5	Исключения: некоторые существительные сохранили староанглийскую форму образования множественного числа	man человек — men люди, woman женщина —women женщины, child ребенок — children дети, goose гусь — geese гуси, mouse мышь — mice мыши, tooth зуб — teeth зубы	
6	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -fe , при образовании множественного числа меняют -f - на -v - перед суффиксом -s [-z]	knife нож — knives [naivz] ножи	
7	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -ff , а также некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на -f , -fe , во множественном числе имеют суффикс -s [-s]	cliff скала — cliffs скалы, chief шеф — chiefs шефы, roof крыша — roofs крыши, safe сейф — safes сейфы	
8	Некоторые существительные имеют две формы множественного числа	scarf шарф — scarfs (scarves) шарфы, hoof копыто —hoofs (hooves) копыта, wharf причал —wharfs (wharves) причалы	
9	Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -о , образуют множественное число с помощью суффикса -es [-z]	hero герой — heroes герои, potato картофель — potatoes картофель (несколько клубней) Исключения: photo фотография — photos фотографии, piano пианино — pianos пианино (несколько), radio радио — radios радио (несколько), euro евро — euros евро (несколько)	

10	В сложных существительных во множественном числе изменяется последний элемент (существительное с основным значением)	schoolgirl школьница — schoolgirls школьницы, fisherman рыбак — fishermen рыбаки
11	В составных существительных во множественном числе изменяется первый элемент	mother-in-law теща — mothers-in-law тещи, passer-by прохожий — passers-by прохожие
12	Если первый элемент составного существительного не существительное, то изменяется последний элемент	forget-me-not незабудка — forget-me-nots незабудки
13	У некоторых существительных формы единственного и множественного числа совпадают, а присоединение суффикса -s вызывает изменение значения	sheep овца, овцы
14	Существительные family и team могут означать как единое понятие, так и отдельных членов.	The team is here. — Команда здесь. (ед. ч.) The team are well. Члены команды чувствуют себя хорошо. (мн. ч.) His family is one of the oldest in the county. Его семья (род) — одна из старейших в стране. His family are all doctors. В его семье все врачи
15	Некоторые существительные имеют форму только множественного числа	scissors ножницы trousers брюки spectacles очки scales весы clothes одежда wages зарплата
16	Другие, напротив, имеют лишь форму единственного числа, в основном, это неисчисляемые существительные	advice совет progress прогресс knowledge знание information информация money деньги news новость
17	Наименования всех наук, оканчивающиеся на -ics, совпадая по форме с существительными во множественном числе, всегда употребляются в значении единственного числа	Phonetics фонетика Economics экономика
18	Слово police – <i>полиция</i> в английском языке всегда употребляется в значении множественного числа (как группа людей)	The police have powers to arrest you anywhere and at any time. Полиция вправе арестовать вас где угодно и в любое время.

приложение 3

The Numeral / Числительное

Имена числительные делятся на количественные (Cardinal Numerals) и порядковые (Ordinal Numerals).

Количественные числительные (Cardinal Numerals)

1-12	13-19	20-90	100 и далее	
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred	
2 two	14 fourteen	21 twenty-one	101 a (one) hundred and one	
3 three	15 fifteen	22 twenty-two	102 a (one) hundred and two и т.д.	
4 four	16 sixteen	и т.д.	200 two hundred	
5 five	17 seventeen	30 thirty	300 three hundred	
6 six	18 eighteen	40 forty	400 four hundred и т.д.	
7 seven	19 nineteen	50 fifty	1000 a (one) thousand	
8 eight		60 sixty	1001 a (one) thousand and one	
9 nice		70 seventy	1250 a (one) thousand two hundred and fifty	
10 ten		80 eighty	2000 two thousand	
11 eleven		90 ninety	2001 two thousand and one	
12 twelve			2235 two thousand two hundred and thirty-five	
			3000 three thousand	
			4000 four thousand	
			100000 a(one) hundred thousand	
			1000000 a(one) million	
			1000000000 a (one) milliard (в Англии);	
			a (one) billion (в США)	

Порядковые числительные обозначают порядок объектов и отвечают на вопрос **which?** *который?*:

first первый, second второй, third тервый и т.д.

Порядковые числительные (Ordinal Numerals)

1й-12й	13й-19й	20й-90й	100й и далее
1 st first	13 th thirteenth	20 th twentieth	100 th hundredth
2 nd second	14 th fourteenth	21 st twenty-first	101st hundred and first
3 rd third	15 th fifteenth	22 nd twenty-second	102 nd hundred and second
4 th fourth	16 th sixteenth	30 th thirtieth	200 th two hundredth
5 th fifth	17 th seventeenth	40 th fortieth	201st two hundred and first
6 th sixth	18 th eighteenth	50 th fiftieth	300 th three hundredth
7 th seventh	19 th nineteenth	60 th sixtieth	400 th four hundredth
8 th eighth		70 th seventieth	1000 th thousandth
9 th ninth		80 th eightieth	1001 thousand and first
10 th tenth		90 th ninetieth	1002 nd thousand and second
11 th eleventh			10000000 th millionth
12 th twelfth			

Дробные числительные (Fractional Numerals)

Простые дроби (Common Fractions)	Десятичные дроби (Decimal Fractions)
1/2 a (one) half	0,1-читается: nought (point one)
1/3 a (one) third	0,01- читается: nought point nought one или
2/3 two thirds	point nought one
1/4 a (one) quarter/fourth	2,35- читается: two point three five
3/4 three quarters/ fourths	32,305- читается:three two (thirty-two) point
1/5 a (one) fifth	three nought five
2/5 two fifths	
1/6 one sixth	
5/6 five sixths	
1 ½ one and a half	

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 4

The Preposition / Предлог

1. Общая информация

Предлог — это служебная часть речи, отражающая пространственные, временные, причинные или другие виды отношений между двумя значимыми словами.

Предлоги в английском языке являются служебной частью речи и как следствие не могут употребляться самостоятельно или изменяться. Предлоги не считаются членами предложения.

Английские предлоги делятся на: **простые** (simple), **производные** (derived), **сложные** (compound) и **составные/фразовые** (composite/phrasal).

- *Простые:* in, about, against.
- Производные (происходят от слов других частей речи):
- concerning, including, depending, granted.
- Сложные (включают в себя несколько компонентов):
- within, hereafter, wherewith, whereupon и т.д.
- Составные (словосочетание):
- because of, instead of, by virtue of, for the sake of, with regard to и т.д.

2. Различия в употреблении английских предлогов с русским языком

Некоторые глаголы, которые требуют наличия предлога в английском языке, используются без него в русском, и наоборот:

```
to ask for – просить
```

to wait **for** – ждать

to look for – искать

to listen to – слушать

to belong to – принадлежать

to care for – любить

to explain to – объяснять

to answer - отвечать на

to climb – подниматься на

to cross – переходить **через**

to doubt – сомневаться в

to enter – входить в

to fight — бороться **c** to follow — следовать **за** to join — присоединиться **к** to leave — уехать **из** to need — нуждаться **в** to play — играть **в** to affect — влиять **на**

3. Грамматическое значение английских предлогов

Если в русском языке отношения между двумя значимыми словами часто выражаются при помощи падежей, то в английском языке эту роль берут на себя предлоги. При этом сами предлоги не переводятся, а соответствующее им существительное ставится в нужном падеже:

of («кого? чего?») – родительный падеж:
 This is the hat of Mr. White.
 Это шляпа мистера Уайта.

— **to** («кому? чему?») — **дательный падеж**: Send it **to** my secretary immediately. Немедленно отправьте это моему секретарю.

by («кем? чем?») – агентивный творительный падеж.
 Существительное с предлогом by используется для описания действующего лица или силы – того или чего, что совершает некое действие:

This book is written **by** a famous journalist. Эта книга написана известным журналистом.

with («чем?») – инструментальный творительный падеж.
 Существительное с предлогом with характеризует инструмент действия, нечто, чем было что-либо совершено:

Such toys are cut with a knife.

Такие игрушки вырезают ножом.

about («о ком? о чем?») – предложный падеж:

Tell us more about him,

Расскажи нам о нём подробнее.

4. Место предлога в предложении

Обычно предлог, выражающий отношения между двумя словами, располагается между или перед ними:

We are planning to return in September.

Мы планируем вернуться в сентябре.

She is sitting under a big old apple tree.

Она сидит под старой большой яблоней.

Но в некоторых случаях это правило может нарушаться:

- в специальных вопросах:

What are you laughing at?

Над чем это ты смеешься?

 В некоторых предложениях, начинающихся с союзных и относительных местоимений и в придаточных предложениях:

What I'm really surprised **about** is this nasty weather.

Чем я действительно удивлен, так это этой ужасной погодой.

- В восклицательных предложениях:

What a terrible thing to brag about!

Какая ужасная вещь, чтобы хвастаться!

- В пассивных конструкциях:

He doesn't like to be spoken about.

Он не любит, когда о нем говорят.

- В некоторых синтаксических конструкциях с инфинитивом или герундием:

She is so boring to talk to.

С ней так скучно разговаривать.

5. Полный список английских предлогов

Простые

aboard на борту

about кругом, вокруг, в, где-то на, в пределах, о, относительно,

0

above над, до, более, свыше, выше

absent (амер.) без, в отсутствие

across через, сквозь, по ту сторону

afore вперед

after за, после, по, позади

against против, в, о, обо, на, к

along вдоль, по

amid среди, посреди, между

amidst среди, посреди, между

among между, посреди

amongst между, посреди

around вокруг, по, за, около

as в качестве, как

aside в стороне, поодаль

aslant поперек

astride верхом на, по обе стороны, на пути

at y, около, в, на

athwart поперек, через, вопреки, против

атор на, поверх, над

bar исключая, за исключением, кроме

before перед, до, в

behind позади, за, после

below ниже, под

beneath под, ниже

beside рядом, близ, около, ниже

besides кроме

between между

betwixt между

beyond по ту сторону, за, вне, позже, сверх, выше

but кроме, за исключением

by у, около, мимо, вдоль, через, к, на

сігса приблизительно, примерно, около

despite несмотря на

down вниз, с, по течению, вниз по, вдоль по, по, ниже, через,

сквозь

except исключая, кроме

for на, в, в течение дня, за, ради, к, от, по отношению, в

отношении, вместо

from от, из, с, по, из-за, у

given при условии

in в, во, на, в течение, за, через, у, к, из

inside внутри, внутрь, с внутренней стороны, на внутренней

стороне

into B, Ha

like так; как что-л.; подобно чему-л.

mid (от "amid") между, посреди, среди

minus без, минус

near около, возле, к

neath под, ниже

next рядом, около

notwithstanding не смотря на, вопреки

of о, у, из, от

off c, co, ot

on на, у, после, в

opposite против, напротив

out вне, из

outside вне, за пределами

over над, через, за, по, свыше, больше, у

расе с позволения

рег по, посредством, через, согласно, из расчёта на, за, в, с

plus плюс, с

post после

рго для, ради, за

qua как, в качестве

round вокруг, по

save кроме, исключая

since с (некоторого времени), после

than нежели, чем

through через, сквозь, по, в, через посредство, из, от, в

продолжение, в течение, включительно

till до

times на

to в, на, к, до, без

toward к, на, с тем чтобы, по отношению к, около, почти

towards к, на, с тем чтобы, по отношению к, около, почти

under под, ниже, при

underneath под

unlike в отличие от

until до

ир вверх, по

versus (сокр. против, в сравнении с (чем-л.), в отличие от (чего-л.), по

«vs.») отношению к (чему-л.)

via через

vice взамен, вместо

with c, B, ot

without вне, без, за, не сделав чего-либо

Производные

barring исключая, за исключением, кроме

concerning относительно

considering учитывая, принимая во внимание

depending в зависимости

during в течение, в продолжение, во время

granted при условии

excepting за исключением, исключая

excluding за исключением

failing за неимением, в случае отсутствия

following после, вслед за

including включая, в том числе

раst 3а, после, мимо, сверх, выше

pending в продолжение, в течение, до, вплоть

regarding относительно, касательно

Сложные

alongside около, рядом, у

within внутри, внутрь, в пределах, не далее, не позднее чем

outside вне, за пределами, за исключением

ироп на, у, после, в

onto на, в

throughout через, по всей площади, длине, на всем протяжении

wherewith чем, посредством которого

Составные

according to согласно

ahead of до, в преддверии

араrt from несмотря на, невзирая на

as far as до

as for что касается

as of с, начиная с; на день, на дату; на момент, от (такого-то

числа)

as per согласно

as regards что касается, в отношении

aside from помимо, за исключением

as well as кроме, наряду

away from от, в отсутствие

because of из-за

by force of в силу

by means of посредством

by virtue of в силу, на основании

close to рядом с

contrary to против, вопреки

due to благодаря, в силу, из-за

except for кроме

far from далеко не

for the sake of ради

in accordance в соответствии с

with

in addition to в дополнение, кроме

in case of в случае

in connection в связи с

with

in consequence of вследствие, в результате

in front of впереди

in spite of несмотря на

in the back of сзади, позади

in the course of в течение

in the event of в случае, если

in the middle of посередине

in to (into) в, на

inside of за (какое-л время), в течение

instead of BMecto

in view of ввиду

near to рядом, поблизости

next to рядом, поблизости

on account of по причине, из-за, вследствие

on to (onto) на

on top of на вершине, наверху

opposite to против

out of из, изнутри, снаружи, за пределами

outside of вне, помимо

owing to из-за, благодаря

thanks to благодаря

up to вплоть до, на уровне

with regard to относительно, по отношению

with respect to относительно, по отношению

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ 5

Modal Verbs / Модальные глаголы

Модальные глаголы в английском языке отличаются от остальных глаголов тем, что они не используются самостоятельно и не обозначают конкретного действия или состояния, они отражают его модальность, то есть отношение к нему говорящего. Вместе модальный глагол и инфинитив значащего глагола образуют составное модальное сказуемое (compound modal predicate).

Это означает, что говорящий может оценивать действие как возможное, необходимое, разрешаемое, просимое, запрещенное, приказываемое, маловероятное, очень вероятное и так далее:

Я поеду в Лондон. Я могу поехать в Лондон. Я должен поехать в Лондон. Можно я поеду в Лондон?

Чаще всего используются **Can**, **May** и **Must**. Эти глаголы имеют самое общее значение и иногда могут заменять собой остальные модальные глаголы.

Вопросимельные предложения с модальными глаголами образуются без вспомогательного глагола, при этом сам модальный глагол выносится в начало предложения:

Shall I help you? *Mне помочь?*Could you give me his address? *He дадите мне его адрес?*

Отрицательная форма модального глагола образуется постановкой после него частицы **not**. Зачастую, особенно в устной речи, они сливаются в сокращенную форму:

Отрицательная форма модального глагола

Полная форма	Сокращенная форма	
May not	Mayn't	
Must not	Mustn't	
Should not	Shouldn't	
Will not	Won't	
Shall not	Shan't	
Can not	Can't	

В зависимости от такой оценки и структуры предложения нужно использовать один из следующих английских модальных глаголов:

Таблица модальных глаголов

Модальный глагол	Случаи использования	Примеры	
		He can run fast.	
	Говорим об умственной и	Он может быстро бегать.	
	физической возможности, о	•	
Can/could	возможности и способности	They could speak English.	
Могу/мог (бы)	сделать что-либо	Они могла говорить по-английски.	
` ` `		You should clean the room.	
		Тебе следует убраться в комнате.	
	Даем совет, говорим, что, что-		
Should	то является правильным и	She should go to the party.	
Следует	разумным	Ей следует пойти на вечеринку.	
		They have to wait.	
		Им нужно подождать.	
Have to/had to			
Надо/надо	Говорим о необходимости,	She had to help me.	
было/должна	заставляем, даем инструкции.	Она должна была помочь мне.	
		We must hurry.	
	Говорим, что что-то нужно	Мы должны торопиться.	
	сделать, потому что это		
Must	необходимо и важно. Даем	You must read this book.	
Должен	настойчивый совет.	Ты должен прочитать эту книгу.	
		It may rain.	
		Возможен дождь.	
	Даем разрешение, позволение		
May/might	сделать что-то. Говорим о	You might ask the questions.	
Может/мог	вероятности чего-то.	Вы можете задавать вопросы.	
		They ought to apologize.	
		Они должны извиниться.	
Ought to	Даем совет, говорим о	She ought to read aloud.	
Следует/должен	моральном долге.	Ей следует читать вслух.	
		We are to go to the cinema.	
	Говорим о взаимной	Мы договорились идти в кино.	
Be to	договоренности, даем приказ,		
Условились/договори	говорим о правилах и	He is to be here at 5 p.m.	
лись/должен	инструкциях.	Он должен быть здесь в 5 вечера.	

Следует помнить, что после модальных глаголов, кроме ought to, have (got) to и be to, следует инфинитив глагола без частицы to:

I **must** go. *Я должен идти.*

приложение 6

Таблица неправильных глаголов

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
be [bi:]	was [wɔz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	бить
become [bi:knm]	became [bi:keim]	become[bi:knm]	становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken ['brouk(e)n]	ломать
bring [brin]	brought [bro:t]	brought [bro:t]	приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	строить
burn [b3:n]	burnt [b3:nt]	burnt [b3:nt]	гореть
burst [b3:st]	burst [b3:st]	burst [b3:st]	разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bo:t]	bought [bo:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, хватать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [t∫əuz(ə)n]	выбирать
come [knm]	came [keim]	come [knm]	приходить
cost [cost]	cost [cost]	cost [cost]	стоить
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	ползать
cut [knt]	cut [knt]	cut [knt]	резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [d\n]	делать
draw [dro:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [dro:n]	рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать, дремать
drink [driŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	ПИТЬ
drive [draiv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drivn]	водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться
find [faind]	found [faund]	found [faund]	находить
fit [fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	подходить по размеру
fly [flai]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fəˈgɔt]	forgotten [fə'gət(ə)n]	забывать
forgive [fo'giv]	forgave [fo'geiv]	forgiven [fo'givn]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	замерзать
get [get]	got [got]	got [got]	получать
give [giv]	gave [geiv]	given [givn]	давать

go [gou] went [went] gone [gon] идти grow [grou] grew [gru:] grown [groun] расти hang [hæŋ] hung [hʌŋ] hung [hʌŋ] вешать have [hæv] had [hæd] had [hæd] иметь hear [hiə] heard [h3:d] heard [h3:d] слышать hide [haid] hid [hid] hidden ['hidn] прятать hit [hit] hit [hit] hit [hit] попадать в цель hold [hould] held [held] held [held] держать hurt [h3:t] hurt [h3:t] hurt [h3:t] ушибить keep [ki:p] kept [kept] kept [kept] содержать kneel [ni:l] knelt [nelt] knelt [nelt] стоять на коленях know [nou] knew [nju:] known [noun] знать lay [lei] laid [leid] laid [leid] класть lead [li:d] led [led] led [led] вести lean [li:n] leant [lent] leant [lent] наклоняться learn [l3:n] learnt [l3:nt] learnt [l3:nt] учить leave [li:v] left [left] left [left] оставлять lend [lend] lent [lent] lent [lent] занимать let [let] let [let] let [let] позволять lie [lai] lay [lei] lain [lein] лежать light [lait] lit [lit] lit [lit] освещать lose [lu:z] lost [lost] lost [lost] терять make [meik] made [meid] made [meid] производить mean [mi:n] meant [ment] meant [ment] значить meet [mi:t] met [met] met [met] встречать mistake [mis'teik] mistook [mis'tuk] mistaken [mis'teik(e)n] ошибаться paid [peid] pay [pei] paid [peid] платить prove [pru:v] proved [pru:vd] proven [pru:vn] доказывать put [put] put [put] put [put] положить quit [kwit] quit [kwit] quit [kwit] выходить read [ri:d] read [red] read [red] читать ridden ['ridn] ride [raid] rode [roud] ездить верхом ring [rin] rang [ræŋ] rung [rʌŋ] звенеть risen ['rizn] rise [raiz] rose [rouz] подниматься run [rʌŋ] ran [ræŋ] run [rʌŋ] бежать say [sei] said [sed] said [sed] говорить see [si:] saw [so:] seen [si:n] видеть seek [si:k] sought [so:t] sought [so:t] искать sell [sel] sold [sould] sold [sould] продавать send [send] sent [sent] sent [sent] посылать set [set] set [set] set [set]

ставить

sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	ШИТЬ
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken ['ʃeik(ə)n]	встряхивать
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəud]	shown [ʃəun]	показывать
shrink [ʃriŋk]	shrank [ʃræŋk]	shrunk [ʃrʌŋk]	уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sink [siŋk]	sank [sæŋk], sunk [sʌŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
spill [spil]	spilt [spilt]	spilt [spilt]	проливать
spoil [spoil]	spoilt [spoilt]	spoilt [spoilt]	портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	расстилать
spring [sprin]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	прыгать
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	стоять
steal [sti:1]	stole [stoul]	stolen ['stəulən]	красть
stick [stik]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stak]	колоть
sting [stin]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [staŋ]	жалить
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	выметать
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	swollen ['swoul(e)n]	разбухать
swim [swim]	swam [swem]	swum [swam]	плавать
swing [swin]	swung [swaŋ]	swung [swaŋ]	качать
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken ['teik(ə)n]	брать, взять
teach [ti:ts]	taught [to:t]	taught [to:t]	учить
tear [tɛə]	tore [to:]	torn [tɔ:n]	рвать
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	рассказывать
think [θiŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought $[\theta s:t]$	думать
throw [θrəu]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəun]	бросать
understand [Andə'stænd]	understood [Andə'stud]	understood [Andə'stud]	понимать
wake [weik]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	просыпаться
wear [weə]	wore [wo:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	плакать
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	мочить
win [win]	won [wan]	won [wan]	выигрывать
wind [waind]	wound [waund]	wound [waund]	извиваться
write [rait]	wrote [rout]	written ['ritn]	писать

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