



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г.И. Носова»

**Ю.В. Южакова
Л.С. Полякова
О.А. Лукина**

SELF-STUDY ENGLISH. STEP III

*Утверждено Редакционно-издательским советом университета
в качестве практикума*

Магнитогорск
2018

УДК 802.0 (075)
ББК 81.2 Англ.

Рецензенты:

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент,
заместитель директора филиала
ОАНО ВО «Московский психолого-социальный университет»
в г. Магнитогорске
А.Ю. Воробьева

кандидат филологических наук,
доцент кафедры романо-германской филологии и перевода,
ФГБОУ ВО «Магнитогорский государственный технический
университет им. Г.И. Носова»
Н.Р. Уразаева

Южакова Ю.В., Полякова Л.С., Лукина О.А.

Self-Study English. Step III [Электронный ресурс] : практикум / Юлия Владимировна Южакова, Лилия Сергеевна Полякова, Оксана Анатольевна Лукина ; ФГБОУ ВО «Магнитогорский государственный технический университет им. Г.И. Носова». – Электрон. текстовые дан. (1,15 Мб). – Магнитогорск : ФГБОУ ВО «МГТУ им. Г.И. Носова», 2018. – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-R). – Систем. требования : IBM PC, любой, более 1 GHz ; 512 Мб RAM ; 10 Мб HDD ; MS Windows XP и выше ; Adobe Reader 8.0 и выше ; CD/DVD-ROM дисковод ; мышь. – Загл. с титул. экрана.

Данный практикум является продолжением учебно-методического пособия “Self-Study English. Step I” и практикума “Self-Study English. Step II”. Предназначен для студентов бакалавриата и магистратуры технических направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения. Практикум можно использовать для организации аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» в процессе формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции. Оригинальные материалы заимствованы из учебников и учебных пособий, представленных в списке литературы, переработаны и сокращены в учебно-методических целях.

УДК 802.0 (075)
ББК 81.2 Англ.

© Южакова Ю.В., Полякова Л.С., Лукина О.А., 2018
© ФГБОУ ВО «Магнитогорский государственный
технический университет им. Г.И. Носова», 2018

Содержание

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	4
THE ENTRY TEST	5
SEQUENCE OF TENSES (СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН)	11
Способы передачи косвенной речи	12
Глаголы, вводящие косвенную речь	13
Случаи отклонения от правил согласования времен	19
Test 1	32
СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (THE PASSIVE VOICE)	34
Сводная таблица форм страдательного залога	34
Страдательный залог после модальных глаголов	35
Test 2	44
НАКЛОНЕНИЯ (MOODS)	46
Изъявительное наклонение	46
Повелительное наклонение	46
Test 3	49
Сослагательное наклонение (Subjunctive Mood)	51
Условные предложения	52
Выражение нереальных пожеланий	58
Test 4	65
НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ИНФИНИТИВ, ГЕРУНДИЙ, ПРИЧАСТИЕ I, ПРИЧАСТИЕ II (THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB (THE VERBALS): THE INFINITIVE, THE GERUND, PARTICIPLE I, PARTICIPLE II)	68
Инфинитив	68
Test 5	79
Сложное дополнение (The Complex Object)	82
Test 6	88
Герундий (The Gerund)	90
Test 7	101
Инфинитив и герундий (The Infinitive and the Gerund)	103
Test 8	106
Причастие I (4-я форма глагола) (Participle I)	109
Причастие II (3 – я форма глагола)	111
Test 9	116
THE FINAL TEST	118
КЛЮЧИ (THE KEYS)	125
ГЛОССАРИЙ	126
БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК	129
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ	130
Приложение 1	130
Приложение 2	131
Приложение 3	132
Приложение 4	133
Приложение 5	134
Приложение 6	135
Приложение 7	139
Приложение 8	141

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данный практикум по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» является продолжением учебно-методического пособия “Self - Study English. Step I” и практикума “Self - Study English. Step II.” Предназначен для самостоятельной работы студентов бакалавриата и магистратуры технических направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения. Практикум составлен в соответствии с рабочей программой по дисциплине и включает материалы по грамматике английского языка. Данный практикум “Self - Study English. Step III” продолжает рассмотрение английского глагола и включает в себя следующие темы: согласование времен, страдательный залог, наклонение, неличные формы глагола.

Издание представляет собой информационно-практический комплекс, состоящий из теоретического материала, представленного в краткой табличной форме; практических заданий и упражнений, направленных на активизацию грамматического материала по предложенным темам; тестов, дающих возможность осуществить самоконтроль по изученным грамматическим темам.

Практикум используется студентами для повторения, закрепления и активизации учебного материала в процессе самостоятельной работы по указанному курсу.

Практикум помогает восполнить существующие пробелы знаний по грамматике английского языка, повысить исходный уровень иноязычной компетенции, достигнутый на предыдущей ступени образования и сформировать достаточный уровень иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции для решения речевых задач в социальной, деловой и профессиональной сферах.

Авторы-составители желают студентам, изучающим английский язык, успехов в работе с данным практикумом!

THE ENTRY TEST

1. She said that if he _____ the TV set, she _____ it out of the window at once.
 - a) wouldn't turn off / would throw
 - b) didn't turn off / would throw
 - c) wouldn't turn off / would throw
2. I asked him what _____, when they _____ the truth.
 - a) would happen ... found out
 - b) would happen ... would find out
 - c) happened ... would find out
3. "Our team will take the first place," he said.
 - a) He said that our team will take the first place.
 - b) He said that their team would take the first place.
 - c) He said that their team took the first place.
4. The girl said, "Tom, I gave you my homework yesterday."
 - a) The girl told Tom that she gave him her homework yesterday.
 - b) The girl told Tom that she had given him her homework the day before.
 - c) The girl told Tom that she has given him her homework the day before.
5. "Have you ever been to London?" she asked me.
 - a) She asked me if I had ever been to London.
 - b) She asked me if you have ever been to London.
 - c) She asked me if had I ever been to London.
6. "What are you reading, Helen?" Mother asked.
 - a) Mother asked Helen what is she reading.
 - b) Mother asked Helen what was she reading.
 - c) Mother asked Helen what she was reading.
7. He said, "Don't go there!"
 - a) He told us not go there.
 - b) He told us not to go there.
 - c) He told us to don't go there.
8. He says to me, "Do you know her?"
 - a) He asks me if I know her.
 - b) He asks me if I knew her.
 - c) He asks me if do you know her.

9. "I can see the river from this place," my friend said.
a) My friend said he can see the river from this place.
b) My friend said he could see the river from this place.
c) My friend said he could see the river from that place.
10. She said, "Who brought these flowers?"
a) She wanted to know who had brought those flowers.
b) She wanted to know who had brought these flowers.
c) She wanted to know who brought those flowers.
11. The roads _____ with the snow.
a) covered
b) are covered
c) has been covered
12. Chocolate _____ from cocoa.
a) is made
b) are made
c) have been made
13. The Pyramids _____ in Egypt.
a) were build
b) were built
c) was built
14. This coat _____ four years ago.
a) is bought
b) was bought
c) have bought
15. The stadium _____ next month.
a) was opened
b) is opened
c) will be opened
16. Your parents _____ to a meeting.
a) will be invited
b) are invited
c) will invite
17. Where is your car? – It _____ at the moment.
a) is being mended
b) is been mended
c) is mended

18. The books already _____. (Книги уже были упакованы.)
a) has been packed
b) have been packed
c) is been packed
19. The castle can _____ from a long distance.
a) be seen
b) be seeing
c) be see
20. The guests must _____ at noon.
a) been met
b) be meeting
c) be met
21. I asked the hotel service if I _____ have a cup of coffee in my room.
a) could
b) may
c) can to
22. They asked him what _____.
a) he wants
b) does he want
c) he wanted.
23. You'll understand when you _____ older and wiser.
a) getting
b) are
c) will be
24. If you don't study for your exams, you won't _____ progress.
a) do
b) make
c) perform
25. I'd rather she _____ it immediately.
a) brought
b) bring
c) will bring
26. I wish I had been practiced this language before.
a) practiced
b) had been practiced
c) will practice

27. Let us listen to the song
a) listen
b) to listen
c) listening
28. If I were rich I _____ a castle!
a) will buy
b) would but
c) buy
29. We _____ out if the weather hadn't been so bad.
a) could gone
b) could had gone
c) could have gone
30. I wish I _____ that Bob was ill. I would have gone to see him.
a) had known
b) knew
c) have known
31. _____ that it was useless to argue with her boss, she dropped the subject.
a) Having seen
b) Having been seen
c) Seeing
32. I wonder what Doctor Wight thinks of the medical problem _____ now.
a) discussing
b) having been discussed
c) being discussed
33. Bitterly _____, the explorers set out on the return journey.
a) having been disappointed
b) being disappointed
c) disappointed
34. If you want a thing _____ well, do it yourself.
a) having been done
b) done
c) being done

35. _____ to see as much as possible of the town, we hired a bus.
a) Wishing
b) Wished
c) Having wished
36. Suddenly Maria noticed the smoke _____ through the roof of one of the houses.
a) coming
b) having come
c) come
37. The falling leaves made me think of the _____ autumn.
a) approaching
b) approached
c) having approached
38. We expect him _____ next day.
a) to departure
b) departures
c) will departure
39. We know him _____ a cool guy.
a) being
b) is
c) to be
40. My father is awfully glad _____ the truth.
a) been told
b) being told
c) to have been told
41. The dog noticed _____ across the street.
a) the cat run
b) the cat to run
c) having ran
42. My mom is such a busy woman! She has so many things _____.
a) doing
b) to do
c) be doing

43. Thank you for your attention! – Maria said _____ what to do next.

- a) not having known
- b) not knowing
- c) not know

44. I am glad _____ with you all the time!

- a) to have been speaking
- b) to be spoken
- c) having been spoken

45. She was so excited! She didn't want to speak to anybody, so she us
_____ home.

- a) let go
- b) let's go
- c) to let go

SEQUENCE OF TENSES (СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН)

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

Сравните!

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного предложения	
I wear jeans and sweaters. — Я ношу джинсы и свитера. (<i>Present Simple</i>)	He knew that I wore jeans and sweaters. — Он знал, что я ношу джинсы и свитера. (<i>Past Simple</i>)
It is raining outside. — На улице идет дождь. (<i>Present Continuous</i>)	He said that it was raining outside. — Он сказал, что на улице идет дождь. (<i>Past Continuous</i>)
действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного предложения	
She has moved to another house. — Она переехала в другой дом. (<i>Present Perfect</i>)	She said that she had moved to another house. — Она сказала, что переехала в другой дом. (<i>Past Perfect</i>)
They have been waiting for me for two hours. — Они ждут меня уже два часа. (<i>Present Perfect Continuous</i>)	They said that they had been waiting for me for two hours. — Они сказали, что ждут меня уже два часа. (<i>Past Perfect Continuous</i>)
He told me the truth then. — Он сказал мне тогда правду. (<i>Past Simple</i>)	I realized that he had told me the truth then. — Я понял, что он тогда сказал мне правду. (<i>Past Perfect</i>)
At 10 o'clock he was playing tennis . — В десять часов он играл в теннис. (<i>Past Continuous</i>)	He explained that he had been playing tennis at 10 o'clock. — Он сказал, что в десять часов играл в теннис. (<i>Past Perfect Continuous</i>)
действие придаточного предложения относится к будущему	
They will not have passed exams by then. — К этому времени они еще не сдадут экзамены (<i>Future Perfect</i>)	He said that they would not have passed exams by then. — Он сказал, что к этому времени они еще не сдадут экзамены. (<i>Future Perfect-in-the-Past</i>)

Способы передачи косвенной речи

Тип предложения Type of Sentences	Прямая речь Direct Speech	Косвенная речь Indirect (Reported) Speech
Утвердительное Declarative	Ann says, " <i>I am happy.</i> " He says to us, " <i>I like tennis.</i> " She says, " <i>I don't know this rule.</i> "	Ann says (that) <i>she is happy.</i> He tells us (that) <i>he likes tennis.</i> She says (that) <i>she doesn't know this rule.</i>
Повелительное Imperative	They say, " <i>Close the door, please.</i> " Mary says to Tom, " <i>Don't close the window.</i> " The officer orders the soldiers, " <i>Don't talk!</i> "	They ask me <i>to close the door.</i> Mary tells Tom <i>not to close the window.</i> The officer <i>orders</i> the soldiers <i>not to talk.</i>
Общий вопрос General Question	The tourist asks me, " <u>Do you live in Moscow?</u> " He asks, " <u>Is it raining now?</u> " The manager asks, " <u>Are there any people at the office?</u> "	The tourist asks me <i>if I live in Moscow.</i> He asks <i>if (whether) it is raining now.</i> The manager asks <i>if (whether) there are any people at the office.</i>
Специальный вопрос Special Question	I ask them, " <u>Where does Ben live?</u> " They ask, " <u>What's the matter?</u> " We ask them, " <u>When shall we meet?</u> " My friend asks, " <u>Who called you last night?</u> "	I ask them <i>where Ben lives.</i> They ask <i>what the matter is.</i> We ask them <i>when we shall meet.</i> My friend asks <i>who called me last night.</i>

Запомните!

Кроме изменения формы глагола в придаточном предложении при переходе прямой речи в косвенную происходит следующая замена наречий места, времени и местоимений.

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
now	then, immediately
today	that day, the same day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day, the following day, the day after
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
in two days	two days later
yesterday	the day before, the previous day

the day before yesterday	two days before
two days ago	two days before, two days earlier
a year ago	a year before, the previous year
last week / year	the previous week / year, the week / year before
next week / year	the following week / year, the week / year after
here	there
this place	that place
these places	those places

Глаголы, вводящие косвенную речь

add	continue	offer	recommend
advise	inform	promise	refuse
allow	insist	protest	suggest
describe	note	remark	think
explain	observe	reply	warn
complain	order	remind	wonder

Exercise 1. Change these sentences into correct past form.

1. My uncle says he has just come back from the Caucasus.
2. He says he has spent a fortnight in the Caucasus.
3. He says it did him a lot of good.
4. He says he feels better now.
5. He says his wife and he spent most of their time on the beach.
6. He says they did a lot of sightseeing.
7. He says he has a good camera.
8. He says he took many photographs while travelling in the Caucasus.
9. He says he will come to see us next Sunday.
10. He says he will bring and show us the photographs he took during his stay in the Caucasus.

Exercise 2. Change these sentences into correct past form.

1. Mike says he is sure Ann and Kate will be excellent guides.
2. He says they have made good progress in English.
3. Oleg says that in a day or two several English students will come to pay a visit to their school and he will probably have to act as an interpreter.
4. Ann says she has just met Boris in the street.
5. She says Boris told her a lot of interesting things about his travels in the south.
6. Nick says he is going to the hotel to see his friends, who have just arrived in St. Petersburg from the United States of America.
7. He says they have not been here for a long time.
8. He says they were friends at school.

9. He says he will take them to the theatre on Sunday.
10. They say they will write me a letter when they return home.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.
2. He said he (will come, would come) to the station to see me off.
3. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
4. I think the weather (will be, would be) fine next week. I hope it (will not change, would not change) for the worse.
5. I knew that he (is, was) a very clever man.
6. I want to know what he (has bought, had bought) for her birthday.
7. I asked my sister to tell me what she (has seen, had seen) at the museum.
8. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the Ritz Hotel.
9. They realized that they (lost, had lost) their way in the dark.
10. He asked me where I (study, studied).
11. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
12. He says he (works, worked) at school two years ago.
13. Victor said he (is, was) very busy.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.

1. I knew they (to wait) for me at the metro station and I decided to hurry.
2. I didn't know that you already (to wind) up the clock.
3. I was afraid that the little girl (not to be) able to unlock the front door and (to go) upstairs to help her.
4. He says that he (to know) the laws of the country.
5. Sara understood why Lanny (not to come) the previous evening.
6. She asked me whether I (to remember) the legend about a faithful lion.
7. He understood that the soldiers (to arrest) him.
8. He could not understand why people (not to want) to take water from that well.
9. I suppose they (to send) a dog after the burglar immediately.
10. He said he (to leave) tomorrow morning.
11. She says she already (to find) the book.
12. He stopped and listened: the clock (to strike) five.
13. She said she (can) not tell me the right time, her watch (to be) wrong.
14. I asked my neighbour if he ever (to travel) by air before.
15. The policeman asked George where he (to run) so early.
16. The delegates were told that the guide just (to go) out and (to be) back in ten minutes.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Я знала, что она работает на заводе, что у нее есть муж и двое детей, что семья у нее очень дружная и она счастлива.

2. Он сказал мне вчера, что раньше он учился в университете.
3. Мы решили на прошлой неделе, что будущим летом мы все поедем в Крым.
4. Сестра сказала, что хочет приехать к нам сама.
5. Я знала, что она очень занята.
6. Никто не знал, что вы ждете здесь. Пойдемте в дом.
7. Гид предупредил нас, что в этой части города движение довольно сильное.
8. Секретарь не заметил, что директор с кем-то разговаривает.
9. Все мы знали, что ее семья опять в Санкт-Петербурге.
10. Лена сказала, что она дарит нам эту картину.
11. Она сказала, что ее коллеги всегда дают ей прекрасные советы.
12. Он сказал, что любит эту пьесу.
13. В прошлом году они думали, что никогда не будут хорошо читать по-английски, но вчера они увидели, что читают тексты довольно хорошо.
14. Он сказал мне вчера, что его отец — профессор и живет в Москве.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences.

Helen: I want to tell you something about my holiday in London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: I went to London in July.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: My parents went with me.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: We spent three days in London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: London is a multicultural place.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says _____.

Helen: I saw people of all colours.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: Me and my parents visited the Tower.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: One evening we went to see a musical.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says that _____.

Helen: I love London.

Gareth: What does she say?

You: She says _____.

Helen: The people are so nice there.
Gareth: What does she say?
You: She says _____.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences.

Your friend is an exchange student in the USA at the moment. You are speaking with him on the phone and your friend Sue is standing next to you. She is very excited - you have to repeat every sentence to her.

Tom: I'm fine.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: The weather here is great.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: My host family is very nice.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: I have my own room.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: We have a national park here.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: We went there yesterday.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: It was great.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: I'd love to go there again.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: The teachers at my school are very nice.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.
Tom: My English has improved.
Sue: What does he say?
You: He says that _____.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences.

1. She said, "I am reading."

She said that _____.

2. They said, "We are busy."
They said that _____.

3. He said, "I know a better restaurant."
He said that _____.

4. She said, "I woke up early."
She said that _____.

5. He said, "I will ring her."
He said that _____.

6. They said, "We have just arrived."
They said that _____.

7. He said, "I will clean the car."
He said that _____.

8. She said, "I did not say that."
She said that _____.

9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."
She said that _____.

10. He said: "I won't tell anyone."
He said that _____.

Exercise 9. Change the sentences into Direct Speech.

1. He said that he had studied English before he entered the institute.
2. She said that her parents lived in the country.
3. He told me that his son would arrive the following day.
4. David said he had broken his bicycle.
5. They told us they were busy: they were discussing a very important question.
6. Tom said he had been working at school for three years.
7. She said her daughter would go on a trip the following month.
8. James said he liked to see adventure films.
9. My friend said she wanted to buy a dog for her children.
10. Jane told me she would return me my book the following week.
11. His mother told him not to go to school because he was ill.
12. Sue said Ann had invited her to stay in her house for the following weekend.
13. His friend told him that he didn't think he could help.
14. She said she could not go for a walk with me as she was watching an interesting TV programme.
15. They told me that the train was leaving at the moment.

Exercise 10. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. She said: "My parents are arriving tomorrow".
2. "We will be waiting at the station when you arrive", they told him.
3. "When I get money, I'll buy a new car", said my friend.

4. He said: "I must go and post a letter".
5. She said: "I stayed in a hotel for two weeks".
6. "Don't speak in a loud voice, your brother is sleeping", told mother to him.
7. "I can see you tomorrow", she said.
8. Beth said: "When father comes, I shall show him my picture".
9. "I've made some discoveries for myself today", said Meg.
10. "If you go straight, you will lose your way", the warning said.
11. "It's a nice country. You can reach the sea from any place", my uncle said.
12. "Don't play with a dog. Go and do your lessons", his elder sister told him.
13. "If they come to see me, I'll bake my favourite cake for them", said Jane.
14. He said: "I will take the place of the man of the family now".
15. "Remember the warning! Don't play with fire", said the man.

Exercise 11. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. "Last year we spent in the Crimea". (They said)
2. "They moved to a new flat yesterday". (They said)
3. "I don't remember what she said". (He said)
4. "We have seen him today twice". (They said)
5. "I shall help you if you like". (She said)
6. "I have been translating this text for two hours". (He said)
7. "They are watching us at the moment". (Beth said)
8. "He will be retired next month". (His father said)
9. "You are have to be more polite". (Our teacher said)
10. "I am not doing something special now. I am watching TV". (My friend said)
11. "She will go for a walk if she has time". (Her mother said)
12. "I have not told anybody about it". (Nick said)
13. "It will be nice of you if you apologize for your behaviour". (Polly said)
14. "I am going to go to university". (His friend said)
15. "You will fail your exams if don't work hard". (My parents said)
16. Two years ago they were students. (She said)
17. Next year I will go to the USA. (Kate said)
18. I was not at school yesterday as I was ill. (The pupil said)
19. I think he will become a singer as he sings well. (His teacher said)
20. We are not sure she has already finished her work. (They said)

Случаи отклонения от правил согласования времен

Правила согласования времён не соблюдаются:	Примеры
Если в придаточном предложении идет речь об общеизвестном факте	<i>The teacher told the children that the Earth <u>moves</u> around the Sun.</i> — Учитель сказал детям, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.
Если глагол в придаточном предложении употреблен в прошедшем времени и в предложении указывается конкретная дата	<i>He said that this castle <u>was built</u> in 1660.</i> — Он сказал, что замок был построен в 1660 году.
Если глагол придаточного предложения обозначает действие, которое происходит регулярно	<i>She explained that her father <u>has a nap</u> In the afternoon everyday.</i> — Она объяснила, что ее отец каждый день днем ложится вздремнуть.
Если в предложении употребляются модальные глаголы must, should и ought to	<i>He told me that I <u>should see</u> a good doctor.</i> — Он сказал мне, что я должен показаться хорошему врачу. <i>She said that we <u>must go</u> home at once.</i> — Она сказала, что мы должны немедленно идти домой.
Если в придаточном предложении, которое вводится союзами since и when , употребляется форма Past Simple	<i>He said that he <u>hadn't met</u> her since they <u>graduated</u> from the university.</i> — Он сказал, что не встречал ее с тех пор, как они закончили университет.
Если действие придаточного предложения происходит практически одновременно с действием главного предложения	<i>I told you I'm in a hurry.</i> — Я же тебе сказал, что спешу.

Exercise 1. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "What do you do for a living?" I asked him.
2. "I usually take my dog out for a walk when I return in the evening," he said.
3. "My brother is working in a restaurant, but he doesn't like his job," she said.
4. "Are you going to see her off at the station?" I wondered.
5. He explained, "I have no idea what you are talking about."
6. "Why is that man looking through the keyhole?" I wondered.
7. "He likes working on Sundays because he gets double pay," his wife explained.
8. He said, "I'm going away tomorrow, mother."
9. The teacher said, "The earth is round."
10. "How do you feel?" asked Sue.
11. "You are always making such stupid mistakes!" his friend complained.

12. The children explained, "We're waiting for the school bus, it's late again."
13. "Is there a speed limit here?" the instructor asked.
14. "Why are you crying so bitterly?" Charlie asked.
15. Nick wondered, "Where does he come from?"

Exercise 2. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. Roger said to Mag, "I'm terribly sorry I forgot to phone you yesterday."
2. "Have you done anything like that before?" she wondered.
3. "How did you manage to find it out?" I asked Phil.
4. "My daughter has had a baby," she announced.
5. The police inspector asked, "Did your wife see the accident?" "Actually, she did," I admitted.
6. "Grandma, is it true that you have seen a flying saucer?" I wondered.
7. The lecturer said, "Galileo proved that the Earth moves round the Sun."
8. She said, "I haven't seen my schoolmates for ages. I don't know where they are now."
9. "Have you heard that Tom had an operation last week?" he wondered.
10. "When did you see him last?" Sally asked. "About a month ago," I answered.
11. "I'm sorry I'm late. My car broke down," he explained.
12. "I swear, I didn't do it," he said.
13. "Did you have a good rest? Was the weather fine?" he asked.
14. "I'm travelling quite a lot with my present job. I've been abroad five times only this year," she boasted.
15. "Our company has opened a new office in Paris," he said. "Are you going to work there?" I wondered. "I don't know yet," he answered.

Exercise 3. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Where have you been? I've been looking for you everywhere," he said.
2. "Do you remember what the criminal was wearing?" the policeman asked.
3. "She has been practising a lot recently. The concert is in a week," her mother said.
4. She said, "I've been cleaning the flat all morning."
5. "Why haven't you finished yet? What have you been doing all this time?"
6. John exclaimed. "I've been studying German just for two months, so I don't know much so far," she admitted.
7. "Were you doing anything special at that time?" the policeman asked. "No, actually, I was sleeping."
8. "The company has been working for a year and nothing like that has ever happened here before," the manager informed us.
9. I admitted, "I know that she was looking for a new job when I met her."
10. "How long have you been staying here?" Aunt Mary wondered.
11. I asked Nick, "Have you been travelling long?"
12. "My brother was just leaving the house when the burglars rushed in," I said to the

policeman.

13. "I saw you at the bus stop at lunchtime. What were you doing there?" my husband asked.
14. "Is the book so interesting? You've been reading for the last three hours!" Mum wondered.
15. My elder sister said, "You are dirty all over. Have you been playing football again?"

Exercise 4. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. Walter said, "I won't tell you anything! It's not my secret."
2. Dad said, "I think, Mum will be very surprised when she learns about it."
3. "I won't be able to help you if you don't trust me," Bill said to Rachel.
4. Mike said, "I'm afraid we won't cope with the task, unless someone gives us a hand."
5. "Come at 8. I won't be busy. I'll be waiting for you," she said.
6. "Do you think he will make a good husband?" I asked. "I'm sure, he will," Mum answered.
7. "I won't wait for you if you are late," Lucy warned.
8. "My parents won't mind if you all come with me," Tim assured.
9. "As soon as I take this post, I'll get a rise in my wages," my brother said.
10. "If anyone calls, say that I'll be back soon," she said.
11. "You'll never see your child again if you bring the police," the criminals said.
12. "Will you join us if we start this business?" my friends asked.
13. The nurse said, "I don't know what your mother will say when she sees all this mess." "I do," answered the child.
14. "If it goes on raining, we'll have to cancel the competition," the coach said.
15. "How will you find May?" Richard asked. "I don't know yet," I answered.

Exercise 5. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. The mother said, "The children are in the nursery, doctor."
2. "I have no time for lunch today," said the boy to his mother.
3. "You speak English very well," said the woman to me.
4. My brother said to me, "I am going to become a doctor."
5. My uncle said to us, "I buy several newspapers every day."
6. The teacher said to the pupils, "Next year we shall have six hours of English a week."
7. He said to me, "I want to see you today."
8. She said, "I am free tonight".
9. Mother said to me, "I feel bad today."
10. The pupil said to the teacher, "I can do my homework after dinner."
11. The teacher said to Jack, "You work hard, I know. You are a good boy."
12. The old man said to the girl, "You can sing perfectly. I think you will be a famous

singer."

13. My sister said to me, "You look very well, much better than you looked yesterday. I think you have recovered after your illness."

14. "You are an excellent cook. Everything is so tasty," said my guest to me.

15. The student said, "I can't answer this question. I don't understand it."

Exercise 6. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. They said, "This is our book."

They said _____.

2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday."

She said _____.

3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow."

He said _____.

4. You said, "I will do this for him."

You said _____.

5. She said, "I am not hungry now."

She said _____.

6. They said, "We have never been here before."

They said _____.

7. They said, "We were in London last week."

They said _____.

8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow."

He said _____.

9. He said, "They won't sleep."

He said _____.

10. She said, "It is very quiet here."

She said _____.

Exercise 7. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.

She asked _____.

2. "How are you?" Martin asked us.

Martin asked us _____.

3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"

He asked _____.

4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter.

The mother asked her daughter _____.

5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend.

She asked her boyfriend _____.

6. "What are they doing?" she asked.

She wanted to know _____.

7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.

He wanted to know _____.

8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"
The teacher wanted to know _____.

9. "How do you know that?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.

10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me.
My friend asked me _____.

11. "What's the time?" he asked.
He wanted to know _____.

12. "When will we meet again?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.

13. "Are you crazy?" she asked him.
She asked him _____.

14. "Where did they live?" he asked.
He wanted to know _____.

15. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her.
He asked her _____.

16. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me.
She asked me _____.

17. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked.
The teacher wanted to know _____.

18. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him.
She wanted to know _____.

19. "Did you see that car?" he asked me.
He asked me _____.

20. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins.
The mother asked the twins _____.

Exercise 8. Put the following into Direct Speech.

1. She said she had already found her book.
2. My father told me that he was busy.
3. The pupil said he had not learnt the lesson.
4. All said that he was ill and felt unwell.
5. My sister told me that if she got that book she would give it me to read.
6. Mother asked me to stay at home as the weather was bad.
7. The man said he had never been to England.
8. Jane told us she would be working the whole day on Sunday.
9. The man said that there was not room for us.
10. His father asked him to put the papers on the table.
11. Barry said that he thought he had left his watch at home.
12. Jane said that she is going to go for a walk.
13. The teacher told the boy to leave the room immediately.
14. Derek told me he had got to entertain his cousins on Sunday evening.

15. She said she would bring me a glass of milk every night.

Exercise 9. Put the following into Direct Speech.

1. She told me she was not surprised at the news as she knew about it.
2. He said he had had an accident.
3. Liz said she could give me the newspaper as she had finished with it.
4. The boy said he was afraid he had broken my vase.
5. Kate told her mother she would not be out for long.
6. They said they didn't understand why he had been late.
7. The woman said she was taking her four-year-old niece to see Paris.
8. Steve told me he had been working sixty hours a week for the past month.
9. He said it would be difficult to go back.
10. Alison told me she was having dinner.
11. John said he was sorry he hadn't phoned me before.
12. Barry told the doctor he felt ill as he had had an enormous meal.
13. She said she was right after all.
14. They told us they were leaving on January 7.
15. She asked me not to open the window.

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

Exercise 1. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody...)
2. Where has he gone? (Did you know...)
3. Where is he? (Did you know...)
4. When is he leaving school? (I wanted to know...)
5. Where does he live? (Nobody knew...)
6. When will he come back? (She asked them...)
7. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know...)
8. How much did she pay for it? (I had no idea...)
9. Where did I put the book? (I forgot...)
10. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know...)
11. Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me...)
12. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered...)

Exercise 2. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. I said to Boris, "Does your friend live in London?"
2. I said to the man, "Are you living in a hotel?"
3. Nick said to his friend, "Will you stay at the Hilton?"
4. He said to me, "Do you often go to see your friends?"
5. He said to me, "Will you see your friends before you leave St. Petersburg?"
6. Mike said to Jane, "Will you come to the railway station to see me off?"
7. She said to me, "Have you sent them a telegram?"
8. She said to me, "Did you send them a telegram yesterday?"
9. I said to Mike, "Have you packed your suit-case?"
10. I said to Kate, "Did anybody meet you at the station?"
11. I said to her, "Can you give me their address?"
12. I asked Tom, "Have you had breakfast?"
13. I asked my sister, "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?"
14. I said to my mother, "Did anybody come to see me?"
15. I asked my sister, "Will Nick call for you on the way to school?"
16. She said to the young man, "Can you call a taxi for me?"
17. Mary said to Peter, "Have you shown your photo to Dick?"
18. Oleg said to me, "Will you come here tomorrow?"
19. He said to us, "Did you go to the museum this morning?"

Exercise 3. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "That's enough," said Tom's mother, "he will never go there again. I shall see to it."
2. "Who will read the next story?" asked grandmother. "It is very interesting, and I am sure you all will like it."
3. "Will you come and see me on Friday?" Lena asked her friend. "All right," said her friend, "I think I shall be free on Friday."

4. "Will you need the book for a long time?" he asked me. "I can give it to you only for a few days."
5. "Soon I shall know the whole poem perfectly," said Mary. "I have already learnt more than half of it."
6. "Will you be able to find their house without me?" said John to me. "You have never been to those parts."
7. "Please, please don't ask me any more questions," she said to me, "I am very tired. I shall answer all your questions tomorrow."
8. "I shall finish reading the book by Monday, and then you can have it," he said to me.
9. "I haven't seen him since last year," said Lena, "and I think he has grown. Let's go and see him tomorrow." "All right," said I. "It will be interesting to see him and talk to him."
10. "Do you think it is really correct?" I asked my friend. "I am afraid you have made a mistake in one or two words."

Exercise 4. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Have you got a Russian-English dictionary?" he asked me. "Can you let me have it for this evening? I must do some very difficult translation." "All right," said I. "I won't need it tonight."
2. "I thought about you last night, Lydia," said Nellie. "Have you decided to go to Omsk with your parents or will you remain here with your aunt until you finish school?"
3. "Have you done your homework or did you leave it till the evening, Bob?" asked Mike. "I thought of inviting you to go to the theatre with me, but I remembered that you nearly always do your homework in the evening."
4. "I am fond of Dickens," said Jack. "I have been reading 'The Old Curiosity Shop' the whole week. I like the novel very much. I am reading it for the second time."
5. "I think my friend has finished reading 'Jane Eyre'," said Tanya. "I hope she will give it to me soon: I am eager to read it."

Exercise 5. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Stop talking, Joe," the teacher said.
The teacher told Joe _____.
2. "Be patient," she said to him.
She told him _____.
3. "Go to your room," her father said to her.
Her father told her _____.
4. "Hurry up," she said to us.
She told us _____.
5. "Give me the key," he told her.
He asked her _____.

6. "Play it again, Sam," she said.
She asked Sam _____.
7. "Sit down, Caron" he said.
He asked Caron _____.
8. "Fill in the form, Sir," the receptionist said.
The receptionist asked the guest _____.
9. "Take off your shoes," she told us.
She told us _____.
10. "Mind your own business," she told him.
She told him _____.

Exercise 6. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "Don't touch it," she said to him.
She told him _____.
2. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
He told me _____.
3. "Don't talk to me like that," he said.
He told her _____.
4. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
She warned him _____.
5. "Don't let him in," she said.
She told me _____.
6. "Don't go out without me," he begged her.
He begged her _____.
7. "Don't forget your bag," she told me.
She told me _____.
8. "Don't eat in the lab," the chemistry teacher said.
The chemistry teacher told his students _____.
9. "Don't give yourself up," he advised her.
He advised her _____.
10. "Don't hurt yourselves, boys," she said.
She told the boys _____.

Exercise 7. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. She said, "Go upstairs."
She told me _____.
2. "Close the door behind you," he told me.
He told me _____.
3. "Don't be late," he advised us.
He advised us _____.
4. "Stop staring at me," she said.

She told him _____.
 5. "Don't be angry with me," he said.
 He asked her _____.
 6. "Leave me alone," she said.
 She told me _____.
 7. "Don't drink and drive," she warned us.
 She warned us _____.
 8. "John, stop smoking," she said.
 She told John _____.
 9. "Don't worry about us," they said.
 They told her _____.
 10. "Meet me at the cinema," he said.
 He asked me _____.

Exercise 8. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "I am not joking", said my friend.
2. He said: "I have already spoken to the manager".
3. Joan said to Mary: "I didn't feel very well yesterday".
4. Simon said: "I must go now. I am in a hurry".
5. "I like swimming and playing tennis", she said.
6. Mike said: "My parents are arriving tomorrow".
7. "We were in this city two years ago", he said.
8. She said: "My friend doesn't like this film".
9. David said: "I will help you tomorrow if I have time".
10. "I have already translated two articles", said Jane.
11. "We are going to stay in this hotel", they told us.
12. Julia said: "I will have finished my work by seven o'clock tonight".
13. "I want to know where you spent last night", he said.
14. "I will be working the whole day next Friday", said my cousin.
15. "Mind your business", he said to me.

Exercise 9. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "The publisher has told me that he is going to accept my book", he said to me.
2. My mother said: "Speak in a low voice. The baby is sleeping".
3. "I have my English lesson today", my brother said to me.
4. The student said: "I am afraid I will not pass my exam tomorrow".
5. "I have seen two nurses. I will find out where they are", said the man.
6. John said: "I have never tasted anything so tasty".
7. "Your joke is stupid. I don't want to listen to your jokes any more", she said to Peter.
8. "I am not crying", Julia said.
9. "I will not leave you alone if you want me to stay", Catherine said.

10. "We are going to go to the disco", my friend said to me.
11. Ann said: "Last Saturday I was at the theatre, but I did not like the play".
12. The doctor told me: "Beer will not be good for you".
13. He said: "It is too late to start to ski if you have never done it before".
14. "We have been married four years", they said to me.
15. "Don't worry about me. I feel fine", she said to her mother.

Exercise 10. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "I am very hungry. I want to eat something now", a boy said.
2. "I will never finish this work if you don't help me", his wife told him.
3. He said: "This machine is not good but the others are much better".
4. "I've heard about it before", she said.
5. "You will come with me to see Ann", said Miss Barkley.
6. "I don't know", he said. "There isn't always an explanation for everything".
7. "He didn't join us in the bar", my friend said.
8. "I am awfully sorry, but I can't help you", my cousin said.
9. "We know all about it now", his parents said to him.
10. "I was working hard the whole day yesterday", Nick said.
11. "They will have returned by nine o'clock", my granny said to me.
12. "I don't know why he wanted to go to war", she said.
13. "There is no work for you now", said the manager to him.
14. "You did exactly right", she said. "I don't mind at all".
15. "He has been leading a sort of an interesting life", his friend said.

Exercise 11. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. "We are going to have dinner", my mother said to me.
2. "She has made great progress in her English", her teacher said.
3. "I will be glad to help you, don't mind", Joe said to Polly.
4. "We are playing a boring game", his children said.
5. Robert said: "Nobody has mentioned about it".
6. "I can't stay here", he said.
7. "As soon as you see him, give him my telephone number", Henry said to me.
8. "I'll just step out the door for a minute", Julia said.
9. "Be a good boy and be careful", his father said.
10. "If I go back my parents will not let me go out", the boy said to his friends.
11. "I think you don't know anything about it", Victor said.
12. "They have been discussing this question for two hours", said the secretary.
13. "I am all right. I feel better now", the patient said.
14. "If it is possible I will return in time", he said.
15. Her sister said to me: "She is still doing her homework".

Exercise 12. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. Jane said: "What are you doing"?
2. She said: "Did you invite him to the party?"
3. "Have you finished your exams?" he asked me.
4. My friend said: "Does your sister live in Saransk?"
5. Mother asked her daughter: "Have you hurt your leg?"
6. He said to the shop assistant: "How much does it cost?"
7. "Have you ever been to the USA?" they said to me.
8. Steve said: "Where did you stay in Moscow?"
9. My father said to me: "Can you pass me the magazine?"
10. They asked: "What time will the train arrive?"
11. My mother said to me: "Why didn't you buy bread?"
12. His friend asked: "How do you get to school?"
13. Barry said to me: "How long have you been waiting for your friend?"
14. She asked: "Who is singing in the next room?"
15. I asked my friend: "When did you telephone me?"

Exercise 13. Put the following into Indirect Speech.

1. He asked me: "Can you give me your pen?"
2. She said: "Has he already come home after lessons?"
3. They said to him: "Which school do you go to?"
4. Liz asked: "Are you seeing the manager tomorrow?"
5. My mother told me: "Where have you put my book?"
6. She asked: "How long have you been translating this article?"
7. Jane asked: "Did you go to London last year?"
8. "Are you busy now?" Nick asked his brother.
9. Kate's mother said: "What marks have you got at school?"
10. She asked me: "When will you go to the USA?"

Exercise 14. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Why did not he come to the yacht-club? (He didn't tell us...)
2. Where has she been? (We didn't know...).
3. Do you often play basketball? (She asked me...).
4. Why doesn't she come early? (He wanted to know...).
5. When will the next train leave? (We asked...).
6. What are you doing? (My friend asked me...).
7. How long have his parents worked for the company? (They didn't know...).
8. When did Jack phone me? (He wanted to know...).
9. How often does she visit them? (He asked me...).

10. Who gave him money? (She didn't know...).
11. How many times have they seen this film? (He wondered...).
12. Why will not she come to the party? (He asked...).
13. What is the little boy playing with? (She wanted to know...).
14. What will they be doing at 5 o'clock? (My friend asked...).
15. What are your hobbies? (He asked me...).

Exercise 15. Change the sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. Are there any people in the house? (The policeman asked...)
2. Has he already returned? (He asked me...)
3. Did you sister refuse to go to the cinema? (She asked...)
4. Will you return my book in time? (He asked me...)
5. Is he a good-looking man? (She wanted to know...)
6. Have they ever been to New Zealand? (We asked...)
7. Are you coming back today? (They asked us...)
8. Did the bus come in time? (He wanted to know...)
9. Does she know anything about his problem? (They asked...)
10. Can you translate this text without any dictionary? (She asked him...)
11. Is she cooking dinner in the kitchen? (He didn't know...)
12. Will they recognize us in the crowd? (They wanted to know...)
13. Are you in a hurry? (She asked me...)
14. Will she return in time? (They did not ask me...)
15. Can you think about the future and not about the past? (He asked...)

Test 1

1. She said that she _____ keen on drawing.
a) was c) has been
b) is d) were
2. I _____ her that I _____ time to play the piano.
a) told, have no c) told, did not have
b) tells, did not have d) told to, had not have
3. Jane answered that she _____ very early, so she _____ the news.
a) went to bed, hadn't seen
b) had gone to bed, hadn't seen
c) has gone to bed, hasn't seen
d) had gone to bed, didn't see
4. Mary told me that she _____ to leave for London the next week.
a) is going c) were going
b) has gone d) was going
5. I replied that I _____ her when I _____ back.
a) will phone, got
b) would phone, got
c) will have phoned, will have come
d) is to phone, get
6. Mary said that Paris _____ beautiful in spring.
a) is c) was
b) has been d) were
7. The teacher _____ a report on the Civil War.
a) told Jane to make c) told Jane make
b) tell to Jane to make d) told to Jane to make
8. Jane _____ worry about her health.
a) ask to me not to c) asked me not to
b) asked to not d) asked not
9. I said that I _____ if I _____ time.
a) will go, have c) would go, have had
b) would go, had d) will go, had
10. Mary answered that she _____ wake up early in the morning when she was young.
a) did get used to c) gets used to b) is getting used to d) used

11. Jane told me _____ calm.
 a) to stay c) to have stayed
 b) stay d) staying
12. I am surprised to see you. Your mother said you _____ ill.
 a) were c) has been
 b) are d) had been
13. She said that Mary _____ into her flat because she _____ her key.
 a) cannot get, lost c) couldn't get, had lost
 b) couldn't get, has lost d) can't get, was losing
14. Jane told everybody that she _____ a meeting _____.
 a) had, tomorrow
 b) was having, tomorrow
 c) will have, the next day
 d) was having, the next day
15. Mary told me that writing a test _____ her nervous.
 a) is making c) will make
 b) made d) make
16. He said that he _____ in America for two years.
 a) lived c) had been living
 b) had lived d) lives
17. They said that we _____ when Mary _____.
 a) would leave, came c) will leave, came
 b) would leave, comes d) would leave, had come
18. Jane told me that Africa _____ than America.
 a) was nicer c) is being nicer
 b) has been nicer d) is nicer
19. I told everyone that I _____ to the party at ten, but _____ as soon as possible.
 a) couldn't come, would arrive
 b) can't come, would arrive
 c) couldn't come, arrive
 d) can't come, will arrive
20. "How are your parents?" she asked. I answered that they _____ very well.
 a) were c) have been
 b) are d) were being

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

To be (в нужной форме) + V₃ (Participle II)

Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
The news <i>surprises</i> me. The news <i>surprises</i> Nick. The news <i>surprises</i> us.	I <i>am surprised</i> by the news. Nick <i>is surprised</i> by the news. We <i>are surprised</i> by the news.
The news <i>surprised</i> me. The news <i>surprised</i> us.	I <i>was surprised</i> by the news. We <i>were surprised</i> by the news.
Tanya <i>has posted</i> the letter. Tanya <i>has posted</i> the letters.	The letter <i>has been posted</i> by Tanya. The letters <i>have been posted</i> by Tanya.
Olga <i>will post</i> the letter.	The letter <i>will be posted</i> by Olga.
The doctor <i>is examining</i> him now.	He <i>is being examined</i> now (by the doctor).
When we moved to Moscow, they <i>were building</i> a new metro line in the city.	When we moved to Moscow, a new metro line <i>was being built</i> in the city.

Сводная таблица форм страдательного залога

Время	Simple			Progressive			Perfect		
Present	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i>	<i>being asked</i>	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>have</i> <i>has</i> <i>have</i>	<i>been asked</i>
Past	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>was</i> <i>was</i> <i>were</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>was</i> <i>was</i> <i>were</i>	<i>being asked</i>	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>been asked</i>
Future	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>shall</i> (will) <i>will</i> <i>shall</i> (will)	<i>be asked</i>	-			<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>shall (will)</i> <i>will</i> <i>shall (will)</i>	<i>have been asked</i>
Future-in-the-Past	<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>be asked</i>	-			<i>I</i> <i>He</i> <i>We</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>have been asked</i>

Запомните!

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

Our firm offered Tim a good job.

Tom was offered a good job by our firm.

A good job was offered to Tom by our firm.

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

The rule was explained to us.

The book was read to me.

The text was dictated to us.

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

Detective stories sell well. (Детективные рассказы хорошо продаются.)

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

Страдательный залог после модальных глаголов

Действительный залог			Страдательный залог		
I	<i>can do</i>	it.	It	<i>can be done</i>	by me.
He	<i>should do</i>			<i>should be done</i>	by him.
You	<i>ought to do</i>			<i>ought to be done</i>	by you.
She	<i>must do</i>			<i>must be done</i>	by her.
He	<i>has to do</i>			<i>has to be done</i>	by him.
Tom	<i>is to do</i>			<i>is to be done</i>	by Tom.
They	<i>may do</i>			<i>may be done</i>	by them.
You	<i>might do</i>			<i>might be done</i>	by you.

Exercise 1. Turn the following active constructions into passive. Give two passive constructions where possible.

1. She wears such clothes only on special occasions.
2. Someone has already told him about it.
3. People are spending so much money nowadays!
4. They will open the exhibition at the end of the month.
5. Who wrote it?
6. The idea didn't interest me.
7. They are still checking the data.
8. Will they look after the baby well enough?
9. They gave him the keys to his room.
10. I haven't prepared the necessary material yet.
11. They use computers widely nowadays.
12. Nick told me that his friend had cheated him.
13. What are they building in this street?
14. The guide showed us the sights of the town.
15. When I entered, they were discussing the latest news.
16. He will surely make you do your morning exercises.
17. They are looking for the missing children everywhere.
18. The police didn't arrest anybody during the demonstration.
19. What will they teach you at this college?
20. I'm sorry, he didn't leave you any message.

Exercise 2. Turn the following active constructions into passive. Give two passive constructions where possible.

1. The shop owner told me that he had already called the police.
2. The secretary dictated the address to us and also explained how to get there.
3. I haven't sent for the doctor yet. I'm not sure if we'll need him.
4. They say it's dangerous.
5. The doctors are still operating on the injured man.
6. They didn't ask me many questions.
7. She had an uncomfortable feeling that they were laughing at her.
8. They promised the workers better conditions.²⁸
9. Why haven't you mentioned the fact before?
10. The travel agent recommended this Spanish resort to us.
11. Your parents won't let you watch TV so late.
12. They are considering this question again.
13. They said they had looked through my project and they would send me the answer a few days later.
14. It's so beautiful! What do they make it of?
15. The jury announced to us that they would inform us about their decision as soon as they took it.
16. Have you paid for the tickets yet?
17. I promise that they will have prepared everything by the time you arrive.
18. Who is organizing this expedition?
19. He explained the problem to me and asked for advice.
20. Nobody will pay attention to him if he comes without his wife.

Exercise 3. Turn the following active constructions into passive.

1. They should plant more trees along this road.
2. You might have done everything long ago.
3. I can do it quite easily.
4. We must look into the matter.
5. She'll have to repair the house.
6. They must have changed the timetable again.
7. The committee is going to discuss the problem tomorrow.
8. He should have warned us about it.
9. They can't build the theatre so quickly.
10. We had to take the child to hospital at once.
11. You may leave your hats and coats in the cloakroom.
12. The hairdresser is going to cut and style Ann's hair.
13. All the staff must wear identity badges.
14. They can't have thrown away these papers!
15. We are going to arrange a farewell party.
16. You shouldn't have touched that switch. Don't do it again.

17. The members of this library may keep books for three weeks.
18. She must have mixed up the results by chance.
19. I can clear up this misunderstanding.
20. We have to solve similar problems every day.

Exercise 4. Use the required passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. As you probably know, the school sports pavilion ... (to rebuild) after the fire last summer in which the changing-rooms ... (to destroy) completely. This is going to cost over \$ 6,000.
2. Conditions at 21 Gladstone Avenue were pretty miserable as central heating ... (not, put in) yet.
3. Everybody discussed the robbery at the bank for two or three days but after a few weeks it ... (to forget) more or less.
4. I see your car ... (not, to clean) for ages, Arthur. What's the point, in weather like this when the roads ... (to cover) with snow?
5. I have never been quite successful since my very first one-man show when I ... (to discover) by critics, ... (to take up) — and very quickly ... (to put down) again — and ... (to sell out).
6. He whispered to the uniformed conductor, pointing to me and I understood I ... (to talk about).
7. Mrs. Kearney asked him when her daughter ... (to be going to, to pay).
8. Finally the prisoner ... (to make) to understand that the bond ... (to return) to him after his case ... (to hear) in court.
9. If you publish this story, the old man ... (to rob) of his life savings before morning.
10. "Are you frightfully busy, Miss Stevenson?" asked Mary graciously while cutlets ... (to serve).
11. For hours we talked over the great plan, and at last, when all the details ... (to arrange) satisfactorily, we cast lots and Millet ... (to elect) "to die", as we called it.
12. Molly worked for her board and room. Money for clothes ... (have to, to earn) by working in a store during the summer vacation.
13. She went on speaking about the terms of the agreement. "These letters ... (to address) to Mr. John Smith and ... (to send) in care of the secretary. The man prefers to remain unknown. To you he will never be anything but John Smith."
14. There's been a horrible accident. A man ... (to kill). His horse got frightened and he ... (to throw out) on the back of his head.
15. That Lottie had a doorstep the kids ... (may, to leave on) was only because her boss offered Lottie his old house at a very low price.

Exercise 5. Use the required passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. "Well, what do you say now?" My companion didn't answer. So I added, "Don't you like the way you ... (to serve)?"
2. The letter was something like this: "Dearest Mabel, I suddenly ... (to call) away on business and don't know when I shall be back."
3. The nineteen-year-old girl used to throw open the door so quickly that it ... (may, to do) by someone invisible.
4. "I bet a dollar our country friend ... (not, to rob) last night." "No, he Henry Tucker ... (to murder) in front of his home."
5. I knew the miracle had happened: she ... (to cure) all right.
6. He has been ill for three days and I never ... (to tell) or ... (to send for).
7. My mother says that each kid ... (to have to, to teach) differently.
8. He did it out of a plan, to make himself more popular. In the first and second grade he ... (to like) pretty well, but somewhere since then he ... (to drop).
9. By his parents Jane ... (to look upon) as a perfect wife.
10. They've just reported on TV that the man who ... (to suspect) of this terrorist act ... (to arrest) at last.
11. We shall live in permanent breathlessness until he comes —and if he doesn't hurry, the cleaning ... (must, to do) all over again.
12. He couldn't meet Lucy at twenty to ten. She still ... (to shout at) by her father at that time.
13. Sally ... (to elect) class president and we had a torch parade with transparencies saying "McBride Forever."
14. He went over to Mrs. Kearney and told her that the other four guineas ... (to pay) after the committee meeting on the following Tuesday.
15. Such a state of excitement as we are in! The whole house ... (to clean) and all the curtains ... (to wash)!

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Ее не видели в университете на этой неделе. Она болеет?
2. Мне задали несколько вопросов, которые показались мне достаточно сложными.
3. Не понимаю, почему об этом художнике так много говорят.
4. Когда вам продиктовали это задание?
5. Нам не объяснили, как пройти к метро, поэтому мы заблудились.
6. Его спросили, когда будет получена посылка.
7. У него было такое чувство, что за ним кто-то идет.
8. Надо посмотреть правописание этого слова в словаре.
9. Школу построят к концу месяца?
10. Это письмо везде искали, но так нигде и не нашли.
11. Они не последовали совету, который им дали.
12. Больного пришлось немедленно оперировать.

13. Чью статью сейчас обсуждают?
14. Ему сообщат эти новости, как только он вернется из командировки.
15. Боюсь, теперь ничего нельзя изменить.
16. Почему над ним всегда насмеваются?
17. Книги этого известного писателя переведены на многие языки.
18. Вопрос еще не решили, хотя он обсуждается с прошлого года.
19. Интересно, что здесь строят?
20. К сожалению, поездку придется отложить из-за его внезапной болезни.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Его слушали с таким вниманием, что никто не заметил, как я вошел.
2. Он сказал, что ему предложили другую должность.
3. Нам прочитали его новое стихотворение.
4. Не волнуйтесь, если вы задержитесь, о вашем ребенке позаботятся.
5. Вас когда-нибудь учили, как разговаривать со взрослыми?
6. Ее еще нет. Она еще на собеседовании.
7. Где собираются провести следующую олимпиаду?
8. За врачом надо было послать немедленно.
9. Нам очень подробно описали происшествие.
10. Мне надо идти. Меня ждут.
11. С тех пор о нем ничего не слышали, не так ли?
12. На уроке нам объяснили новое правило.
13. Он расстроился, что на его замечание не обратили внимания.
14. Нам покажут проект нового стадиона?
15. Я спросила, на кого из них можно положиться.
16. За билеты уже, должно быть, заплатили.
17. Раньше нам часто повторяли эти слова.
18. Мне показали человека, который был мне нужен.
19. Ему сказали, где экзаменуют этих студентов.
20. Она боялась, что над ней будут смеяться.

Exercise 8. Use the required active or passive forms.

The Man who Took Notice of Notices

My Uncle Tom used to work on the railway. It was a little place called Lowton Cross. Only about two trains a day ... (to stop) there, and Tom was station-master, chief porter and signal man all in one; in fact Tom did any work that ... (to come along), and there wasn't a happier man in the whole of England. Lowton Cross was the pride of his heart; the waiting room ... (to clean) every day by the chief cleaner (Tom); the chairs ... (to polish) by the chief polisher (Tom); and the tickets ... (to sell) and ... (to collect) by the chief ticket-collector (Tom), — sometimes there were as many as four tickets a day; — and the money ... (to count) every evening by the chief clerk

(Tom). One day, there was £ 13.1.8, the biggest amount that ever ... (to take) in one day during the whole 50 years that Tom ... (to be) there.

The station ... (to run) well: Tom was very strict about “rules”. He ... (to know) what a passenger ... (to allow) to do and what he ... (not, to allow) to do, where he was allowed to smoke and where he was not allowed to smoke. And if any passenger dared to do anything that was against the rules, there was trouble at Lowton Cross.

He ... (to be) there for 50 years and then he ... (must) retire. There was no doubt that Tom ... (to do) his job well; in all the 50 years he ... (to be) there, he never ... (to miss) a single day; every day he ... (to be) on duty. Well, the Railway Company thought they ought to do something to recognize this, and so a little “farewell ceremony” ... (to arrange), and a man from the head office, Sir Joseph Binks, ... (to ask) to go to Lowton Cross for the ceremony.

Tom ... (to thank) and ... (to give) a small cheque as a present. He was very pleased, of course, but he said to Sir Joseph, “I ... (not/to need) the money” (Tom always ... (to be) careful and ... (to save) quite a nice amount of money), “but can I have, instead, something that ... (to remind) me of the happy days I ... (to spend) here in Lowton Cross?”

Sir Joseph was rather surprised but he (to say) he ... (to think) it ... (can, to arrange); what kind of reminder Tom ... (to have) in mind? So Tom said, “Well, sir, could the company ... (to let) me have a part of an old railway carriage, just one compartment? It ... (not, to matter) how old or broken it is; I can repair it and clean it — I ... (to have) plenty of time now that I ... (to retire). I want to put it in my back garden, and every day I can go and sit in it, and that ... (to remind) me of Lowton Cross.”

Sir Joseph thought, “Poor old fellow, his mind ... (to fail), but we have some old railway carriages that are only fit for breaking up,” so he said, “Well, Mr. Hobdell, if that’s what you want, you’ll have it.” And about a week later a carriage, or rather a compartment, ... (to send) and ... (to take) into Tom’s back garden. Tom ... (to work) at it just as he ... (to work) at Lowton Cross. It ... (to clean) and ... (to paint) and ... (to polish), and in a week or so it ... (to look) very nice.

One day, about a year after Tom ... (to retire), I ... (to stay) with Uncle Albert (that’s Tom’s brother) and he said, “Come on, Hob, let’s go and visit old Tom. I ... (not/to see) him for a long time.” It was a bad day for a visit. It ... (to begin) to rain as we ... (to get off) the train, and by the time we ... (to get) to Tom’s house it ... (to rain) hard. We ... (to walk) up the path to the front door and Uncle Albert ... (to knock), but there ... (to be) no answer. However, the door ... (not, to lock) so Uncle Albert ... (to open) it and we ... (to go in). Tom was nowhere to be seen, and Albert said, “He’ll be in that old railway carriage of his; we’ll go out at the back.” Sure enough he ... (to be) there, but he ... (not, to sit) IN the carriage; he was outside, on the step of

the carriage, smoking his pipe. His head ... (to cover) with a sack and the rain ... (to run) down his back.

“Hello, Tom,” said Uncle Albert, “why on earth ... (you, to sit) there; why don’t you go **INSIDE** the carriage out of the rain?”

“Can’t you see?” said Tom, “the carriage they ... (to send) me ... (to be) a non-smoker!”

2. A fire in 1834 ... (to destroy) the greater part of the old Palace of Westminster, which ... (to be) the usual meeting place of Parliament since the 13th century.

The new palace, designed by Sir Charles Barry and Augustus W. N. Pugin, ... (to begin) in 1840, and ... (to complete) in 1860. The chamber ... (to use) continuously by the House of Lords since 1847, except between 1941 and 1951, when the Lords ... (to give up) it to the Commons (whose own chamber ... (to destroy) by enemy action) and ... (to meet) in the Queen’s Robing Room, at the southern end of the building.

The present chamber of the House of Commons ... (to design) by the late Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and ... (to open) in 1950. It ... (to replace) the Chamber designed by Sir Charles Barry, first used by the Commons in 1852, and destroyed by German bombing in 1941. The Commons ... (to acquire) their first permanent home in 1547, when St Stephen’s Chapel ... (to make) available. It ... (to use) by the House until 1834, when it ... (to destroy) by the fire which ... (to ravage) almost the whole Palace of Westminster. In its shape and size the present chamber ... (to be) almost a replica of Barry’s, though its decoration ... (to be) less ornate, and larger galleries ... (to provide) for visitors.

Exercise 9. Turn the following active constructions into passive.

1. She took a long time to write the composition, but at last she **wrote** it. 2. Don't put the cup there: somebody will **break** it. 3. Why weren't you at the birthday party? — They didn't **invite** me. 4. We met many difficulties, but all the same we **finished** the work in time. 5. We shall **leave** you behind if you are not quick. 6. I **spent** all my money on books last month. 7. I don't think we shall **do** all this work today: there is too much of it. 8. It's a very funny thing that when I start doing this, somebody always **stops** me. 9. Don't leave these sweets on the table: somebody will **eat** them. 10. She really **broke** her mother's heart when she left home. 11. The bees **attacked** the bear when it tried to take their honey.

Exercise 10. Turn the following active constructions into passive.

1. You must take the box to the station. 2. You can cross the river on a raft. 3. The workers can finish the building of the house very soon. 4. You must return the books

the day after tomorrow. 5. You must do three of these exercises tomorrow. 6. You can find the book you need in any library. 7. We must send these letters at once. 8. I can easily forgive this mistake. 9. You can find such berries everywhere. 10. You must do this work very carefully. 11. The doctor says they must take her to hospital. 12. You can do the work in three days. 13. The students must return all the library books before each summer vacation. 14. Monkeys can climb even the tallest trees.

Exercise 11. Translate into English. Use Passive Infinitive after Modal Verbs.

1. Руки надо мыть перед каждой едой. 2. Комнаты нужно регулярно проветривать. 3. Кошку надо кормить рыбой. 4. Собаку можно кормить мясом и овощами. 5. Ребенку надо давать фрукты. 6. Книги надо положить в шкаф. 7. Эту картину можно повесить над камином. 8. Как можно перевести это слово? 9. Куда можно поставить чемоданы? 10. Можно кошку оставить во дворе? 11. На что нужно обратить внимание? 12. Нужно записать твой номер телефона. 13. Нужно измерить ваше кровяное давление. 14. Его надо пригласить на мой день рождения. 15. Ей можно предложить новую работу.

Exercise 12. Change into Passive Voice.

1. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us. 2. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody. 3. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody. 4. The letter (to post) in half an hour. 5. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room. 6. At the last competition the first prize (to win) by our team. 7. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived. 8. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters. 9. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium. 10. The book (to discuss) at the next conference. 11. The composition must (to hand) in on Wednesday. 12. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech. 13. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken. 14. The lecture (to attend) by all of us yesterday. 15. A taxi (to call) fifteen minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment. 16. The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seems to me that I've known him for years.

Exercise 13. Change into Passive Voice.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 2. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 6. They will show this film on TV. 7. They are building a new concert hall in our street. 8. I bought potatoes yesterday. 9. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 10. They are repairing the clock now. 11. They sell milk in this shop. 12. I have translated the whole text. 13. They broke the window last week. 14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 15. We shall do the work in the evening. 16. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 17. They were playing tennis from four

till five. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 22. They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates.

Exercise 14. Change into Passive Voice.

1. He will introduce me to his friends. 2. They are building a bridge over the river. 3. I haven't yet translated the article. 4. We were looking at the man with great surprise. 5. You will speak about the film at the lesson. 6. The headmistress sent for the pupil's parents. 7. Has the secretary typed the letters yet? — No, she is typing them now. 8. We asked him about his holidays. 9. They have already discussed the novel. 10. He did not give me his address. 11. She showed him the way to the metro station.

Exercise 15. Change into Passive Voice.

1. The doctor prescribed her new medicine. 2. They often speak of him. 3. Everybody laughed at this funny animal. 4. We have been looking for you the whole morning. 5. We shall insist on strict discipline. 6. They teach three foreign languages at this school. 7. We received this letter after his departure. 8. Have dogs ever attacked you? 9. Bees gather honey from flowers. 10. The storm drove the ship against a rock. 11. Who discovered the circulation of blood? 12. They are selling delicious fruit ice cream there now. 13. The old man showed us the way out of the wood. 14. They offered her some interesting work.

Exercise 16. Change into Passive Voice.

1. The children have scattered about a lot of things. 2. The girl has put all the books into the bookcase. 3. Snow will cover the fields in winter. 4. They will hand in the homework tomorrow. 5. I don't think we shall finish all the preparations today. 6. She always invites me to her dinner parties. 7. She showed me the dress which her daughter had made. 8. They did not invite her to the party. 9. I did not leave the window open. 10. They did not turn off the light. 11. I have invited some friends to tea. 12. She has given me an English book. 13. Have you written the letter yet? 14. They have told us a lot of interesting things. 15. The students have written the paper without mistakes. 16. We discussed the matter some days ago. 17. Someone wants you on the phone. 18. She found my book on the windowsill. 19. They have built excellent shelters for tourists in these mountains. 20. Have you given out the exercises to all the students? 21. The boy was angry because his mother did not allow him to go to the stadium. 22. Why have you put my books on this table?

Test 2

1. The famous actress _____ now for the "HELLO" magazine.

- a) is interview c) is being interviewed
- b) interview d) was interviewed

2. All tickets _____ before we got in the theatre.

- a) were sold c) are sold
- b) have sold d) had been sold

3. Students _____ next Friday.

- a) will be examined c) are examined
- b) will examine d) have been examined

4. "A Farewell to Arms" _____ in 1929.

- a) was published c) published
- b) were published d) has published

5. The dinner _____ by five o'clock tomorrow.

- a) will be served c) will have been served
- b) is served d) will serve

6. He _____ to tidy the garage.

- a) was helped c) are helped
- b) were helped d) have helped

7. She _____ practicing the piano yesterday.

- a) is heard c) hear
- b) was heard d) hears

8. The jam sandwiches _____ with white bread.

- a) made c) are made
- b) makes d) is made

9. Most children _____ strongly _____ their parents.

- a) are, influencing on c) has, influence with
- b) are, influenced by d) have, influenced by

10. All information _____ to me, before I found her address.

- a) had given c) was given
- b) had been given d) is given

11. The Loch Ness monster _____ to exist.

- a) is told c) is said
- b) tells d) says

12. About 50 people _____ to the party yesterday.

- a) were invited c) was invited
- b) invite d) are invited

13. Trained dogs _____ by the police to find drugs.

- a) use c) used
- b) are using d) are used

14. Lisa is at the beauty parlor. She is _____.

- a) having her nails painted
- b) had her nails
- c) painting her nails
- d) painted her nails

15. Mike _____ to clean his room.

- a) was make c) was made
- b) are made d) is being made

НАКЛОНЕНИЯ (MOODS)

Изъявительное наклонение

Выражает реальные факты

It's hot today.
There are 4 seasons in the year.
He is a student.

Повелительное наклонение

Инфинитив глагола без to

Выражает приказания, просьбы, запреты, предупреждения и т.д.

	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
1	Relax! Mind you! Watch out! Be happy!	<i>Don't</i> lie to me! <i>Don't</i> compromise yourself! <i>Don't</i> worry!
	Глагол <i>do</i> усиливает высказывание: <i>Do sit down! Do be honest!</i> <i>Do believe and trust us!</i>	
2	<i>let + инфинитив без частицы to:</i> <i>Let him (her) do it.</i> <i>Let us listen to the song.</i> <i>Let them tell the truth.</i> <i>Let's stay here.</i>	<i>Let him not do it. – Don't let him do it.</i> <i>Let us not argue. – Don't let us argue.</i>
3	Will you, Would you используются после повелительного предложения: <i>Pay attention, will (would) you?</i> <i>Be careful, will (would) you?</i>	В отрицательных предложениях возможно лишь Will you: <i>Don't be late, will you?</i> <i>Don't take my books, will you?</i>

Exercise 1. Make the sentences negative.

1. Let him read !
2. Call up John!
3. Print !
4. Let them play the game!
5. Answer the phone!
6. Go to school!

7. Continue !
8. Let her choose the code!
9. Wait !
10. Let's press the key !

Exercise 2. Change the sentences according to the model.

MODEL: *John, shut the door, please.*

- 1) Bob to give you a call after five.
- 2) Ask Mary to buy her a present.
- 3) Tell Nelly to take the book to the library.
- 4) Tell the secretary to type papers today.
- 5) Ask Peter to buy some bread to me.

Exercise 3. Use the proper form of personal pronouns.

1. Let (we) discuss these questions this morning.
2. Let (he) translate the letters from German into Russian.
3. Let (I) go to see him after classes this evening.
4. Let (they) give the books to the library in time.
5. Let (she) revise all the words from Lesson Two.
6. Let (we) read a book about our city.

Exercise 4. Reply according to the model.

MODEL: *"Your friend wants to come at five today". "Let him come."*

1. He would like to read this book.
2. Your son wants to go to the cinema today.
3. Your daughter wants to watch TV tonight.
4. My son's friends want to play chess at my place.
5. Your children want to go to the country for the week-end.

Exercise 5. Use imperative mood in the following sentences

1. Ask Nick not to speak so loudly.
2. Ask your mother not to get up early tomorrow.
3. Tell Ann not to read at lunch.
4. Tell not to send him a telegram.
5. Tell Susie not to be so late.
6. Ask Janet not to waste money on sweets.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Не ешь столько мороженого.
2. Не выходи на улицу без шапки.
3. Останься посмотреть телепрограмму с нами.
4. Попроси Ника принести словарь.
5. Пригласи их в гости.
6. Переходите улицу только на перекрестке.
7. Проводи меня домой.
8. Не ссорься с родителями.
9. Не перебивай меня.
10. Давайте откроем окно в комнате.
11. Пусть он расскажет своим английским друзьям о России.
12. Разрешите мне помочь вам с переводом телеграммы.
13. Пусть они прочитают и обсудят эту книгу.
14. Давайте возьмем такси (taxi), хорошо?
15. Пусть он встретит делегацию (delegation).

Test 3

1. Let ____ help.

- a) my
- b) I
- c) me
- d) our

2. Не забудь позвонить мне.

- a) Don't forget to phone me.
- b) Forget to phone me.
- c) Let me phone you.
- d) Phoneme.

3. Пусть она откроет окно.

- a) She open the window.
- b) Open the window.
- c) Let she open the window.
- d) Let her open the window.

4. Let ____ repeat the question.

- a) hers
- b) she
- c) her
- d) I

5. The weather is cold. ____ the window, please.

- a) close
- b) let close
- c) I close
- d) close me

6. Не подходи ко мне.

- a) Don't come to me.
- b) Come to me.
- c) Let me come.
- d) Not come to me.

7. Пусть они выйдут из комнаты.

- a) Let they leave the room.
- b) Let them leave the room.
- c) Leave they enter the room.
- d) Leave the room they.

8. Let ____ visit you.

- a) us
- b) we
- c) our
- d) ours

9. Расскажи мне новости.

- a) Don` t tell me the news.
- b) Let me tell you the news.
- c) Not tell me the news.
- d) Tell me the news.

10. Разрешите им остаться в классе.

- a) Let them stay in the classroom.
- b) Let they stay in the classroom.
- c) Stay they in the classroom.
- d) They stay in the classroom.

11. Don` t let ____ go there !

- a) he
- b) his
- c) his `
- d) him

12. Выполняйте домашнее задание.

- a) Do your home task.
- b) Don` t do your home task.
- c) Let them do their home task.
- d) You do your home task.

13. Разрешите мне послушать музыку.

- a) Let I listen to music.
- b) I listen to music.
- c) Listen to music I.
- d) Let me listen to music.

**Сослагательное наклонение
(Subjunctive Mood)**

If I knew..., I would do it
If I had known..., I would have done it

<p style="text-align: center;">Нереальное условие в настоящем времени Present Subjunctive (Придаточное предложение)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Нереальное следствие в настоящем времени Present Conditional (Главное предложение)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Совпадает по форме с Past Simple (2-я форма глагола)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">would + do it (инфинитив глагола без to)</p>	
<p><i>If I were in your place,</i> <i>If she knew the answer,</i> <i>If he had a car,</i> <i>If we went to London,</i> <i>If they saw that film,</i></p>	<p><i>I would do the same.</i> <i>she would give it.</i> <i>he would drive us to the airport.</i> <i>we could speak English.</i> <i>they might like it.</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Нереальное условие в прошедшем времени Past Subjunctive (Придаточное предложение)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Нереальное следствие в прошедшем времени Past Conditional (Главное предложение)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Совпадает по форме с Past Perfect</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">would could might</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">have done it (перфектный инфинитив глагола)</p>
<p><i>If I had been in your place,</i> <i>If you had known the answer,</i> <i>If he had had a car,</i> <i>If we had gone to London,</i> <i>If they had seen that film,</i></p>	<p><i>I would have done the same.</i> <i>you would have given it.</i> <i>he would have driven us to the airport.</i> <i>we could have spoken English.</i> <i>they would have liked it.</i></p>	

Условные предложения

Тип предложения	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение	Перевод
1. Реальное условие	<i>If I have money,</i>	<i>I' ll buy a computer.</i>	Если у меня будут деньги, я куплю компьютер.
2. Нереальное условие, относящееся к настоящему или будущему времени	<i>If I had money,</i>	<i>I would buy a computer.</i>	Если бы у меня были деньги, я бы купил компьютер.
3. Нереальное условие, относящееся к прошлому	<i>If I had had money last year,</i>	<i>I would have bought a computer.</i>	Если бы у меня были деньги в прошлом году, я бы купил компьютер.
4. Смешанный тип предложений	<i>If you worked hard,</i>	<i>you wouldn't have made so many mistakes in the last test.</i>	настоящее — прошлое
	<i>If you had worked hard last term,</i>	<i>you would know the answer now.</i>	прошлое — настоящее

Exercise 1. Change the sentences according to the model.

MODEL: He isn't polite that's why he behaves like that.

If he were polite he wouldn't behave like that.

1. Barbara won't come to my birthday party. I'm upset.
2. Jack never keeps his word. I don't believe him.
3. They think that swimming is useful that's why they go to the swimming pool three times a week.
4. I'm tired. I can't join you.
5. Henry has got work to do. He refuses to go for a walk.
6. He doesn't go in for sports, which is why he falls ill often.
7. I can't afford a holiday this summer. I won't go to the seaside.
8. You aren't ready. I'll go without you.
9. He is selfish, and that is the reason why he has no friends.
10. You don't walk much that's why you feel bad.
11. I can't afford a new car that's why I use the old one.
12. He is cross with you because you can't behave properly.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Если бы погода была хорошая, мы бы пошли гулять.
2. Если бы я знал его номер, я бы ему сейчас позвонил.
3. Если бы у меня было время, я бы покатался на велосипеде.
4. Если бы я не так устал, я бы пошел с тобой.
5. Если бы дом не был таким большим, он бы не продавался.
6. Если бы не шел дождь, мы бы поехали загород.
7. Я бы поговорил с ними, если бы знал английский.
8. Я бы принял участие в соревновании, если бы чувствовал себя лучше.
9. Если бы у меня сейчас были с собой деньги, я бы купил эту книгу.
10. Если бы ты представила меня ему, я была бы тебе благодарна.

Exercise 3. Make sentences using subjunctive mood.

MODEL: He was rude to her yesterday that's why they quarrelled.

If he hadn't been rude to her yesterday they wouldn't have quarrelled.

1. I couldn't get him on the phone that was why I didn't tell him the news.
2. As so many years had passed I couldn't recognise him.
3. The team had a lot of practice, as a result they won.
4. He advised me to take an umbrella.
5. She didn't have time yesterday that was why she didn't stay to dinner.
6. She threw away some important papers which made me angry.
7. As we had a lot of luggage we took a taxi.
8. It was your carelessness that led to an accident.
9. You should have explained to him how to get here. I think he has lost his way.
10. As we had left the camera at home we didn't take pictures.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Если бы ты сразу сказал правду, они бы тебе помогли.
2. Я бы присоединилась к вам тогда, если бы не заболела.
3. Если бы ты его встретил, он бы не заблудился.
4. Если бы он не одолжил мне денег, я бы не смог купить машину.
5. Если бы ты зашла ко мне в прошлую пятницу, я бы познакомила тебя с ним.
6. Они могли бы добиться успеха, если бы постарались.
7. Если бы Тим не отобрал игрушку у Вилли, они бы не подрались.
8. Он бы не отказался отвезти тебя на станцию вчера, если бы не торопился.
9. Если бы ты вызвал полицию, она бы его арестовали.
10. Я бы не пришла, если бы он меня не попросил.

Exercise 5. Change the sentences according to the model.

MODEL: He is absent-minded. He missed the train again yesterday.

If he weren't absent-minded he wouldn't have missed the train again yesterday.

1. He is selfish, that's why he said it.
2. He is very busy that's why he didn't help you yesterday.
3. I know him very well that's why I stopped all relations with him long ago.
4. He studies hard and has achieved great results.
5. The book is interesting. I've read it twice.
6. He is a good doctor. He has helped a lot of people.
7. He has a lot of practice. He has set a new record.
8. You are lazy, that's why you didn't go there yourself.
9. The summer is cold, that's why we haven't gone to the country.
10. I don't like going by plane, that's why I went there by train.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Если бы он был ответственным человеком, он бы давно все сделал.
2. Если бы эта лампа работала, я бы ее давно включил.
3. Если бы эта река была чистая, мы бы давно в ней искупались.
4. Если бы я любил такое мороженое, я бы давно его съел.
5. Он бы давно все сделал, если бы знал, как это делать.
6. Я бы надела вчера это платье, если бы у меня были к нему туфли.
7. Если бы все не критиковали этот фильм, я бы его давно посмотрел.
8. Если бы лето не было таким жарким, я бы вчера не стал здесь купаться.
9. Если бы я умел водить, я бы давно купил себе машину.
10. Если бы она умела играть в теннис, она бы присоединилась к нам.

Exercise 7. Change the sentences according to the model.

MODEL: You didn't learn the rule, that's why you can't translate the sentence.

If you had learned the rule you would be able to translate the sentence.

1. You haven't prepared anything and we have to wait for you now.
2. You didn't book a room beforehand that's why you have problems now.
3. As you haven't seen the film we can't discuss it now.
4. You didn't warn us beforehand and we are in trouble now.
5. You haven't taken the medicine that's why you feel bad now.
6. You didn't clean the room yesterday, so you have to do it now.
7. I didn't learn English at school that's why I can't speak with them now.
8. You didn't buy a piano for him when he was a child that's why he can't play the piano now.

9. He hasn't given up smoking yet, that's why he feels worse and worse.
10. You were too demanding when he was a child that's why he lacks self-confidence now.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Если бы ты зашел в магазин по дороге домой, ты бы мог сейчас поужинать и не был бы голодным.
2. Если бы ты позвонил ему заранее, мы бы сейчас знали, когда он придет.
3. Если бы он взял такси, он бы уже был здесь.
4. Тебе не пришлось бы теперь занимать денег, если бы ты не потратил все на цветы.
5. Если бы ты окончил университет, у тебя была бы сейчас хорошая работа.
6. Тебе не было бы сейчас плохо, если бы ты не ел так много на обед.
7. Если бы ты последовал совету врача, ты бы сейчас был здоров.
8. Если бы вы посмотрели это слово в словаре, вы бы знали, как оно пишется.
9. Если бы самолет не опоздал, мы бы сейчас были дома.
10. Если бы ты купила то платье, то могла бы его сейчас надеть.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Он сказал, что если бы погода сейчас была хорошая, мы бы пошли погулять.
2. Мать полагала, что если бы Тим не отобрал игрушку у Вилли, они бы не подрались.
3. Она сказала, что если бы самолет не опоздал, мы бы уже были дома.
4. Ребенок объяснил, что если бы он любил такое мороженое, он бы его уже съел.
5. Пол сказал, что если бы Тед был ответственным человеком, он бы уже закончил работу.
6. Он сказал, что если бы он понимал суть проблемы, он бы нам помог.
7. Джорж сказал, что если бы у него был ее адрес, он послал бы ей приглашение.
8. Она считала, что если бы на него можно было положиться, она могла бы обратиться к нему за помощью.

Exercise 10. Change the following sentences using IF I WERE YOU.

MODEL: I don't want to go there.

I didn't take his advice.

If I were you I would go there.

If I were you I would have taken his advice.

1. I didn't take part in the conference.
2. I don't learn English.

3. I eat a lot of sweets and biscuits.
4. I took a taxi to get there.
5. I don't grow flowers in the garden.
6. I didn't swim much in the sea during the vacation.
7. I smoke.
8. I didn't tell him the news.
9. I didn't buy that bag.
10. I always rely on him.

Exercise 11. Change the sentences using Conditionals.

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

Exercise 12. Change the sentences using Conditionals.

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor. 8. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat. 9. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 10. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 11. If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat. 12. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 13. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

Exercise 13. Change the sentences using Conditionals.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him, of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, she would have been late for school. 9. If you had not put the cup on the edge of the

table, it (not to get) broken. 10. I should be very glad if he (to come) to my place. 11. If he (to live) in St. Petersburg, he would go to the Hermitage every week. 12. If you (to go) to the theatre with us last week, you would have enjoyed the evening. 13. You won't understand the rule if you (not to listen) to the teacher. 14. If he weren't such a bookworm, he (not to spend) so much time sitting in the library. 15. I should not have bought the car if my friend (not to lend) me money. 16. If he did not live in St. Petersburg, we (not to meet) so often. 17. If he had warned me, I (to do) the work in time.

Exercise 14. Change the sentences using Conditionals.

1. If she (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it. 2. If you (to do) your morning exercises every day, your health would be much better. 3. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us. 4. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have understood this difficult rule. 5. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary (to increase) greatly. 6. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures. 7. If I (to get) this book, I shall be happy. 8. If you really loved music, you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often. 9. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train. 10. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived on time. 11. You (not to miss) the teacher's explanation if you had arrived on time. 12. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation. 13. If you (to understand) the rule, you would have written the paper successfully. 14. If you had written the paper successfully, you (not to get) a "two". 15. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got a "two". 16. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier.

Exercise 15. Change the sentences using Conditionals.

1. If it (to rain) tomorrow, our game will be cancelled. 2. If a dog (to bite) in her leg, she would go straight to hospital. 3. If he had known it was going to rain, he (to take) his umbrella to work today. 4. If only I (to have) more pocket money, I could buy some new English books. 5. If she hadn't missed the bus, she (not to be) late for work. 6. If I (to live) two hundred years ago, I couldn't have spoken on the telephone. 7. If my daughter did her homework carefully, she (to get) much better marks. She's really a smart little girl. 8. If his friend (to be) in the mood to see a film, they would have gone to the cinema last night. 9. If my cactus plant (not to have) a rare disease, it wouldn't have died. 10. If they had remembered your address, they (to send) you a postcard. 11. If Tom saw a car crash, he (to telephone) the police and (to help) the people in the cars. 12. If you are not sure, what to say, you (to have) to guess. 13. If she (not to be) very ill, she wouldn't have been absent from English classes all last week. 14. If my parents had had good seats, they (to enjoy) the play last night. 15. If a robber (to attack) him in a dark street, he would defend himself. 16. If he hadn't been so careless, he (not to fall) into this trap. 17. If you (not to smoke), you would feel more energetic. 18. If her alarm clock (to ring), she would have been on time for

work this morning.

Exercise 16. Change the sentences using Conditionals.

1. If you were on a hijacked plane, you (to attack) the hijackers? 2. If they were on a hijacked plane, they (to stay) calm and probably (to survive). 3. If my friend had been trying harder, he (to succeed). 4. If I (to live) in 1703, I shouldn't (wouldn't) have had a computer. 5. If she (to smell) smoke in the middle of the night, she would telephone the fire brigade and run into the street and shout, "Fire!" 6. If he (to invite), he would have come to the party last Sunday. 7. If the driver in front hadn't stopped suddenly, the accident (not to happen). 8. If you (not to know) how to play, my sister will explain the rules to you. 9. If she had told them it was her birthday, they (to give) her a birthday present. 10. If I had more time, I (to read) more books. 11. If their TV had been working, they (to watch) the President's speech last night. 12. If my T-shirt hadn't been 100 percent cotton, it (not to shrink) so much. 13. How can you become more popular in your class: if you (to get) the top mark in mathematics or English or if you (to be) good at sports? 14. If they (to go) by car, they would have saved time. 15. If I (to be) a bird, I would¹ be able to fly. 16. If he (to bring) his book home, he would have done his homework last night. 17. If my mother (to win) a million pounds, she would spend it as fast as possible. 18. If you had been feeling well, you (to be) in class yesterday.

I wish ...

Выражение нереальных пожеланий

Одновременные действия				Предшествующие действия	
<i>I wish I were free now.</i> (Жаль, что я не свободен сейчас.)				<i>I wish I had been free last week.</i> (Жаль, что я не был свободен на прошлой неделе.)	
<i>She wishes she could do it.</i>				<i>She wishes she could have done it.</i>	
<i>I wished I knew it.</i> (Мне было жаль, что я не знал этого.)				<i>I wished I had known it before.</i> (Мне было жаль, что не я знал этого раньше.)	
<i>Запомните следующие фразы:</i>					
1	We	insist, suggest propose, order demand, advise		that you	should stay here. (Br.) stay here. (Am.)
2	It	is was	necessary, desirable advisable, recommended surprising, important	that you	should be present. (Br.) be present. (Am.)

3	It is / was time	for us to go. we went. we should go.
4	He looks (looked) as if he were (had fallen) ill.	
5	had better (I'd better) — Мне (вам) лучше... would rather (I'd rather) — Я бы предпочёл... <i>We'd rather you did it now. — Мы бы предпочли, чтобы вы сделали это сейчас.</i>	

Exercise 1. Make sentences using I WISH.

**MODEL: He can't drive a car.
I wish he could drive a car.**

1. He isn't at home now.
2. They are not on good terms.
3. She often misses classes.
4. They don't often go to the theatre.
5. This is not my car.
6. She often loses things.
7. The weather is bad.
8. I don't know his name.
9. I can't afford a holiday two times a year.
10. I don't have a house in the country.
11. I'm not with them now.
12. This video-set costs a lot.
13. The food here is rather bad.
14. Summers are very hot here.
15. My wife can't cook.
16. My boss shouts at me every day.
17. I don't speak French.
18. We don't travel much.
19. The telephone connection is poor.

Exercise 2. Translate into English.

1. Жаль, что я не знаю, как его зовут.
2. Жаль, что она живет далеко от меня.
3. Жаль, что сейчас не июль.
4. Жаль, что мы не можем с ним связаться.
5. Жаль, что я не понимаю его.
6. Жаль, что в комнате нет компьютера.
7. Жаль, что я не умею плавать.

8. Жаль, что у него нет велосипеда.
9. Жаль, что вы не интересуетесь искусством.
10. Жаль, что он такой ленивый.
11. Был бы он более ответственным.
12. Был бы у меня дом на Багамах!
13. Было бы сегодня солнечно!
14. Знал бы я номер его телефона!
15. Умел бы я хорошо танцевать!
16. Мог бы я присоединиться к вам!
17. Жил бы я в центре города!
18. Жаль, что никто не может мне помочь.
19. Жаль, что я не умею петь.
20. Были бы у меня длинные волосы.

Exercise 3. Make sentences using I WISH.

**MODEL: I met Paul yesterday.
I wish I hadn't met him.**

1. I bought a new car last month.
2. I didn't recognize her.
3. I didn't go to the seaside last year.
4. I asked him for help.
5. My child didn't sleep well at night.
6. Dinner wasn't ready when I came home.
7. It rained the whole day yesterday.
8. He told me the truth.
9. My wife didn't wake me up and I overslept.
10. There were many people in the park yesterday.
11. My telephone didn't work yesterday.
12. I saw the accident happen.
13. I didn't catch the 9 o'clock train.
14. They have put off the meeting.
15. The flight was delayed.
16. My uncle came to see me on Friday.
17. I smoked quite much when I was young.
18. A policeman fined me for bad driving yesterday.
19. I was too tired yesterday.
20. I have drunk too much coffee today. I feel sick.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Жаль, что вы все перепутали.
2. Жаль, что он потратил так много времени.

3. Жаль, что я не купил тот диван.
4. Жаль, что я не взял машину напрокат.
5. Жаль, что вас не было дома.
6. Жаль, что он не сделал все как следует.
7. Жаль, что ты не заказал номер в этой гостинице.
8. Жаль, что они проиграли.
9. Жаль, что она в то время болела.
10. Жаль, что они отсутствовали.
11. Жаль, что эта чашка разбилась.
12. Жаль, что ты выбросил эту газету.
13. Жаль, что мы не встретились на прошлой неделе.
14. Жаль, что тебе потребовалось много времени, чтобы прочитать эту книгу.
15. Жаль, что ты не сделал еще одну попытку.
16. Жаль, что она нам солгала.
17. Жаль, что я мало читал в юности.
18. Жаль, что я женился в двадцать лет.
19. Она жалеет, что бросила учебу.
20. Мне жаль, что я был так груб.

Exercise 5. Here is a situation when a wife is displeased with her husband because he didn't warn her that his parents were coming to dinner.

**a) Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs in the correct form.
to tell, to buy (2), to be (2), to go, to spend**

Why didn't you tell me your parents were coming to dinner? If you ... me your parents were coming to dinner, I ... more food. If I ... more food, there ... enough for everybody to eat. And if there ... enough for everybody to eat, we ... to an expensive restaurant. And if we ... to an expensive restaurant, we ... so much money. And if we ... so much money, we ... in the red now.

**b) Why is the wife so much upset?
Make up sentences starting with She wishes.**

1. She wishes he (to tell) her his parents were coming to dinner.
2. She wishes she (to buy) more food.
3. She wishes there (to be) enough food for everybody to eat.
4. She wishes they (not to go) to an expensive restaurant.
5. She wishes they (not to spend) so much money.
6. She wishes they (to be in the red) now.

**c) What does she expect?
Make sentences starting with She wishes.**

1. She wishes he always (to tell) her his parents are coming.
2. She wishes she always (to buy) more food when his parents come.
3. She wishes there always (to be) enough food for everybody to eat.
4. She wishes they (not to go) to expensive restaurants very often.
5. She wishes they (to spend) less money.
6. She wishes they (to have) more money.

Exercise 6. Make sentences using I WISH.

1. I wish I (to have) a season ticket to the Philharmonic next winter.
2. I wish I (to consult) the teacher when I first felt that mathematics was too difficult for me.
3. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round.
4. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it.
5. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive.
6. I wish I (not to have) to do my homework every day.
7. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time!
8. I wish I (to know) Spanish.
9. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night.
10. I wish you (to read) more in future.
11. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea.
12. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry.
13. I wish we (to meet) again next summer.
14. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before?
15. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again.
16. The unfortunate pupil wished he (not to forget) to learn the rule.

Exercise 7. Make sentences using I WISH.

1. I wish I (can) give up smoking.
2. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party.
3. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday.
4. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday.
5. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window.
6. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend.
7. He wishes he (to know) something about cars.
8. I wish it (to be) sunny.
9. I wish it (to be) sunny during our picnic last Saturday.
10. She wishes she (to live) in the Crimea.
11. My friend wishes he (not to do) that last night.
12. I wish I (to bring) my camera last summer.
13. I wish I (can) tell the future.
14. Do you wish you (to be) in the Guinness Book of Records?
15. Some people wish they (can) appear on a TV game show and become famous.
16. She often wishes things (to be) different.

Exercise 8. Make sentences using I WISH.

1. Unfortunately they won't return before Christmas.
2. The student was sorry he had not studied the material better and had shown such poor knowledge at the exam.
3. It's a pity that you did not send for us last night.
4. It's a pity you are not with us these days.
5. My friend regrets not having entered the university.
6. He was sorry not to have had enough time to finish his paper.
7. It's a pity we shan't be able to reach home before teatime.
8. I am sorry I made you upset by telling you this news.
9. What a pity you don't know enough physics.

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. а) Жаль, что он такой легкомысленный,
2. б) Жаль, что он не достаточно серьезен.
3. а) Я теперь жалею, что не послушал его совета,
4. б) Я теперь жалею, что последовал его совету.
5. а) Жаль, что вы пришли так поздно,
6. б) Жаль, что вы не пришли пораньше.
7. а) Обидно, что мы ушли до его прихода.
- б) Обидно, что мы не дождались его прихода.
- 5.а) К сожалению, они еще ничего не знают,
- б) К сожалению, они уже знают об этом.

Exercise 10. Translate into English.

1. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье! 2. Хорошо бы у нас сейчас были каникулы. 3. Если бы он пришел сегодня вечером! 4. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета. 5. Жаль, что вы отказались принять участие в пикнике. 6. Жаль, что вас не интересует этот предмет. 7. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы упомянули эти факты. 8. Жаль, что мы опоздали на поезд. 9. Жаль, что вы включили телевизор так поздно. 10. Если бы я был свободен сейчас! 11. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени. 12. Хорошо бы вы написали ей об этом сами. 13. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждение. 14. Он пожалел, что бросил университет. 15. Жаль, что уже поздно идти туда. 16. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя! 17. Жаль, что вы не читали такую прекрасную книгу. 18. Жаль, что она делает так много ошибок в речи. 19. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке. 20. Жаль, что я узнал об этом так поздно. 21. Как жаль, что мы не застали Колю дома. 22. Она сожалела, что не рассказала нам эту историю раньше.

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Он так изменился! Если бы вы его встретили, вы бы его не узнали. 2. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы посоветовался с родителями. 3. Если бы сейчас подошел трамвай, мы бы не опоздали. 4. Если бы он знал, что это вас расстроит, он был бы осторожнее. 5. Если бы вы мне помогли решить эту задачу, я был бы вам очень благодарен. 6. Жаль, что нам раньше не пришло в голову поискать книгу в библиотеке. Мы бы сделали работу вовремя и сейчас были бы уже свободны. 7. Жаль, что у нас было так мало уроков. Если бы мы больше поработали, мы бы лучше знали язык. 8. Если бы он регулярно не посещал спортивные тренировки, он не добился бы такого успеха на состязаниях. 9. Если бы ты предупредил меня заранее, я бы уже был в Москве. 10. Жаль, что она уже ушла. Если бы ты позвонил раньше, она была бы сейчас здесь. 11. Если бы он был умнее, он бы не пошел вчера в лес. 12. Если бы она не прислала

вчера это письмо, мой брат был бы сейчас дома. 13. Что бы мы сейчас делали, если бы мама не испекла вчера пирог? 14. Жаль, что вы не слышали музыку Рахманинова. Если бы вы ее слышали, вы бы знали, какой это замечательный композитор. 15. Я уверен, что все были бы рады, если бы вечер состоялся.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней. 2. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале. 3. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам. 4. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок. 5. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро. 6. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку. 7. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении. 8. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера. 9. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре. 10. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера. 11. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал. 12. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома. 13. Если бы мои родители были богаты, они бы уже давно купили мне машину. 14. Она очень талантлива. Хорошо бы родители купили ей пианино. Если она начнет играть сейчас, она будет выдающимся музыкантом.

Test 4

1. If it rains, we _____ at home.
a) would stay c) stay
b) would have stayed d) will stay
2. If you _____ harder, you will fail the exam.
a) would not try c) do not try
b) would not have tried d) will not try
3. If you behave yourself, you _____ with us to the concert.
a) would come c) can come
b) would have come d) will come
4. If you do not work, you _____ holidays next week.
a) would not have c) do not have
b) would not have had d) will not have
5. If you _____ anything, ask me.
a) would need c) need
b) would have need d) will need
6. If we are leaving soon, I _____ my coat.
a) would get c) get
b) would have got d) will get
7. If I _____ the work by ten o'clock, I will be able to come.
a) would finished c) have finished
b) would have finished d) will finish
8. If you have finished your homework, you _____.
a) would be able to go out c) can go out
b) would have gone out d) will go out
9. Eat less or you _____ fat.
a) would get c) get
b) would have got d) will get
10. If I _____ enough money, I would retire.
a) would have c) had
b) would have had d) will have

11. If I lost my job, I _____ abroad for a while.
a) would go c) will go
b) would have gone d) might go
12. If I lose my job, I _____ life very difficult.
a) would find c) find
b) would have found d) will find
13. If he were careful, he _____ things.
a) would not break c) did not break
b) would not have broken d) will not break
14. If she were slimmer, she _____ much more attractive.
a) would be c) was
b) would have been d) will be
15. If you _____ me more information, I will not be able to help you.
a) would not give c) do not give
b) would not have given d) will not give
16. They _____ their plane if they had not woken up late.
a) would not missed c) did not missed
b) would not have missed d) will not miss
17. I _____ to the party if I _____ about it.
a) might have gone, knew c) might have gone, had known
b) went, had known d) might go, had known
18. I wish I _____ taller, because I am not very tall.
a) were c) would be
b) would have been d) will be
19. I wish I _____ on holiday with you, but I am busy tomorrow.
a) would go c) went
b) would have gone d) could go
20. I wish that the car _____ faster.
a) would go c) went
b) would have gone d) will go
21. I wish I _____ your advice that day.
a) would not taken c) took
b) would not have taken d) had not taken

22. I wish she _____ to the theatre with us last Friday.

- a) would come c) came
- b) could have come d) will come

23. I wish I _____ everything to you yesterday.

- a) could explain c) explained
- b) could have explained d) have explained

24. I wish you _____ talking now.

- a) to stop c) will stop
- b) stopped d) would stop

25. I wish they _____ arguing because they make me nervous.

- a) will stop c) would stop
- b) would have stopped d) stop

НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ИНФИНИТИВ, ГЕРУНДИЙ, ПРИЧАСТИЕ I, ПРИЧАСТИЕ II (THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB (THE VERBALS): THE INFINITIVE, THE GERUND, PARTICIPLE I, PARTICIPLE II)

Инфинитив

Инфинитив — неопределенная форма глагола, формальным показателем которой является частица *to*. Служит исходной базой для образования всех глагольных форм.

Формы инфинитива

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Simple (Indefinite)	to write	to be written
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Progressive (Continuous)	to be writing	-
Perfect Progressive (Continuous)	to have been writing	-

Значение разных форм инфинитива

Active	Simple (Indefinite)	I am glad <i>to speak</i> with you	рад поговорить с вами (всегда радуюсь)
	Perfect	I am glad <i>to have spoken</i> with you	рад, что поговорил
	Progressive (Continuous)	I am glad <i>to be speaking</i> with you	рад, что разговариваю
	Perfect Progressive (Continuous)	I am glad <i>to have been speaking</i> with you	рад, что уже давно (все это время) разговариваю
Passive	Simple (Indefinite)	I am (always) glad <i>to be told</i> the news	всегда рад, когда мне рассказывают новости
	Perfect	I am glad <i>to have been told</i> the news	рад, что мне рассказали новости

Инфинитив без частицы to

1. После вспомогательных глаголов: <i>do, does, shall, will, should, would</i>	— <i>Do</i> you <i>speak</i> French? — I <i>don't know</i> it. - <i>Shall</i> I <i>help</i> them? — They <i>will do</i> it themselves. - What <i>should</i> I <i>do</i> ? — We <i>would call</i> you if we could.
2. После модальных глаголов (кроме <i>ought to, be to, have to</i>) и модальных фраз	My sister <i>can play</i> football. What <i>must</i> I <i>do</i> ? You'd <i>better leave</i> now. We <i>cannot but refuse</i> him.
3. После глаголов чувственного восприятия <i>to hear, to see, to feel, to notice, to watch</i> <i>Но:</i> если эти глаголы употребляются в пассивном залоге, то инфинитив будет с частицей <i>to</i> .	Somebody <i>heard</i> him <i>say</i> that. Nobody <i>saw</i> them <i>leave</i> . We <i>noticed</i> her <i>turn pale</i> . She <i>watched</i> the plane <i>land</i> . He <i>was heard to say</i> that. They <i>were seen to leave</i> . She <i>was made to do</i> it
4. После глаголов принуждения <i>let, make</i> <i>Запомните:</i> Глагол <i>let</i> не употребляется в пассивном залоге; употребляйте глагол <i>to allow</i>	<i>Let</i> us <i>discuss</i> the problem. We <i>let</i> them <i>go</i> home. I'll <i>make</i> you <i>understand</i> it. You <i>can't make</i> me <i>do</i> such a thing. We <i>let</i> them <i>decide</i> the question. <i>Но:</i> They <i>were allowed to decide</i> the question.
5. В вопросах, начинающихся с <i>Why?</i> (Почему бы не..?)	Why <i>do</i> it? Why <i>risk</i> it? Why not <i>go</i> to a pub? Why not <i>tell</i> us the whole story?

Функции инфинитива в предложении

Функция	Примеры
1. Подлежащее Subject	<i>To be happy</i> is everybody's wish. <i>To be</i> or <i>not to be</i> is the question. <i>To make</i> the world better was his aim. It's unwise <i>to refuse</i> . It is important <i>to decide</i> this question.
2. Часть составного именного сказуемого (<i>предикатива</i>) Part of a compound nominal predicate (predicative)	My aim is <i>to get</i> a good education. To travel means <i>to enlarge</i> your horizons. What I want is <i>to be healthy, wealthy</i> and <i>wise</i> . He is easy <i>to deal with</i> . She is interesting <i>to talk to</i> . This table is comfortable <i>to work at</i> .

<p>3. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого — модального или аспектного (обозначающего характер протекания действия с глаголами <i>begin, start, continue, cease, used to, would</i>) Part of a compound verbal predicate — modal or aspective</p>	<p>You <i>ought to take</i> some vitamins, you really <i>should do</i> it. She <i>needed to find</i> them immediately. I <i>can't stand it</i> any longer.</p> <p>He <i>began to speak</i> about his plans. She <i>started to make</i> tea sandwiches. They <i>continued to talk</i> like old friends. The radio <i>ceased to work</i> all of a sudden.</p> <p>We <i>used to meet</i> quite often, but not now. My sister <i>used to tell</i> me all her secrets. The train <i>would stop</i>, then <i>roll back</i>, and <i>sit</i> for a long time, and then <i>would start</i> again.</p>
<p>4. Дополнение Object а) после глаголов: <i>afford, agree, arrange, ask, decide, forget, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, try, want, wish</i></p>	<p>We agreed <i>to meet</i>. They managed <i>to run away</i>. I promise <i>to think</i> it over. She hopes <i>to find</i> a good job. Children like <i>to watch</i> cartoons.</p>
<p>б) после прилагательных или причастий: <i>(un)able, afraid, careful, free, glad, happy, lucky, ready, sorry, surprised, useless</i></p>	<p>I am lucky <i>to get</i> this chance. The kids are afraid <i>to stay</i> alone. We are happy <i>to meet</i> you. I am sorry <i>to have given</i> you so much trouble. She was surprised <i>to see</i> us there.</p>
<p>5. Часть сложного дополнения Part of the complex object а) после глаголов: <i>want, wish, would like, desire, like, hate, expect, know, believe, consider</i> (with <i>to</i>)</p>	<p>We want <i>you to help</i> us. Do you wish <i>me to join</i> you? I expect <i>them to arrive</i> soon. We know <i>him to be a cool guy</i>. They consider <i>the matter to be serious</i>.</p>
<p>б) после глаголов чувственного восприятия и глаголов принуждения: <i>see, hear, feel, notice, watch, make, let</i> (without <i>to</i>)</p>	<p>I've never seen <i>her look so beautiful</i>. The inspector noticed <i>the man enter</i> the bank. Everybody heard <i>him say</i> that. All right, son, we'll let <i>you take</i> a dog. Who made <i>you do</i> it?</p>
<p>6. Определение Attribute</p>	<p>These are the rules <i>to remember</i>. I have so many things <i>to do</i>. This is an e-mail <i>to answer</i>. He is the man <i>to help</i> us. Internet gives everyone the power <i>to</i></p>

	<p><i>share</i> information and ideas. We have something <i>to tell</i> you. I have nothing <i>to declare</i>. Why am I always the last <i>to learn</i> things?</p>
<p>7. Обстоятельство Adverbial modifiers of: а) цели (purpose)</p>	<p>We stopped <i>to have a chat</i>. She is studying <i>to be a teacher</i>. I popped into the snack bar <i>to buy</i> a soda. He went to England <i>to improve</i> his English.</p>
<p>б) степени, результата (degree or result), после <i>enough, too</i></p>	<p>She is clever <i>enough to understand</i> it. I am <i>too</i> tired <i>to go for a walk</i>. He is old <i>enough to begin working</i>. It's <i>too</i> cold <i>to swim</i> today. They know him well <i>enough to trust</i> him.</p>
<p>в) неожиданного результата, следствия (unexpected consequence)</p>	<p>I awoke one morning <i>to find</i> myself famous. (Я проснулся однажды утром и обнаружил, что я знаменит.) He came into the garage <i>to discover</i> that his car was gone. (Он вошел в гараж и обнаружил, что машина исчезла.)</p>
<p>8. Вводные фразы (Parentheses) <i>to begin with, to be quite frank, to be sure, to tell the truth, to be exact, to make a long story short, strange to say</i></p>	<p><i>To be quite frank</i>, I don't like this idea. <i>To tell the truth</i>, it's my fault. He was, <i>strange to say</i>, an ordinary chap.</p>

Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the Infinitive.

1. I saw George... (to turn) to Alice and... (to say) something.
2. We didn't expect him ... (to behave) in such a way.
3. You'll never make me ... (to do) it.
4. It was the only word I heard him ... (to say) during the party.
5. Everybody thought you ... (to be) a bit cleverer.
6. I'd like you ... (to make) an appointment for me.
7. I won't let you ... (to give in).
8. I noticed her ... (to blush).
9. I believe him ... (to be) a liar.
10. Do you want me ... (to tell) you the story?

Exercise 2. Change these sentences according to the model.

Model: He is so old that he cannot skate. He is too old to skate.

1. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it.
2. The box is so heavy that nobody can carry it.
3. The baby is so little that it cannot walk.
4. He is so weak that he cannot lift this weight.
5. She is so busy that she cannot talk with you.
6. She was so inattentive that she did not notice the mistake.
7. The rule was so difficult that they did not understand it.
8. He was so stupid that he did not see the joke.
9. She has got so fat that she cannot wear this dress now.
10. The accident was so terrible that I don't want to talk about it.
11. They were so empty-headed that they could not learn a single thing.
12. The window was so dirty that they could not see through it.
13. She was so foolish that she could not understand my explanation.
14. I have very little wool: it won't make a sweater.

Exercise 3. Use the correct form of the Infinitive.

1. He seems (to read) a lot.
2. He seems (to read) now.
3. He seems (to read) since morning.
4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
5. I want (to take) you to the concert.
6. I want (to take) to the concert by my father.
7. She hoped (to help) her friends.
8. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
9. I hope (to see) you soon.
10. We expect (to be) back in two days.
11. He expected (to help) by the teacher.
12. The children seem (to play) since morning.
13. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
14. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here.
15. I am sorry (to break) your pen.

Exercise 4. Use the correct form of the Infinitive.

1. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work.
2. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about.
3. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother.
4. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget).

5. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
7. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defence lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
8. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell.
9. You seem (to look) for trouble.
10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
11. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door.
12. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months.
13. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom.
14. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it during the general cleaning. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall.
15. They seemed (to wait) forages.

Exercise 5. Translate into English.

1. Я хотел, чтобы мне разрешили отдохнуть.
2. Я хотел, чтобы меня попросили к ним присоединиться.
3. Я ожидал, что мне покажут дорогу.
4. Я ожидал, что меня подвезут. (to give a lift)
5. Я попросил, чтобы меня встретили на станции.
6. Он попросил, чтобы его снабдили всем необходимым.
7. Я надеялся, что меня примут вовремя.
8. Она надеялась, что ее простят.
9. Я согласился с тем, чтобы меня отправили в командировку.
10. Он не соглашался с тем, чтобы его отправили в больницу.
11. Казалось, он спит.
12. Казалось, он знает, что делает.
13. Казалось, что он не удивился.
14. Казалось, он не понимает, что происходит.
15. Казалось, он получил хорошее образование.
16. Казалось, он приехал по делу.
17. Казалось, он говорит правду.
18. Он притворился, что читает.
19. Он притворялся, что ему нравится дом.
20. Мальчик притворялся, что готовится к экзамену.
21. Он притворился, что уже получил необходимую информацию.
22. Она притворилась, что забыла отправить письмо.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю.

2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю.
3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой.
4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой.
5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции.
6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции.
7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер.
8. Мы очень счастливы, что нас пригласили на вечер.
9. Он будет счастлив посетить эту знаменитую картинную галерею.
10. Он был счастлив, что посетил эту знаменитую картинную галерею.
11. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки.
12. Я не предполагал останавливаться на этой станции.
13. Я не ожидал, что меня остановят.
14. Я сожалею, что причинил вам столько беспокойства.
15. Он не выносит, когда ему лгут.
16. Я вспомнил, что уже встречал это слово в какой-то книге.
17. Мне очень жаль, что я пропустил эту интересную лекцию.
18. Она счастлива, что слышала концерт известного итальянского дирижера.
19. Она рада, что присутствовала на лекции.
20. Он очень доволен, что закончил свою книгу.

Exercise 7. Translate into Russian.

- 1 . The buyers want to know our terms of payment.
- 2 . This is for you to decide.
- 3 . The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
- 4 . To walk in the garden was a pleasure.
- 5 . Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith.
- 6 . I felt him put his hand on my shoulder.
- 7 . This writer is said to have written a new novel.
- 8 . She seems to be having a good time at the seaside.
- 9 . They watched the boy cross the street.
- 10 . To advertise in magazines is very expensive.
- 11 . He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute.
- 12 . He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition.
- 13 . To see is to believe.
- 14 . He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco.
- 15 . To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market.

Exercise 8. Put “to” before the infinitive where it is necessary.

- 1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.

- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
- 11 . The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
- 12 . Have you heard him ... play the piano?
- 13 . You had better ... go there at once.
- 14 . I would rather not ... tell them about it.
- 15 . We shall take a taxi so as not ... miss the train.

Exercise 9. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

- 1 . They want (to take) to the concert by their father.
- 2 . I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
- 3 . This plant is known (to produce) tractors.
- 4 . He wants his son (to become) a lawyer.
- 5 . The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defense lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
- 6 . He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
- 7 . You had better (to call) our distributors at once.
- 8 . We are happy (to invite) to the party.
- 9 . That firm is reported (to conduct) negotiations for the purchase of sugar.
- 10 . It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.
- 11 . He didn't hear me (to knock) at the door.
- 12 . I want (to inform) of her arrival.
- 13 . Our sportsmen are proud (to win) the cup.
- 14 . He is known (to work) on the problem for many years.
- 15 . The representative of the firm asked for the documents (to send) by air mail.

Exercise 10. Put "to" where necessary.

1. I think you ought ... apologize.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.
6. It cannot ... be done to-day.
7. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
8. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
9. Let me ... help you with your work.
10. She ought ... take care of her health.
11. We had better ... stop to rest a little.

12. I don't know what ... do.
13. He was seen ... leave the house.
14. We have come ... ask whether there is anything we can ... do.
15. We heard the siren ... sound and saw the ship ... move.
16. I cannot ... go there now, I have some work ... do.
17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ... toss.
18. You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
19. He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
21. He said that she might ... come in the evening.
22. She was made ... repeat the song.
23. Would you rather ... learn shorthand than typewriting?

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Для начала она открыла все окна. 2. С моим соседом трудно иметь дело.
3. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 4. Его поведение оставляет желать лучшего.
5. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 6. На этих детей приятно посмотреть.
7. Короче говоря, они поженились. 8. Самая известная книга Джерома — „Трое в лодке, не считая собаки“. 9. Вам трудно угодить. 10. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены. 11. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 12. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 13. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 14. Вашей сестре трудно угодить. 15. Начнем с того, что я занят. 16. На него было приятно смотреть. 17. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 18. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 19. Твое сочинение оставляет желать лучшего. 20. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере.

Exercise 12. Translate into English.

1. Сказать по правде, мне это не нравится. 2. Им было нечего есть. 3. Кто виноват? 4. Короче говоря, он не сделал урок. 5. В нашей семье мама всегда встает первая. 6. На нее приятно смотреть. 7. Чтобы перевести эту статью, вы должны воспользоваться словарем. 8. Мне некуда ехать летом. 9. О том, чтобы купаться в этой реке, не могло быть и речи. 10. Ему было не с кем обсудить эту проблему. 11. Вчера Катя пришла в школу последней. 12. Чтобы получить хорошую оценку, вы должны упорно поработать. 13. С ней трудно иметь дело. 14. Что делать? 15. Начнем с того, что он болен. 16. Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык. 17. Мягко выражаясь, он не прав. 18. Она была не виновата. 19. Ребенку не с кем играть. 20. Видеть значит верить. 21. Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы должны поторопиться. 22. Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году. 23. Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

Exercise 13. Use Active or Passive Infinitive.

1. To play chess was his greatest pleasure. 2. The child did not like to be washed. 3. Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded? 4. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents? 5. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet. 6. To improve your pronunciation you should record yourself and analyse your speech. 7. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays. 8. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage. 9. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.

Exercise 14. Use Perfect Infinitive.

1. The child was happy to have been brought home. 2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester. 3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus. 4. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood. 5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits. 6. I am awfully glad to have met you. 7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation. 8. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance. 9. I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 10. Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra. 11. Sorry not to have noticed you. 12. I am sorry to have added some more trouble by what I have told you. 13. When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company. 14. I remembered to have been moved by the scene I witnessed.

Exercise 15. Use the right form of the infinitive.

1. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 2. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 3. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 4. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 5. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings. 6. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 7. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defence lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 8. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 9. You seem (to look) for trouble. 10. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow. 11. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door. 12. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months. 13. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom. 14. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it during the general cleaning. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall. 15. They seemed (to wait) for ages.

Exercise 16. Translate into English.

1. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 2. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 3. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 4. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 5. Я рад, что встретил ее на станции. 6. Я рад, что меня встретили на станции. 7. Мы очень счастливы, что пригласили его на вечер. 8. Мы очень счастливы, что нас пригласили на вечер. 9. Он будет счастлив посетить эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 10. Он был счастлив, что посетил эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 11. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 12. Я не предполагал останавливаться на этой станции. 13. Я не ожидал, что меня остановят. 14. Я сожалею, что причинил вам столько беспокойства. 15. Он не выносит, когда ему лгут. 16. Я вспомнил, что уже встречал это слово в какой-то книге. 17. Мне очень жаль, что я пропустил эту интересную лекцию. 18. Она счастлива, что слышала концерт известного итальянского дирижера. 19. Она рада, что присутствовала на лекции. 20. Он очень доволен, что закончил свою книгу. 21. Наши спортсмены гордятся тем, что выиграли кубок. 22. Я только хочу, чтобы мне позволили помочь вам. 23. Я был благодарен, что мне дали комнату с большим окном. 24. Он был счастлив, что вернулся домой. 25. Он был счастлив, что снова дома. 26. Я сожалею, что прервал вас. 27. Я сожалею, что не застала вас дома. 28. Джейн была счастлива, что уезжает от миссис Рид. 29. Рочестер был рад познакомиться с Джейн. 30. Рочестер был рад, что познакомился с Джейн.

Test 5

1. The only way to get the best of an argument is it.
 - a) to be avoiding
 - b) to have avoided
 - c) to have been avoiding
 - d) to avoid

2. Good-bye! I am so pleased you. – The pleasure is mine.
 - a) to meet
 - b) to be meeting
 - c) to have been meeting
 - d) to have met

3. Anna tried two birds with one stone.
 - a) to kill
 - b) to have killed
 - c) to be killing
 - d) to have been killed

4. Greg's wife gave him a long list of things at the supermarket.
 - a) to buy
 - b) to be bought
 - c) to have been bought
 - d) to have bought

5. That woman is still sitting. She seems over an hour.
 - a) to wait
 - b) to be waiting
 - c) to have been waiting
 - d) to have waited

6. He suddenly awoke from his trance; there was a decision
 - a) to be made
 - b) to make
 - c) to have made
 - d) to have been made

7. Joan likes taking care of sick animals. She is pleased this kind of work all the time.
 - a) to have been doing
 - b) to be doing
 - c) to have done
 - d) to do

8. I was very upset and I didn't know whom to for advice.
- a) to turn
 - b) to be turning
 - c) to have turned
 - d) to have been turned
9. I didn't want to join the dispute, so I pretended
- a) to read
 - b) to be reading
 - c) to have read
 - d) to have been reading
10. I am glad to stay with them in their country-house.
- a) to invite
 - b) to be invited
 - c) to have invited
 - d) to have been invited
11. There was nothing , but to wait for the next train which was due at six.
- a) to do
 - b) to be done
 - c) to be doing
 - d) to have been doing
12. I hoped you by phone, but I couldn't. Why didn't you pick up the receiver?
- a) to reach
 - b) to have reached
 - c) to be reaching
 - d) to have been reaching
13. Jack is in his garage. He must his car.
- a) be repairing
 - b) have been repairing
 - c) repair
 - d) have repaired
14. Judging from the books and papers on his desk he must since they left him in the morning.
- a) be working
 - b) work
 - c) have worked
 - d) have been working

15. My younger brother hates to read; he prefers to.
- a) to read
 - b) to be reading
 - c) to be read
 - d) to have read

Сложное дополнение (The Complex Object)

Сложное дополнение состоит из имени существительного или местоимения (в объектном падеже) и инфинитива глагола с частицей *to* или без неё.

Переводится придаточным предложением:

We want Nick (him) to visit us. - Мы хотим, чтобы Ник навестил нас.

1) после глаголов <i>want, wish, would like, desire, like, hate, expect, know, believe, consider, get</i> с частицей <i>to</i>	<i>We want Helen to help us.</i> <i>Do you wish me to join you?</i> <i>I expect them to arrive soon.</i> <i>We know him to be a cool guy.</i> <i>They consider the matter to be serious.</i> <i>We'll get you to do it.</i>
2) после глаголов чувственного восприятия <i>see, hear, feel, notice, watch</i> без частицы <i>to</i>	<i>I've never seen her look so beautiful.</i> <i>The inspector noticed the man enter the bank.</i> <i>Everybody heard him say that.</i>
3) после глаголов принуждения <i>let, make, have</i> без частицы <i>to!</i>	<i>They let us go home.</i> <i>Nobody will make me do it!</i> <i>I won't have you say such things!</i>

Exercise 1. Open the brackets using Complex Object.

- The bad weather made... (we, to change) our plans.
- I'd like... (he, to know) about what has happened.
- He didn't hear ... (she, to open) the door.
- You must let ... (I/to have) some time to think it over.
- I can't have ... (you, to waste) time like that.
- Everybody knows ... (he, to be) very talented.
- I hate ... (they, to treat) their daughter so rudely.
- I saw ... (she, to put) up some notice.
- Did you expect ... (he, to prove) he wasn't guilty?
- She doesn't like ... (we, to come) so late.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the following sentences using Complex Object.

MODEL: He will come by the 8 o'clock train. (we, expect)

We expect him to come by the 8 o'clock train.

- It's good advice. (I, to believe)
- You must promise never to do it again. (I, want)
- She won't be back so soon. (we, not expect)
- The teacher asked him to be the first to speak. (to allow)
- The measures were rather effective. (she, to consider)

6. She was a very amiable woman. (I, to think)
7. Will you come to my birthday party on Sunday? (would like)
8. I don't think you should smoke here. (not like)
9. The committee will find a solution to the problem. (we, expect)
10. The occasion is worth celebrating. (we, to find)

Exercise 3. Combine two sentences into one using Complex Object.

MODEL 1: He got off the bus. We saw it.

We saw him get off the bus.

1. She told another lie. Everybody heard it.
2. She looked up in surprise. I noticed it.
3. The house suddenly began to shake. We felt it.
4. A stranger climbed into your house through the open window.
5. My husband saw it. She whispered something to him. Nobody noticed it.
6. Somebody called my name. I heard it.
7. Somebody touched me on the sleeve. I felt it.
8. The car turned to the right. She saw it.
9. She got sad. He noticed it.
10. My son broke something in the kitchen. We heard it.

MODEL 2: The boys were playing volleyball. We watched them.

We watched the boys playing volleyball.

1. They were shouting at each other in the next room. We heard it.
2. The child was drawing in the book. I saw it.
3. She was crying. I noticed it.
4. He was walking away slowly. We watched him.
5. You were playing the piano when I came in. I heard it.
6. Some insect was crawling up my back. I felt it.
7. The children were fighting again. Their parents saw it.
8. Mum was cooking dinner. Ally watched her.
9. The boy was crossing the street in the wrong place. The police man noticed it.
10. They were boasting about their success. Everybody heard it.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions using Complex Object.

MODEL: How do you know that Jack has left? (see, to wait for a bus)

I saw him waiting for a bus.

1. Why do you think his teacher is strict? (often, make, to rewrite his home task)
2. How do you know they are on bad terms? (to hear, to quarrel, several times)
3. Why isn't Nick going on a hike with us? (his mother, not, to want)
4. Are you sure he is for this suggestion? (to hear, to insist on it)

5. Why do you think it's her birthday today? (to see, Alice, to give a present)
6. Is Ann going skiing with us? (her mother, not, to let)
7. How do you know he likes children? (often, to watch, to play)
8. Did you enjoy the performance at the circus? (the clown, to make, to laugh)
9. Are you sure she was frightened? (to notice, to get pale)
10. How do you know they are great friends? (to see, to walk together, every day)

Exercise 5. Ask questions to the words in italics to make sure you got the person right.

**MODEL: I heard him singing an English song.
What song did you hear him singing?**

1. I heard him speaking on the radio.
2. We saw the man turn round the corner.
3. I'd like you to do it because you are responsible.
4. I noticed them exchange quick glances.
5. She makes him eat five times a day.
6. He wants his son to be a surgeon.
7. She doesn't let the children go to bed late.
8. I saw him looking through some magazine.
9. They expect us to do it very quickly.
10. He likes to watch snow falling.

Exercise 6. Use the Infinitive or Participle I of the verbs in brackets.

1. I always admire her skill when I watch her ... (to work).
2. She doesn't like people ... (to argue) with her.
3. We saw them ... (to jump) with parachutes.
4. He felt his heart ... (to jump) with joy.
5. Don't make him ... (to drink) milk.
6. I saw him still ... (to stand) in the doorway.
7. Did you hear her ... (to say) it?
8. I want you ... (to take) me to the theatre.
9. He felt somebody ... (to look) at him.
10. I know him ... (to work) hard.
11. I saw my mother ... (to look) at me and ... (to turn) away.
12. I hate people ... (to forget) about their duties.
13. I heard them ... (to discuss) their plans for the summer.
14. When did you expect them ... (to get) your letter?

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Вы когда-нибудь наблюдали, как восходит солнце?
2. Я вижу, что вы не помните этих людей.
3. Он не мог заставить ребенка слушаться.
4. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы внимательно его выслушали.
5. Я слышала, как он несколько раз упомянул это имя во время обсуждения.
6. Я не ожидала, что он подвезет меня.
7. Они знали, что она хороший врач.
8. Я не потерплю, чтобы она так обращалась с моими детьми.
9. Я никогда не слышала, чтобы он говорил по-английски.
10. Ты слышала, как он с ней разговаривал?
11. Ненавижу, когда меня заставляют ждать.
12. Я видела, как ты с ним вчера разговаривала. Кто это?
13. Позвольте дать вам совет.
14. Я заметил, как женщина вздрогнула.
15. Она почувствовала, что его слова неискренни.
16. Все считают его трусом.
17. Гости наблюдали, как мы танцуем.
18. Мы ожидаем, что Джейн и Саймон поженятся.
19. Я не хочу, чтобы ты заболел, поэтому прошу тебя надеть пальто.
20. Она почувствовала, что на улице холодает.
21. Библиотекарь разрешила нам взять эти книги домой.
22. Я слышала, что они уже вернулись из отпуска.
23. Пусть он придет сюда завтра в 8 часов.
24. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы больше улыбались.
25. Я хочу, чтобы вы послушали, как моя дочь играет на пианино.

Exercise 8. Translate into Russian.

1. I called every morning to see if there was any news.
2. We stopped to have a smoke.
3. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
4. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station.
5. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard.
6. The steamship "Minsk" was chartered to carry a cargo of timber from St. Petersburg to Hull.
7. Under clause 35 the charterers were to supply the steamer with icebreaker assistance to enable her to enter or to leave the port of loading.
8. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.
9. The first lot is ready for shipment, but to economize on freight we have decided to ship it together with the second lot.

10. Please send us your instructions at once to enable us to ship the machines by the 20th of May.

Exercise 9. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive Construction (Complex Object) where possible.

1. Он хочет, чтобы мы пришли к нему сегодня.
2. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь.
3. Он хочет, чтобы его сын стал врачом.
4. Он хочет, чтобы его послали в С.-Петербург на конференцию.
5. Она хочет, чтобы ее пригласили на вечер.
6. Мы не хотели, чтобы нас прерывали.
7. Хотите ли вы, чтобы я вам помог?
8. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована.
9. Доктор не хочет, чтобы вы ехали на юг.
10. Он хочет, чтобы груз был застрахован.
11. Она не любит, чтобы дети готовили уроки вечером.
12. Она любит, чтобы обед был вовремя.
13. Он не любит, когда его прерывают.
14. Он хочет, чтобы ему задавали вопросы.

Exercise 10. Make infinitives (add “to”) or gerunds (add “- ing”) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Exercise 11. Translate into English.

1. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке.
2. Предполагают, что заседание закончится в десять часов.
3. Никак не ожидали, что холодная погода наступит так рано.
4. Оказалось, что мы уже когда-то встречались.
5. Вы, кажется, устали.
6. Условия работы оказались более трудными, чем предполагалось.
7. Вы случайно не знаете этого человека?
8. Книга, которую вы мне дали, оказалась скучной.
9. Новые автобусы оказались очень удобными.
10. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой.
11. Как

известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге и изучала русскую литературу. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество. 12. Ваш приятель, кажется, очень интересуется древней историей. 13. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги. 14. Полагают, что поэма „Беовульф" была написана в VIII веке. 15. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа. 16. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 17. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона. 18. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом. 19. Он, кажется, пишет новую статью: кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели. 20. Я случайно встретил его в Москве. 21. Полагают, что они знают об этом больше, чем хотят показать. 22. Джим оказался храбрым мальчиком. 23. Рочестер случайно встретил Джейн по дороге домой. 24. Говорят, что он работает над своим изобретением уже несколько лет. 25. Говорят, что эта статья переведена на все языки мира. 26. Вы, кажется, много читали до поступления в университет.

Exercise 12. Change using the Model.

Model: *It appeared that they had lost the way.*

They appeared to have lost the way.

1. It seems they know all about it. 2. It seems they have heard all about it. 3. It seemed that the discussion was coming to an end. 4. It seems that you don't approve of the idea. 5. It seemed that the house had not been lived in for a long time. 6. It appeared that he was losing patience. 7. It appeared that he had not heard what had been said. 8. It happened that I was present at the opening session. 9. It so happened that I overheard their conversation. 10. It turned out that my prediction was correct. 11. It turned out that the language of the article was quite easy.

Test 6

1. Jim said the switch was dangerous and warned me touch it.

- a) do not
- b) not
- c) not to
- d) no

2. She said the letter was personal and didn't let me it.

- a) reading
- b) read
- c) to read
- d) read to

3. She didn't want to go.

- a) they
- b) I
- c) his
- d) me

4. I know him a good student.

- a) is
- b) has been
- c) to be
- d) was

5. Carol's parents always encouraged her hard at school.

- a) to study
- b) studied
- c) studying
- d) studies

6. When did you him to check the timetable?

- a) asked
- b) to ask
- c) ask
- d) ask to

7. He saw two girls on the stage.

- a) to dance
- b) dancing
- c) dances
- d) are dancing

8. She made her brother into the water.

- a) to jump
- b) jump
- c) jumps
- d) jump to

9. She didn't want her child to hospital.

- a) to take
- b) take
- c) to taken
- d) to be taken

10. Who you to drive?

- a) taught
- b) teach
- c) does teaches
- d) to teach

Герундий (The Gerund)

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite (Simple)	doing writing	being done being written
Perfect	having done having written	having been done having been written
Значение разных форм герундия		
Indefinite (Simple)	Active	He likes <i>telling</i> fairy tales. (рассказывать)
	Passive	He likes <i>being told</i> fairy tales. (чтобы ему рассказывали)
Perfect	Active	He is proud of <i>having spoken</i> to this outstanding person. (что поговорил)
	Passive	He is proud of <i>having been spoken to</i> . (что с ним поговорили)
Сравните: Excuse me for giving you so much trouble. (действие в настоящем) Excuse me for having given you so much trouble. (действие в прошлом) He was proud of winning so often. (Он гордился тем, что часто выигрывал .) He was proud of having won the game. (Он был горд тем, что выиграл .)		

Запомните!

1. После глаголов *forget, remember, thank, deny, excuse, regret* для выражения прошлого действия употребляется **Indefinite Gerund** вместо **Perfect Gerund**.

*She forgot **telling** me about it.*

*They regret **going** there.*

*I don't remember **ever seeing** him.*

*Excuse me for **coming** without calling first.*

2. После глаголов *must, require, need, deserve* и прилагательного *worth* употребляется **Active Gerund**, хотя значение пассивное.

*The grass needs **cutting**.* (Травку нужно подстричь.)

*The camera wanted **adjusting**.* (Камеру нужно было отрегулировать.)

*The child deserves **praising**.* (Ребёнок заслуживает, чтобы его похвалили.)

*The film is worth **seeing**.* (Фильм стоит посмотреть.)

*It is worth while **reading** this book.* (Стоит почитать эту книгу.)

Функции герундия в предложении

Функция	Примеры
1. Подлежащее Subject также после конструкции <i>it's no..., there is no...</i>	<i>Swimming</i> keeps me in shape. <i>Dieting</i> is very popular now. <i>Giving</i> presents makes me feel good. <i>It's no use worrying</i> about them. <i>There is no concealing</i> the truth. <i>There was no arguing</i> with the boss.
2. Часть составного именного сказуемого Part of a compound nominal predicate (predicative)	His main occupation <i>is playing</i> the computer. The biggest problem in life <i>is choosing</i> . His hobby <i>is collecting</i> mushrooms. What I love best <i>is meeting</i> old friends.
3. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого аспектного Part of a compound verbal predicate — aspective	<i>Stop spreading</i> the news! <i>Go on working</i> ! <i>I can't help admiring</i> you! The child <i>started crying</i> . They <i>kept on walking</i> .
4. Дополнение Object	Are you fond of <i>watching</i> football? Excuse my <i>interrupting</i> you. Thanks for <i>calling</i> me. Would you mind <i>closing</i> the door? I enjoy <i>reading, swimming, playing</i> the piano. My piano needs <i>tuning</i> and <i>polishing</i> .
5. Определение Attribute (обычно после существительных с предлогом <i>of</i>)	I like the idea <i>of making a break</i> . You must certainly give up the habit <i>of having coffee</i> after supper. Shall we ever have a chance <i>of seeing</i> you again? What are the latest methods <i>of foreign language teaching</i> ? The rules <i>of driving</i> are too difficult for me.

<p>6. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия или сопутствующих обстоятельств, условия, уступки Adverbial modifiers of time, reason, manner, attending circumstances, condition, concession</p>	<p><i>After finishing</i> the work, she left the office. <i>Before entering</i> the house, wipe your feet. <i>For fear of making a mistake</i>, I kept silent. He left <i>without saying</i> a word. <i>In case of being late</i>, let us know. <i>In spite of being busy</i>, he spoke to each of us.</p>
--	---

Exercise 1. Change the following sentences according to the model.

**MODEL: It's very convenient to go there by car.
Going there by car is convenient.**

1. It's so uncomfortable to sleep on the floor.
2. It's great to meet old friends.
3. It's impolite to speak in a loud voice.
4. It's always useful to think.
5. It's boring to clean the flat.
6. It's interesting to teach.
7. It's exciting to travel to other countries.
8. It's simple to give advice.
9. It's not always clever to take other people's advice.
10. It's inconvenient to have much luggage.
11. It wasn't easy to follow the man.
12. It made him nervous to speak before a large audience.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using Passive forms of the Gerund.

**MODEL: I like visiting other people.
I like being visited by other people.**

1. He always prefers telling the truth.
2. I don't mind sending him there.
3. I avoid visiting strangers.
4. I remember asking him for help.
5. I'm tired of asking questions.
6. I'm looking forward to showing them the place.
7. I object to doing this work now.
8. They insist on letting him in.
9. I avoid promising a lot.
10. Do you mind telling us how to do it?

11. Why are you afraid of asking him questions?
12. Why do you object to showing them the letter?
13. I don't mind leaving him alone.
14. I object to forcing him to do it.

Exercise 3. Make sentences using the Gerund.

**a) MODEL: I can phone him. I don't mind it.
You can phone him. I don't mind.**

**a) I don't mind phoning him.
I don't mind your phoning him.**

1. She can come later. We don't mind.
2. I will help him. I don't mind.
3. They can visit me. I don't mind.
4. You can turn up the volume. I don't mind.
5. Can I turn on the TV set? Do you mind?
6. Can you switch off the light? Do you mind?
7. Can she talk to him? Do you mind?
8. Can I tell them about the plan? Do you mind?
9. She can take the papers. I don't mind.
10. They can play together. I don't mind.

**b) MODEL: I like it when they discuss a new project.
I'm tired. They are making too much noise.**

**6) I enjoy their discussing a new project.
I'm tired of their making too much noise.**

1. I like it when he plays the piano.
2. Aren't you tired? Stop telling lies.
3. He is always telling lies. Aren't you tired of it?
4. I like it when she sings old English songs.
5. I like it when he recites poetry.
6. They've been arguing with each other for two hours already. I'm tired of it.
7. The children asked a lot of questions and the nurse got tired.
8. I like to stay with them in summer. 8. I like it when she stays with us in summer.
9. Don't say the same thing again and again. I'm tired of it.

**c) MODEL: You shouldn't go there.
You should apologise.**

**b) I object to your going there.
I insist on your apologising.**

1. He shouldn't call the police.
2. He should get in touch with them at once.

3. You shouldn't operate on him now.
4. They should do the work themselves.
5. She should practise every day.
6. I don't want him to treat me.
7. You should answer their questions.
8. He shouldn't see this film. It's awful.
9. You can't shout at him.
10. He says you must join us.
11. You should book tickets in advance.
12. You shouldn't be so late.
13. He must give up smoking.
14. You can't interfere into their life.
15. You should look up all the new words in a dictionary.

Exercise 4. Study the following examples and give their translations:

1. It's no use speaking about it.
2. What's the use of talking about it?
3. His speech is worth listening to.
4. He gave up smoking long ago.
5. He is busy cleaning the flat.
6. The furniture needs dusting
7. I feel like walking.
8. I enjoy walking in the park.
9. I can't help smiling when I see him.
10. Before going there ring me up.
11. After swimming I usually feel fit.
12. He went home instead of helping us.
13. He woke me by making too much noise.
14. He left without talking to me.
15. On arriving in London I went straight to the hotel.

Exercise 5. Choose between:

a) It's no use doing / What's the use of doing?

**MODEL: You shouldn't go there. Why should you go there?
It's no use going there. What's the use of going there?**

1. You shouldn't be in a hurry.
2. Why do you think you must interfere?
3. Tell him not to buy this device.
4. Why do you want to take a taxi?
5. Don't even try to convince him.

6. Why are you quarrelling about it?
7. Don't explain it to him.
8. Why should I follow him?
9. Why do you want to ask him all these questions?
10. I don't want to promise anything.
11. Why are you telling lies?
12. Don't get in touch with her.

b) It's worth doing smth / to give up doing smth

**MODEL: Why don't you jog in the morning anymore?
His words make sense. You'd better pay attention to them.**

**6) Why have you given up jogging in the morning?
His words are worth paying attention to.**

1. I know John doesn't smoke anymore.
2. Why doesn't she play tennis anymore?
3. Why not visit the exhibition? They say it is good.
4. I know she doesn't teach now. She has found another job.
5. This TV programme is good. I always see it.
6. She knows she has put on weight and that's why she doesn't eat sweet now.
7. These shoes are beautiful and comfortable. Why not buy them?
8. They say the job is highly paid. I'll try to get it.
9. She says these pills don't help. She doesn't want to take them.
10. The advice seems useful. Why not take it?

c) to be busy doing / it needs doing

**MODEL: The children are in their room.
They are doing homework. The jacket is torn. Let me mend it.**

b) The children are busy doing homework. The jacket needs mending.

1. You can't see the manager now. He is looking through some papers.
2. The tank of the car is almost empty. I've got to fill it.
3. Mrs. Gray is in the kitchen. She is cooking dinner.
4. The roof of the house is old. I want to change it.
5. The flowers in your garden look miserable. You should water them.
6. Tim has bought a new shelf and now he is fixing it.
7. I'm leaving tomorrow morning. I'm packing my things now.
8. Your suit looks shabby. You haven't cleaned it long.
9. I intend to whitewash the fence next week.
10. We can't talk to you now. We are doing the translation.

d) (not) to feel like doing / enjoy doing

MODEL: I've had a hard day today. I don't want to go out.

I don't want to stay at home tonight. Let's go out. I always go out on Saturday.

r) I don't feel like going out. I feel like going out. I enjoy going out on Saturday.

1. I'm not in the right mood to have a drink.
2. I need a rest.
3. I'm always glad to have a chat with old friends.
4. He is a clever man. It's a pleasure to talk to him.
5. I have problems. I wish I could talk to Pete.
6. It's a waste of time to talk to him. You can do it but I won't.
7. The day is rather cold to bathe.
8. I always go to the swimming pool and bathe on a hot day.
9. The day is hot. Let's go to the swimming pool and bathe.
10. I think it's great to drive a car.
11. I'm too nervous to drive today.
12. Let me drive your car, please. I'd like to have a ride.
13. I've got a headache. Go dancing without me.
14. I go to the disco every weekend. Dancing is wonderful.
15. Though I'm not a good dancer I'd like to go to the disco today.

Exercise 6. a) Fill in the blanks with the gerund of one of the verbs to cry, to taste, to laugh, to tell, to support, to take, to buy, to open, to leave, to smile

1. The picture was so funny that I couldn't help
2. The man smiled at me and I couldn't help ... back.
3. The story was so sad that I couldn't help
4. Though I can keep a secret I just couldn't help ... him about it.
5. The dress was so delightful that I couldn't help ... it.
6. The pie smelt so wonderful that I couldn't help ... it.
7. The dog looked so miserable that I couldn't help ... it home.
8. I knew the letter was intended for you but I couldn't help ... it.
9. The party was so boring that I couldn't help ... it early.
10. His idea seemed reasonable. I couldn't help ... him.

b) Choose the right preposition and use the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. Think ... (to say) things like that.
2. ... (to graduate) from the university he found a good job.
3. I'll drop in on you ... (to leave).
4. He solved the problem ... (to call) the police.

5. You should have solved the problem yourself ... (to call) the police.
6. You can turn on the set ... (to push) this button.
7. You might have already done something ... (to give) promises.
8. ... (to take) the course he could speak the language rather well.
9. You can improve the results ... (to work) hard.
- 10.... (to apply) for this job think twice.
- 11.I'd better stay here ... (to join) you.
- 12.You can hurt him ... (to say) it.
- 13.... (to pack) the things make up a list of everything necessary.
- 14.I always fall ill ... (to drink) cold water.
- 15.He managed to change his appearance ... (to put) on glasses and a hat.

Exercise 7. Make sentences with ON/WITHOUT.

**MODEL: When he arrived in London he went to the hotel.
He left the party early and didn't say "good-bye" to anybody.**

**On arriving in London he went to the hotel.
He left the party without saying "good-bye" to anybody.**

1. When he learned what had happened he told his friend about it at once.
2. He moved very quickly but didn't make any noise.
3. He left the restaurant and took a taxi.
4. She understood him though she didn't even listen to him.
5. He didn't ask permission to take the book.
6. When I got to the right place I saw him waiting for me.
7. He is fond of playing football. He can't live without it.
8. When he said it he understood at once he had made a mistake.
9. When the child saw the dog he burst out crying.
10. When he entered the room he didn't even say "Good morning".
11. When she opened the box she cried out in surprise.
12. They danced but didn't talk to each other.

Exercise 8. Translate into English.

1. Что еще нужно починить?
2. Дом нужно покрасить.
3. Она играла на пианино, не глядя на меня.
4. Он вышел, не надев шляпу.
5. Мне очень нравится гулять в хорошую погоду.
6. Он занят. Он просматривает последний статьи.
7. Как она могла уйти, не оставив записки?
8. Она хотела ехать на поезде, вместо того чтобы лететь на самолете.
9. Какой смысл учить его играть на пианино? У него нет слуха.

10. Блюдо пахнет хорошо. Его стоит попробовать.
11. Нет смысла начинать все сначала.
12. Мне не хочется здесь оставаться.
13. Мне хочется петь.
14. Она всегда принимает ванну, прежде чем лечь спать.
15. Он попал в дом, выбив окно.
16. Так приятно приступить к работе, после того как отдохнул.
17. После аварии он бросил заниматься спортом.
18. Я не могу не сердиться на него.
19. Она всегда кладет одежду на стул, вместо того чтобы вешать ее в шкаф.
20. Узнав его адрес, Джейн тут же отправилась к нему

Exercise 9. Translate into English.

1. Мы поблагодарили их за то, что они ответили на письмо.
2. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы вы обсудили все еще раз.
3. Я устал от того, что они все время кричат.
4. Мы с нетерпением ждем, когда поедem на море.
5. Я с нетерпением жду момента, когда познакомлюсь с ним.
6. Он устал повторять, что это опасно.
7. Спасибо за то, что одолжил мне книгу.
8. Я очень люблю читать.
9. Какие у тебя причины отложить встречу?
10. Почему ты настаиваешь на том, чтобы твой сын приходил домой рано? Он уже достаточно взрослый.
11. Существует много способов объяснить ему, что он неправ.
12. Присоединяйся к нам. Ты получишь удовольствие от игры.
13. Тебе следует извиниться за то, что ты был груб.
14. Его обвинили в том, что он не помог своим друзьям.
15. Дети с нетерпением ждали, когда их возьмут в театр.
16. Он привык жить один.
17. Он хорошо умеет критиковать других.
18. Она мечтает стать актрисой.
19. У нас нет шансов успеть на этот поезд.
20. Он вполне способен тебя подвести. (to let smb down)
21. Он избегает останавливаться в гостиницах.
22. Он продолжал читать, даже не взглянув на нее.
23. Он все время повторял, что это была не его вина.
24. По той или иной причине он избегает обсуждать эту тему.
25. На твоem месте я бы извинился за то, что это сказал.

Exercise 10. Change the sentences using Gerund.

1. That nobody saw them was a mere chance. 2. Mother insisted that her son should enter the university, (on) 3. The place looked so picturesque and cheerful that he rejoiced at the thought that he would come to live there, (of) 4. When he entered, she stood up and left the room, and even did not look at him. (without) 5. When Robert came home from the college, after he had passed his examinations, he felt very happy, (on) 6. In the darkness they were afraid that they might lose their way. (of) 7. When he reached his destination, he sent a telegram home to say that he had arrived safely, (on) 8. Thank you that you helped me. (for) 9. The new medicine may be recommended only after it is approved by the Scientific Board. 10. You will never learn from your mistakes if you do not write them down, (without) 11. When the boy entered the room, he glanced curiously around, (on) 12. The patient felt much better after he had been given proper treatment. 13. Just before I left the classroom, I was approached by a fellow student who asked me to help him. 14. Looking at the man attentively, she remembered that she had seen him and spoken to him on several occasions.

Exercise 11. Change the sentences using Gerund.

1. Do you mind if I smoke here? 2. Will you object if I close the door? 3. Thank you that you did it. 4. My teacher insists that I should read aloud every day. 5. Will Mary have anything against it if I take her umbrella for some time? 6. I remember that I have seen this picture somewhere. 7. That you are against John's proposal does not mean that I must decline it. 8. The fact that you took English lessons some years ago helps you in your studies now. 9. I am told that you are very busy.

Exercise 12. Change the sentences using Gerund.

1. Tom was afraid that he might be late. 2. Bill remembered that he had walked about the factory gate for months. 3. When the young man graduated from Harvard, he returned to Russia. 4. Mary asked John to forgive her that she had not answered his letter sooner. 5. After we had passed our examinations, we had a very entertaining evening. 6. Michael remembered that he had enjoyed the trip to the Bahamas. 7. They gave up the idea that they would find work. 8. The girls were afraid that they might miss the train. 9. I am thankful that I have been given a chance to hear this outstanding singer. 10. Helen insisted that she should be given that job. 11. I don't remember that I have ever seen anyone dance like Plisetskaya.

Exercise 13. Translate into English.

1. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы помочь ей. 2. Он отрицал, что разбил вазу. 3. Она боится потерять свой кошелек. 4. Я не одобряю того, что вы тратите так много времени понапрасну. 5. Они подумывают о том, чтобы поехать на каникулы в Италию, но они еще не решили. 6. Она упрекает (обвиняет) его в том, что он слишком редко звонит ей по телефону. 7. Перестань плакать. 8. Мой маленький брат не давал мне делать уроки. 9. Вы не возражаете, если я приду немного попозже? 10. Продолжайте писать. 11. Папа возражает против того, чтобы я шел с ней в театр. 12. Я не могу не смеяться, когда смотрю на вас. 13. Он с нетерпением ждет получения визы, чтобы поехать в США. 14. Она продолжала принимать те же самые таблетки по совету врача. 15. Мы пытаемся избегать в выходные дни ходить за покупками. 16. Мы получаем удовольствие от прихода наших друзей.

Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1. Я не могу не думать об этом все время. 2. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы пойти туда. 3. Мама возражает против того, что я засиживаюсь до поздна. 4. Его арестовали, так как полицейские подозревают, что он террорист. 5. Вы не возражаете, если я буду курить в этой комнате? 6. Я одобряю то, что ты помогаешь бабушке. 7. Я думаю о том, чтобы поехать в Австралию. 8. Он бросил играть в футбол с тех пор, как заболел. 9. Он боялся, что его забудут. 10. Продолжайте читать. 11. Никто не одобряет игру в азартные игры. Всякий, кто любит играть в азартные игры, должен (вынужден) быть готов к потере денег. 12. Плохая погода помешала нам поехать за город. 13. Цены продолжают расти. 14. Я с нетерпением буду ждать ответа от моего сына. 15. Ты зависишь от ее помощи в этой трудной ситуации. 16. Дождь только что перестал (кончился, прошел).

Test 7

1. My hobby is It's great because ... is good for health.

- a) dancing/dance
- b) dance/dance
- c) dancing/dancing
- d) to dance/to dance

2. Do you see the signboard "NO ...". What on earth do you do on the sea?

- a) to swim
- b) swim
- c) in swim
- d) swimming

3. Is it worth while ... tickets now - one month before a performance - or it's no use ... them in advance?

- a) to buy/ to buy
- b) buying/buying
- c) to buy/buying
- d) buying/to buy

4. Do you mind my (me) ... here till tomorrow?

- a) stay
- b) to stay
- c) staying
- d) stayed

5. Why do you avoid ... your husband? Are you going to no divorce?

- a) to meet
- b) meet
- c) meeting
- d) met

6. Did you suggest her ... to the museum with you? Yes but she insisted on ... at home.

- a) going/staying
- b) to go/ to stay
- c) going/stay
- d) go/stay

7. Are they bad at ... languages? No, they are good at ... languages. They are keen on (увлекаются) ... as well.

- a) learn/master/singing
- b) to learn/to master/to sing
- c) learning/mastering/singing
- d) learning/master/singing

8.He abandoned her without ... anything. Is she angry with him for ... so?

- a) saying/doing
- b) say/do
- c) to say/ to do
- d) saying/ done

9.After ... in Berlin they made for (направились) the door "EXIT".

- a) arrived
- b) arriving
- c) to arrive
- d) in arrive

10.Are you thinking of ... an actor? – No, my father objects to my (me) ... an actor.

- a) to be/to be
- b) be/be
- c) being/to be
- d) being/being

Инфинитив и герундий (The Infinitive and the Gerund)

Сравнение смысловых различий
в употреблении герундия и инфинитива
после приведенных ниже глаголов

Глагол	+ Герундий	+ Инфинитив
	Прошрое действие или Событие	Настоящее или будущее действие или событие
1) <i>remember</i> <i>forget</i>	We don't <i>remember</i> ever <i>Seeing</i> you. I'll never <i>forget flying</i> for the first time.	Please <i>remember to post</i> the letter. Don't <i>forget to feed</i> the cat, will you?
2) <i>Regret</i>	He <i>regrets saying</i> it. I'll always <i>regret</i> not <i>going</i> to university.	I <i>regret to say</i> that you are not right. We <i>regret to inform</i> you that you are not accepted.
3) <i>Stop</i>	They <i>stopped talking</i> . (Они перестали разговаривать.)	They <i>stopped to talk</i> . (Они остановились, чтобы поговорить.)
	Пассивное значение	Активное значение
4) <i>need</i> <i>want</i> <i>require</i>	The windows <i>need cleaning</i> . (<i>need to be cleaned</i>) Your car <i>wants washing</i> . This water <i>requires filtering</i> .	I <i>need to call</i> them. She <i>wants to redecorate</i> the kitchen. You <i>need to filter</i> this water.

Exercise 1. Use either the infinitive or the gerund.

- I'm tired of (travel). I'm looking forward to (return) home.
- I don't object to your (meet) him. But I forbid you (be frank) with him.
- The book is worth (read). I promise (lend) it to you when I am through with it.
- What's the use of (ask) him again? He has refused (help) us twice.
- I can't afford (waste) time. Besides I don't feel like (go) anywhere.
- I understand that you enjoy (ski). But remember that the doctor has forbidden you (ski).
- He took the money without even (say) "thank you". Somebody should teach him (behave) properly.
- On (arrive) at the hotel Ellen went straight to her room. She didn't feel like (speak) to anybody.
- Pete pretended (not, see) Mr. Brown. He didn't want (talk) to the man.
- Kevin was used to (carry) heavy bags. But he didn't expect the man's bag (be) that heavy. He doubted whether he would manage (carry) it upstairs.

11. There are many ways of (get) there. This way seems (be) the shortest.
12. I insist on your (give up) smoking. In fact I forbid you (smoke).
13. He is busy (edit) the article. We expect him (be ready) soon.
14. I know the suit needs (clean). I failed (take) it to the dry cleaner's yesterday.
15. I just couldn't help (ask) that question though I knew he would refuse (answer) it.
16. I advise you (be honest) with this man. It's no use (conceal) the truth.
17. We used (be friends) but we stopped (see) each other long ago.
18. I know you are good at (cook). Can you teach me (cook)?
19. Be quick! I'm trying (be) quick.
20. She knew that he avoided (eat) at restaurants and decided (make dinner) by herself.
21. I remember (discuss) it with him. He was polite and promised (help).
22. Though the athlete was exhausted he kept (run).
23. She kept (ask) questions though she knew she had no chance of (get) a reply.
24. He went on (speak) though he understood that they only pretended (listen).
25. When she was little she used (play) with her mother's jewels in spite of the fact that her mother didn't allow her (do) it.

Exercise 2. Make infinitives (add "to") or gerunds (add "-ing") of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy ... television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided ... for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy ... for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ... (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford ... out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop ... It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened ... the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested ... dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk ... the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope ... something soon. (find)

Exercise 3. Use either the infinitive or the gerund.

1. He tried to avoid ... my question.
2. Could you please stop ... so much noise?
3. I enjoy ... to music.
4. I considered ... for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished ... your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk ... knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you ... the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy ... you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.

11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Exercise 4. Make infinitives (with or without “to”) or gerunds (add “-ing”) of the verbs in brackets to make the following sentences grammatically correct.

1. She doesn't allow ... in the house. (smoke)
2. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like ... there. (go)
3. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ...? (do)
4. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me ...it. (read)
5. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed ... (go)
6. Where would you recommend me ... for my holidays? (go)
7. I wouldn't recommend ... in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat)
8. The film was very sad. It made me ... (cry)
9. Carol's parents always encouraged her ... hard at school. (study)

Test 8

1. My parents never let me _____ in bed.
a) reading c) to reading
b) to read d) read
2. The teacher allowed us _____ reference material while writing the report.
a) to use c) use
b) using d) used
3. They expected the meeting _____ in a conference hall.
a) to hold c) holding
b) to be held d) to be holding
4. What makes him _____ so jealous of his friends' success?
a) to be c) be
b) being d) to have been
5. I am thinking _____ my country house.
a) selling c) to sell
b) of selling d) is selling
6. I would rather _____ her the truth.
a) have told c) telling
b) to tell d) tell
7. You had better _____ your studies more seriously.
a) take c) taking
b) to take d) are taking
8. I don't mind _____ out.
a) against eating c) eating
b) eat d) to eat
9. I hope _____ Moscow State University.
a) for entering c) of entering
b) to enter d) entering
10. I want my brother _____ the work as soon as possible.
a) finishing c) finishes
b) to finish d) finish
11. Could you help me _____ the work as soon as possible?
a) finishing c) with finishing
b) in finishing d) to finish

12. If you don't succeed _____ your exams, I won't let you _____ to a disco.
a) in taking, go c) in taking, to go
b) taking, go d) to take, go
13. The government intend _____ social programmes.
a) at starting c) to start
b) starting d) start
14. I was made _____ to play the piano.
a) learn c) learning
b) to learn d) in learning
15. My father makes me _____ the piano three hours a day.
a) to play c) play
b) playing d) in playing
16. A passer-by asked me how _____ to the railway station.
a) can get c) getting
b) get d) to get
17. The children were let _____ in the river.
a) swim c) swimming
b) to swim d) swam
18. The tourists expected the hotel _____ much better.
a) be c) of being
b) being d) to be
19. I would like my daughter _____ back home earlier.
a) come c) to come
b) coming d) to be coming
20. My father likes _____ for long walks in the early morning.
a) go c) to go
b) going d) of going
21. Some parents enjoy _____ their children what to do.
a) telling c) to tell
b) in telling d) tell
22. His aunt is a very fussy person who wants everything _____ in its right place.
a) being c) be
b) to be d) to being

23. A thermometer is used _____ the temperature.

- a) take
- b) for taking
- c) taking
- d) to take

24. Everyone hates _____ extra hours for nothing.

- a) work
- b) to work
- c) working
- d) of working

25. We dislike _____ in the city centre because of air pollution.

- a) living
- b) lived) tolive
- c) to be living

Причастие I (4-я форма глагола) (Participle I)

V (без *to*) + *ing*

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Переходные глаголы		
Indefinite	doing	being done
Perfect	having done	having been done
Непереходные глаголы		
Indefinite	coming	-
Perfect	having come	-

Функции Причастия I в предложении

Функция	Примеры
1. Определение (attribute) (в пре- или постпозиции к определяемому слову)	the <i>falling</i> eaves, the <i>setting</i> sun, the leaves <i>falling</i> on the ground, the sun <i>setting</i> in the sea
2. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, сопутствующих обстоятельств (Adverbial modifiers of time, cause, manner, attending circumstances)	<i>Coming</i> home, she saw some guests. <i>Being conservative</i> , I do not trust computers. <i>Having forgotten</i> the address, we couldn't find them. We stood, <i>looking around</i> . They sat in the park, the sun <i>shining</i> brightly on them.
3. Часть сложного дополнения (Part of the complex object)	The cat watched the mouse <i>eating</i> cheese. They saw him <i>playing</i> golf in the afternoon. We found Mum <i>looking through</i> old photographs.

Перевод причастий на русский язык

Формы причастия	Перевод	
	причастием	деепричастием
<i>reading</i>	читающий	читая
<i>having read</i>	-	прочитав
<i>Being read</i>	читаемый (т.е. который читают)	будучи читаемым (т.е. когда его читали), будучи прочитанным (т.е. когда его прочитали)
<i>Having been read</i>	-	будучи прочитанным (т.е. когда его прочитали)
<i>building</i>	строящий	строя
<i>having built</i>	-	построив
<i>being built</i>	строящийся (т.е. который строят)	будучи строящимся (т.е. когда его строили) будучи построенным (т.е. когда его построили)
<i>having been built</i>	-	будучи построенным (т.е. когда его построили)

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to Participle I.

1. I saw you dancing, and I'll never be the same again! 2. Not knowing Chinese, I had to ask the interpreter to help me. 3. There was a freezing cold wind on that day. 4. I spent the evening chatting to my guests. 5. As I got into the bar, I felt my spirits rising. 6. Meg was busy microwaving pizza slices. 7. She lay awake all night, trembling with fear, imagining ghosts in every corner. 8. Sue spends all her time enjoying herself at different parties. 9. Madagascar is a living zoo. 10. The cat lay sleeping on the floor. 11. Picking up his suitcase, he went out. 12. Being a designer, he visited all the fashion shows. 13. Not wanting to upset her, he went on cracking jokes. 14. She noticed a handsome grandfather clock standing in the corner. 15. They watched the sun setting. 16. On the doorstep, Harry Potter slept on, not knowing that he was special, not knowing he was famous, not knowing he would soon become the most famous boy in the world.

Exercise 2. Use either the Infinitive or Participle I.

1. In the morning I looked out of the window and saw the rain (pour) down on the garden. 2. Speaking on the phone, I failed to see the guests (leave). 3. I saw the plate (slip) from her hand and (fall) to the floor. 4. He was silent, staring at her, and she could almost hear his mind (work). 5. When they saw me (come), they sprang apart. 6. He sat for a long time(wander) in a world of dreams. 7. Linda followed her sister

(talk)non-stop. 8. She glanced back and saw a stranger (follow) her slowly. 9. When I returned to the hostel from the University, I found my roommates (have) a surprise party. 10. The parents watched their children (laugh, talk and enjoy) themselves in the swimming-pool. 11. We noticed him (stand up) and quickly(leave) the room. 12. I walk happily along the streets of Moscow in early morning (watch) the city come to life. 13. Some time later he noticed a police car (follow) him. 14. I smelled the coffee (boil) and hurried to the kitchen. 15. She caught herself (think)about him again. 16. Suddenly they heard the night alarm (go off) and saw two guards (run) to the entrance of the bank.

Причастие II (3 – я форма глагола)

Причастие прошедшего времени имеет всего одну форму— *done, written, translated* и т.д. Оно передаёт значение страдательного залога: *сделанный, написанный, переведённый* и употребляется для образования всех перфектных времён и страдательного залога.

Функция	Примеры
1. Определение (attribute)	a <i>grown-up</i> man — a man <i>grown-up</i> in poverty a <i>faded</i> rose — a rose <i>faded</i> in the vase a <i>fallen</i> tree — a tree <i>fallen</i> by the storm
2. Именная часть составного именного сказуемого (predicative)	I <i>am shocked</i> . We <i>were tired</i> . Everybody <i>was excited</i> . These young people <i>are engaged</i> .
3. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, нереального сравнения (Adverbial modifiers of time, reason, manner, unreal comparison)	<i>Finished</i> with the mail, she decided to have a cup of coffee. <i>Changed</i> into an evening dress, she looked great. The child sat <i>lost</i> in the book about Harry Potter. She screamed as if badly <i>hurt</i> .
4. Часть сложного дополнения Part of the complex object	I want to have my <i>hair cut</i> . I had my <i>computer connected</i> to (the) Internet.

Запомните!

Фразы:

1. to have something done (кто-то другой будет выполнять действие).

I want to have my hair cut.

Am going to have my watch repaired.

We must have our photo taken

She had her wedding televised.

2. to get + Participle II

get married, get dressed, get lost, get changed um.ð.

Exercise 1. Change the following sentences using the participle.

MODEL: As he was giving me the letter he smiled.

Giving me the letter he smiled.

1. She was sitting and watching the sunset.
2. The man who is sitting at the window is waiting for you.
3. As he was a rich man he could afford a lot of things.
4. As she was ill she had to stay at home.
5. As she was proud of her son she always spoke about him.
6. What is the name of the man who is talking to Jack?
7. As he was late he took a taxi.
8. The child who was crying looked unhappy.
9. At last I found the page which was missing.
10. As he was interested in the subject he read all books about it.
11. As he felt bad he refused to come.
12. As he was walking down the street he remembered he had left his watch at home.
13. As he was walking in the park he met a friend of his.
14. She looked at the child who was sleeping.
15. She was standing and listening to him.
16. As he was bored he left the party early.

Exercise 2. Change the sentences using the participle.

MODEL: The clothes they sell here are expensive.

The clothes sold here are expensive.

1. The newspapers we received in the morning are on the table.
2. He took some photos of a church which was built in the 15th century.
3. He suddenly found the glove that he had lost a few months before.
4. He took the camera which was broken and threw it away.
5. He didn't approve of work which was done in a hurry.
6. He was looking at the pictures which had been drawn by the children.
7. The thing which she had forgotten was fresh in her memory again.
8. They are looking for some treasure which is hidden here.
9. The lanterns which were lit showed them the way.
10. The bird which had been shot fell down.
11. It's a subject they teach at any school.
12. He likes to wear clothes which have worn out.
13. He saw a note which had been written in a hurry.
14. He was an actor whom everybody admired.

15. It was a man the police wanted.

Exercise 3. Change the sentences using the participle.

MODEL: As he had finished his business in town, he took a train back home.

Having finished his business in town he took a train back home.

1. After he had knocked twice he understood there was nobody at home.
2. As I hadn't called him back I had to apologise.
3. I had been staying with them for about three weeks and I thought I knew them well.
4. I left the luggage at the airport and went to the restaurant.
5. As I had got to know him better I could tell them a lot about him.
6. As he hadn't found the necessary papers he felt angry.
7. As he hadn't read the book he couldn't discuss it.
8. As they hadn't taken a decision they turned to him for help.
9. She made dinner and decided to have a rest.
10. As he hadn't bought tickets he couldn't join them.
11. She had missed a lot of classes that was why couldn't answer the question.
12. As I had lent the dictionary to my friend I couldn't do the translation.
13. As he had lent his car to his son he had to go by bus.
14. He finished the article and went to bed.
15. As he had given up smoking he felt better.
16. I have been waiting for him for half an hour before I left.
17. She bought new shoes and put them on at once.
18. As he had left his notes at home he was afraid he wouldn't know what to say.
19. She walked the dog, fed it and went to work.

Exercise 4. Change the following sentences using the participle.

MODEL: He was supported by the others and hoped to achieve success.

As the boots hadn't been cleaned they looked old.

Being supported by the others he hoped to achieve success.

Not having been cleaned the boots looked old.

1. He was being followed and felt uneasy.
2. As he hadn't been introduced to the other guests he felt a stranger.
3. As she was being looked at she felt confused.
4. He had been taught good manners and that was why he was admired by everybody.
5. The clothes which are being sold here are expensive.
6. As the cup was broken it was of no use.
7. He hadn't been asked to come and felt hurt.
8. As the flowers had been kept without water for a long time they faded.
9. As the house was being reconstructed it was empty.

10. He was being told what to do and listened attentively.
11. As he had been told the truth he didn't know how to act.
12. As she was being listened to attentively she felt encouraged.
13. The child had been left alone and was frightened.
14. As he was being kept waiting he felt nervous.
15. As the book had been translated into many languages it became known all over the world.
16. As the criminal was kept in prison he couldn't do them any harm.

Exercise 5. Change the following sentences using the participle.

1. The child had been punished and now felt sorry for himself.
2. When he died he was unknown to anybody.
3. He thought that the letter was intended for him and opened it.
4. As he hadn't been met at the airport he hardly knew where to go.
5. She was pleased to see people who were smiling.
6. For her birthday he gave her a picture which he had painted by himself.
7. He was forced to confess and felt ashamed.
8. They have covered ten miles when they decided to have a rest.
9. He saw Richard who was waving to him.
10. The questions which are being discussed now are important.
11. The parcel was undone and was lying on the floor.
12. He had hired a lawyer and felt safe.
13. He was greeted by a lot of people and felt like a film star.
14. After he had made several attempts he decided to give up.
15. Please be careful when you do your homework.

Exercise 6. Translate into English.

1. Наконец она встретила с человеком, звонившим ей.
2. Женщина, открывая дверь, была служанкой.
3. Кэтрин не хотела разговаривать с человеком, сделавшим ее несчастной.
4. Журналист, написавший эту статью, хочет поговорить с вами.
5. Человек, совершивший это преступление, арестован.
6. Я не знаю почтальона, принесшего посылку.
7. Художник, написавший эту картину, давно умер.
8. Спортсмен, выигравший соревнование, сейчас отвечает на вопросы журналистов.
9. Книга, лежавшая на столе минуту назад, исчезла.
10. Я не могу назвать человека, рассказавшего мне об этом.
11. Я хочу видеть человека, сказавшего это.
12. Режиссер, снявший этот фильм, не очень известен.
13. Вы знаете врача, лечившего его от этой болезни?
14. Человек, купивший этот телевизор, получил еще и подарок.

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. Дерево, посаженное им пять лет назад, уже высокое.
2. Я был благодарен людям, помогавшим мне.
3. Будучи опытным летчиком, он сумел посадить самолет.
4. Она сидела дома и ждала звонка.
5. Так как его заставляли делать то, чего он делать не хотел, он рассердился.
6. Так как пьеса была написана для молодых людей, она не была популярна среди людей пожилых.
7. Вот бумаги, подписанные мистером Боулером.
8. Полиция ищет таксиста, отвезшего ее на станцию.
9. Ты знаешь человека, сидящего за тем столом?
10. Я не могу пока говорить о фильме, который сейчас снимают.
11. Так как его просили не опаздывать, он очень торопился.
12. Вы исправили ошибки, сделанные в контрольной работе?
13. Он отскочил, спасаясь от удара.
14. Она велела ребенку, залезшему на высокое дерево, слезть вниз.
15. Я знал, что лишь трачу время, делая эту работу.
16. Прочитав эту статью, он решил бросить курить.
17. Так как его не простили, он чувствовал себя подавленным.
18. Не выяснив точно, куда идти, мы заблудились.
19. Полученное утром письмо лежало на столе.
20. Услышав крики о помощи, он тут же позвонил в полицию.
21. Машина уехала, издавая ужасные звуки.
22. Надеясь найти завещание, она обыскала весь дом.
23. Изнуренный работой, он отправился спать.
24. Так как она уже однажды слышала эту историю, она больше не хотела ее слушать.
25. Спящие люди были разбужены страшным шумом.

Test 9

1. Jenny looked up and saw her husband her reflection in the mirror.
 - a) watching
 - b) watched
 - c) having watched
2. Jerry shivered. The wind from the north was bitterly cold.
 - a) coming
 - b) come
 - c) having come
3. She turned to me for help, how to deal with the problem.
 - a) not being known
 - b) not knowing
 - c) not having known
4. control of his car on an icy road, the driver hit a tree.
 - a) Losing
 - b) Having lost
 - c) Being lost
5. Mark was seen in a lively conversation.
 - a) engaged
 - b) being engaged
 - c) having been engaged
6. It's a pity my watch is fast again; I've recently had it
 - a) repaired
 - b) repairing
 - c) being repaired
7. Money on the brain is never spent in vain.
 - a) spent
 - b) being spent
 - c) spending
8. unwell, Len decided to stay away from classes for a few days.
 - a) Feeling

- b) Felt
- c) Having felt

9. Lester Fisher was standing at his office window to the street below.

- a) looking down
- b) having looked down
- c) looked down

10. A kindness deserves no thanks.

- a) forcing
- b) forced
- c) having forced

11. Going back to his office, Fisher had a feeling of strong anger and mild grief.

- a) mixing
- b) mixed
- c) being mixed

12. I like to study sea life. Marine biology is

- a) fascinated
- b) fascinating
- c) being fascinated

13. A large bay window, from the outside wall, overlooked the ocean.

- a) projecting
- b) projected
- c) being projected

14. that it was useless to argue with him, I dropped the subject.

- a) having seen
- b) having been seen
- c) seeing

15. I am Let's do something. How about going to a movie?

- a) boring
- b) bored
- c) being bored

THE FINAL TEST

1. He asked me if Tom _____ yet.
a) hadn't left c) leaves
b) left d) hasn't left
2. He asked me how long I _____ English.
a) learn c) has been learning
b) am learning d) had been learning
3. I didn't know who they _____ about.
a) speak c) were speaking
b) are speaking d) spoke
4. Do you know whose work they _____.
a) discuss c) were discussing
b) are discussing d) discussed
5. I didn't know he _____ a new book.
a) wrote c) writes
b) has written d) had written
6. We didn't know whose things they _____.
a) were c) can be
b) are d) may be
7. All the students knew they _____ revise for the examinations.
a) will c) may
b) must d) had to
8. He showed me which exercises he _____.
a) does c) had done
b) has done d) 'll do.
9. He knows that Peter _____ in Kiev now.
a) was b) is
c) 'll be d) has been
10. He knew why Peter _____ to Kiev several times.
a) was c) had been
b) has been d) 'll be

22. Many new houses _____ in our street by next year.
a) will build c) are building
b) have built d) '11 have been built
23. The questions _____ by the teacher now.
a) are asked c) are being asked
b) are asking d) have been asked
24. The novel "The Mother" by Gorky _____ into many languages.
a) has been translated b) has translated
c) had been translated d) hasn't translated
25. This monument _____ by the new year.
a) will erect c) will have erected
b) '11 be erected d) will have been erected
26. A large gold cup _____ to the athlete last year.
a) presented c) is presented
b) was presented d) presents
27. A lot of concerts _____ by amateur actors in this theatre.
a) was given c) gave
b) were given d) give
28. Reports at the conference _____ by all the students.
a) is made c) were made
b) made d) make
29. The plan of work _____ for four hours.
a) discussed c) have been discussed
b) is discussed d) has been discussed
30. The plan of work _____ by all the students at five tomorrow.
a) is discussing c) is being discussed
b) will be discussed d) will discuss
31. She said that her friend's name _____ Mary.
a) is c) was
b) has been d) were
32. I saw what he _____.
a) means c) is meaning
b) meant d) has meant

44. The boy exclaimed that their team _____ the match at last.
 a) had won c) won
 b) win d) has won
45. He remarked he _____ already _____ the film.
 a) —, saw c) had seen
 b) —, sees d) has seen
46. Before you _____, don't forget to lock the door.
 a) are leaving c) leave
 b) will leave d) shall leave
47. Please do not speak to anyone before the police _____.
 a) come c) 'll come
 b) are coming d) came
48. His parents will be very glad if she _____ the university.
 a) enter c) enters
 b) 'll enter d) entered
49. When you _____ my brother, you _____ him.
 a) 'll see, won't recognize c) saw, recognize
 b) see, won't recognize d) 'll see, don't recognize
50. We won't discuss the matter until the headmaster _____.
 a) 'll arrive c) doesn't arrive
 b) won't arrive d) arrives
51. If I _____ any help I _____ my friend.
 a) need, 'll phone c) 'll need, phone
 b) 'll need, 'll phone d) needed, 'll phone
52. Let's _____ before it _____ raining.
 a) to go out, starts 'c) go out, 'll start
 b) go out, starts d) going out, 'll start
53. I want to go shopping but if you _____ to come, you
 a) want, need c) don't want, needn't
 b) not want, needn't d) do want, needn't
54. If you _____ on this tram it'll take you to the downtown.
 a) 'll get c) got
 b) have got d) get

55. He _____ to the country tomorrow if the weather is fine.

- a) go c) 'll go
b) goes d) 'd go

56. You'll understand nothing unless you _____ the book yourself.

- a) read c) don't read
b) won't read d) 'll read

57. You'll understand this rule after your teacher _____ it to you.

- a) '11 explain c) explains
b) explain d) don't explain

58. I _____ the room till I see my brother.

- a) 'll leave c) leave
b) shan't leave d) don't leave

59. I _____ at home till you _____ me up.

- a) am, '11 ring c) '11 be, ring
b) is, ring d) '11 be, '11 ring

60. You _____ English fluently if you _____ hard.

- a) speak, work c) '11 speak, work
b) speak, '11 work d) '11 speak, '11 work

61. My parents never let me _____ in bed.

- a) reading c) to reading
b) to read d) read

62. The teacher allowed us _____ reference material while writing the report.

- a) to use c) use
b) using d) used

63. They expected the meeting _____ in a conference hall.

- a) to hold c) holding
b) to be held d) to be holding

64. What makes him so jealous of his friends' success?

- a) to be c) be
b) being d) to have been

65. I am thinking _____ my country house.

- a) selling c) to sell
b) of selling d) is selling

66. I would rather _____ her the truth.

- a) have told c) telling
- b) to tell d) tell

67. You had better _____ your studies more seriously.

- a) take c) taking
- b) to take d) are taking

68. I don't mind _____ out.

- a) against eating c) eating
- b) eat d) to eat

69. I hope _____ Moscow State University.

- a) for entering c) of entering
- b) to enter d) entering

70. I want my brother _____ the work as soon as possible.

- a) finishing c) finishes
- b) to finish d) finish

71. Could you help me _____ the work as soon as possible?

- a) finishing c) with finishing
- b) in finishing d) to finish

72. If you don't succeed _____ your exams, I won't let you _____ to a disco.

- a) in taking, go c) in taking, to go
- b) taking, go d) to take, go

73. The government intend _____ social programmes.

- a) at starting c) to start
- b) starting d) start

74. I was made _____ to play the piano.

- a) learn c) learning
- b) to learn d) in learning

75. My father makes me _____ the piano three hours a day.

- a) to play c) play
- b) playing d) in playing

КЛЮЧИ (THE KEYS)

Entry Test:

1b; 2a; 3b; 4b; 5 a; 6a; 7b; 8a; 9c; 10a; 11 b; 12a; 13b; 14b; 15c; 16a; 17a; 18b; 19a; 20c; 21 a; 22c; 23b; 24b; 25a; 26 b; 27a; 28b; 29c; 30a; 31 c; 32c; 33c; 34b; 35a; 36a; 37a; 38 a; 39c; 40c; 41a; 42b; 43b; 44a; 45a

Test 1:

1a; 2c; 3b; 4d; 5b; 6a; 7a; 8c; 9b; 10d; 11a; 12a; 13c; 14d; 15b; 17a; 18d; 19a; 20a

Test2:

1c; 2d; 3a; 4a; 5c; 6a; 7b; 8c; 9b; 10b; 11c; 12a; 13d; 14a; 15c

Test3 (повелительное наклонение):

1c; 2a; 3d; 4c; 5a; 6a; 7b; 8a; 9d; 10a; 11d; 12a; 13d

Test 4:

1d; 2c; 3c; 4d; 5c; 6d; 7c; 8c; 9d; 10c; 11a; 12d; 13a; 14a; 15c; 16b; 17c; 18a; 19d; 20c; 21d; 22b; 23b; 24b; 25c

Test 5:

1d; 2d; 3a; 4b; 5c; 6a; 7a; 8a; 9b; 10d; 11b; 12b; 13a; 14d; 15c

Test 6:

1c, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5a, 6c, 7b, 8b, 9d, 10a

Test 7:

1c; 2d; 3b; 4c; 5c; 6a; 7c; 8a; 9b; 10d

Test 8:

1d; 2a; 3b; 4c; 5b; 6d; 7a; 8c; 9b; 10b; 11d; 12a; 13c; 14b; 15c; 16d; 17a; 18d; 19c; 20b; 21a; 22b; 23d; 24c; 25a

Test 9:

1a; 2a; 3b; 4b; 5a; 6a; 7a; 8a; 9a; 10b; 11b; 12b; 13a; 14c; 15b

Final Test:

1a; 2d; 3e; 4b; 5d; 6a; 7d; 8c; 9b; 10c; 11a; 12c; 13d; 14b; 15b; 16c; 17a; 18b; 19a; 20b; 21d; 22d; 23c; 24a; 25d; 26b; 27b; 28c; 29d; 30b; 31c; 32b; 33b; 34a; 35d; 36b; 37c; 38d; 39a; 40b; 41c; 42d; 43a; 44a; 45c; 46c; 47a; 48c; 49b; 50d; 51a; 52b; 53c; 54d; 55c; 56a; 57c; 58b; 59c; 60c; 61d; 62a; 63b; 64c; 65b; 66d; 67a; 68c; 69b; 70b; 71d; 72a; 73c; 74b; 75c

ГЛОССАРИЙ

Активный залог (*Active Voice*, или *действительный залог*) показывает, что подлежащее является лицом, которое само совершает действие (или предметом, который сам совершает действие).

Время(*Tense*) — показывает время совершения действия: настоящее, прошедшее или будущее.

Времена группы Simple (*Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple*) - используются для обозначения факта совершения действия в прошедшем, настоящем или будущем, без указания на длительность и результат данного действия.

Времена группы Continuous (*Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous*) - используются для обозначения действия, которое происходит в определенный момент или ограниченный период времени в прошедшем, настоящем или будущем, причем с акцентом на незавершенность данного действия и процесс его развития во времени.

Времена группы Perfect (*Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect*) - используются для обозначения действия, совершенного на момент речи в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем, причем с акцентом не на факт или длительность совершения этого действия, а на его результат.

Времена группы Perfect Continuous (*Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous*) используются для обозначения действия, которое началось до настоящего момента и продолжается, продолжалось и будет продолжаться в момент речи.

Времена группы Future-in-the-Past используются для описания событий в контексте прошлого (в том числе в косвенной речи), но относящиеся к будущему.

Вспомогательные глаголы (*Auxiliary Verbs*) — не имеют лексического значения и употребляются в сочетании со смысловыми глаголами для образования сложных временных форм.

Герундий (*Gerund*) — это неличная форма глагола, которая выражает название действия и сочетает в себе признаки глагола и существительного. Соответственно, на русский язык герундий обычно переводится существительным или глаголом (чаще неопределенной формой глагола). Формы, подобной английскому герундию, в русском языке нет.

Глагол (*the Verb*) — часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние.

Глаголы-связки (*Link Verbs*) — не имеют самостоятельного лексического значения, употребляются лишь как часть составного именного сказуемого.

Залог (*Voice*) — показывает, совершает ли лицо (или предмет), выраженное подлежащим, действие само или действие производится над подлежащим.

Инфинитив (*Infinitive*) — неличная форма глагола, которая обозначает действие, но при этом не указывает на лицо и число. В русском языке английский инфинитив соответствует неопределенной форме глагола, которая отвечает на вопросы «что делать? что сделать?»: *жить* — *to live*. Формальным признаком инфинитива является частица *to*. Иногда инфинитив может употребляться и без частицы *to*. Отрицательная форма образуется с помощью частицы *not*, которая ставится перед инфинитивом: *not to use* — *не использовать*.

Косвенная речь (*Reported Speech*) - чужая речь, передаваемая с изменением порядка слов, временных форм, интонации, но с сохранением основного содержания.

Личные формы глагола — это формы глагола, которые имеют категории лица и числа, времени, залога и наклонения, а также выполняют в предложении роль сказуемого.

Модальные глаголы (*Modal Verbs*) — выражают отношение говорящего к действию и употребляются со смысловыми глаголами.

Наклонение (*Mood*) — показывает, является ли действие (или факт) реальным, желаемым, вероятным или нереальным.

Неличные формы глагола не могут выражать лицо, число и наклонение. К неличным формам глагола относятся: Инфинитив (*Infinitive*), Герундий (*Gerund*), Причастие (*Participle*).

Неправильные глаголы (*Irregular Verbs*) образуют II и III формы в соответствии с устоявшимися в языке нормами. Их гораздо меньше, чем правильных, но их нужно запомнить.

Пассивный залог (*Passive Voice* / или *страдательный*) показывает, что подлежащее является лицом (или предметом), которое испытывает на себе действие другого лица / предмета. Другими словами, действие производится над подлежащим.

Правильные глаголы (*Regular Verbs*) образуют II и III формы путем присоединения окончания *-ed* к основе глагола.

Причастие (*Participle*) — это неличная форма глагола, которая сочетает в себе признаки глагола, прилагательного и наречия. В русском языке соответствует причастию и деепричастию: *doing* — *делающий, делая*; *opening* — *открывающий, открывая*; *done* — *сделанный*; *opened* — *открытый*. Обладая свойствами прилагательного и наречия, причастие в предложении может

выполнять роль определения или обстоятельства. Английские причастия делятся на: причастия настоящего времени (*Present Participle* или *Participle I*) и причастия прошедшего времени (*Past Participle* или *Participle II*).

Прямая речь (*Direct Speech*) - речь какого-либо лица, передаваемая другим лицом без изменений, то есть точно воспроизведенная чужая речь.

Смысловые глаголы (*Notional Verbs*) — имеют самостоятельное лексическое значение, в предложении выполняют роль простого глагольного сказуемого.

Формы английских глаголов - глаголы в английском языке имеют 4 основные формы:

I - Infinitive (инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола);

II - Past Simple (простое прошедшее время);

III - Past Participle (причастие прошедшего времени);

IV - Present Participle (причастие настоящего времени).

Оригинальные материалы заимствованы из данного списка литературы, переработаны и сокращены в учебно-методических целях.

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Борисенко Т.И. Тесты по грамматике английского языка для школьников и абитуриентов: Учебное пособие / Т.И. Борисенко, Т.В. Валентай. - Лист, 2006 г. – 368 с. ISBN: 5-7871-0198-7
2. Вейхман Г.А. Современный английский. Новейший справочник по грамматике. / Г.А. Вейхман. – М.: Астрель: АСТ, 2010. - 318с. ISBN 978-5-17-069426-6, 978-5-271-30044-8.
3. Голицынский Ю.Б., Грамматика: Сборник упражнений / Ю.Б. Голицынский. – 6-е изд.– СПб.: КАРО, 2014. – 544 с. ISBN: 978-5-9925-0545-0.
4. Гуревич В.В. Практическая грамматика английского языка. Упражнения и комментарии: учеб. пособие / В.В. Гуревич. – 4-е изд. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2007. – 296с. ISBN 978-5-89349-464-8 . ISBN 978-5-02-002934-7.
5. Дроздова Т.Ю., English Grammar: Reference and Practice Version 2.0. / Т.Ю. Дроздова, В.Г. Маилова, А.И. Берестова. – СПб.: Антология, 2014. - 432с. ISBN 978-5-94962-272-8.
6. Зверховская Е. В. Практикум по грамматике английского языка. Учеб. пособие / Е. В. Зверховская, Е. Ф. Косиченко. — СПб.: БХВ-Петербург, 2016. — 688 с. ISBN 5-7836-0138-1
7. Ионина А.А., Английская грамматика XXI века / А.А. Ионина, А.С. Саакян. – М.: Эксмо, 2012. – 416 с. ISBN 978-5-699-51321-5
8. Ионина А.А., Английская грамматика в таблицах / А.А. Ионина, А.С. Саакян. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2004. – 160 с. ISBN 5-8112-0707-7
9. Качалова К.Н., Практическая грамматика английского языка с упражнениями и ключами: Учебник / К.Н. Качалова, Е.Е. Израилевич. - М.: «ЛадКом», 2014. - 720с. ISBN 978-5-91336-008-3.
10. Кошманова И. И. Тесты по английскому языку / И.И. Кошманова — 3-е изд. — М.: Айрис-пресс, 2004. — 256 с.
11. Крылова И.П., Грамматика современного английского языка: Учебник для ин-тов и фак. иностр.яз. / И.П.Крылова, В.М.Гордон. – 5 - е изд. – М.: Книжный дом «Университет», 2003. – 448 с. ISBN: 5-8013-0168-2.

Словари и справочные материалы

2. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English:
URL: <http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>
3. New Webster's Dictionary of the English Language:
URL: <http://www.merriam-webster.com>
4. Dictionaries:
URL: <http://www.online-dictionary.net>
5. Cambridge International Dictionary of English:
URL: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>
6. Macmillan Dictionary:
URL: <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/diction-ary/british/energy>

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение 1 Четыре основные формы правильных и неправильных глаголов

	1	2	3	4
	Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола) Infinitive	Простое прошедшее время Past Simple	Причастие II (прошедшего времени) Past Participle	Причастие I (настоящего времени) Present Participle
Правильные глаголы: -ed (2 и 3 форма) -ing(4 форма)	to dance to work to play to cry	danced worked played cried	danced worked played cried	dancing working playing crying
Неправильные глаголы: - изменение корневой гласной (2 и 3 форма) -ing (4 форма)	to do to feel to teach to tell to find to stand to write	did felt taught told found stood wrote	done felt taught told found stood written	doing feeling teaching telling finding standing writing
Неправильные глаголы: - совпадающие 2 и 3 формы -ing (4 форма)	to cost to cut to hit to hurt to let to put to shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	cost cut hit hurt let put shut	costing cutting hitting hurting letting putting shutting

Приложение 2

Правила образования формы V- ing

Правило	Пример
1. В большинстве случаев окончание -ing присоединяется к форме инфинитива, которая остается без изменений	<i>to sleep — sleeping</i> <i>to walk — walking</i>
2. Если глагол оканчивается на -e , то перед окончанием -ing эта буква опускается: Исключения: <i>to be — being</i> <i>to see — seeing</i> <i>to agree — agreeing</i> <i>to age — ageing</i>	<i>to have — having</i> <i>to dance — dancing</i>
3. Если глагол оканчивается на -ie , то эти буквы заменяются на y , и уже к ним присоединяется окончание -ing	<i>to die — dying</i> <i>to tie — tying</i>
4. Если односложный глагол оканчивается на согласную, то перед окончанием -ing эта согласная удваивается Исключения: глаголы, оканчивающиеся на -w, -x : <i>to grow — growing</i> <i>to fix — fixing</i>	<i>to swim — swim<u>mm</u>ing</i> <i>to get — get<u>tt</u>ing</i>
5. Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим ударным гласным, то согласная удваивается	<i>to admit — admit<u>tt</u>ing</i> <i>to begin — begin<u>nn</u>ing</i>
Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную -l , то она удваивается (это правило не распространяется на American English)	<i>to signal — signa<u>ll</u>ing</i> <i>to travel — trave<u>ll</u>ing</i>

Приложение 3

Правила образования формы V₂ (Past Simple) у некоторых правильных глаголов

Правило	Пример
1. Если глагол оканчивается на -e , то к нему присоединяется окончание -d	<i>to hope — hoped</i> <i>to die — died</i>
2. Если глагол оканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной, то y заменяется на i	<i>to try — tried</i> <i>to cry — cried</i>
3. Если глагол оканчивается на -y с предшествующей гласной, то буква y сохраняется	<i>to play — played</i> <i>to betray — betrayed</i>
4. Если односложный глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим кратким гласным, то согласная удваивается	<i>to stop — stopped</i> <i>to plan — planned</i>
5. Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную с предшествующим ударным гласным, то согласная удваивается	<i>to permit — permitted</i> <i>to prefer — preferred</i>
6. Если многосложный глагол оканчивается на согласную -l , то она удваивается (это правило не распространяется на American English)	<i>to travel — travelled</i> <i>to compel — compelled</i>

Приложение 4

Правила образования формы Present Simple (Indefinite)

При добавлении окончания - s (-es) необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

Правило	Пример
1. Если инфинитив заканчивается на а) –y, которой предшествует гласная ; б) на звонкую или глухую согласную; в) немое –e, то прибавляется окончание -s	<i>to stay- stays</i> , <i>to play – plays</i> <i>to look – looks</i> ; <i>to stand – stands</i> <i>to give – gives</i>
2. Если инфинитив заканчивается на: –o, -sh, -ch, -x, -ss, -tch , то прибавляется окончание -es	<i>to do – does</i> , <i>to pass – passes</i> , <i>to catch - catches</i>
3. Если инфинитив оканчивается на -y с предшествующей согласной , то y заменяется на i и добавляется -es	<i>to fly – flies</i> , <i>to study – studies</i> , <i>to carry - carries</i>

Приложение 5
Правильные глаголы,
представляющие орфографические трудности

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
agree	agreed	agreed	agreeing	соглашаться
carry	carried	carried	carrying	нести
die	died	died	dying	умирать
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	enjoying	наслаждаться
flow	flowed	flowed	flowing	течь
found	founded	founded	founding	основать
happen	happened	happened	happening	случаться
hurry	hurried	hurried	hurrying	спешить
marry	married	married	marrying	жениться
nod	nodded	nodded	nodding	кивать
offer	offered	offered	offering	предлагать
occur	occurred	occurred	occurring	происходить, случаться
plan	planned	planned	planning	планировать
prefer	preferred	preferred	preferring	предпочитать
queue	queued	queued	queuing	стоять в очереди
remember	remembered	remembered	remembering	помнить
rob	robbed	robbed	robbing	грабить
scan	scanned	scanned	scanning	сканировать
ski	skied, ski'd	skied, ski'd	skiing	кататься на лыжах
stay	stayed	stayed	staying	оставаться
study	studied	studied	studying	учиться
swap	swapped	swapped	swapping	обменяться чем-л.
tie	tied	tied	tying	завязывать
travel	travelled	travelled	travelling	путешествовать

Приложение 6

Наиболее употребительные глаголы с предлогами

A

Be absent **from** — отсутствовать где-то

be accustomed **to** — быть привычными к чему-то -

add smth **to** smth — добавить что-то к чему-то .

be acquainted **with** smb or smth — быть знакомым с кем-то или с чем-то

admire smb **for** smth — восхищаться кем-то за что-то

be afraid **of, for** — бояться кого-то за что-то

agree **with** smb **about (on)** smth — согласиться с кем-то по поводу чего-то

be angry **with, at, about** — сердиться на кого-то, на что-то, по поводу чего-то

apologize **to** smb **for** smth — извиниться перед кем-то за что-то

apply **to** (a place) **for** smth — подать заявку куда-то для чего-то

approve **of** smth or smb — одобрить что-то или кого-то

argue **with** smb **about** smth — спорить с кем-то по поводу чего-то

arrive **at** — прибыть в аэропорт, на станцию (небольшой населенный пункт)

также: прийти к решению

arrive **in** — прибыть в страну, город (большой населенный пункт)

ask smb **about** smth — спросить кого-то о чем-то

ask smb **for** smth — попросить у кого-то что-то

be aware **of** — осознавать что-то

B

be bad **at** (doing) smth — быть слабым в чем-то, плохо что-то дается

believe **in** — верить во что-то

belong **to** — принадлежать кому-то

be bored **with/by** — кто-то или что-то надоело, наскучило кому-то

borrow smth **from** — взять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-то

be busy **with** — быть занятым чем-то ,

C

care **for, about** smth — быть безразличным к кому-то или чему-то

be clear **to** — быть ясным

compare (this) **to/with** (that) — сравнить что-то с чем-то

complain **to** smb **about** smth — жаловаться кому-то на что-то

be composed **of** — быть составленным из (состоять из)

concentrate **on** — сосредоточиться на чем-то

congratulate smb **on** smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то

consist **of** — состоять из

be crazy **about** smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то

be crowded **with** — быть заполненным людьми

D

date **with** smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание)

depend **on/upon** smb **for** smth — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то

be dependent **on/upon** smb **for** smth — быть зависимым от кого-то в чем-то
be devoted **to** smb or smth — быть преданным кому-то или чему-то
be different **from** — отличаться от
disagree **with** smb **about (on)** smth — не соглашаться с кем-то по поводу чего-то
be disappointed **in** — быть разочарованным в
discuss smth **with** smb — обсудить что-то с кем-то
divide (this) **into** (that) — поделить что-то на что-то
be divorced **from** — быть разведенным с кем-то
be done **with** — покончить с чем-то
dream **about/of** — видеть во сне, мечтать о чем-то

E

Be engaged **to** — быть помолвленным с кем-то
Be equal **to** — быть равным, равнозначным
Escape **from** — сбежать от
Be excited **about** — быть взволнованным по поводу
Excuse smb **for** smth — извинить кого-то за что-то
Be exhausted **from** — быть обессиленным, измученным чем-то

F

Be familiar **with** — быть знакомым с кем-то
Forgive smb **for** smth — простить кого-то за что-то
Be friendly **to/with** — быть в дружеских отношениях с кем-то
Be frightened **of/by** — бояться кого-то, быть напуганным кем-то, чем-то
Be foil **of** — быть полным чего-то

G

Get rid **of** — избавиться от чего-то
be gone **from** — исчезнуть из
be good **for** — быть полезным для
graduate **from** — окончить высшее учебное заведение

H

Happen **to** — происходить с кем-то
Hear **about/of/from** — иметь сведения о ком-то, от кого-то
Help smb **with** smth — помочь кому-то с чем-то
Hide smth **from** smb — спрятать что-то от кого-то
Hope **for** — надеяться на что-то
Be hungry **for** — испытывать голод к (в переносном смысле, напр, к знаниям и т.п.)

I

Insist **on** — настаивать на чем-то
Be interested **in** — быть заинтересованным в чем-то
Introduce smb **to** smb — представить кого-то кому-то
Invite smb **to** smth — пригласить кого-то куда-то
Be involved **in** — быть вовлеченным во что-то

K

Be kind **to** — быть добрым к

know **about**— знать о чем-то,

L

laugh **at**— смеяться над кем-то

listen **to** — слушать кого-то

look **after** — присматривать за кем-то

look **at** — смотреть на что-то, на кого-то

look **for** — искать что-то

look forward **to** — с нетерпением ждать чего-то

look **through** — просматривать (газеты, записи)

M

Be mad **at**— быть в ярости, очень сердитым

Be made **of** — быть сделанным из, состоять из чего-то (первоначальный продукт сохраняется, присутствует в продукте, изделии)

be made **from**— делать, извлекать что-то из чего-то(конечный продукт отличается от первоначального)

be married **to**— быть женатым на (замужем за)

matter **to**— иметь значение для

be the matter **with**— что-то происходит с кем-то

multiply (this) **by** (that)— умножить что-то на что-то

N

Be nice **to** — быть милым по отношению к кому-то

O

Be opposed **to** — быть против, находиться в оппозиции к

P

Pay **for**— платить за что-то

Be patient **with** — быть терпеливым с

Be pleased **with** — быть довольным чем-то, кем-то

Point **at**— указать на что-то

be polite **to** — быть вежливым с

be prepared **for**— быть готовым к чему-то

protect (this) **from** (that)— защитить что-то (кого-то) от чего-то (кого-то)

be proud **of** — гордиться чем-то, кем-то

Q

Be qualified **for** — иметь квалификацию для

R

Be ready **for**— быть готовым к

be related **to** — иметь отношение к

rely **on/upon** — полагаться на

be responsible **for**— быть ответственным за

S

Be satisfied **with**— быть удовлетворенным чем-то

Be scared **of/by**— быть напуганным чем-то, кем-то

Search **for**— искать что-то

separate (this) **from** (that)— отделить что-то от чего-то

be similar **to** — быть сходным с
be sorry **about** smth — сожалеть о чем-то
be sorry **for** smb — жалеть кого-то
speak **to/with** smb **about** smth — поговорить с кем-то о чем-то
stare **at** — уставиться на кого-то
subtract (this) **from** (that) — извлекать, вычитать что-то из чего-то
be sure **of** — быть уверенным в чем-то

T

Take care **of** — заботиться о
Talk **to/with** smb **about** smth — поговорить с кем-то о чем-то
Tell smb **about** smth — сказать кому-то о чем-то
Be terrified **of/by** — ужасно бояться чего-то, кого-то
Thank smb **for** smth — поблагодарить кого-то за что-то
Be thirsty **for** — испытывать жажду к (в переносном смысле, к знаниям и т. д.)
Be tired **of** — устать от кого-то, чего-то
Travel **to** — отправиться в путешествие куда-то

W

Wait **for** — ждать кого-то
Be worried **about** — беспокоиться о ком-то, чем-то

Приложение 7
Фразовые глаголы
Phrasal Verbs

Фразовый глагол	Перевод
ask out - <i>to invite</i>	пригласить на свидание (на обед и т.д.)
call back - <i>return a telephone call</i>	перезвонить кому-то
call for - <i>to come to invite smb to go somewhere</i>	зайти за кем-то
call off - <i>cancel</i>	отменить что-то
call on - <i>ask to speak in class; to visit someone</i>	вызвать кого-то отвечать; зайти к кому-то
call up - <i>make a telephone call</i>	сделать звонок
cross out - <i>draw a line through</i>	перечеркнуть
do over - <i>do again</i>	сделать заново
drop in (at) - <i>visit without an invitation</i>	заскочить к кому-то
drop out (of) - <i>stop attending school</i>	бросить школу
figure out - <i>find solution to a problem</i>	найти решение проблемы, понять что-то
fill in - <i>complete a form</i>	заполнить бланк
fill out - <i>write information in a form</i>	заполнить бланк
fill up - <i>fill completely with gas, water, etc.</i>	заполнить, залить полностью
find out - <i>discover information</i>	выяснить
fool around (with) - <i>have fun while wasting time</i>	валять дурака
get on (with) - <i>have a good relationship with; asking about life; making progress</i>	хорошо ладить с; как дела?; делать успехи
get back (from) - <i>return from a trip</i>	вернуться из
get in (to) - <i>enter a car, a taxi</i>	сесть в машину
get off - <i>leave a bus, a train</i>	сойти с, выйти из
get on - <i>enter a bus, a train</i>	сесть в автобус, в поезд
get out of - <i>leave a car, a taxi</i>	выйти из машины
get over - <i>recover from an illness, overcome some difficulty</i>	оправиться от болезни, преодолеть трудности
get through (with) - <i>finish, pass an exam</i>	пройти через..., закончить, сдать экзамен
get up - <i>wake up</i>	вставать (просыпаться)
give back - <i>return something to someone</i>	вернуть что-то кому-то
give up - <i>stop doing something</i>	бросить что-то делать
grow up - <i>become an adult</i>	повзрослеть, вырасти
hand in - <i>give homework, test papers, etc., to a teacher</i>	вручить, сдать раздать

hand out - <i>give something to this person, then that person, then another person, etc.</i> hang (up) - (1) <i>hang on a hanger, a hook, etc.;</i> (2) <i>end a telephone call</i>	повесить что-то; закончить телефонный разговор
keep on - <i>continue</i>	продолжать
leave out - <i>omit</i> look for - <i>search for, try to find</i> look after - <i>take care of (someone)</i> look out - <i>be careful</i> look up - <i>look for information in a reference book</i>	пропустить искать заботиться о ком-то осторожнее искать сведения (напр., в словаре)
make up - <i>invent</i>	придумать
pay back - <i>return money to someone</i> pick up - <i>lift</i> put away - <i>put something in its usual or proper place</i> put back - <i>return something to its original place</i> put down - <i>stop holding or carrying</i> put off - <i>postpone</i> put on - <i>to wear</i>	вернуть долг подобрать отложить положить обратно на место положить (вниз), опустить отложить, отсрочить надеть что-то
run into – <i>meet by chance</i>	случайно встретиться
run out (of) - <i>finish the supply of something</i>	израсходовать запас чего-то
start over - <i>start again</i>	начать заново
take off - <i>remove clothes from one's body</i> tear down - <i>destroy a building</i> tear up - <i>tear into small pieces</i> throw away/out - <i>put in the trash</i> try on - <i>put on clothing to see if it fits</i> turn down/up - <i>decrease/increase the volume</i> turn off - <i>stop a machine or switch off a light</i> turn on - <i>start a machine or switch on a light</i>	снять одежду снести здание разорвать выкинуть примерить убавить/увеличить громкость выключить включить
wake up - <i>stop sleeping</i> watch out (for) - <i>be careful</i> write down - <i>write on a piece of paper</i>	проснуться осторожнее записать

Приложение 8

Неправильные глаголы

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
abide	abode, abided	abode, abided	abiding	выносить
arise	arose	arisen	arising	возникать
awake	awoke, awaked	awoke, awaked	awaking	будить
be	was/were	been	being	быть, существовать
bear	bore	born	bearing	носить, выносить
beat	beat	beaten, beat	beating	бить
become	became	become	becoming	становиться
befall	befell	befallen	befalling	случаться
beget	begot	begotten	begetting	порождать
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать
behold	beheld	beheld	beholding	смотреть, созерцать
bend	bent, bended	bent, bended	bending	гнуть, сгибать
bereave	bereft, bereaved	bereft, bereaved	bereaving	лишать
beseech	besought	besought	beseeking	умолять, просить
beset	beset	beset	besetting	осаждать; окружать
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted	betting	держат пари
betake	betook	betaken	betaking	заставлять; прибегать
bethink	bethought	bethought	bethinking	размышлять;
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	bidding	предлагать цену
bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать
bite	bit	bitten, bit	biting	кусаться
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	кровоточить
blend	blended, blent	blended, blent	blending	смешивать
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest	blessing	благословлять
blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
breed	bred	bred	breeding	размножаться,
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcasting	транслировать
build	built	built	building	строить
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	burning	жечь; гореть
burst	burst	burst	bursting	взрываться
buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
cast	cast	cast	casting	бросать;
catch	caught	caught	catching	поймать
chide	chid	chidden, chid	chiding	бранить, упрекать
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать
cleave	cleaved, clove, cleft	cleaved, cloven, cleft	cleaving	раскалывать(ся), расщеплять
cling	clung	clung	clinging	цепляться
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad	clothing	одевать
come	came	come	coming	приходить, приезжать

cost	cost	cost	costing	СТОИТЬ
creep	crept	crept	creeping	ползать
crow	crowed, crew	crowed	crowing	издавать радостн. звуки
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	digging	копать, рыть
do	did	done	doing	делать
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать; тащить
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed	dreaming	мечтать; видеть во сне
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
drive	drove	driven	driving	водить машину
dwell	dwelt(ed)	dwelt(ed)	dwelling	проживать
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть
fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить(ся)
feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться, драться
find	found	found	finding	находить
fit	fit	fit	fitting	приспосабливать
flee	fled	fled	fleeing	бежать, спасаться
fling	flung	flung	flinging	швырять, кидаться
fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
forbear	forbore	forborne	forbearing	воздерживаться
forbid	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted	forecasting	предсказывать (погоду...)
foreknow	foreknew	foreknown	foreknowing	знать заранее, предвид.
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	foreseeing	знать заранее, предвид.
foretell	foretold	foretold	foretelling	предсказывать, предвещ.
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	прощать
forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsaking	оставлять, покидать
forswear	forsook	forsook	forswearing	отказываться, отрекаться
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замерзать; замораживать
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	gainsaying	противоречить; возраж.
get	got	got	getting	получать, доставать
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt	gilding	золотить, покрывать зол.
give	gave	given	giving	давать
go	went	gone	going	идти, ходить
grind	ground	ground	grinding	молоть, размалывать
grow	grew	grown	growing	расти, становиться
hamstring	hamstrung, hamstringed	hamstrung, hamstringed	hamstringing	калечить; портить
hang	hung	hung	hanging	вешать; висеть
have	had	had	having	иметь
hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove	heaving	поднимать(ся)
hew	hewed	hewn, hewed	hewing	рубить; рубить
hide	hid	hidden, hid	hiding	прятать
hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять
hold	held	held	holding	держать; содержать

hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	обидеть, причинять боль
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	inlaying	делать мозаичн. работу
keep	kept	kept	keeping	держать, хранить
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled	kneeling	стоять на коленях
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit	knitting	вязать
know	knew	known	knowing	знать
lade	laded	laden, laded	lading	грузить
lay	laid	laid	laying	класть, положить
lead	led	led	leading	вести, руководить
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned	leaning	наклоняться; опираться
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped	leaping	прыгать, подсакивать
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	learning	изучать, учить
leave	left	left	leaving	покидать; оставлять
lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
let	let	let	letting	позволять, разрешать
lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
lie	lied	lied	lying	лгать
light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать; светить
lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
make	made	made	making	делать, изготавливать
mean	meant	meant	meaning	иметь в виду
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
miscast	miscast	miscast	miscasting	неправильно
				распределять роли
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	misdealing	поступать неправильно
misgive	misgave	misgiven	misgiving	внушать опасение
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	mislaying	положить не на место
mislead	misled	misled	misleading	вводить в заблуждение
misspell	misspellt	misspell	misspelling	делать орфографические
				ошибки
misspend	misspent	misspent	misspending	неразумно, зря тратить
mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistaking	ошибаться
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	misunderstanding	неправильно понять
mow	mowed	mown	mowing	косить, жать
outbid	outbid	outbid	outbidding	превзойти, перещеголять
outdo	outdid	outdone	outdoing	превзойти, преодолеть
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	outgrowing	перерастать
outrun	outran	outrun	outrunning	опередить, обогнать
outshine	outshone	outshone	outshining	затмить
overbear	overbore	overborne	overbearing	пересиливать, одолевать
overcome	overcame	overcome	overcoming	превозмогать, преодолеть
overdo	overdid	overdone	overdoing	преодолеть, побороть
overhear	overheard	overheard	overhearing	подслушивать
overleap	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped	overleaping	перепрыгивать,
				перескакивать
overrun	overran	overrun	overrunning	наводнять; расползаться
oversee	oversaw	overseen	overseeing	надзирать, наблюдать
overshoot	overshot	overshot	overshooting	промахнуться
oversleep	overslept	overslept	oversleeping	проспать
overtake	overtook	overtaken	overtaking	догонять, наверстывать
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	overthrowing	опрокидывать(ся),
				свергать

partake	partook	partaken	partaking	принимать участие
pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
put	put	put	putting	класть, положить
quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit	quitting	сдаваться, увольняться
read	read	read	reading	читать
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	rebuilding	снова построить, восстанавливать
recast	recast	recast	recasting	переделывать, перераб.
redo	redid	redone	redoing	делать вновь или заново
relay	relaid	relaid	relaying	снова класть, перекладывать
remake	remade	remade	remaking	переделывать
rend	rent	rent	rending	отдирать, отрывать
repay	repaid	repaid	repaying	возвращать долг; возмещать ущерб
rerun	reran	rerun	rerunning	повторно показывать
reset	reset	reset	resetting	набирать заново
retell	retold	retold	retelling	пересказывать
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	rewriting	переписывать
rid	rid, ridden	rid, ridden	ridding	освобождать, избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	riding	кататься, ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить
rise	rose	risen	rising	вставать, подниматься
rive	rived	riven, rived	riving	разрывать(ся), раскалыв.
run	ran	run	running	бегать
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed	sawing	пилить
say	said	said	saying	сказать
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
seek	sought	sought	seeking	искать
sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
set	set	set	setting	ставить, помещать
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed	sewing	шить, зашивать
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти, качать
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven	shaving	брить, сбривать
shear	sheared, shore	shorn, sheared	shearing	стричь; срезать
shed	shed	shed	shedding	проливать, лить
shine	shone	shone	shining	светить, блестеть
shoe	shod	shod	shoeing	обувать, подковывать
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять
show	showed	shown, showed	showing	показывать
shrink	shrank	shrunk,	shrinking	сжиматься
shrive	shrove	shriven	shriving	исповедовать
shut	shut	shut	shutting	затворить, закрывать
sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
sink	sank	sunk, sunken	sinking	тонуть, погружаться
sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	slaying	убивать, умерщвлять
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
slide	slid	slid, slidden	sliding	скользить
sling	slung	slung	slinging	бросать, швырять
slink	slunk	slunk	slinking	красться; ускользать

slit	slit	slit	slitting	разрезать вдоль; рваться
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	smelling	пахнуть
smite	smote	smitten	smiting	ударять, бить
sow	sowed	sown, sowed	sowing	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить
speed	sped	sped	speeding	превышать скорость
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	spelling	произносить по буквам
spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить;
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	spilling	проливать(ся);
spin	spun, span	spun	spinning	прясть, крутить, вращать
spit	spat, spit	spat, spit	spitting	плевать(ся)
split	split	split	splitting	раскалывать
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	spoiling	портить; баловать
spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять
spring	sprang	sprung	springing	прыгать; давать течь
stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
stave	staved, stove	staved, stove	staving	пробить, разбить
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	красть, воровать
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	наклеивать, застревать
sting	stung	stung	stinging	жалить; жечь
stink	stank	stunk	stinking	вонять, смердеть
strew	strewed	strewn, strewed	strewing	разбрасывать
stride	strode, strided	stridden	striding	шагать большими шаг.
strike	struck	struck, stricken	striking	ударять; поражать
string	strung	strung	stringing	снабжать струной
strive	strove	striven	striving	стремиться
sunburn	sunburnt, sunburned	sunburnt, sunburned	sunburning	загорать; обгореть на солнце
swear	swore	sworn	swearing	клясться
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	подметать
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled	swelling	опухать, увеличиваться
swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
swing	swung	swung	swinging	качаться, колебаться
take	took	taken	taking	брать
teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить, преподавать
tear	tore	torn	tearing	рвать, разрывать
tell	told	told	telling	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived	thriving	процветать, преуспевать
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting	толкать(ся), тыкать
tread	trod	trodden	treading	ступать, шагать
unbend	unbent	unbent	unbending	выпрямлять(ся),
unbind	unbound	unbound	unbinding	развязывать; ослаблять
underbid	underbid	underbid	underbidding	сбить цену
undergo	underwent	undergone	undergoing	испытывать, переносить
understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	undertaking	предпринимать;
undo	undid	undone	undoing	брать на себя развязывать, расстег.

unwind	unwound	unwound	unwinding	разматывать(ся)
upset	upset	upset	upsetting	опрокидывать
wake	woke	woken	waking	просыпаться; будить
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	waylaying	подстерегать
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить
weave	wove	woven	weaving	ткать; плести, сплести
wed	wedded, wed	wedded, wed	wedding	жениться, выйти замуж
weep	wept	wept	weeping	плакать
wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted	wetting	намочить
win	won	won	winning	выиграть, победить
wind	wound	wound	winding	виться; мотать, заводить
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	withdrawing	одергивать; забирать
withhold	withheld	withheld	withholding	отказывать, воздержив.
withstand	withstood	withstood	withstanding	выстоять, выдержать
wring	wrung	wrung	wringing	скручивать; выжимать
write	wrote	written	writing	писать

Учебное текстовое электронное издание

**Южакова Юлия Владимировна
Полякова Лилия Сергеевна
Лукина Оксана Анатольевна**

SELF-STUDY ENGLISH. STEP III

Практикум

1,15 Мб

1 электрон. опт. диск

г. Магнитогорск, 2018 год
ФГБОУ ВО «МГТУ им. Г.И. Носова»
Адрес: 455000, Россия, Челябинская область, г. Магнитогорск,
пр. Ленина 38

ФГБОУ ВО «Магнитогорский государственный
технический университет им. Г.И. Носова»
Кафедра иностранных языков по техническим направлениям
Центр электронных образовательных ресурсов и
дистанционных образовательных технологий
e-mail: ceor_dot@mail.ru