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А 64

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**Английский язык** : практикум по грамматике английского языка  
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## ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

В практикуме отражены грамматические явления, изучаемые в соответствии с рабочей программой, составленной кафедрой лингвистики для студентов 1 и 2 курсов заочной формы обучения.

Цель издания – помощь в формировании у студентов навыков и умений узнавания и семантизации изучаемых грамматических структур. Данный практикум поможет успешно пройти тестирование по грамматике английского языка.

В приложениях 1–3 размещены образцы оформления тестовых заданий для студентов 1 и 2 курсов.

### ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ. МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Множественное число существительных образуется при помощи окончания *-s (-es)*, например:

*-s*  
name – names  
trip – trips  
sea – seas

*-es*  
box – boxes  
class – classes  
branch – branches  
brush – brushes

*y → i*  
country – countries  
city – cities  
army – armies  
lady – ladies

Исключения:  
boy – boys  
play – plays  
day – days

*f, fe → ves*  
life – lives  
half – halves  
wife – wives

Исключения:  
roof – roofs  
belief – beliefs  
chief – chiefs

*o* → *es*  
hero – heroes  
potato – potatoes  
tomato – tomatoes

Исключения:  
piano – pianos  
photo – photos  
stereo – stereos  
kilo – kilos  
radio – radios

Исключения из правил образования множественного числа существительных:

man – men  
tooth – teeth  
foot – feet  
child – children

mouse – mice  
goose – geese  
ox – oxen  
swine – swine

sheep – sheep  
fish – fishes  
deer – deer

Множественное число заимствованных слов образуется следующим образом:

phenomenon – phenomena  
datum – data  
crisis – crises  
stimulus – stimuli  
formula – formulae  
index – indices

analysis – analyses  
basis – bases  
apparatus (не изменяется во множественном числе)

В единственном числе употребляются неисчисляемые существительные:

money  
sugar  
hair  
information  
news  
love  
knowledge  
advice

деньги  
сахар  
волосы  
информация  
новости  
любовь  
знания  
совет

Существительное **news** согласуется в предложении в единственном числе, например:

The news *is* very important.

Употребляются только во множественном числе обозначения предметов, состоящих из двух и более частей:

trousers  
glasses  
scissors  
shorts  
goods

Существительные **people, police, cattle** согласуются с глаголами во множественном числе, например:

The police *are* looking for the thief.

Образование множественного числа сложных существительных:

editor-in-chief – editors-in-chief  
looker-on – lookers-on  
sportsman – sportsmen  
man-of-war – men-of-war  
hotel-keeper – hotel-keepers  
passer-by – passers-by  
woman-doctor – women-doctors  
schoolboy – schoolboys  
postman – postmen

**Упражнение 1. Образуйте множественное число:**

branch, part, family, child, body, woman, head, bridge, man, phenomenon, swine, half, hero, piano, foot, crisis, analysis, schoolgirl.

**Упражнение 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму существительного:**

1. There are many (child, children) in the yard.
2. Ten (sportsman, sportsmen) were taking part in the competition.
3. These (datum, data) are very important.
4. I saw many (photoes, photos) on the wall.
5. She has very good (teeth, tooth).
6. Nine (postmen, postmans) work at this post-office.
7. There were many (passers-by, passer-bys) in the street.
8. These (mans, men) were speaking loudly.
9. There are many (geese, goose) in the yard.
10. We saw many (deer, deers) in the forest.

## ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Существительное в притяжательном падеже отвечает на вопросы: “Чей?”, “Кого?”, “Что?”.

Формы притяжательного падежа образуются прибавлением 's к существительному в единственном числе и апострофа к существительному во множественном числе, например:

the country's wealth – богатство страны	students' books – книги студентов
yesterday's newspaper – вчерашняя газета	friends' help – помощь друзей

### *Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык:*

my sister's house; my brother's paper; my friend's room; my friend's ticket; our students' books; the ship's crew; today's news; the town's park; Britain's industry.

### *Упражнение 2. Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания существительных:*

a spring day; a month's holiday; students' life; the rocket industry; the philosophy department; a college professor; cow's milk; an iron bridge; the world championship; Ireland's wool; working class families; Oxford University; a school reform; a book shelf; the law faculty; a football fan; a week's rest; a railway station; tourist camps; summer months; October weather.

### *Упражнение 3. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на способы выражения надежных отношений:*

сын моего друга; сыновья моего друга; сын моих друзей; сыновья моих друзей.

### *Упражнение 4. Замените форму притяжательного падежа существительным с предлогом of:*

my father's library; the doctor's prescription; the ship's crew; the teacher's order; the engineer's drawings; the buyer's confirmation; the ship-owners' instructions; Mr. Brown's proposal; the sellers' claim; the representative's report.

**Упражнение 5. Переведите на английский язык:**

1. Знаете ли вы адрес Иванова?
2. Есть ли у вас карта Европы?
3. Рабочий день моего брата начинается в 9 часов утра.
4. Вы спросили мнение врача?
5. Сестра жены моего брата работает на этой фабрике.
6. Муж моей сестры Елены уехал в Киев.
7. Мы еще не получили ответа покупателей.
8. Они сообщили нам о прибытии парохода.
9. Матросы немедленно выполнили приказание капитана.
10. Я еще не знаю решения директора.

**Упражнение 6. Выберите правильную форму существительного в притяжательном падеже:**

1. These are (childrens', children's) skates.
2. These are (students', students's) books.
3. My (sister's, sisters) house is new.
4. He had a (month, month's) holiday last summer.
5. My (fathers', father's) sister is in Minsk now.
6. London is one of the (world's, worlds) most important parts.
7. The (town's, towns') only cinema has been closed down.
8. I don't like (today's, today) weather.
9. The (men's, mens') clothes department has a good selection of goods.

## **СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ**

В зависимости от образования степеней сравнения прилагательные подразделяются на три группы:

1. *Односложные* (long, big, short и другие), а также некоторые двусложные, заканчивающиеся на -y (early, easy).

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
long	longer	the longest
warm	warmer	the warmest
easy	easier	the easiest

В односложных прилагательных с краткой гласной конечная согласная удваивается: big – bigger – the biggest.

2. Многосложные и двусложные (interesting, difficult и др.).

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult

3. Прилагательные и наречия, образующие степени сравнения не по общим правилам (good, bad, little, many).

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good – хороший	better – лучший	(the) best – наилучший
bad – плохой	worse – худший	(the) worst – наихудший
many – много	more – больше	(the) most – наибольший
much – много	–	–
little – маленький	less – меньше	(the) least – наименьший

**Упражнение 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от следующих имен прилагательных:**

great, important, small, narrow, fine, large, big, good, many, beautiful, unattractive, poor, easy, little, bad, difficult, rich, interesting, thin, long.

**Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных:**

The Baikal is a beautiful lake. This lake is the most beautiful lake of all the lakes in Siberia. It is more beautiful than the Ladoga. The area of the Baikal is as large as that of Belgium. The Volga is not so deep as the Angara.

**Упражнение 3. Откройте скобки и поставьте имя прилагательное в соответствующей степени сравнения:**

1. Modern London is (big) than London of the past centuries.
2. London is one of the (large) seaports in Europe.
3. You can find (fine) theatres, (good) concert halls and shops in the West End.
4. What is (big) city in the world?
5. The air in a town is (bad) than that out of town.
6. January is (cold) month of the year, July is (warm).

7. In autumn a raincoat is (necessary) article of clothing.
8. Windermere is considered to be (beautiful) lake in England.
9. The Nile is (long) river in Africa.
10. Which is (poor) part of London?
11. Peter is the (good) football player in our group.

**Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски союзами *as ... as, not so ... as, than*:**

1. This book is better ... that one.
2. John is ... tall ... Peter.
3. New York is ... old ... London.
4. Is Russian ... difficult ... English?
5. Is it ... warm in spring ... in summer?
6. Minsk is bigger ... Gomel.
7. The climate of England is ... cold ... the climate of Norway.
8. The weather in autumn is sometimes ... fine ... in summer.
9. On the 22th of March night is ... long ... day.
10. In June days are longer ... nights, and in December days are shorter ... nights.
11. Cold air is ... light as hot air.
12. Frosts in February are sometimes ... hard ... in January.
13. At its source a river is ... deep ... it is at its mouth.
14. The left bank of a river is usually higher ... the right one.

## ПРЕДЛОГИ

### ***ПРЕДЛОГИ, ВЫПОЛНЯЮЩИЕ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКУЮ ФУНКЦИЮ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ***

**Of** в сочетании с существительным или местоимением соответствует родительному падежу:

The theatre is at the end *of* the street.  
The students *of* our University learn foreign languages.

**To** в сочетании с существительным или местоимением соответствует дательному падежу, обозначая лицо, к которому обращено действие:

I showed the letter *to* the director.

**By** в сочетании с существительным или местоимением соответствует творительному падежу, обозначая действующее лицо (силу), и употребляется после глаголов в страдательном залоге:

The letter was signed *by* the director.

**With** в сочетании с существительным или местоимением соответствует творительному падежу, обозначая предмет, при помощи которого производится действие:

He cut the paper *with* a knife.

### ***ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ***

**At** – в:

He will return *at* 7 o'clock.

He left the house *at* noon.

You should rest *at* weekends.

She came to Paris *at* the end of August/*in* August/*in* 1980.

**After/before** – после или до, перед:

He continued his work *after* dinner.

Can you ring me *after/before* the concert?

**By** – к:

The report must be finished *by* the end of the week.

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

They *had shipped* the goods *by* five o'clock yesterday.

**During** – в течение, во время:

My parents met *during* the war.

**For** – в течение, на:

I shall stay here *for* two hours.

I saw my parents *for* a few days *in* summer.

We are going home *for* Christmas/*for* the weekend.  
I *have known* him *for* two years.

**From ... till** – с ... до (какого-то времени):

I shall be at home *from* 2 *till* 5 p. m.  
He works hard *from* Monday *till* Friday.

**In** – в, за, в течение, через:

We met *in* the afternoon/*in* the morning/*in* the evening.  
They will arrive *in* May/*in* 2007.  
The house was built *in* three months.  
He translated the article *in* an hour.  
Mike is coming *in* a week.

**On** – в:

It rained hard *on* Saturday/*on* Saturday morning.  
They arrived *on* the 1<sup>st</sup> of June.

**Since** – с:

We have lived here *since* last year.  
I have not seen him *since* Monday.

**Note:** при наличии предлога **since** глагол стоит в Present Perfect или Present Perfect Continuous.

**Упражнение 1. Заполните пропуски предлогами. Переведите предложения:**

1. Most people go out ... Friday night but I have to be in bed ... 11 o'clock. 2. My brother is a doctor. He often comes home late ... night. 3. George is still at work. He will stay there ... 5 o'clock. 4. It happened ... the war. 5. You must finish this work ... the end of the week. 6. I took my English exam the day ... yesterday. 7. Could you come to see me ... Saturday morning? 8. My parents have lived in this city ... five years already. 9. The train leaves ... five minutes. 10. I haven't driven a car ... autumn. 11. Are you doing anything special ... the weekend? 12. The film started ... seven and ended ... nine. 13. Sorry, I haven't written to you ...

such a long time. 14. The wedding took place ... the middle of June. 15. We'll arrive in New York ... three hours. 16. He is going to stay in Paris ... two weeks. 17. He phoned me just ... you left. 18. They hope to finish work ... Thursday next week. 19. My father was in hospital ... six weeks ... the summer. 20. I saw Sue ... my visit to London. 21. I've been sitting here ... 9 o'clock, but no one has phoned yet. 22. Can you meet me ... Friday afternoon?

**Упражнение 2. Заполните пропуски предложениями *for* или *since*.  
Переведите предложения:**

1. We have been friends ... childhood. 2. She has lived in St. Petersburg ... 1980. 3. I haven't spoken to him ... 2 months. 4. We have had no rain ... three months. 5. He has been ill ... the last Monday. 6. I have known Dan ... many years. 7. He was not there ... last summer. 8. They have been studying English ... two years. 9. Will you lend me your pen ... a minute? 10. We made an appointment ... 5 o'clock.

## **ПРЕДЛОГИ МЕСТА**

**Above** – над, выше:

There is a lamp *above* the table.

The temperature was *above* zero.

**Among** – между, среди (относится к трем или более лицам или предметам):

The work was divided *among* four students.

They are *among* the best hockey players in the world.

**At** – у, возле, около, на, в (с названиями небольших городов, сел):

She is standing *at* the window.

He stopped *at* the door.

He was born *at* Klin.

Let's meet *at* the cinema/*at* the theatre/*at* my place.

I'll see him *at* the lecture/*at* the lesson/*at* the meeting.

He works *at* a factory/*at* an office/*at* an institute.

They live *at* 21 Central Avenue.

**Between** – между (относится к двум лицам или предметам):

She is sitting *between* Peter and Mike.

**In** – в, на:

A bird is singing *in* the tree.

There are a few clouds *in* the sky/*in* the picture.

The armchair is *in* the corner of the room.

She lives *in* a two-room flat *on* the third floor.

He was born *in* Moscow.

She is sitting *in* an armchair/*on* a chair/*at* the table.

**On** – на:

The picture is hanging *on* the wall.

There is so much snow *on* a farm. (But: *in* a field.)

Put the magazine *on* the table.

**Under** – под:

He put the basket *under* the tree.

**Упражнение 3. Заполните пропуски предложениями. Переведите предложения:**

1. We have a nice flat ... the centre of Moscow. 2. Shall we meet ... your place? 3. There are a lot of places of interest ... this part of the city. 4. I usually sit ... this armchair. 5. I couldn't see much ... the theatre. 6. Children play football ... the street. 7. What is going on ... the corner of the street? 8. I won't be ... home tomorrow. 9. The train was ... the platform. 10. They waited ... the station for a long time. 11. Don't sit ... that chair. It's broken. 12. It's dinner time. The family is ... the table. 13. The weather is sunny. There isn't a single cloud ... the sky. 14. I found a coin ... the floor ... the sofa. 15. My friend works ... the town centre. 16. My uncle lives ... 42 London Road, a flat ... the top floor. 17. The café is ... the bank and the school. 18. I can't see any differences ... all these maps. 19. The train arrives ... Moscow at 7 a. m. 20. Our train arrived ... Moscow Railway Station at 7 a. m. 21. He stayed ... the hotel ... the centre of the city. 22. She met me ... the front door.

## ПРЕДЛОГИ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ДВИЖЕНИЯ

**Along** – вдоль, по:

Let's walk *along* the street.

He ran *along* the road.

**Across** – поперек, через:

They built a new bridge *across* the river.

The boy ran *across* the street.

**At/in** – на, в:

The train arrives *at* the station/*in* Minsk in an hour.

**From** – с, у, от (Откуда? От кого?):

They are flying *from* Amsterdam *to* Paris tomorrow.

He took the book *from* the shelf.

We received a letter *from* our friend.

Take the book *from* Vadim.

**Into** – в (внутри чего-либо):

I am going *into* the room.

Put the book *into* the bag.

**Out of** – изнутри, из чего-либо:

He walked *out of* the house.

She ran *out of* the room.

He took the keys *out of* the bag/ *from* the table.

**To** – в, на, к (Куда?):

I am going *to* the seaside *for* the weekend.

I have never been *to* Rome but I have been *to* Paris.

He came *to* the meeting *at* 5 o'clock.

Send him *to* the manager at once.

The teacher explained the rule *to* the students.

**Up** – вверх по, вверх, наверх:

He walked *up* the stairs.  
I looked *up* and saw him.  
The temperature is going *up*.

**Down** – вниз по, с, вниз, внизу:

He went *down* the stairs.  
I looked *down* and saw him.  
He ran *down* the hill.  
They will be *down* in a few minutes.

**Упражнение 4. Заполните пропуски предложениями. Переведите предложения:**

1. Ships come there ... all parts of the world. 2. He lost his keys and had to climb ... the house through the window. 3. She returned ... Moscow after a month at the Black Sea. 4. My son is going ... school next year. 5. Will they take the child ... the hospital? 6. It was almost midnight when we arrived ... the station. 7. As soon as you arrive ... London give me a call. 8. If the weather stays fine we shall go ... the seaside for the weekend. 9. When we arrived ... the airport we went ... our hotel by taxi. 10. I've been ... Canada but I've never been ... Africa. 11. I went ... Berlin on business last month. 12. When I came ... the hotel room I started to take my clothes ... my suitcase. 13. Robert came ... the telephone box and went ... his car. 14. Who was the first person to swim ... the English Channel? 15. We walked ... to the top floor. 16. She will go ... college if she gets good grades in her exams. 17. Mr. Wood walked ... the street towards the post office. 18. Let's walk ... the shore. 19. Our friends are flying ... Minsk to our place to visit us. 20. He took the letter ... his pocket. 21. The boat moved ... the river to the opposite side.

### **ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С ПРЕДЛОГОМ**

**Ask for** – просить:

He *asked for* a dictionary.

**Belong to** – принадлежать:

This book *belongs to* me. Who does this house *belong to*?

**Care for** – заботиться, любить, нравиться:

She *cares for* him deeply. I don't *care for* this book.

**Consist of** – состоять из:

The report *consists of* two parts.

**Depend on** – зависеть:

The unemployed *depend on* state support.

**Explain smth. to smb.** – объяснять что-нибудь кому-нибудь:

The teacher had to *explain* the rule *to* the students again.

**Laugh at** – смеяться над:

They *laughed at* him.

**Leave for** – уезжать куда-нибудь:

When is he *leaving for* Italy? She is *leaving* Moscow *for* Minsk next week.

**Listen to** – слушать что-то, кого-то:

I usually *listen to* the news on the radio.

**Look at** – смотреть на:

*Look at* the rainbow. It is so beautiful.

**Look for** – искать:

I am *looking for* my pencil and I can't find it.

**Look after** – присматривать:

Don't worry. I shall *look after* the children.

**Look through** – просматривать:

The director *looks through* the mail every morning.

**Send for** – посылать, отправлять за чем-нибудь, кем-нибудь:

The boy was ill and I *sent for* the doctor.

**Speak to** – разговаривать с:

Can I *speak to* the manager, please?

**Translate from ... into** – переводить с ... на:

I can *translate* this letter *from* Russian *into* English.

**Try on** – примерять:

She *tried on* about ten pairs of shoes.

**Wait for** – ждать, ожидать:

The teacher was *waiting for* the students at the door.

**Write to** – писать кому-нибудь, куда-нибудь:

I *write to* my friends every month. We haven't *written to* you for such a long time.

**Be famous for** – быть известным чем-либо:

This town *is famous for* its monuments.

**Be fond of** – любить кого-либо, что-либо:

He *is very fond of* classical music.

**Be good at** – делать что-либо хорошо:

I'm afraid I *am* not very *good at* dancing.

**Be interested in** – интересоваться чем-либо:

We *are interested in* football.

**Be late for** – опаздывать на (к):

He *was late for* dinner.

**Be made of** – быть сделанным из какого-либо вещества:

The watch *is made of* gold. The house *was built of* brick. (*But: Cheese is made from* milk.)

**Be proud of** – гордиться кем-либо, чем-либо:

*We are proud of our country. The Browns are proud of their son.*

### ***ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ БЕЗ ПРЕДЛОГА***

**Answer** (the question) – отвечать на (вопросы).

**Enter** (the room, the house) – входить в (комнату, дом).

**Go/come home** – идти (приходить) домой.

**Follow smb./smth.** – следовать за кем-либо, чем-либо.

**This week** (month, year, winter) – на этой неделе (в этом месяце, в этом году, этой зимой).

**Last week** (month, year, winter) – на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, в прошлом году, прошлой зимой).

***Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски предлогами, где необходимо. Переведите предложения:***

1. We had to send ... the electrician to mend the switch. 2. I am in a hurry. John is waiting ... me at the University. 3. I looked ... my dog everywhere but I couldn't find it. 4. The police are looking ... the boy who disappeared from home last week. 5. We like to listen ... music in the evening. 6. His books have been translated ... Russian ... English. 7. We waited ... Jim for half an hour but he didn't come. 8. I enter ... the University ... last year. 9. Who looked ... you when you were ill? 10. It isn't my car. It belongs ... Mike. 11. A baby-sitter was looking ... the children while the parents went to the cinema. 12. I am looking ... a present for Laura. Can you help me? 13. After classes he usually goes ... home. 14. He asked me to look ... the document and then sign it. 15. Will you explain this grammar rule ... me, please? 16. We followed ... our teacher and enter ... the hall. 17. After dinner Ron look ... the newspapers and dictated letters. 18. We are proud ... the results of our exams. 19. I have met foreign partners ... this week. 20. She listened ... my story very attentively. 21. Don't laugh ... him! 22. Please answer ... my questions before you go out. 23. We always laugh ... his jokes.

## МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

### *ЛИЧНЫЕ И ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ*

Личные местоимения		Притяжательные местоимения	
Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	Местоимения-прилагательные	Местоимения-существительные
I – я	me – меня, мне	my – мой, моя, мое, мои	mine – мой, моя, мои
he – он	him – его, ему	his – его	his – его
she – она	her – ее, ей	her – ее	hers – ее
it – он, она, оно	it – его, ее, ему, ей	its – его, ее	its – его, ее
we – мы	us – нас, нам	our – наше, наши, наш, наша	ours – наше, наши, наш, наша
you – ты, вы	you – тебе, тебя, вас, вам	your – твой, твоя, твои, ваш, ваша, ваши	yours – твой, твоя, твои, ваш, ваша, ваши
they – они	them – их, им	their – их	theirs – их

Примеры:

I saw him in the street.

She writes letters to her friends.

My pencil is on the table.

He gave me his address.

I have broken my pencil. Please give me yours.

This book is mine.

They gave us their books. And where are yours?

I haven't got a dictionary. Can you give me yours?

***Упражнение 1. Замените выделенные слова соответствующими личными местоимениями:***

1. *The teacher is helping the students to translate the article.* 2. *Mother will send Mary to buy the tickets.* 3. *The man gave the books to the boy.* 4. *My friend is going to write a letter to his sister to day.* 5. *This book is not suitable for young children.* 6. *Helen worked hard at history.*

***Упражнение 2. Вместо точек вставьте соответствующие притяжательные местоимения:***

1. Tell him not to forget ... ticket; she mustn't forget ... either. 2. Whose books are those? Are they ... or ...? 3. I see that he has lost ... pencil; per-

haps you can lend him ...? 4. Lend them ... dictionary, they have left ... at home. 5. My trunk is heavier than ... 6. We've taken ... dictionaries; has she taken ...? 7. Those seats are not ..., they are ... 8. This does not look like ... book, it must be ...

### **ВОЗВРАТНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ**

Единственное число	Множественное число
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	
itself	

Примеры:

He bought himself a new coat.	Он купил себе новое пальто.
She spoke very little of herself.	Она очень мало говорила о себе.
I am not pleased with myself.	Я не доволен собой.
They said it themselves.	Они сами это сказали.

**Упражнение 3. Вместо точек вставьте соответствующие возвратные местоимения:**

1. I will ask him ... 2. She will answer the letter ... 3. We'll do it ...  
 4. Did you invite him ...? 5. He wants to do it ... 6. Be careful I You will hurt ...  
 7. I looked at ... in the mirror. 8. Put on a thicker coal to protect ... from the rain.  
 9. They told me the news ...

**Упражнение 4. Вместо точек вставьте подходящие по смыслу местоимения:**

1. Now that he was famous, he heard a lot about (him, himself, he) on TV and radio.  
 2. (Your, you, yours) house is not far from (our, us, ours).  
 3. Whose cigarettes are these? They may be (our, ours) cigarettes. Oh, yes, they are (our, ours).  
 4. (Our, ours) car is faster than (their, theirs).  
 5. There's no need for you to come, I can carry the shopping (mine, myself, itself).

6. We know (they, them, theirs) very well and both Peter and Nell know (we, us, ours).
7. You can do it without (mine, my, me) help but not without (they, 8. He couldn't lend me the dictionary because-it wasn't (he, him, his).
9. Amy was only three when she started to wash and dress (her, 10. This suitcase isn't (us, our, ours). There's somebody's name on it.
11. This is not (my, mine, me) car. (My, Mine, Me) is a 1980 model.
12. Could you help me sort out these things? I cannot tell which are (your, you, yours) and which are (we, our, ours).
13. (You, your, yours) ticket is on the table and where is (her, she, hers)?
14. He came out of the interview looking pleased with (him, himself, itself).
15. Can I borrow (your, yours, you) umbrella? – I'm sorry, it isn't (me, my, mine).
16. I'm sorry, but he's busy. Do you mind waiting for (he, him, his)?
17. Who told you about it? – A friend of (you, your, yours).
18. Don't ask for help. Do it (you, yourself).
19. Did he enjoy (him, his, himself) at the party?
20. Jill had lived by (itself, herself, her) before (her, hers) marriage, but now she was happy with her husband in (their, theirs) new house which (her, hers) husband had built (him, himself, itself).

### ***УКАЗАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕННИЯ***

Единственное число	Множественное число
this – это, этот, эта	these – эти
that – тот, та, то	those – те

Примеры:

He lives in **this** house.

We live in **that** white house.

These pictures are very good.

I like **those** flowers.

This is my dictionary, and **that** is yours.

## ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНΙΑ

Местоимения	Примеры	
Who – кто	Who came here yesterday?	Кто приходил сюда вчера?
Whom – кого	Whom did you ask about it?	Кого вы спрашивали об этом?
Whose – чей (чья, чье, чьи)	Whose book did you take?	Чью книгу вы взяли?
What – что	What have you brought?	Что вы принесли?
What – каков, какой	What books did you buy?	Какие книги вы купили?
Which – который, какой	Which book do you like best?	Какая книга вам нравится больше всех?
Which – кто	Which of you speaks French?	Кто из вас говорит по-французски?
Which – что	Which do you prefer to learn?	Что вы предпочитаете изучать?

**Упражнение 5. Вместо точек вставьте одно из местоимений (*who, whom, whose, what, which*):**

1. ... will help me? 2. ... of you will help me? 3. ... of these girls is the youngest? 4. ... is your hat? 5. ... is your telephone number? 6. ... pencil is this Peter's or Helen's? 7. ... are you drinking? 8. ... are you expecting? 9. ... understands this rule? 10. ... of you understands this rule? 11. ... teaches you English? 12. ... Is he? He is an engineer. 13. ... trees grow in your garden? 14. ... of you am I to thank for this? 15. ... English books have you read this term? 16. ... do you know about him? 17. ... gloves are these? They are mine. 18. ... piece of cake will you have? 19. ... pencil is yours? 20. ... is the way to the theatre? 21. ... knows his address? 22. ... would you like to drink? 23. ... would you like to drink: mineral water or lemonade? 24. ... of these cakes may I take? 25. ... is the coldest season of the year? 26. ... shoes do you want to buy? 27. ... way did he go? 28. Here are the books. ... is yours?

**Упражнение 6. Напишите вопросы к выделенным словам, употребляя местоимения *who, whom, whose, what, which*:**

1. I am looking at *him*. 2. Petrov is *a doctor*. 3. They are talking *about the international situation*. 4. They are *painters*. 5. That is my sister's dog.

6. Some English *books* are lying on the table. 7. *The* children are sitting under the tree. 8. He Is waiting *for* me. 9. Ann called you up. 10. We saw Ann yesterday. 11. That man is *Ivanov*. 12. That book is *mine*. 13. I bought *some red pencils* yesterday. 14. These boys are *my brothers*. 15. May is *the fifth* month of the year. 16. I rang up my sister. 17. The dining room is the largest room in our house. 18. The handbag is made *of leather*. 19. The man asked *for a cup of tea*. 20. He has bought a *gold* watch. 21. He dictated the letter *to the secretary*. 22. This telegram is *from my father*. 23. *Mathematics* is the most difficult subject that I study. 24. I spoke *to the director* about it. 25. The director's office is *on the third* floor. 26. The height of this building is *one hundred metres*.

### **ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ**

Данные местоимения служат для связи придаточных предложений с главным:

who	кто, который
whom	кого
whose	чей
what	что, какой
which	который, какой, кто, что
where	где
when	когда

Примеры:

The man who is sitting at the table is our teacher.	Человек, который сидит за столом, – наш учитель.
There is the man whom we saw in the park yesterday.	Вот тот человек, которого мы видели вчера в парке.
Do you know the man whose house we saw yesterday?	Вы знаете человека, дом которого мы видели вчера?
The book which is on the table must be returned to the library.	Книгу, которая лежит на столе, нужно вернуть в библиотеку.
I'm going to spend my vacations in the village where I was born.	Я собираюсь провести каникулы в деревне, где я родился.
We were very happy when he visited us.	Мы были рады, когда он навещал нас.

## **МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ SOME, ANY, NO И ИХ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ**

Местоимения и их производные	Условия употребления
Some – некоторый, какой-нибудь, несколько; somebody, someone – кто-то, кто-нибудь; something – что-то, что-нибудь	Утвердительные предложения, специальные вопросы
Any – кто-нибудь, какой-нибудь; anybody, anyone – кто-нибудь; anything – что-нибудь	Отрицательные предложения, общие вопросы, условные предложения. Местоимение any употребляется в утвердительных предложениях в значении «любой»
No – никакой; nobody, no one – никто; nothing – ничто	Отрицательные предложения

Примеры:

He asked me some questions.	Он задал мне несколько вопросов.
Have you got any interesting books?	Some people like strong tea.
He didn't make any mistakes.	We have no time to help you.
Why didn't you buy some cheese?	(I have not any time to help you.)
Give me something to read.	We saw nobody there.
There is not anything in the box.	There is nothing in the box.
Somebody has taken my book.	

**Упражнение 7. Вместо точек вставьте местоимение some/ any/ no:**

1. Did you buy ... stamps? 2. He gave me ... postcards. 3. Are there ... illustrations in that book? Yes, there are ... 4. He wants ... pudding. You can take it away. 5. Is there... soap in the box? No, there isn't ... 6. Take ... jam, please. 7. Is there ... paper in the drawer? 8. Put ... sugar in my tea, please. 9. He never puts ... sugar in his coffee. 10. Please give me ... more pudding. – I am sorry, but there isn't ... 11. There is ... butter on the table, but there isn't ... milk. 12. I asked him for ... ink, and he gave me ... 13. Did you buy ... blue ink? 14. Do you want ... apples? Here are ... ripe ones. 15. Have you ... more books? 16. I want to buy ... flowers. We haven't ... in our garden now. 17. Put ... salt on your meat. 18. There aren't ... matches left; we must buy ... 19. He wants more milk. Give him ... 20. Have you read ... good books lately? 21. Can you give me ... more information? 22. Will you buy ... stamps for me,

please? 23. If you find ... money on the floor, it is mine. I dropped ... this morning. 24. Here are ... letters for you. 25. ... news is good news. 26. There are ... people in the park because it is cold. 27. He wants ... pudding. You can take it away. 28. Phone me ... time you like tomorrow. I'll be at home all day. 29. ... news is good news.

**Упражнение 8. Вместо точек вставьте одно из местоимений (somebody, someone, something, anybody, anything, nobody, no one, nothing):**

1. I saw ... at the window. 2. Is there ... new? 3. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you. 4. Has ... called? 5. I want ... to copy this text. 6. We have not told ... about it. 7. Give me ... to eat, I am hungry. 8. If ... calls while I am out, ask him to wait. 9. If there is ... else you want, please let me know. 10. I have not any more money with me, so I cannot buy ... else. 11. Was there ... anybody absent? 12. ... left the light on all night. 13. Where can I get ... to drink? 14. ... here who can give me ... information on this question? 15. Let me know if ... happens. 16. It was quiet in the room. ... said anything. 17. I know ... at all. 18. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it.

**Упражнение 9. Вместо no, nothing, nobody употребите not ... any, not ... anything, not ... anybody:**

1. I saw nobody in the library. 2. There has been no rain for several days. 3. He said nothing about it in his last letter. 4. I have received no letters from him lately. 5. He gave me no ink. 6. I have no dictionary. 7. He said nothing. 8. I shall give the book to nobody else. 9. I have heard nothing about it.

### **МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ MUCH, MANY, A LOT (OF)**

**Much** – много (с неисчисляемыми существительными):

I haven't much work to do.

У меня немного работы.

You spent too much time on this translation.

Вы потратили слишком много времени на этот перевод.

**Many** – много, многие (с исчисляемыми существительными):

He has so many friends in Moscow.

Many people attended the meeting yesterday.

**A lot of** – много (с неисчисляемыми и исчисляемыми существительными в утвердительных предложениях):

There are a lot of English books in the library. We saw a lot of people there.

В утвердительных предложениях после слов **too/so** употребляются местоимения **much/ many**:

I have *too many* problems on my hands. I have *so many* offers that I don't know what decision to take.

**Упражнение 10. Вместо точек вставьте *much* или *many*:**

1. ... people want to see this play. 2. I don't drink ... wine. 3. How ... sheets of paper do you want? 4. Hurry up! You haven't got ... time. 5. How ... does it cost? 6. Did you pay ... money for your watch? 7. We haven't had ... rain this summer. 8. How ... time does it take to go there? 9. How ... times have you been there? 10. How ... butter did you buy? 11. How ... apples did you buy? 12. He doesn't eat ... fruit.

**Упражнение 11. Вместо точек вставьте местоимения *much*, *many*, *a lot (of)*:**

1. He has not ... friends in Moscow. 2. He has ... friends. 3. He has as ... friends as I have. 4. He has got ... work to do. 5. He hasn't got ... work to do today. 6. Have you invited ... people to the party? 7. We have invited ... people to the party. 8. You have invited too ... people to the party. 9. I haven't bought ... apples. 10. I have bought ... apples. 11. He did not know ... about it. 12. There isn't ... international news in the local paper. 13. In the last twenty-four hours too ... things happened. 14. There is too ... sugar in my coffee. 15. Are there ... students among your friends? 16. I don't have ... patience with incompetence. 17. His work is well-paid but doesn't give him ... satisfaction. 18. Martin spent ... time in hospital last year. 19. You'll have to work at English as ... as possible. 20. Please don't make so ... noise. Father is working. 21. There are too ... things he can't explain.

## МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ *LITTLE / A LITTLE, FEW / A FEW*

Неисчисляемые существительные	Исчисляемые существительные
little – мало (недостаточно)	few – мало (недостаточно)
a little – немного (некоторое количество)	a few – немного, несколько (некоторое количество)

Сравните:

I have very little time.	У меня очень мало времени.
I've got a little time.	У меня есть немного времени.
Please give me a little water.	Дайте мне, пожалуйста, немного воды.
He has few friends.	У него мало друзей.
He has a few friends.	У него несколько друзей.

После слов **very, too, so** употребляется **little/ few**. После слова **only** обычно употребляется **a little/a few**:

She did <i>very little</i> work during the term.	I won't be surprised if she fails her exams.
There isn't much new information in the article.	There's <i>only a little</i> .

**Упражнение 12. Вместо точек вставьте местоимения *little, few, a little, a few*:**

1. I have ... time, so I can't go with you.
2. He has ... English books.
3. There is ... ink in this ink-pot.
4. There are ... bears in the Zoo.
5. I have ... money, so we can go to the cinema.
6. This girl works very ..., and she knows nothing.
7. Mother gave us ... , and we were very glad.
8. He had ... friends at the camp, and he was not happy.
9. There was very ... snow that winter.
10. John has too much money and too ... sense.
11. He's got a lot of stamps in his collection but his brother has ...
12. He worked hard but achieved ...
13. He is not sociable. He has ... friends.
14. I enjoy my life here. I have ... friends and we have a lot of fun together.
15. Pass me the jug please. There's ... milk in my coffee.
16. She can ski ... but she can't skate.
17. I don't think he can afford it. He earns very ...
18. There's no need to hurry. We still have ... minutes left.
19. It was very cheap. It only cost ... pounds.
20. I can't decide now. I need ... time to think it over.
21. The group has brought very ... luggage, only ... suitcases.
22. John has too much money and too ... sense.

## СЛОВА-ЗАМЕНИТЕЛИ

**One** употребляется вместо уже упомянутого существительного, чтобы избежать его повторения. Заменяя существительное во множественном числе, **one** приобретает форму **ones**, например:

Do not take that book, this one (book) is more interesting.	Не берите ту книгу, эта (книга) интереснее.
The new computer is better than the old ones (computers).	Новый компьютер лучше, чем старые (компьютеры).

Иногда во избежание повторения **these** также употребляется для замены существительного во множественном числе, например:

All bodies consist of molecules and these of atoms.

Глагол **to do** может выступать как глагол-заменитель (во избежание повторения глагола), например:

He seldom complained, and when he did, his protest hardly ever went beyond repeating the words.	Он редко жаловался, а если когда и жаловался, его протест ограничивался лишь тем, что он повторял слова.
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Глагол **to do** часто переводится тем глаголом, который он заменяет.

**Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:**

1. This is the first telegram and that is the second one.
2. These books are too difficult for you. Take the ones on the top shelf.
3. This task is a difficult one.
4. Don't buy that expensive dress. This one is much better and cheaper.
5. The strength of light metals is less than that of heavy metals.
6. This pencil is not so long as that one.
7. The nights in summer are warmer and shorter than those in winter.
8. July is a hot month. August is a hot one too.
9. His story is different from the one I read in the book.
10. She doesn't speak German as well as her friend does.
11. This experiment gave us much better results than did the last one.
12. The distance from the Sun to the Earth is much longer than that from the Moon.

## МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы обозначают не действия, а отношение к ним. С помощью модальных глаголов говорящий показывает, что он считает то или иное действие возможным, обязательным или необязательным, вероятным или маловероятным. К числу модальных глаголов относятся **can, must, should, need**. Кроме того, модальные значения могут быть выражены глаголами **to be** и **to have**.

Модальные глаголы считаются дефектными, неполноценными по форме. У них отсутствует ряд грамматических форм. Многие из них употребляются только в настоящем времени, не имеют суффикса *-s* в третьем лице единственного числа и не образуют неличных форм (причастия, инфинитива, герундия).

После модальных глаголов, как правило, стоит смысловой глагол без частицы **to** (за исключением **to be, to have** и **ought**).

Модальные глаголы могут употребляться со всеми формами инфинитива в зависимости от времени совершения действия. Если действие относится к настоящему времени, то употребляется простой инфинитив или инфинитив продолженной формы (Continuous), например:

He can play tennis.

Он умеет играть в теннис.

He may be playing tennis now.

Он, возможно, играет в теннис сейчас.

Если действие относится к прошлому, то употребляется перфектный инфинитив:

You could have taken care of her.    Вы могли бы позаботиться о ней.

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы предложений с модальным глаголом образуются без вспомогательных глаголов (за исключением глагола **to have**). Обычно модальный глагол в вопросе стоит перед подлежащим, например:

May I come in?

Можно войти?

Can you translate the text?

Ты можешь перевести этот текст?

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи частицы **not**, которая стоит после модального глагола, например:

You must not smoke here.

Вы не должны здесь курить.

You needn't go there.

Тебе не надо туда ходить.

## CAN

Модальный глагол **can** имеет следующие формы: **can** – настоящее время (могу, может, умеет и т. д.); **could** – прошедшее время (мог, могли), сослагательное наклонение (мог бы), форма вежливости.

Словосочетание **to be able** (быть в состоянии) употребляется вместо недостающей формы глагола **can** в будущем времени (**shall/will be able to**), а также вместо **can** и **could (was/were able to)**.

**Can** может выражать:

1. Умственную и физическую возможность, способность, умение выполнить действие, выраженное инфинитивом стоящего за ним глагола:

I can't understand you.	Я не могу вас понять.
She will be able to answer these letters tomorrow.	Она сможет ответить на эти письма завтра.
Could you show me the way to the station?	Не могли бы вы показать мне дорогу к вокзалу?
He is (was, will be) able to come and see us every Sunday.	Он может (смог, сможет) навещать нас каждое воскресенье.

2. Разрешение, запрещение (в отрицательных предложениях) и неуверенность (в вопросительных предложениях):

You can use my book.	Ты можешь взять мою книгу.
You can't speak to your mother like that.	Ты не смеешь (я не разрешаю) так разговаривать со своей мамой.
Can it be true?	Неужели это правда?

## MAY

Глагол **may** имеет следующие формы: **may** – настоящее время (могу, можешь и т. д.); **might** – в косвенной речи, после глагола в прошедшем времени; сослагательное наклонение (мог бы, смогли бы).

Глагол **may** может выражать:

1. Разрешение, позволение совершить какое-либо действие, а также предположение (возможно, может быть), например:

You may take my umbrella.	Ты можешь взять мой зонт.
May I come in? – Yes, you may.	Можно войти? – Да.
He said that we might leave in half an hour.	Он сказал, что мы можем уйти через полчаса.
It may rain.	Возможно, будет дождь.

**To be allowed (to)** употребляется для выражения разрешения в прямой речи в прошедшем времени, а также вместо недостающих форм глагола **may (has been allowed, will be allowed)**, например:

He was allowed to stay here.	Ему разрешили остаться здесь.
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2. Предположение, основанное на неуверенности, например:

It may start raining.	Вероятно, пойдет дождь.
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Форма **might** может выражать упрек или неодобрение:

You might have told him about it.	Ты мог бы сказать ему об этом.
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## ***MUST***

Модальный глагол **must** имеет только одну форму, которая употребляется в настоящем времени и не изменяется в косвенной речи. В прошедшем и будущем времени для выражения долженствования вместо **must** употребляется глагол **to have** с частицей **to (had to, shall/will have to)**, например:

I must do it.	Я должен это сделать.
I had to do it.	Я должен был это сделать.
I'll have to do it.	Я должен буду это сделать.

**Must** может выражать:

1. Необходимость, обязанность, долг:

Every young man must serve in the army.	Каждый молодой человек должен служить в армии.
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**To be** может выражать:

1. Предварительную договоренность, планируемое действие:

Mary and John are to marry in June.	Мери и Джон поженятся в июле.
He was to come and see me last week.	Он должен был навестить меня на прошлой неделе.

2. Приказы, распоряжения:

The Principal says that I am to arrange the meeting.	Директор говорит, что я должен организовать встречу.
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### ***SHOULD, OUGHT (TO)***

Модальные глаголы **should** и **ought** имеют только одну форму, которая употребляется в настоящем времени и не изменяется в косвенной речи.

Глаголы **should** и **ought** имеют практически одно и то же значение и различаются лишь тем, что **ought** употребляется с частицей **to**, а **should** – без нее.

Они могут выражать:

1. Совет или рекомендацию (следует, должен):

You ought to be more attentive.	Вы должны быть более внимательны.
You shouldn't go to bed so late.	Вам не следует ложиться спать так поздно.

2. Недоумение, удивление, возмущение. В этом случае **should** придает эмоциональную окраску высказыванию, не выражая модальности:

Why should I go there?	С какой стати мне туда идти?
How should I know?	Откуда мне знать?

### ***NEED***

Модальный глагол **need** имеет только одну форму. Он употребляется преимущественно в отрицательных предложениях и выражает ненужность совершения действия:

You needn't come so early. Вам незачем приходить так рано.

**Need** может употребляться и как смысловый глагол со значением “нуждаться в чем-либо”:

He needs a long rest. Ему нужен продолжительный отдых.

***Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык:***

1. Nick can run long distances. 2. He can speak many foreign languages. 3. You can join our group. 4. I must excuse myself. 5. You mustn't park the car here. 6. The boy must see a doctor. 7. You may keep my book for a week. 8. Drivers may go at 60 kilometers an hour here. 9. You may stay at your friends' over the weekend. 10. It may be cold. Take your coat. 11. Jack shouldn't have laughed at John. 12. John ought to be more careful in the future. 13. You needn't have done this. It was useless. 14. I have to take a taxi in order not to be late. 15. We had to wait as the manager was out. 16. Robert is to take his exams next month. 17. We are to meet at 5 o'clock.

***Упражнение 2. Ответьте на вопросы:***

1. Can you drive?
2. What can you do in the evening?
3. Where can you buy bread?
4. What kind of dictionaries can you find in the library?
5. How many new words can you learn every day?
6. Must you attend all lectures on mathematics?
7. Who must we show the documents to?
8. Why mustn't we miss the train?
9. May I use your telephone?
10. Who should accompany you to the party?
11. Where should butter be kept?
12. Need you work so much?
13. Do you have to stay in bed when you are ill?
14. Why do you have to hurry to the station?
15. Is the train to arrive at six?

***Упражнение 3. Поставьте вместо точек can (not)/could (not), be able (to):***

1. ... you show me that umbrella, please? 2. At the end of the month the Post office will send us a bill which we ... (not to pay) as you are talk-

ing on the telephone for hours every day. 3. When I was a child I ... understand adults. 4. When I first went to England I ... neither read nor speak English. 5. I know the town well so I ... advise you where to go. 6. ... I speak to Mr. Green, please? – He is out at the moment. ... you ring back later? 7. At the age of five I ... read but I ... write. 8. I lost my key yesterday ... open the door. 9. When the Sun rises we ... to continue our way. 10. ... you show me the way to the station? 11. Excuse me, how ... I get to the nearest supermarket? 12. The boy was very tired but he ... reach the opposite shore of the river. 13. If you don't help me I ... fix this shelf on the wall. 14. What ... help people live through a difficult time?

**Упражнение 4. Поставьте вместо точек один из модальных глаголов (*must, have to, be to, need*) в отрицательной или утвердительной форме:**

1. You ... explain anything. I know everything. 2. Tom ... get up early yesterday. 3. You ... send for the doctor. 4. I ... finish the work yesterday, but I didn't have enough time. 5. My friend is ill and I ... visit him today. 6. I ... make a report so I ... go to the library this week. 7. The car ... be parked on the pavement. 8. The students ... do the whole exercise. Ten sentences are enough. 9. I ... go shopping today. There is enough food in the house.

**Упражнение 5. Употребите *may/might* или *be allowed to*:**

1. You ... find this book at any library.  
2. ... I speak to you for a moment?  
3. ... I see your passport, please?  
4. I ... never be able to see you again.  
5. You ought to buy it now; prices ... go up.  
6. When he was a child he ... do exactly as he liked.  
7. Warning: No part of this book ... be reproduced without the publisher's permission.  
8. The teacher said to the students that they ... find this book at the library.  
9. He has refused but he ... change his mind if you ask him again.  
10. She ... not ... to drive since the accident.  
11. ... I come in? – Please do.  
12. It ... rain, you'd better take an umbrella.  
13. He said that it ... rain.  
14. He ... not believe you.

**Упражнение 6. Поставьте вместо точек нужный по смыслу модальный глагол:**

1. Let us ask mother. She ... know his address.
2. You ... drink cold water if you don't want to fall ill.
3. ... you help me? – I am afraid not.
4. You ... interrupt me when I am speaking.
5. Students ... talk during the lecture.
6. It ... rain, take your raincoat.
7. My father ... be at his office now as it is 8 o'clock already.
8. ... I switch on the radio? – Yes, you, ...
9. ... smoke here? – No, you ...
10. You ... take my pencil for a moment.
11. I ... finish this work today. I am tired.

**Упражнение 7. Дополните предложения, употребляя модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты:**

1. ... you remember the address? – I ... not even remember the street.
2. The sick man had a restless night, but he ... sleep for an hour or two.
3. He was very strong, he ... ski all day and dance all night.
4. When they buy a car, they ... visit their friends more often.
5. You ... ring the bell, I have the key.
6. You ... drink this: it is a poison.
7. The buses are all full, I ... get a taxi.
8. What were your instructions about phoning, Bill? – I ... phone him at 6.00.
9. That hat doesn't suit you, you ... buy another one.
10. Tom was often late and his father told him that he ... wake up earlier.
11. The policeman told the driver that he ... drive more carefully.
12. The woman is looking ill. She ... see a doctor.

## ВРЕМЕНА АКТИВНОГО ЗАЛОГА

### ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ INDEFINITE

#### Present Indefinite Tense

Глагол в указанном времени употребляется для выражения обычных действий в настоящем времени и определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **often, usually, seldom, sometimes, always, as a rule, every day (morning, evening, month, week), once a week.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I work</i>	<i>I do not work</i>	<i>Do I work?</i>
<i>He works</i>	<i>He does not work</i>	<i>Does he work?</i>
<i>We work</i>	<i>We do not work</i>	<i>Do we work?</i>

**Таблица спряжения глагола to be (быть)  
в Present Indefinite Tense**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I am</i>	<i>I am not</i>	<i>Am I?</i>
<i>He is</i>	<i>He is not</i>	<i>Is he?</i>
<i>She is</i>	<i>She is not</i>	<i>Is she?</i>
<i>It is</i>	<i>It is not</i>	<i>Is it?</i>
<i>We are</i>	<i>We are not</i>	<i>Are we?</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>You are not</i>	<i>Are you?</i>
<i>They are</i>	<i>They are not</i>	<i>Are they?</i>

**Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол to be в Present Indefinite:**

1. I ... a pupil. 2. My father ... not a teacher, he ... a scientist. 3. ... your aunt a doctor? – Yes, she ... 4. ... they at home? – No, they ... not at home, they ... at work. 5. My brother ... a worker. He ... at work. 6. ... you an engineer? – Yes, I ... 7. ... your sister a typist? – No, she ... not a typist, she ... a student. 8. ... your brother at school? – Yes, he ... 9. ... your sister at school? – No, she ... not at school. 10. My sister ... at home. 11. ... this your watch? – Yes, it ... 12. She ... an actress. 13. This ... my bag. 14. My uncle ... an office-worker. 15. He ... at work.

**Упражнение 2. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Present Indefinite:**

My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up, (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. He (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk). My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. She (to be) a schoolgirl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. After breakfast she (to go) to school. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. She (to speak) French well.

## Past Indefinite Tense

Данная форма глагола употребляется для выражения действий, которые происходили или произошли в прошлом, и определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **yesterday, last week (month, year, night), last time, two days (hours, years) ago, in ... (1917, 1930 ...)**.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I wrote/worked</i>	<i>I did not write/work</i>	<i>Did I write/work?</i>
<i>He wrote/worked</i>	<i>He did not write/work</i>	<i>Did he write/work?</i>
<i>We wrote/worked</i>	<i>We did not write/work</i>	<i>Did we write/work?</i>

### Таблица спряжения глагола **to be** (быть) в Past Indefinite Tense

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I was</i>	<i>I was not</i>	<i>Was I?</i>
<i>She was</i>	<i>She was not</i>	<i>Was she?</i>
<i>He was</i>	<i>He was not</i>	<i>Was he?</i>
<i>It was</i>	<i>It was not</i>	<i>Was it?</i>
<i>We were</i>	<i>We were not</i>	<i>Were we?</i>
<i>You were</i>	<i>You were not</i>	<i>Were you?</i>
<i>They were</i>	<i>They were not</i>	<i>Were they?</i>

#### **Упражнение 3. Вставьте глагол *to be* в Past Indefinite:**

1. I ... ill yesterday. 2. She ... not ill yesterday. 3. We ... in the cinema last week. 4. They ... not in the cinema last week. 5. They ... not at school. They ... at home. 6. ... you at school yesterday? 7. My sister ... a student last year. 8. ... he a worker some years ago?

#### **Упражнение 4. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite:**

1. What your neighbours (to do) yesterday? 2. Mr. Smith (to fix) his car yesterday morning. 3. His wife (to water) plants in the garden. 4. Their children (to clean) the yard and then they (to play) basketball. 5. In the evening their boys (to listen) to loud music and (to watch) TV. 6. Their little girl (to cry) a little and then (to smile). 7. Her brothers (to shout) at her. 8. Mrs. Smith (to work) in the kitchen. 9. She (to bake) a delicious apple

pie. 10. She (to cook) a good dinner. 11. She (to wash) the dishes and (to look) very tired. 12. The children (to brush) their teeth, (to yawn) a little and (to go) to bed. 13. Their mother (to change) her clothes and (to brush) her hair. Then she (to talk) on the phone. 14. Her husband (to smoke) a cigarette and (to talk) to his wife. 15. They (to wait) for the bus. The bus (to arrive) at 9 o'clock. 16. They (to visit) their friends. 17. They (to dance) a lot there. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to rest) very well last night. They really (to have) a wonderful time at their friends.

**Упражнение 5. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Past or Present Indefinite:**

1. His sister (to study) English every day. 2. She (to study) English two hours ago. 3. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? – No, I ... Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 4. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 5. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 6. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 7. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 8. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 9. We (not to rest) yesterday. 10. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 11. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 12. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? – Yes, I ... But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday.

**Future Indefinite Tense**

Этот глагол употребляется для выражения действия, которое совершится или будет совершаться в будущем и определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in a week (month, year), next year.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I <i>shall work</i>	I <i>shall not work</i>	Shall I work?
He <i>will work</i>	He <i>will not work</i>	Will he work?
We shall work	We shall not work	Shall we work?

**Таблица спряжения глагола to be (быть)  
в Future Indefinite Tense**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I shall be</i>	<i>I shall not be</i>	<i>Shall I be?</i>
<i>He will be</i>	<i>He will not be</i>	<i>Will he be?</i>
<i>She will be</i>	<i>She will not be</i>	<i>Will she be?</i>
<i>It will be</i>	<i>It will not be</i>	<i>Will it be?</i>
<i>We shall be</i>	<i>We shall not be</i>	<i>Shall we be?</i>
<i>You will be</i>	<i>You will not be</i>	<i>Will you be?</i>
<i>They will be</i>	<i>They will not be</i>	<i>Will they be?</i>

**Упражнение 6. Употребите глаголы в Future Indefinite:**

1. I want to get a medical checkup. I (to go) to my doctor tomorrow.  
 2. He (to give) me a complete examination. 3. The nurse (to lead) me into one of the examination rooms. 4. I (to take) off my clothes and (to put) on a hospital gown. 5. Dr. Setton (to come) in, (to shake) my hand, and (to say) "hello". 6. I (to stand) on his scale so he can measure my height and my weight. 7. He (to take) my pulse. 8. Then he (to take) my blood pressure. 9. After he takes my blood pressure, he (to take) some blood for a blood analysis. 10. He (to examine) my eyes, ears, nose and throat. 11. He (to listen) to my heart with a stethoscope. 12. Then he (to take) a chest X-ray and (to do) a cardiogram (EKG). 13. After the checkup I (to go) home and (to wait) for Dr. Setton's call. 14. Dr. Setton (to call) me tomorrow afternoon and (to say) to me: "Stop worrying! Your blood analysis is excellent." He is a very good doctor.

**ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ CONTINUOUS**

**Present Continuous Tense**

Глагол в указанном времени употребляется для выражения длительного действия, совершающегося в момент речи, и определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **now, at the moment, at present, just now, right now, still.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
He is working	He is not working	Is he working?
We are working	We are not working	Are we working?

Во времена группы Continuous не употребляются глаголы чувства, восприятия и умственного состояния, а также некоторые другие глаголы. Эти глаголы не могут выражать действие или состояние как процесс, совершающийся в определенный момент. К числу этих глаголов относятся **to be, to know, to understand, to think, to recognize, to want, to like, to see, to hear, to feel, to believe, to seem, to appear, to consist** и некоторые другие. Эти глаголы употребляются в Present Indefinite, даже если действие совершается в момент речи.

***Упражнение 7. Употребите глаголы в Present Continuous:***

1. Timothy (to feed) his dog. 2. Mr. Jones (to clean) his yard. 3. Nancy (to paint) her kitchen. 4. Our neighbours (to wash) their car. 5. I (to wash) my hair. 6. Who (to fix) your sink? 7. What she (to do) now? – She (to dance). 8. The children (to brush) their teeth. 9. What he (do) at the moment? – He (to fix) his bicycle. 10. They (to have) a big dinner together. 11. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 12. I (to do) my homework. 13. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 14. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 15. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 16. The old man (to walk) about the room. 17. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 18. You (to have) a break? 19. What language you (to study)? 20. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 21. What they (to talk) about? 22. It still (to rain). 23. I (to open) an umbrella. 24. John (to play) computer games.

***Упражнение 8. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Present Continuous или Present Indefinite:***

1. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago. 2. He (to work) in the centre of Chicago? 3. He (not to work) in the centre of Chicago. 4. They (to read) many books. 5. They (to read) many books? 6. They (not to read) many books. 7. The children (to eat) soup now. 8. The children (to eat) soup now? 9. The children (not to eat) soup now. 10. You (to play) volleyball well? 11. When you (to play) volleyball? 12. What Nick (to do) in the evening? 13. He (to go) to the cinema in the evening? 14. We (not to dance)

every day. 15. Look! Kate (to dance). 16. Kate (to sing) well? 17. Where he (to go) in the morning? 18. He (not to sleep) after dinner. 19. My granny (to sleep) after dinner. 20. When you (to sleep)? 21. Nina (not to sleep) now. 22. Where John (to live)? – He (to live) in England. 23. My friends from Switzerland (to speak) four languages. 24. Elvira (to speak) English, German and French? 25. She only (not to speak) Italian.

### Past Continuous Tense

Данная форма глагола употребляется для выражения длительного действия, происходившего в определенный момент в прошлом, и определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **at 5 o'clock (at 5 p. m.), at that time yesterday, from 5 till 6, between three and four, all the morning, the whole day.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I was working</i>	<i>I was not working</i>	<i>Was I working?</i>
<i>He was working</i>	<i>He was not working</i>	<i>Was he working?</i>
<i>We were working</i>	<i>We were not working</i>	<i>Were we working?</i>

#### **Упражнение 9. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Past Continuous:**

1. I (read) in bed when I heard a scream. 2. She (put) a pair of gloves into her bag when the shop-girl caught her at it. 3. You (wait) for your friend when I saw you. It (get) colder when the sun set. 4. The children (play) quietly on the floor when their mother came back. 5. I (walk) slowly down the street when somebody called me. 6. The woman didn't see that the girl (look) at her. 7. Fred (not/drive) very fast when the accident happened.

#### **Упражнение 10. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Past Continuous или Present Continuous:**

1. I (to write) an English exercise now. 2. I (to write) an English, exercise at this time yesterday. 3. My little sister (to sleep) now. 4. My little sister (to sleep) at this time yesterday. 5. My friends (not to do) their, homework now. They (to play) volley-ball. 6. My friends (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday. They (to play) volleyball. 7. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday. 8. She (not to read) now. 9. Now she (to go) to school. 10. What you (to do) now? – I (to drink) tea. 11. You (to drink) tea at this

time yesterday? – No, I (not to drink) tea at this time yesterday, I (to eat) a banana. 12. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday, and now she (to read) again. 13. Look! My cat (to play) with a ball. 14. When I went out into the garden, the sun (to shine) and birds (to sing) in the trees. 15. You (to eat) ice cream now? 16. You (to eat) ice cream when I rang you up yesterday? 17. What your father (to do) now? 18. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 19. Why she (to cry) now? 20. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

**Упражнение 11. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Past Continuous или Past Indefinite:**

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me. 4. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 5. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 6. I (to do) my homework yesterday. 7. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 8. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock yesterday. 9. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend. 10. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 11. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework. 12. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (to talk) and (to laugh). They told me a funny story. Soon I (to laugh), too. I still (to laugh) when we came to school. After school I (to tell) this story at home. My father and mother (to like) it very much.

### Future Continuous Tense

Глагол в указанном времени употребляется для выражения будущего действия в процессе его совершения и определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **at that moment (at five o'clock, at noon, at midnight) tomorrow, all day tomorrow, the whole evening, from 5 till 6 tomorrow.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I shall be writing</i>	<i>I shall not be writing</i>	<i>Shall I be writing?</i>
<i>He will be writing</i>	<i>He will not be writing</i>	<i>Will he be writing?</i>
<i>We shall be writing</i>	<i>We shall not be writing</i>	<i>Shall we be writing?</i>

**Упражнение 12. Употребите глаголы в скобках в Future Continuous:**

1. At 9.30 this evening he (watch) television. 2. At this time tomorrow we (clean) our flat. 3. He (study) at 8 o'clock this evening. 4. At 10 o'clock tomorrow they (play) football. 5. I (look) through these magazines at 4.30 tonight. 6. She (read) a new detective story at 11 o'clock this evening. 7. I (wait) for you at the theatre at 7 o'clock. 8. They (reach) the top of the mountain at this time tomorrow.

**ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT**

**Present Perfect Tense**

Этот глагол употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося к настоящему моменту и связанного с ним своим результатом. Он определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **already, not yet, just, ever, never, just, lately, since.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I have written</i>	<i>I have not written</i>	<i>Have I written?</i>
<i>He has written</i>	<i>He has not written</i>	<i>Has he written?</i>
<i>We have written</i>	<i>We have not written</i>	<i>Have we written?</i>

Сравните:

I have bought a book today (this week, this month)	Неистекший отрезок времени – Present Perfect.
I bought a book yesterday (last week, last month)	Истекший отрезок времени – Past Indefinite.

**Упражнение 13. Употребите глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite:**

1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France. 2. She (to live) there last year. 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again. 4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago. 5. Mary (to buy) a new hat. 6. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday. 7. The wind (to blow) off the

man's hat, and he cannot catch it. 8. The weather (to change), and we can go for a walk. 9. The wind (to change) in the morning. 10. We (to travel) around Europe last year. 11. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot. 12. I (to see) Pete today. 13. She (to see) this film last Sunday. 14. Alex (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 15. I just (to meet) our teacher. 16. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books. 17. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother. 18. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you (not to see) me. I (to be) on a bus.

***Упражнение 14. Употребите глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Indefinite:***

1. She just (to go) out. 2. She (to leave) the room a moment ago. 3. We (not yet to solve) the problem. 4. When it all (to happen)? 5. The morning was cold and rainy, but since ten o'clock the weather (to change) and now the sun is shining brightly. 6. Show me the dress which you (to make). 7. Oh, how dark it is! A large black cloud (to cover) the sky. I think it will start raining in a few minutes. 8. Oh, close the window! Look, all my papers (to fall) on the floor because of the wind. 9. When you (to open) the window? – I (to open) it ten minutes ago. 10. The sun (not to rise) yet, but the sky in the east is getting lighter every minute. 11. I (to see) you walking along the street the other day with a heavy bag. 12. I (not to read) the newspaper today. 13. It is very late, and trams (to stop) running: we must find a taxi to get home. 14. How many times you (to be) to St. Petersburg? 15. At last I (to translate) this article: now I shall have a little rest. 16. We (to go) to the country yesterday, but the rain (to spoil) all the pleasure. 17. My watch was going in the morning, but now it (to stop). 18. The lecture (not yet to begin) and the students are talking in the classroom.

### **Past Perfect Tense**

Данная форма глагола употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом. Она определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **by five o'clock, by Saturday, by the end of the year, by that time, before, hardly, scarcely.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I had written	I had not written	Had I written?
He had written	He had not written	Had he written?
We had written	We had not written	Had we written?

**Упражнение 15. Используйте глаголы в Past Perfect:**

1. I only wanted to know why he (lose) his job. 2. When he reached home, Dinny (go) to bed. 3. After she (cry) she felt better. 4. She (know) him long before he left for India. 5. At last she made him tell her that he (get) into debt. 6. She (finish) cooking by 6 o'clock. 7. She (fall) out of love with him before the war was over. 8. The students (pass) their last exam by the 1<sup>st</sup> of July. 9. I didn't cook salad because I (not/buy) the vegetables. 10. She couldn't get into the flat because she (lose) the key.

**Future Perfect Tense**

Глагол в указанном времени употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое совершится до определенного момента в будущем. Он определяется следующими обстоятельствами времени: **by five o'clock (by Saturday, by that time) tomorrow, by the end of the year.**

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
<i>I shall have written</i>	<i>I shall not have written</i>	<i>Shall I have written?</i>
<i>He will have written</i>	<i>He will not have written</i>	<i>Will he have written?</i>
<i>We shall have written</i>	<i>We shall not have written</i>	<i>Shall we have written?</i>

**Упражнение 16. Используйте глаголы в Future Perfect:**

1. She (cook) dinner by the time you come. 2. The teacher (look) through all exercise-books by the end of the week. 3. The film (start) when we get there. 4. I (read) the book by next Monday. 5. My parents (go) to bed when we come back from the theatre. 6. The students (pass) their exams by July. 7. We (finish) our work by the time the bell rings. 8. I hope you (go) to bed by eleven. 9. I hope the telegram (come) before they start for the north. 10. He (write) the last chapter of his new book by the end of the year.

## Revision exercises

### ***Упражнение 17. Употребите глаголы в Present Indefinite, Past Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Continuous:***

1. Where you (to be) yesterday? – I (to be) at home the whole day. – How strange. I (to ring) you up at two o'clock, but nobody (to answer). – Oh, I (to be) in the garden. I (to read) your book and (not to hear) the telephone. 2. What you (to do) at five o'clock yesterday? – I (to work) in the library. – I (to be) there, too, but I (not to see) you. 3. Nina (to celebrate) her birthday yesterday. Her room looked beautiful, there (to be) many flowers in it. When I (to come) in, somebody (to play) the piano, two or three pairs (to dance). 4. Listen! Somebody (to play) the piano. 5. I (to like) music very much. 6. When I (to look) out of the window, it (to rain) heavily and people (to hurry) along the streets. 7. What you (to do) at seven o'clock yesterday? – I (to have) supper. 8. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) round the table. Father (to read) a letter from my uncle who (to live) in Kiev. 9. Yesterday I (to work) at my English from five till seven. 10. It (to rain) the whole day yesterday. 11. Where your sister (to be) now? – She (to be) in her room. She (to do) her homework.

### ***Упражнение 18. Употребите глаголы в Past Indefinite, Past Continuous и Past Perfect:***

1. I (to return) to the hotel only late at night as I (to lose) my way in the fog. When I (to come) up to my room, I (to see) Pete who (to stand) at the door of the room. He (to wait) for me as he (to lose) his key and could not get in. 2. When I (to wake) up, it (to be) already ten o'clock. I (to call) my brother. Nobody (to answer). He already (to leave). 3. I (to go) up to the open-window. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) brightly. The birds in the garden (to sing). The morning (to be) fine. 4. When the rain (to stop) I (to look) out of the window and (to see) John who (to stand) under a tree waiting for me. 5. When I called at his house, they (to tell) me that he (to leave) an hour before. 6. When I came to the station, I (not to) find my friend there as I (to be) five minutes late and the train (to leave). 7. He (to want) to visit the place where he (to live) in his childhood. 8. The telegram (to come) some minutes after he (to leave). 9. She (to look) very tired as she (to work) hard.

### ***Упражнение 19. Откройте скобки, используя Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect:***

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow.

4. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from three till six. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together. 5. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 6. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 7. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 8. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 9. What you (to do) tomorrow? 10. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 11. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow? 12. You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 13. When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 14. How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow?

### ВРЕМЕНА ПАССИВНОГО ЗАЛОГА

В английском языке глагол имеет два залога: действительный (the Active Voice) и страдательный (the Passive Voice).

Глагол употребляется в действительном залоге, если подлежащим в предложении является лицо или предмет, производящий действие:

John *cooked* the dinner last night. Джон приготовил обед вчера.

Глагол в страдательном залоге выражает действие, направленное на лицо или предмет и выраженное подлежащим:

The dinner *was cooked* by John. Вчера обед был приготовлен Джоном.

Страдательный залог образуется при помощи глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и причастия II смыслового глагола. В страдательном залоге употребляются следующие времена:

	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect
Present	am is told are	am is being told are	have has been told
Past	was were told	was were being told	had been told
Future	shall will be told	–	shall will have been told

The Passive Voice употребляется также в тех случаях, когда лицо, совершающее действие, неизвестно или представляется несущественным:

Rome *wasn't built* in a day.      The matter *will be discussed* at the next meeting.

Если лицо, совершающее действие, упоминается в предложении, но не является подлежащим, то оно занимает позицию предложного дополнения, вводимого предлогом **by**:

The *music was composed* by Beethoven.

Как правило, предложное дополнение употребляется в предложении, если в роли сказуемого пассивной конструкции употребляются глаголы **build, compose, damage, design, destroy, discover, invent, make, write**:

Who *designed* St. Paul's Cathedral? It *was designed* by Christopher Wren.

**Упражнение 1. Определите время глагола-сказуемого. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving
2. The problem will be discussed later.
3. My sister is being shown a new video.
4. The letter was given to him at once.
5. The director was being interviewed when I came in.
6. The boy has just been sent to bed.
7. A new park will have been laid out by summer.
8. He found out that the house had been sold to a rich American.
9. Have you heard the news? The Governor had been shot.
10. Jane didn't know about the change of plans. She hadn't been told.

**Упражнение 2. Сделайте следующие предложения вопросительными (I) и отрицательными (II):**

I

1. Warm clothes are made of wool.
2. Some money will be given to you.
3. The ship has been sunken purpose.
4. The car is being repaired at the moment.
5. The house was bought for 5 thousand dollars.

## II

1. All her affairs will have been settled before she gets married.
2. He said that detailed instructions had been given.
3. The monument was put up before Victory Day.
4. The old church has been reconstructed lately.
5. The windows were being cleaned while I was there.
6. A meeting was held in the village-hall once a week.

### ***Упражнение 3. Перепишите предложения в активном залоге:***

*Example:* The children *were* carefully *examined* by the doctor. The doctor carefully *examined* the children.

1. The pupils will be given out prizes by the headmaster.
2. Many tasty things will be made by Mother for our party.
3. She is being told a wonderful story by her Granny.
4. Yesterday my tape-recorder was repaired by my friend.
5. This rule has already been explained by our teacher.
6. The test had been written by the pupils before the bell rang.
7. Many folk-songs were used by Russian composers in composing music.
8. Look, trees are being planted by the children in our yard.

### ***Упражнение 4. Перепишите предложения в пассивном залоге, используя the Present Indefinite Tense:***

1. Students write tests every month.
2. They make beautiful toys at this factory.
3. They export millions of cars from Japan every year
4. Watchmakers repair watches.
5. People don't use this road very often.
6. The bill includes service.
7. They close the shop, at 8.
8. He translates articles every day.
9. She doesn't send telegrams before every holiday.

### ***Упражнение 5. Заполните пропуски глаголами invent, plant, kill, write, build, name, discover, design, paint, используя the Past Indefinite Passive:***

1. When ... America ...?
2. Five fruit-trees ... in our garden last year.
3. The picture Mona Liza ... by Leonardo da Vinci.
4. Marat ... in his bath.
5. Radio ... by A. Popov.

6. The first pyramid of Egypt ... around 3000 BC.
7. The Winter Palace ... by Rastrelli.
8. "War and Peace" ... by L. Tolstoy.
9. Rossi street ... after a famous Russian architect.

**Упражнение 6. Закончите предложения, используя the Present Continuous Passive глаголов paint, feed, vacuum, milk, count, repair, cut, clean:**

*Example:* The grass is being cut.

1. The road ...
2. The fence ...
3. The cows ...
4. The windows ...
5. The cats ...
6. The money ...
7. The floor ...
8. The carpet ...

**Упражнение 7. Выберите правильную форму активного или пассивного залога:**

1. The children taught / were taught Italian.
2. This problem will discuss / will be discussed at the conference.
3. The president interviewed / was interviewed on French TV.
4. Teachers have given / have been given a new pay rise by the government.
5. Walt Disney created / was created the cartoon character of Mickey Mouse.
6. He treats / is treated-the girl very badly.
7. He said that he had taken / had been taken his watch to a watchmaker's.
8. Many new houses have been built / have built this year.

**Упражнение 8. Закончите предложения, используя the Present Perfect Passive глаголов repair, paint, paper, take out, put up, clean, hang:**

*Examples:* The door *has been repaired*. Some new curtains *have been put up*.

1. The window ...
2. The carpet ...
3. The walls ...

4. The light ...
5. Some posters ...
6. The old fireplace ...
7. The picture ...

**Упражнение 9. Закончите предложения, используя *the Past Continuous* или *the Past Perfect Passive* глаголов *paint, not invite, steal, repair, clean, follow, arrest*:**

*Example:* Mr. Brown couldn't use his office as it *was being redecorated*.

1. I couldn't wear my suit last Saturday. It ...
2. When he got back to the car park his car wasn't there. It ...
3. The room looked different. It ...
4. I didn't go to the party last night, because I ...
5. We couldn't use the xerox this morning. It ...
6. Then I found out that I wasn't alone. I ...
7. We didn't find Mike at home. He ...

**Упражнение 10. Задайте вопросы, начиная с предложенных вопросительных слов в скобках:**

*Example:* Russian *is spoken* all over our country. (Where?) Where *is* Russian *spoken* in our country?

1. Beautiful girls are often envied. (What girls?)
2. Watches are made of gold and metal. (What ... of?)
3. The report on Byron's poetry was made in September. (When?)
4. This novel was written by Leskov. (Who ... by?)
5. The ship was built in Germany. (Where?)
6. The man has been operated on the heart. (What ... on?)
7. Summer plans will be discussed after our exams. (What? When?)
8. The flat was furnished in a very good taste. (How?)
9. Many beautiful ensembles in our city were designed by Rossi. (Who ... by?)
10. He will be punished for the harm he has done. (What ... for?)
11. The table was laid for two. (For how many?)
12. Two thousand roubles were paid for this collection of books. (How much?)

**Упражнение 11. Перепишите предложения в пассивном залоге:**

1. They are building a new ring road round the city. 2. They will read this book next term. 3. They cancelled all flights because of fog. 4. Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment. 5. I didn't realize that someone was recording our conversation. 6. They have changed the date of the

meeting. 7. Dan told me that somebody had attacked him in the street. 8. She will have translated the article by the end of the day. 9. John had been courting Mary for a year before he proposed to her. 10. They have been discussing his proposal for hours.

***Упражнение 12. Поставьте слова в скобках в нужную временную форму:***

1. Lanny noticed that he ... (watch) by three white men on the other side of the street.
2. I hope the letter ... (send) tomorrow.
3. It ... (decide) to say nothing to him until the answer ... (receive).
4. You thought that the letter ... (lose).
5. You don't know he was with me two hours before he ... (find).
6. I don't want to hear another word, I never ... (insult) so in my life.
7. The table ... (lay) for his supper.
8. He ... (forbid) to receive either letters or telegrams.
9. She felt suddenly that she ... (watch).
10. I know that you ... (follow) in London and, is difficult to say who the spy is.
11. I just ... (offer) an interesting job.
12. What shall I do if you ... (kill)?
13. This is the stage upon which the tragedy ... (play) recently.
14. She ... (give) a table for two and soon a man came and sat down opposite her.

***Упражнение 13. Переведите предложения на английский язык:***

1. Много новых садов и парков будет заложено в новых районах.
2. Много вкусных блюд готовят из овощей и фруктов.
3. Этот мост построен в прошлом веке.
4. Памятник Пушкину был воздвигнут в 1954 году.
5. Этот город был основан в I веке.
6. Много новых фильмов выпускается каждый год.
7. Мы не сможем поехать за город в воскресенье, наша машина в ремонте.
8. Сейчас экзаменуют нашу группу.
9. Не входите в зал, его проветривают.
10. Вы пришли вовремя. Этот вопрос как раз сейчас обсуждают.
11. Белье стирали вчера в это время.
12. Этот матч показывали вчера по телевизору в 7 часов.
13. Когда мы вернулись, вещи уже были уложены.
14. К концу января все экзамены уже будут сданы.
15. К вашему приходу детей уже уложат в постель.
16. К 4 часам стол уже будет накрыт.
17. Лекарство уже написали.
18. Почту уже принесли.
19. Цветы и подарки уже куплены.

**Упражнение 14. Образуйте две пассивные конструкции в следующих предложениях:**

1. They promised the children many new toys 2. The librarian offered me a new novel. 3. I have already sent a telegram to my grandmother. 4. He wrote many letters to his wife. 5. They will give her a part it a new play. 6. My sister taught me cooking and housekeeping. 7. The guide showed us many beautiful monuments. 8. Dick will give us some apples. 9. Mother has brought me many presents. 10. The teacher told many interesting things to her pupils. 11. The Browns have sold their house to a certain Mr. Miller. 12. My friend gave it to me. 13. She told me the whole story. 14. Father promised Nick a river-boat.

**Упражнение 15. Переведите предложения на английский язык. Приведите две пассивные конструкции, где это возможно:**

1. На все ваши вопросы ответят после лекции. 2. Делегатам показали несколько новых фильмов. 3. Мне только что предложили командировку (business trip) в Сибирь. 4. Приглашения были посланы всем бывшим студентам нашего факультета. 5. Детям рассказывают вечернюю сказку. 6. Мальчиков учат водить трактор, а девочек – выращивать овощи. 7. Всем участникам конференции были вручены копии этой декларации. 8. Ему обещали интересную работу. 9. Мне не объяснили всей сложности данной ситуации. 10. Нам разрешили взять все книги домой. 11. Ей пока не дали определенного ответа. 12. Его долги были уплачены его родными.

**Упражнение 16. Закончите предложения в страдательном залоге:**

*Example:* She is feeling poorly (*send for the doctor*). She is feeling poorly that's why the doctor *has been sent for*.

1. The children look strong and healthy because (look after well).
2. The book is very interesting that's why (talk about much).
3. He often says amusing things which (laugh at).
4. I respect him very much because (rely on).
5. The house looks very nice because (look after well).
6. The climate in England is not very good that's why (complain about).
7. The book is very popular with our students because (touch upon many problems).
8. She felt lonely and unhappy because (not / care for).
9. The discussion was very long but at last (arrive at an agreement).
10. He always says clever things that's why (listen to).
11. Sunday was our day off that's why (agree upon as ...).
12. She works very hard that's why (think well of).
13. He won some prizes at the musical festivals that's why (look upon as ...).

**Упражнение 17. Переведите предложения на английский язык:**

1. Соглашение по этому вопросу было достигнуто вчера. 2. На его книги ссылаются все лингвисты. 3. Решили, что понедельник – самый удобный день для собрания. 4. Речь декана слушали с большим вниманием, поскольку в ней были затронуты важные вопросы. 5. За детьми послали сразу же, как только отец вернулся домой. 6. Над его шутками никогда не смеются. 7. Было просмотрено множество книг и журналов по этой проблеме, но нужной информации мы не нашли. 8. В нашем детском саду о детях очень хорошо заботятся. 9. Его везде искали, но так и не нашли. 10. На этом плане все еще настаивают. 11. С неграмотностью (illiteracy) давно покончено в нашей стране. 12. О корабле больше с тех пор ничего не слышали. 13. Боюсь, что ее новое знакомство не одобряют в ее семье. 14. Ей показалось, что над ней смеются. 15. О нем всегда говорят очень тепло. 16. Больного будут оперировать, как только его родственники дадут согласие.

**Упражнение 18. Ответьте, используя страдательный залог, на следующие вопросы:**

*Example:* Did Tom's aunt *take care of* Tom? Yes, she did. Tom was *taken care of* (by his aunt).

1. Did your brother *take notice of* your girl-friend?
2. Do you often *make use of* this dictionary?
3. Have they *put an end to* this sort of practice?
4. Will you *take care of* my son when I'm at work?
5. Do senior pupils *make fun of* your younger children?
6. Have they already *lost sight of* the boat?
7. Does your teacher often *find fault with* your English?
8. Have the children *paid attention to* the teacher's words?

**Упражнение 19. Закончите следующие предложения, используя предложенные слова:**

1. The plane was very high and soon (lose sight of).
2. His translations are always so good that they (never / find fault with).
3. All the tools are rusty because (not / make use of) for a long time.
4. The patient has already recovered because (take a good care of).
5. Their marriage wasn't a success and that's why it (put an end to) after a few months.
6. He often says funny things which (make fun of).
7. Medical service (pay much attention to) in our country.
8. Their intimate conversation (take notice of) by everybody.
9. Husbands sometimes (make fools of) by their wives.

**Упражнение 20. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая особое внимание на выделенные слова:**

1. The house was very old and shabby and it *was lived in* only in summer.
2. An empty cup that *had been drunk out of* was standing on the bedside table.
3. The sofa *had been lain on*.
4. The bed was arranged nicely, it was clear that it *had not been slept in* for a long time.
5. The house *hasn't been lived in* since his parents' death.
6. This cup *was seldom drunk out of*.
7. The bed *had been lain on* but not *slept in*.

**Упражнение 21. Переведите предложения на английский язык:**

1. В окне виден свет. Похоже, что в этом доме живут.
2. На чашке были четкие отпечатки пальцев (finger prints), из нее недавно пили.
3. Постель была расстелена, но в ней не спали.
4. На тахте была подушка и плед (wrap). Похоже, что на ней лежали.
5. Я очень расстроился, когда увидел, что на моей кровати спали.
6. Зимой на даче не жили.

**Упражнение 22. Выберите правильную форму (активный или пассивный залог):**

1. The book *is being discussed / is discussing now*.
2. The children *are being played / are playing* football in the yard.
3. This fact *was mentioned / mentioned* by many people.
4. Our car *is usually repaired / repairs* in Anderson's garage.
5. The children *have been put to bed / will put to bed* by their nurse.
6. All my questions *were answered / will answer* after classes.
7. The flowers *will be watered/ are watering* in the evening.
8. My parents *aren't approved of/ don't approve of* heavily made up girls.
9. The suit-cases *had been packed / had packed* by 6 o'clock as the train started / was started at 7 p. m.
10. The house *didn't live in / was not lived in* autumn and winter.
11. The garden *looks after very well / is well looked after*.
12. Doctors *send for / are sent for* when people feel unwell.

**Упражнение 23. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в необходимое время и залог:**

1. I ... (look) for my gloves since morning.
2. The children ... (bring up) in the county.
3. I don't think you ... (pay) much attention to the state of your health.
4. I ... (look) through all new magazines before I started to write a review.
5. The expression of gratitude ... (follow) by a knock at the door.

6. When the teacher entered the classroom it ... still (air).
7. Many questions ... (ask) and (answer) before they get to the truth.
8. We ... (visit) the place many times.
9. The girl ... (teach) music for five years.
10. I ... (introduce) to him last week but I am afraid I ... (not / recognize) him if I meet him again.
11. I ... (give) a kitten. It ... (call) Pussy, but my little sister ... (call) it Push.
12. Some of them told me that the Browns ... (move) to New York.
13. I hope you ... (return) today not so late as yesterday.

**Упражнение 24. Используйте подходящую пассивную конструкцию (если возможно, то две). Начните пассивные предложения с выделенных слов:**

1. Who have they given *the money* to? 2. Do they look after *the children* well at this hospital? 3. Do you always rely upon *your friend's words*? 4. When will they send for *the police*? 5. Have they made use of *this material*? 6. What is the guide showing to *the tourists*? 7. What *foreign languages* do they teach at your faculty? 8. Have they given *you any instructions*? 9. *What book* are you looking through? 10. Who has taken care of *them*? 11. At what price did they offer *you the goods*? 12. Where was the police looking for *the criminal*? 13. *What problems* do they pay great attention to? 14. *Whose books* did you refer to in your article? 15. Do they look upon *him* as a talented painter? 16. When will they discuss *their summer plans*? 17. Have they told *you the truth*? 18. *What problems* does he touch upon in his books?

**Упражнение 25. Выберите правильный вариант:**

The National Security Bank in San Hutomo (robbed / was robbed) last night. A safe ... (blew open / was blown open) and around 800 000 dollars ... (stole / were stolen). The robbery ... (took / was taken) place between midnight and 1.00 a. m. The police ... (are looking / are being looked) for two men who ... (saw / were seen) getting into a black car near the bank at about 1 o'clock last night. They ... (also want / are also wanted) to hear from Mr. Jack Stillman who ... (worked / was worked) as a security guard at the bank. Mr. Stillman ... (disappeared / was disappeared) just before the robbery and he ... (has not seen / hasn't been seen) since then.

***Упражнение 26. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную временную форму (активный или пассивный залог):***

1. On this evening I ... (walk) home to the Florida Hotel and it ... (rain).  
2. Two policemen with rifles who ... (come) in off the street patrol ... (stand) by the door. 3. While we ... (wait) around I ... (tell) the girl ... (think) the whole story ... (be) a pretty good story and that I ... (write) it sometime. 4. The girl ... (go) downstairs and the hotel owner ... (stand up) and ... (bow) to her as she ... (pass) the office. 5. Wednesday ... (not / go) well for Anthony Cross. His day ... (begin) at 4 a. m., and it ... (be) now nearly nine. It ... (drizzle) steadily since the first grey shadows of dawn (creep) over the City. 6. When Anthony ... (get) back to Bridget's the next morning it ... (be) ten o'clock, and she ... (stand) in the kitchen in her dressing-gown, waiting for the kettle to boil. 7. For the last forty minutes Harry ... (stand) in the Inspector's office on the east side of the building. Harry ... (feel) ill at ease in the room. He never ... (be) in the Headmaster's study before and since he ... (know) why he ... (be) in there he ... (not / give) himself over to studying the room. 8. The children ... (be) here with him since Saturday night. 9. You say you ... (be) there eighteen years. And how long John Corntel ... (be) housemaster? This is his first year. And a good job Mr. Corntel ... (do). 10. The drama students ... (work) on make up design. They ... (begin) the project the previous week in one of classrooms on the west side of the theatre. 11. "Holiday ... (be) not far off," Brian said, "... you ... (decide) if you ... (come) with me to London? Mum is off to Italy with her friend, so we ... (have) the place to ourselves." 12. They ... (turn) from the wall as the study door ... (open). But it ... (not / be) Alan Lockwood who ... (enter) the room. Rather it ... (be) his wife. She ... (carry) a large bunch of flowers in a pretty bowl. 13. Though the room never ... (use) aunt Carrie ... (dust) it herself every day. 14. As a child when she constantly (photograph) with him he ... (be) lovely. 15. She ... (realize) that the old life ... (go) and ... (do) away with. 16. Her uncle and aunt ... (send) for two days ago and meanwhile she well ... (take care of). 17. Lanny ... (walk) to the far end of the platform where his suitcases ... (dump). 18. She ... (see) that a trap (set) for her. 19. I ... (give) to understand that you are ... (rely on). 20. A cup and a saucer that (drink) out ... (stand) near the tea-pot.

***Упражнение 27. Переведите на английский язык:***

1. Вчера мне сказали, что приехал мой старый друг. Меня просили встретить его на вокзале. Ему посоветовали приехать в наш город,

чтобы хорошо отдохнуть и осмотреть наш город. Боюсь, ему запретят ходить слишком много и велют больше отдыхать. Он много работал в этом году, а за работой должен следовать хороший отдых. Может быть, его пошлют в санаторий. В санатории о нем будут хорошо заботиться.

2. Маленький английский город Стратфорд-на-Эйвоне посещается людьми со всего света. Здесь в 1564 году родился, а в 1616 году умер Вильям Шекспир. Посетителям показывают дом, где родился великий драматург. Здесь на берегу реки Эйвон построен Королевский Шекспировский театр, где ставятся пьесы Шекспира.

3. Мы стояли на платформе, пока не потеряли из виду последний вагон.

4. Новый материал был создан в лаборатории нашего института. Его используют во многих отраслях промышленности (branches of industry).

5. Новые книги просматриваются сразу же, как только они поступают в библиотеку.

6. Ему запретили выходить из комнаты, получать и отправлять письма.

7. На улице зажигались огни, была слышна музыка и веселый смех.

8. В том обществе, куда он хочет попасть, будут смеяться над его одеждой, акцентом, манерами.

9. Он оглянулся и понял, что за ним следят.

10. Она знала, что его родители умерли, когда он был совсем ребенком.

11. Я два года работала в школе, прежде чем поступила в институт.

## **ИНФИНИТИВНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ**

### ***СУБЪЕКТНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ***

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива.

Этот оборот переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзами *что, чтобы, когда, как*, а сказуемое, выраженное глаголом в страдательном залоге, переводится неопределенно-личным предложением, например:

He is known to be a good writer.	Известно, что он хороший писатель.
The delegation is reported to come tomorrow.	Сообщают, что делегация приезжает завтра.
She is expected to come.	Ожидают, что она придет.

Этот оборот может также переводиться простым предложением, в котором сказуемое переводится вводным предложением:

The delegation is reported to come tomorrow.	Делегация, как сообщают, прибывает завтра.
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Субъектный инфинитивный оборот может употребляться с глаголами в действительном залоге **to seem** (казаться), **to appear** (появляться), **to prove** (доказывать), **to happen** (случаться):

She seems to be ill.	Кажется, что она больна.
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Субъектный инфинитивный оборот также употребляется со сказуемым, в состав которого входят глагол-связка **to be** и прилагательные **likely** (вероятный), **certain**, **sure** (безусловный, несомненный), например:

She is likely to arrive in Minsk today.	Она, вероятно, приедет в Минск сегодня.
The conference is certain to begin in June.	Безусловно, конференция начнется в июне.

***Упражнение 1. Переведите на русский язык:***

1. He is said to be a clever man.
2. The tea is said to have been brought from India.
3. Hamlet is considered to be the summit of Shakespeare's art.
4. He is believed to be killed at the front.
5. The expedition is expected to reach the South Pole in May.
6. She is considered to be the best singer in America.
7. This student is known to work hard.
8. She is expected to come tomorrow.
9. Paper is said to have been invented in China.
10. The dinner seems to be ready.
11. The weather is not likely to change.
12. They are sure to come.
13. We appear to know little about it.

## ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ИНФИНИТИВНЫЙ ОБОРОТ

Объектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива. Обычно этот оборот стоит после главного предложения. На русский язык он переводится дополнительным придаточным предложением, вводимым союзами *что, чтобы, как, когда*, например:

She wanted her son to be an economist.	Она хотела, чтобы ее сын стал экономистом.
We want him to sing.	Мы хотим, чтобы он спел.
We know all bodies to consist of atoms.	Мы знаем, что все тела состоят из атомов.

После глаголов, выражающих чувственное восприятие, инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**:

We heard him sing.	Мы слышали, как он поет.
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После глаголов **to make** (заставлять) и **to let** (позволять) инфинитив также употребляется без частицы **to**, например:

She made him give the book to Ann.	Она заставила его отдать книгу Анне.
You must not let him go out now.	Вы не должны разрешать ему сейчас выходить на улицу.

### *Упражнение 2. Переведите фразы на русский язык:*

1. Everybody considers him to be a clever man.
2. I saw him cross the street.
3. I know her to be a good teacher.
4. Everybody believes him to be right.
5. I have never heard her play the piano.
6. The student expects his article to be published.
7. I saw the driver open the window.
8. Nobody heard him speak on the telephone.
9. I want you to help me.
10. They consider him to become a good engineer.
11. We believe her to be in Minsk now.
12. She felt somebody look at her.
13. We know him to have taken part in the conference.

## ПРИЧАСТНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ

Причастный оборот – это причастие с зависимыми словами. Оно переводится на русский язык причастным или деепричастным оборотом, например:

Working very hard he became tired.	Работая очень много, он устал.
He sat on a sofa reading a book.	Он сидел на диване, читая книгу.
The girl playing in the yard is my friend.	Девочка, играющая во дворе, – моя подруга.

### **САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЙ (НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ) ПРИЧАСТНЫЙ ОБОРОТ**

Самостоятельный (независимый) причастный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и причастия. Независимый причастный оборот всегда отделяется запятой от остальной части предложения. Если независимый причастный оборот стоит в начале предложения, то он переводится союзами *когда, так как, если, потому что, после того как*, например:

The weather being bad, we stayed at home.	Так как погода была плохая, мы остались дома.
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Если независимый причастный оборот стоит в конце предложения, то он обычно переводится простым предложением с союзами *а, и, причем* или без союзов, например:

We went out for a walk, the dog running behind us.	Мы вышли на прогулку, и собака побежала позади нас.
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#### ***Упражнение 1. Переведите фразы на русский язык:***

1. It being warm, we went for a walk.
2. My mother being ill, I couldn't go to the concert.
3. The work being over, everybody went home.
4. It being Sunday, the shops were closed.
5. It being very dark, I couldn't see anything.
6. I don't know the girl sitting in the corner.
7. Knowing English well he translated the text without a dictionary.

8. He sat in the armchair reading a book.
9. Having finished the translation he typed it.
10. The student being asked now is Borisov.
11. The answer received from him greatly surprised me.
12. Given the book only yesterday he was not able to read it.

### ***ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ПРИЧАСТНЫЙ ОБОРОТ***

Объектный причастный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием.

На русский язык этот оборот переводится придаточным предложением с союзом *как* или *что*, например:

I saw them working in the field. Я видел, как они работают в поле.

#### ***Упражнение 2. Переведите фразы на русский язык:***

1. We heard him playing the piano.
2. I considered the work done.
3. I saw the children running.
4. I saw him working in the garden.
5. I heard him coming up the stairs.
6. The man watched the children playing hockey.
7. He watched them swimming across the river.

### ***СУБЪЕКТНЫЙ ПРИЧАСТНЫЙ ОБОРОТ***

Субъектный причастный оборот состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и причастия, например:

He was seen crossing the street. Видели, как он переходил улицу.

#### ***Упражнение 3. Переведите фразы на русский язык:***

1. He was seen driving the car.
2. She was heard talking about it.
3. He was seen looking for something.
4. They were seen working in the field.
5. They were heard running down the stairs.

## УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРИДАТОЧНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Условные придаточные предложения обычно соединяются с главным предложением союзами **if** (если), **unless** (если не).

*Первый тип* условного придаточного предложения выражает осуществимое реальное условие. В главном предложении употребляется Future Indefinite, в придаточном – Present Indefinite, например:

If I have time, I shall go to the cinema.      Если у меня будет время, я пойду в кино.

*Второй тип* выражает маловероятное условие. В главном предложении употребляются **should (would)** и инфинитив смыслового глагола, в придаточном – Past Indefinite, например:

If I had time, I should go to the cinema.      Если бы у меня было время, я бы пошел в кино.

*Третий тип* выражает нереальное условие. В главном предложении употребляются **should (would)** и перфектный инфинитив, в придаточном – Past Perfect, например:

If they had known her address they would have written to her.      Если бы они знали ее адрес, они написали бы ей.

**Упражнение 1. Определите тип условных придаточных предложений и переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. If he works hard, he will pass the exams well.
2. If they finish their work quickly, they will go home early.
3. If you don't listen to the teacher, you will learn nothing.
4. If I had time, I should help you.
5. He would have taken the bus if he had not been late.
6. We should play football if it were not raining.
7. If he had not been worrying about being late, he would have closed the door properly.
8. If he had not seen the door was open, he would not have got out of the car to close it.
9. If she were a true actress, she would play her part better.
10. If he had not had to work so late, there would have been places in his usual car park.

***Упражнение 2. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму:***

1. If you (bring) me the book, I should have read it.
2. If he didn't ring me up, I (not to come).
3. If he (not to write) to me, I shouldn't have answered him.
4. If I (be) you, I should have apologized to her.
5. If I see him, I (tell) him everything.
6. If he were in, he (answer) the phone.
7. We (stay) at home, if we had known he was coming.
8. He would have been the best student in the group, if he (work) harder.
9. If you (pass) your examination, we should have a celebration.
10. If I (have) time, I shall help you.

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**Образец оформления тестового задания по английскому языку (зачет)  
для студентов 1 курса заочной формы обучения всех специальностей**

Вопрос	Тип вопроса	Ответы
1. Выберите правильную форму существительного во множественном числе.	Один из четырех	1) child 2) <b>children</b> 3) hair 4) hairs
2. Выберите правильную форму существительного в притяжательном падеже: The manager received our ... answer.	Один из четырех	1) partners's 2) partner' 3) <b>partners'</b> 4) partner'es'
3. Выберите правильную форму степени сравнения прилагательного: Health and happiness are ... than money.	Один из четырех	1) <b>more important</b> 2) important 3) the most important 4) much important
4. Выберите правильную форму местоимения: There are not ... chairs in the room	Один из четырех	1) anything 2) nothing 3) much 4) <b>many</b>
5. Употребите необходимый артикль с именами собственными: Last summer we stayed in a village on ... Volga.	Один из трех	1) a 2) <b>the</b> 3) –
6. Выберите правильный перевод предложения с модальным глаголом или его эквивалентом: You will have to use a dictionary to translate this article correctly.	Один из двух	1) Вы могли бы использовать словарь, чтобы перевести эту статью правильно 2) <b>Вы должны будете использовать словарь, чтобы перевести эту статью правильно</b>
7. Выберите правильную форму глагола to be: His news ... terrible.	Один из четырех	1) are 2) has 3) shall be 4) <b>is</b>
8. Укажите форму глагола-сказуемого write в Present Continuous Active.	Один из четырех	1) write 2) <b>is writing</b> 3) have written 4) will write
9. Выберите правильную временную форму глагола в действительном залоге: My friend ... to the library every Wednesday.	Один из четырех	1) went 2) go 3) is going 4) <b>goes</b>

Вопрос	Тип вопроса	Ответы
10. Выберите правильный перевод английского предложения: She will be asked a question.	Один из двух	1) Она задаст вопрос 2) <b>Ей зададут вопрос</b>

**Образец оформления тестового задания по английскому языку (зачет)  
для студентов 2 курса заочной формы обучения (3-й семестр)  
специальности “Управление информационными ресурсами”**

Вопрос	Тип вопроса	Ответы
1. Вставьте соответствующее сказуемое в пассивном залоге: This letter ... just by the director.	Один из четырех	1) has signed 2) <b>has been signed</b> 3) was signed 4) have been signed
2. Выберите правильную форму инфинитива Perfect Infinitive Passive.	Один из трех	1) <b>to have been worked</b> 2) to work 3) to have worked
3. Вставьте сказуемое в соответствующем времени (Active Voice): He ... his exercises when I entered the room.	Один из четырех	1) writes 2) <b>was writing</b> 3) is writing 4) has written
4. Определите тип причастия в данном предложении: After the death of her husband she was <i>broken</i> .	Один из двух	1) Participle I 2) <b>Participle II</b>
5. Выберите правильный перевод предложения, содержащего причастный оборот: The defects having been eliminated, the Buyer agreed to take the goods.	Один из двух	1) <b>После того, как неисправности были устранены, покупатель согласился забрать товары</b> 2) Продавец устранил неисправности, и покупатель забрал товары
6. Определите время пассивной конструкции: The boy has just been sent to bed.	Один из трех	1) Past Perfect 2) <b>Present Perfect</b> 3) Future Perfect
7. Определите соответствующую функцию инфинитива: The ship was chartered <i>to carry</i> a cargo.	Один из трех	1) дополнение 2) <b>обстоятельство</b> 3) определение
8. Выберите правильный вариант ответа (артикл с именами собственными). This town is situated in ... Asia.	Один из трех	1) the 2) a 3) –
9. Выберите правильный перевод предложения, учитывая правило согласования времен: I thought he would come in time.	Один из трех	1) <b>Я думал, что он придет вовремя</b> 2) Я думал, что он приходит вовремя 3) Я думаю, что он пришел вовремя
10. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: ... the company use cash to retire that long-term debt?	Один из четырех	1) was 2) <b>did</b> 3) has 4) do

**Образец оформления тестового задания по английскому языку (экзамен)  
для студентов 2 курса заочной формы обучения всех специальностей**

Вопрос	Тип вопроса	Ответы
1. Употребите глагол в Present Simple или Present Continuous Active: Don't enter the room. The director ... on the telephone.	Один из трех	1) speaks 2) <b>is speaking</b> 3) are speaking
2. Укажите форму глагола translate в Past Perfect Passive.	Один из трех	1) <b>had been translated</b> 2) had translated 3) was translated
3. Употребите соответствующее сказуемое в страдательном залоге: The offer ... by our partners this week.	Один из трех	1) have been accepted 2) <b>has been accepted</b> 3) was being accepted
4. Укажите правильное окончание разделительного вопроса: Your sister went to London, ...	Один из трех	1) did she 2) will she 3) <b>didn't she</b>
5. Определите функцию инфинитива в предложении: The ship was chartered to carry a cargo.	Один из трех	1) дополнение 2) <b>обстоятельство</b> 3) определение
6. Выберите правильный перевод предложения: The goods have been sold.	Один из трех	1) <b>Товары упакованы</b> 2) Товары упаковывают 3) Товары будут упакованы
7. Выберите правильный перевод предложения, учитывая согласование времен: He knows you were busy.	Один из трех	1) Он знает, что вы заняты 2) <b>Он знает, что вы были заняты</b> 3) Он знал, что вы заняты
8. Укажите тип условного придаточного предложения: I shall call the manager as soon as I arrive at the office.	Один из трех	1) <b>I тип</b> 2) II тип 3) III тип
9. Выберите время глагола-сказуемого в придаточном условном предложении I, II или III типа: He would have helped you if you (to ask) him to.	Один из трех	1) would asked 2) have asked 3) <b>had asked</b>
10. Выберите правильный вспомогательный глагол: Where ... the head office of your company situated?	Один из трех	1) are 2) <b>is</b> 3) do

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# **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

## **Практикум**

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для подготовки к тестированию студентов  
1 и 2 курсов заочной формы обучения  
экономических специальностей**

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