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Учебно-методическая разработка для студентов 1-2 курсов
юридического факультета

**Развитие профессионально-ориентированной
коммуникативной компетенции на базе грамматики
английского языка**

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Учебно-методическая разработка по развитию коммуникативной компетенции на базе грамматики английского языка для студентов 1-2 курсов юридического факультета.

Методическая разработка ставит своей целью развить такие компетенции, как умение свободно общаться на английском языке, правильно употребляя грамматические правила, структуры. Отработка и закрепление грамматики является неотъемлемой частью обучения студентов английскому языку и позволяет устранить проблемы грамматического плана и тем самым мотивировать студентов к общению на самые различные темы, в том числе и на профессиональные.

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ARTICLES

A (an) is used with singular countable nouns to talk about indefinite things.

E.g. There's **a** man waiting for you at the door.

Some can be used in the affirmative with plural countable nouns and **any** in questions and negations.

E.g. There are **some** olives in the jar. There's **some** beer in the fridge. Is there **any** money left in the bank account? There aren't **any** biscuits in the cupboard.

The is used with singular and plural nouns, countable and uncountable ones, to talk about something specific or when the noun is mentioned for a second time.

E.g. **The** green building is my school. There's a car parked in the middle of the road. **The** car is Paul's.

A (an) or **the** is used before singular countable nouns to refer to a group of people, animals or things.

E.g. **A/ The** canary is the most popular singing-bird.

A (an) or **the** is never used before a noun in the plural when it represents a group.

E.g. Canaries are the most popular singing birds.

The is used before:

1. nouns which are unique – the moon, the Tower of London.

2. name of cinemas – (The Odeon), **hotels** (The Hilton), **theatres** (The Theatre Royal), **museums** (The Museum of Modern Art), **newspapers / magazines** (The European), (B U T *Time*), **ships** (The QE2), **institutions** (The Royal Academy of Art), **galleries** (The National Gallery).

3. names of rivers – (The Thames), **seas** (The North Sea), **mountain ranges** (The Alps), **deserts** (The Sahara Desert), **oceans** (The Atlantic), **canals** (The Suez Canal) and **names or nouns with «of»** (The Chamber of Horrors, the Vale of Death).

N O T E: the equator, the Arctic (Antarctic, the South of France, the South/West/North/East).

4. musical instruments, dances – the flute, the samba.

5. names of families (the Browns), **nationalities ending in -sh, -ch, -ese** (the Welsh, the Dutch, the Chinese, etc). **Other plural nationalities are used with or without «the»** (the South Africans, the Americans, etc).

6. titles – (the President, the Prince of Wales, the Queen). **«The» is omitted before titles with proper names** (Queen Elizabeth II.)

7. adjectives used as plural nouns – (the blind, the elderly, the rich, the poor, etc.) **and the superlative degree of adjectives/ adverbs.** He's the most intelligent one here.

8. N O T E: «most» used as a determiner followed by a noun, does not take «the». **Most students** failed the exams. **B U T:** **The most interesting** lecture was the one on endangered species.

9. The words: beach, cinema, city, coast, country(side), earth, ground, jungle, radio, pub, sea(side), sky, station, shop, theatre, village, weather, world, etc B U T NOT before «man» (= people), e.g. I went to the shop to buy bread. Note: «the» is optional with seasons.

10. morning, afternoon, evening, night. – I'll come round in the morning. (**B U T:** at night, at noon, at midnight, by day/night, at 5 o'clock etc).

11. historical reference/ events – the French Revolution, the Second World War (**B U T:** World War II).

12. only, last, first (used as adjectives). – Alex is **the first** to come and **the last** to leave.

The is omitted before:

1. proper nouns – James, Swansea

2. names of sports, games, activities, days, months, holidays, colours, drinks, meals and languages (not followed by the word “language”), e.g. I love polo. Can you speak Spanish? **B U T:** **The Chinese language** is fascinating.

3. names of countries – (France), **b u t:** the Netherlands, (the) Sudan, the Hague, the Vatican, **cities** – (Manchester), **streets** – (Bond Street), **b u t:** the High Street, The Strand, the Mall, the A11, the M4 motorway, **squares** – (George Square), **bridges** – (Tower Bridge, **b u t:** the Bridge of Sighs, the Forth Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge), **parks** – (Central Park), **stations** – (King's Cross Station), **individual mountains** – (Mount Everest), **islands** – (Malta), **lakes** – (Lake Ontario), **continents** – (Asia).

4. possessive adjectives – That is my car.

5. two-word names whose first word is the name of a person or a place. – Glasgow Airport, Edinburgh Castle, **b u t:** The White House (because the first word is not the name of a person or a place).

6. pubs, restaurants, shops, banks and hotels which have the name of their founder and end in -s or -s's – Tom's Café, Harrods, Baring's Bank, **b u t:** the White Horse (pub) (because “White Horse” is not the name of the founder).

7. bed, church, college, court, hospital, prison, school, university when we refer to the purpose for which they exist – He goes to church every Sunday, **but:** We have to be at the church at 2.00 for Julie's wedding. Work (= place of work) never takes “the”. E.g. I have to go to work now.

8. the words home, father/ mother when we talk about our own home/ parents, e.g. Mum is home now.

9. means of transport: by bus/ by car/ by train/ by plane, etc. B U T: in the car, on the bus/ train, etc. E.g. She came by bus. B U T: She was on the bus when the accident happened.

10. We say: flu/ the flu, measles/ the measles, mumps/ the mumps, b u t: He has got pneumonia.

Запомните устойчивые сочетания с артиклями и без них.

At half past five, at a quarter past five, to go home, to come home, to leave home for work (for school), to watch TV, what colour...?, what book...?, out of doors, in a loud voice, in a low voice, in an angry voice...., in the south, in the west..., to the south, to the west..., to have a good time, from morning till night, all day long, a lot of, to study at St. Petersburg University, what's the use?, to graduate from Oxford University, on horseback, on board a ship, in fact, the same, What a good boy!, What a long story! What a day!, it's high time, to take aim, to take care of, such a..., the fact is (was) that..., at sunrise, at sunset, in the country, in town, to town, in spring, in autumn..., after a while, from place to place, it was morning, it was daytime..., to go on strike, to be on strike, the rest of the..., in a day, in a week, in a year..., for life, a great deal.

№ 1. Вместо точек вставьте, где требуется, артикли а, an или местоимения some и any:

1. I usually smoke ... cigarettes or ... pipe. My father smokes...cigars.
2. Give me ... match, please. 3. Are there ... matches in that box? 4. Is there ...bookshop in this street? I want to buy ... books. 5. ...watchmaker repairs...watches and clocks. 6. There is ... sofa and ... armchairs in this room.7. Did you buy ... boots or ... shoes? 8. Andrew is ... accountant. He is...chief of the bookkeeping department of ... large organization. 9. Mr. Ivanov is ... architect; his two brothers are ... engineers. 10. There are ... books and ... magazines on the table. 11. Which would you like: ...apple or ...orange? 12. Which would you like: apples or ... oranges? 13. Will you please give me ... pen and ... sheets of paper? 14. Is there ... letter for me? 15. Are there ... letters for me? 16. What ... strange man! 17. What ... interesting books!

№ 2. Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо.

1. ...Londoners are fond of ... beautiful parks of their city. At ...weekends hundreds of...people come to... parks.

2. Most of ... London streets are narrow. ... Oxford Street is... busiest street: there are ... lots of ... department stores, shops and offices there.

3. ...Stratford is ... old town in ... central part of ... England. It has mostly ... narrow streets and two-storey buildings. ...Stratford is famous for its ... festivals of ... theatre. ... festivals take place every year.

4. If you walk along the Strand, you can reach ... Houses of Parliament. ... new building for ... Houses of Parliament was built in 1840. When Parliament sits ... flag flies from ... Victoria Tower by day and ... light in ... Clock Tower above ... famous Big Ben burns by night.

№ 3. Вставьте по смыслу *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.

№ 4. Употребите правильно артикли *a, an, the* или *нулевой артикль*.

1. I'd like to have... hamburger for... breakfast. 2. Pushkin is outstanding Russian poet. 3. Can you play ...piano? 4. Will you play ... chess with me? 5. At... night I had ... terrible headache after I had drunk ... lot of ...coffee in ... evening. 6. There is ... bend in ... road. 7. Thomas Banks is ... last person I want to see. 8. My favourite subject at school is ...History. 9. He knows ... history of ... French Revolution well. 10. Tom's going to take ... his fishing-rod. 11. Could you phone later, please? Jane's having ... shower. 12. The rent is 50 dollars ...week. 13. We often go to ... theatre and to ... cinema. 14. Yesterday Dad came home at 8 o'clock, we had ... dinner and then watched ... TV. We went to ... bed at 11 p.m. 15. What ... pity they haven't come! 16. I can't find ... letter which I received this morning. 17. By ... way, have you heard anything from Tim lately? – ... last year he entered ... Oxford University. 18. ...President is going to open ... new hospital in ... capital ... next month. 19. Are you going to ... country on ... Saturday? 20. They usually go ... shopping on ... Mondays, but last Monday they didn't do ... shopping. 21. Dad came to ... school to see my teacher yesterday. 22. "Do this exercise at... school and then that one at ... home." Said our teacher in ... loud voice. 23. Could you tell me... time, please? – It's ... quarter past four. 24. We are busy today, but we have ... little time to spare tomorrow. 25. The sweater was cheap. It cost only ... few pounds. 26. To tell ... truth, I didn't expect to see him. 27. It's ... high time you stopped being so lazy. 28. ...earth goes round .. sun. 29. ...life is hard in

that climate. 30. What ... lovely song! 31. It took me one and ... half hours to get there. 32. ... half ... dozen eggs, please.

№ 5. В тексте артикль «the» употреблен неправильно десять раз. Подчеркните случаи, где он лишний.

The word processor and the calculator are without a shadow of doubt here to stay, and in the many respects our lives are the much richer for them. But the teachers and other academics are claiming that we are now starting to feel the first significant wave of their effects on a generation of the users. It seems nobody under the age of 20 can spell or add up any more. Even several professors at leading universities have commented on the detrimental effect the digital revolution has had on the most intelligent young minds in the country. The problem, evidently, lies with the automatic spell-check now widely available on the word processing software. Professor John Silver of the Sydney University, Australia, said: “Why should we bother to learn how to spell correctly, or for that matter to learn even the most basic of the mathematical sums, when at the press of a button we have our problem answered for us. The implications are enormous. Will the adults of the future look to the computer to make the decisions for them, to tell them who to marry or what the house to buy? Are we heading for a future individual incapable of the independent human thought?”

Degrees of Comparisons (Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий)

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<i>Односложные и двусложные</i>	<i>оканчивающиеся на -y, - er,</i>	<i>-ow, -le</i>
Large	larger	(the) largest
thin	thinner	thinnest
near	nearer	nearest
late	later	latest
early	earlier	earliest
<i>Некоторые двусложные</i>	<i>Много-</i>	<i>сложные</i>
difficult	more difficult	(the) most difficult
slowly	more slowly	most slowly
easily	more easily	most easily
<i>Особые</i>	<i>случаи</i>	
good	better	(the) best
well	better	(the) best

bad badly	worse	worst
much many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest

Types of Comparisons

1. **as... (positive)... as**

Not so/as... (positive)... as

- Paul is **as heavy as** Tom.
- Jane is **not as / so tall as** Mary.

2. **less... (positive)... than**

the least ... (positive)... of/in

- Betty is **less hard-working than** Kate.
- but Jean is **the least hard-working of** all.

3. **the + comparative... , the + comparative**

- **The harder** you work, **the more** money you earn.

№ 6. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени от следующих прилагательных и наречий.

- happy, short, thick, long, young, nice, small, hot, easy, cold, late;
- beautiful, happily, dangerous, wonderful, interesting, popular;
- good, many, bad, little, much, well, badly.

№ 7. Поставьте прилагательные и наречия в превосходную степень.

1. This is the (good) student in our group. 2. This is the (interesting) story by this writer. 3. I think this exercise is the (difficult). 4. The (near) cinema is "Vityaz". 5. Who is the (tall) in your group? 6. This text is the (short) in the book. 7. Today is the (bad) day in my life. 8. My friend is the (happy) man in the world. 9. I am the (young) in the family. 10. Do you know the (late) news?

№ 8. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я написал более длинное письмо, чем вы. 2. В прошлый раз футбольный матч был более интересным. 3. Диккенс – один из самых

популярных писателей. 4. Это самая трудная работа. 5. Я знаю этого человека хуже, чем ты. 6. У меня больше друзей, чем у него. 7. Это самое легкое упражнение. 8. Он говорит по-английски лучше, чем я. 9. Мой отец старше моей матери. 10. Февраль – самый короткий месяц года.

№ 9. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык.

1) Он не такой усталый, как она. 2) Упражнение 2 такое же трудное, как и упражнение 5. 3) Она думает, что бокс такой же опасный вид спорта, как и борьба. 4) Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 5) Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 6) Ты не такой умный, как папа. 7) Индия не такая большая, как Китай. 8) Темза такая же красивая, как Нева. 9) Его бабушка не такая старая, как дедушка. 10) Яблоки такие же вкусные, как сливы, но не такие вкусные, как груши. 11) Русский музей такой же богатый, как Эрмитаж? 12) Державин не такой знаменитый, как Пушкин. 13) Днепр не такой длинный, как Волга. 14) В прошлом году август был такой же жаркий, как июль. 15) Он не такой старый, как я. 16) Она такая же щедрая, как ее бабушка. 17) Его машина такая же удобная (комфортабельная), как твоя. 18) Экзамен был не таким трудным, как мы ожидали. 19) Он такой же сильный, как его брат. 20) Этот компьютер не такой дорогой, как я ожидал. 21) Эта работа такая же интересная, как и твоя.

PRESENT SIMPLE – PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Formula	☉+V1 or V1+s(es) if 3d person Singular	☉+Am, is, are + V1+ing
General question	Do (Does) + ☉+ V1...?	Is, are + ☉+ V1+ing...?
Who question	Who + <u>V1+ s(es)...?</u>	Who+ is + V1+ing...?
Special questions	Wh... + Do(Does)+ ☉+ V1..?	Wh..+ is (are) + ☉+ V1+ing..?
Time expressions	Every day/week/month/year, usually, sometimes, always, rarely, never, often, on Monday, in the morning, evening, etc	Now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, this month, this week, tonight, always, still, etc
USAGE	1) permanent situations or states (Jim lives in the South of England.) 2) permanent truths or laws of nature (The sun	1) temporary situations (I am paying off my car loan this month.) 2) frequently repeated actions with always,

	<p>sets around 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the winter.)</p> <p>3) repeated/habitual actions especially with always, usually... (George always plays football on Saturday afternoons.)</p> <p>4) timetables / programmes with a future meaning (The plane for Glasgo leaves at 10:05 on Tuesday morning.)</p> <p>5) reviews / sports-commentaries / dramatic narrative (The basketball player shoots and the ball goes in the basket!)</p>	<p>constantly expressing annoyance or criticism (He is always leaving his dirty clothes on the floor!)</p> <p>3) actions happening at or around the moment of speaking (I'm making coffee, would you like some?)</p> <p>4) Fixed arrangements in the near future (I am meeting Diana for dinner on Friday night. (It is arranged that we meet on Friday night.)</p> <p>5) be going to is used</p> <p>a) to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future (I'm going to buy a new car (I've decided it.)</p> <p>b) to express intention and plans (Now that I've got the money, I'm going to buy a new dress. – intention. I'm going to get some more training so I can get a better job. – plan).</p> <p>c) when we can see (evidence) that something is going to happen.(Watch out! We're going to have an accident. – we can see a car coming. It's going to rain. – we can see dark clouds in the sky.)</p>
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Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an action and do not have continuous forms. These are: **verbs of senses** (appear, hear, see, look (=

seem), seem, smell, sound, taste); **verbs of feeling and emotions** (adore, detest, dislike, forgive, hate, like, love, prefer, etc); **verbs of opinion** (agree, believe, suppose, understand, etc.)

Some Stative verbs can have continuous forms but there is a difference in meaning: I **think** you are wrong. (= I believe). What **are you thinking** about? (= are you considering?). I **see** what you mean. (= I understand). I'm **seeing** Jenny tonight. (= I'm meeting). They **have** a cottage in Brighton. (= they own). They **are having** a nice time at the party. (= they are experiencing). He **looks** very tired. (= he appears). He **is looking** at the photos. (= he's viewing).

№ 10 . Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в зависимости от смысла в Present Simple или Present Continuous.

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend. 2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently. 3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door. 4. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there. 5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week. 6. Ships (to travel) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days. 7. The man who (to smoke) a cigarette is our English teacher. 8. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain). 9. You (to hear) anything? – I (to listen) hard, but I not (to hear) anything. 10. My brother (to smoke) a great deal. 11. Listen! The telephone (to ring). 12. Where is Peter? He (to have) his English lesson. I think that he always (to have) it at this hour.

PAST SIMPLE — PAST PROGRESSIVE

Formula	☉+ V1+ed or (V2)	☉+ was (were) +V1+ing
General question	Did + ☉+ V1...?	Was (were)+ ☉+V1+ing...?
Who question	Who +V2...?	Who +was+V1+ing...?
Special questions	Wh..+did+ ☉+V1...?	Wh..+was(were)+ ☉+V1+ing...?
Time expressions	yesterday, last week (month), (how long) ago, then, just now, when, in 1991, etc., used to, would	while, when, as, the moment that, the whole evening, etc
Usage	1)past actions happened one immediately after the other (She stood up, went up to her and grabbed her wrists.)	1)actions in the middle of happening at a stated past time (She was flying to Paris this time last Monday.)

	<p>2) completed actions or events which happened at a stated past time (I went to the cinema last night. When? Last night.)</p> <p>3) past habits or states (My grandmother always wore a hat. My grandmother always used to wear a hat.)</p> <p>4) complete actions not connected to the present with a stated or implied reference (Beethoven created wonderful classical pieces – we know when he lived.)</p> <p>5) used to (+ infinitive) expresses past habits or states. It forms its negative and interrogative with did and is the same in all persons (Stacey used to live in Brighton. Did you use to suck your thumb when you were a baby?)</p> <p>6) would + infinitive expresses past repeated actions and routines (Every day Peter would wake up early, take a shower and set out for work.)</p>	<p>2) a past action in progress interrupted by another past action. The longer action is in the Past Progressive, the shorter action is in the Past Simple (I was watching television when my mother came home.)</p> <p>3) two or more simultaneous past actions of certain duration (I was reading while my brother was listening to music.)</p> <p>4) background description to events in a strong description (As he was walking through the woods, the birds were singing and the sun was shining brightly.)</p>
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FUTURE SIMPLE – FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

Formula	☺ + will + V1	☺ + will + be + V1+ing
General question	Will+ ☺ + V1...?	Will+ ☺ +be +V1+ing...?
Who question	Who +will + V1...?	Who +will +be +V1+ing...?
Special questions	Wh..+will+ ☺ +V1...?	Wh..+will+ ☺ +be+V1+ing...?
Time expressions	next week/ year/ month, tomorrow, tonight, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week, etc.	when you come to my place tomorrow, at this time tomorrow, at 2 p.m. tomorrow, since 5 up to 9 o'clock (tomorrow)
USAGE	<p>1) to talk about things we are not sure about or we haven't decided yet (I'll probably buy a new car. I'm not sure yet.)</p> <p>2) to express hopes, fears, threats, on-the-spot decisions, offers, promises, war-nings, predictions, com-ments etc. especially with: expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably etc (I think it will be sunny tomorrow. – prediction.</p> <p>3) to express a prediction or a future action or event which may or may not happen (I think you will pass the test. He will be twenty next year. She will probably phone later.)</p>	<p>1) to talk about things we are going to do in the future and we are sure when exactly (I shall (=will) be working on the computer at 9 o'clock.</p> <p>2) to talk about things we are going to do in future at a fixed period of time (He will be playing the piano since 5 up to 9 o'clock.)</p>

№ 11 . Выясните у партнера:

1. Ты учишься или работаешь? 2. Твоему другу 17 или 18 лет? 3. Вы ходили в кино или в театр вчера? 4. Вы будете играть в футбол или волейбол? 5. Вы родились в Москве или в другом городе? 6. Ваш друг изучает английский или немецкий? 7. Вы любите кофе или чай? 8. Ты

хочешь быть сыщиком или следователем? 9. Ваши друзья придут в субботу или воскресенье? 10. Вы знаете его или его жену?

№ 12. Поставьте сказуемое в соответствующую временную форму:

1. We (to study) Criminalistics next year. 2. The students (to have) a meeting yesterday. 3. My friend (to go) to the Institute every day. 4. I (to work) as a militiaman for two years. 5. ... you (to see) him next Saturday. 6. We... (not to know) about it. 7. I (to take) a pencil from my friend 5 minutes ago. 8. ... you (to study) English or German? 9. We (to translate) this text at the next lesson. 10. My father (to read) newspapers every day. 11. He (to come) home at 6 o'clock last night. 12. I (not to see) this film yet.

№ 13. Уточните у своего партнера:

Model: You study English. – You study English, don't you?

1. You finished school a year ago. 2. You will come to see me tomorrow. 3. You live in the centre of Moscow. 4. You are married. 5. Your father works in militia. 6. You often go for a walk in the evening. 7. You will not play basketball on Friday. 8. You like classical music. 9. You are not a good sportsman. 10. You will help me with my English. 11. You served in the army. 12. You want to be a good student.

№ 14. Поставьте вопросы, начинающиеся с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках:

1. He speaks English very well. (How well)
2. I studied history yesterday. (When)
3. My friend came home late. (Why)
4. I shall write you a letter. (What)
5. We play football at a stadium. (Where)
6. I read a very interesting book last week. (What book)
7. We worked in militia two years ago. (Where)
8. I shall give you the book tomorrow. (What)
9. He asked me many questions. (Whom)
10. The students go to school every day. (How often)
11. We shall meet on Sunday. (When)
12. I was very busy on Wednesday. (Why)
13. He goes to school by bus. (How)
14. My friend makes many mistakes. (How many)
15. I finished school last year. (When)
16. My friend served in the Army in the Far East. (Where)

17. His parents work at the same factory. (Whose)
 18. The teacher answered all our questions. (How many)
 19. He is fond of folk music. (What kind of)

PRESENT PERFECT – PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Formula	☺ + have (has) + V3	☺ + have (has) +been+V1+ing
General Question	Have (has) + ☺ + V3..?	Have(has)+ ☺ +been+V1+ing..?
Who question	Who + has +V3...?	Who+ has +been +V1+ing...?
Special question	Wh...+have(has)+ ☺ +V3...?	Wh...+have(has)+ ☺ +been+V1+ing?
Time expressions	Since 1968, already, not yet, recently, lately, for, never, all my life, for a long time, today, all day, every day, before, just	How long, for three hours (already), all morning, this year + some expressions from Pr. Perf.
Usage	<p>1) recent events, without a definite time given (We've missed the turning. I've just seen a ghost!)</p> <p>2) indefinite events, which happened at an unknown time in the past. No definite time is given (Jim has had three car accidents. (up to the present)).</p> <p>3) indefinite events which may have an obvious result in the present (I've twisted my ankle (that's why I'm limping).</p> <p>4) with state verbs, a state which lasts up to the present (I've lived here <i>for the past ten years.</i>)</p> <p>5) A habitual action in a period of time up to the present (I've been jogging every morning <i>for the last month.</i></p>	<p>1) a state which lasts up to the present moment (I've been waiting for you for three hours!)</p> <p>2) An incomplete activity (I've been cleaning the house but I still haven't finished.)</p> <p>3) to emphasize duration (I've been writing letters all morning.)</p> <p>4) a recently finished activity (I've been running. That's why I look hot.)</p> <p>5) a repeated activity (I've been taking French lessons this year.)</p>

FUTURE PERFECT – FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Formula	☺ + will +have+V3	☺ + will+have+been +V1+ing
General Question	Will+ ☺ +have+V3..?	Will+ ☺ +have+been+V1+ing?
Who question	Who+will+have+V3..?	Who+will+have+been+V1+ing?
Special question	Wh..+will+ ☺ +have+V3..?	Wh..+will+ ☺ +have+been+V1+ing?
Time expressions	By 5 o'clock tomorrow, in two year's time	For 2 hours when I come, by the end of the month
Usage	1) refers to time which we look back at from a future point (In two year's time I'll have finished the book.)	1) describes the action in duration in future, this action has some results. (By the end of the month, I'll have been working for this firm for a year.)

PAST PERFECT – PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Formula	☺ +had+V3	☺ +had+been+V1+ing
General Question	Had+ ☺ +V3..?	Had+ ☺ +been+V1+ing..?
Who question	Who+had+V3..?	Who+had+been+V1+ing..?
Special question	Wh..+had+ ☺ +V3..?	Wh..+had+ ☺ +been+V1+ing..?
Time expressions	By the time..., before..., just, yet, already, for, since, ever, never, after	Up to..., while..., till, until, when, for...
Usage	1) we use it when we are already talking about the past, and we want to go back to an earlier past time "double past" (<i>By the time</i> I got to the station, the train had left .)	1) for events further back in the past (I had been living in a bed-sitter up to then. While I had been talking on the phone, Jimmy had escaped. The whole place was deserted, but it was obvious that someone had been living there. They'd been cooking in the kitchen for a start, and they hadn't bothered to clear up the mess.)

	2) is used in reported speech (She said: "I lived in London last year." → She said that she had lived in London the previous year. 3) for a complete action (She had cleaned the house by 6 o'clock.)	2) for a continuous, past action which had visible results or effect in the past (He was tired. He had been cleaning the house all morning.)
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№ 15. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в соответствующих временах.

1. Peter (to read) by the fireplace when the door (to open) and the maid (to enter). The cook (to follow) her. 2. When the mother (to satisfy herself that the children (to sleep) peacefully in their beds, she (to take) out the Christmas presents and carefully (to put) them into the stockings which (to hang) at the beds. 3. If you (to ring) me up tomorrow, I (to tell) you all about it. 4. The lesson (not yet to begin), and the children (to talk) loudly in the corridor. 5. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1991. 6. By the fifteenth of January the students (to pass) all the examinations. 7. The students (to write) the paper by dinner-time. 8. They (to sail) down the river for many hours before they (to come) to the village. 9. The rain (to stop) by the time we (to reach) home. 10. I (not to be) to my home town for five years. 11. The message (to arrive) five minutes after he (to leave) the house. 12. It (to be) nearly eleven o'clock when we (to begin) doing this work.

№ 16. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 2. What they (to do) now? – They (to work) in the reading-room. They (to work) there for already three hours. 3. Where he (to be) now? – He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volley-ball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 4. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 5. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 6. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 7. What you (to do)? – I (to read). I (to read) for already two hours.

№ 17. Поставьте каждый глагол в скобках в соответствующую форму одного из прошедших времен.

This time last year I (1).....(cycle) in the rain along a country road in France with a friend of mine. We (2).....(decided) to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (3)..... (be) to France before? But we (4).....(know) some French from our time at school and we (5).....(manage) to brush up on the basics.

Now we (6).....(wonder) if we (7).....(make) the right decision. We (8).....(plan) our route carefully in advance, but we (9).....(forget) one important thing, the weather. It (10).....(rain) solidly since our arrival and that night we (11).....(end up) sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (12).....(ride) down a steep hill bike (13).....(skid) on the wet road and I (14).....(fall off). I (15)..... (realize) immediately that I (16).....(break) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (17).....(catch) the next train to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately my parents (18).....(not expect) me home for a fortnight, and (19).....(go) away on holiday. So I (20).....(spend) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading «Teach Yourself French».

№ 18. Поставьте каждый глагол в скобках в одно из следующих времен: Past Simple, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous.

I (1).....(move) to London three weeks ago to take up a new post at my company's London office. Ever since then, I (2).....(wonder) if I (3).....(make) the right decision.

I (4).....(see) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and I can't say London (5).....(make) a very favourable impression on me. It's so polluted and expensive, and the people are so distant. You see, I (6).....(grow up) in a fairly small town called Devizes and I (7).....(spend) all my life there. I (8).....(always/want) to live in a big city and so when my company (9).....(offer) me a job in London, I (10).....(jump) at the chance.

I think I'm not alone in my aversion to the big city. According to a programme I (11)..... (just/hear) on the radio, more and more people (12).....(stop) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (13).....(choose) to move away from the centre. Oh well, it's too late to change my mind now, because the job is up and running and I (14)..... (already/sell) my house in Devizes. But I must admit, over the past two days, I (15)..... (secretly/ hope) that the company would relocate me back to my old town.

№ 19. Выберите только один правильный ответ.

1. What.....you.....the whole evening?

a) did...discuss, b) were.....discussing, c) had.....discussed, d) had...been discussing

2. Europeans.....in Australia in 1788.

a) settled, b) was settling, c) has settled, d) had been settling

3. The spacecraftthe Moon after three days.

a) was reaching, b) reached, c) had reached, d) had been reaching

4. That was the only thing today they..... .

a) was forgetting, b) forgot, c) had forgotten, d) were forgetting

5. My cousin..... a baker last week.

a) was marrying, b) married, c) had married, d) had been marrying

6. Five people.....their lives in that terrible hurricane some months ago.

a) lost, b) was losing, c) had lost, d) had been losing

7. I don't remember. It.....long ago.

a) was happening, b) happened, c) had happened, d) had been happening

8. They..... the task by two o'clock.

a) had done, b) was doing, c) did, d) didn't do.

9. It.....more and more difficult to find a room.

a) had become, b) had been become, c) became d) was becoming

10. The lion....silently.....its prey.

a) was...followed, b) had...followed, c) was...following, d) didn'tfollow

11. When the animals.....their prey the lion.....restlessly in its cage.

a) were stalking, was moving; b) stalked, was moving, c) had stalked, moved, d) had been stalking, was moving

12. Our plant.....this equipment during the year.

a) produced, b) had been producing, c) was producing, d) had produced

13. It was getting hotter and hotter and the animals... in the shade of the bushes.

a) were lying, b) had been lying, c) lay, d) had lain

14.your grandparents.....at this university before the war?
 a) Did.....study, b) Had ...studied, c) Were.....studying, d) had.....been studying
15. We...looking for the plane until it.....too dark.
 a) continued, became; b) continued, had been becoming; c) were continuing, had become; d) continued, had become.
16. It.....for a long time, when we.....home.
 a) had been snowing, left; b) was snowing, left; c) snowed, were leaving; d) snowed, had left.
17. They....on the computer almost all night when I....home.
 a) worked, came; b) had been working, came; c) was working, had come; d) worked, came
18. Both experts....already.....when I
 a) had left, was returning; b) left, returned; c) had left, had returned; d) had been leaving, was returning
19. Before the bell.....everybody.....the composition.
 a) rang, had finished; b) had rung, had finished; c) was ringing, finished; d) rings, finished
20. I.....that they.....
 a) didn't noticed, had left; b) hadn't noticed, had left; c) didn't notice, was leaving, d) didn't notice, had left

FUTURE – IN – THE – PAST

Simple (indefinite)	(He said that) he would write a letter the next day.	Он сказал, что напишет письмо завтра.
Progressive (continuous)	(He said that) he would be writing a letter at 5 o'clock the next day.	Он сказал, что будет писать письмо в 5 часов завтра.
Perfect	(He said that) he would have written a letter by 5 o'clock the next day.	Он сказал, что напишет письмо завтра к пяти часам.
Perfect Progressive	(He said that) he would have been writing a letter for two hours when I came.	Он сказал, что когда я приду к нему, он будет писать письмо уже два часа (к этому времени).

MODAL VERBS

Основные случаи употребления

CAN / COULD	<p>1. способность, умение (физическое и умственное)</p> <p>2. просьба (could – более вежливый вариант)</p> <p>3. сильное сомнение</p> <p>4. = be able to в будущем времени, и как эквивалент в других временах.</p>	<p>1. You can/ could do it.</p> <p>2. Can/ could you do it now (не могли бы вы...)</p> <p>3. Can/ could he have done? (неужели...)</p> <p>4. He will be able to explain everything.</p>
MUST	<p>1. твердая необходимость</p> <p>2. приказ</p> <p>3. запрещение</p> <p>4. уверенное предположение о настоящем (прошлом)</p> <p>5. = have to в прошедшем и будущем</p>	<p>1. I must do it. (надо, должен)</p> <p>2. You must do it. (должен)</p> <p>3. You must not do it. (нельзя, не должен)</p> <p>4. He must know her. He must have done it. (должно быть, вероятно)</p> <p>5. I had to do it. I'll have to stay at home.</p>
HAVE TO	<p>1. вынужденная необходимость ввиду обстоятельств</p>	<p>1. I have to stay at home. (обстоятельства вынуждают) I had to stay at home (пришлось, помимо своей воли)</p>
BE TO	<p>1. долженствование в силу договоренности, плана, расписания</p>	<p>1. The train is to come at 6 p.m. We were to meet yesterday at the café but he didn't come.</p>
MAY (MIGHT)	<p>1. разрешение (в вопросах)</p> <p>2. запрещение</p> <p>3. сомнение</p> <p>Might выражает более сильное сомнение, чем may</p> <p>4. = be allowed to в будущем</p> <p>5. may/might as well</p>	<p>1. May I come in? (можно..?)</p> <p>2. You may not go there. (Не смей!)</p> <p>3. It may (might) snow. (возможно, может быть)</p>

	(единственное, что остается сделать, но без энтузиазма)	4. We shall (will) be allowed to go. 5. Nobody else is going to turn up now for the lesson, so you may as well go home.
OUGHT TO	1. настоятельный совет, моральный долг, этические принципы, ценности.	1. You ought to visit your ill father. (должен, следует) Children ought to respect parents.
SHOULD	1. совет, рекомендация 2. упрек, сожаление 3. критика действия 4. после прилагательных odd, strange, funny, конструкций What a coincidence, in case	1. You should read a lot. (следует, нужно бы) 2. You should not smoke so much. 3. You shouldn't have eaten so much last night. 4. It's strange you should be staying in the same hotel! I'm taking an umbrella in case it should rain.
SHALL	1. обещание 2. предостережение 3. угроза 4. ожидание инструкций 5. shall употребляется в инструкциях и предписаниях, где обозначает долженствование.	1. You shall get there. 2. You shall be ill. 3. You shall be sorry. 4. Shall I read? 5. No player shall knowingly pick up or move the ball of another player.
WILL	1. желание (пожелание) 2. приказ 3. просьба 4. сильная уверенность о настоящем (прошлом)	1. We won't do it. 2. You will do it right now. 3. Will you do it? Won't you do it? 4. You will have noticed. (должно быть, вероятно)
WOULD	1. желание (пожелание) 2. просьба 3. сильная уверенность о	1. I would like a cup of tea. She wouldn't do it. 2. Would (wouldn't) you do it? 3. You would have

	<p>настоящем (прошлом) 4. прошлая привычка</p>	<p>noticed. (должно быть, вероятно) 4. We would often go to the theatre. (бывало, частенько)</p>
NEED	<p>1. отсутствие необходимости (= have to) 2. критика действия в прошлом, которое можно было и не совершать</p>	<p>1. You needn't do it. You don't have to do it. (можно не...) 2. He needn't have done it. Ему не нужно было этого делать (а он сделал). НО! He didn't have to do it. Ему не нужно было делать этого (а он и не делал).</p>
USED TO	<p>1. повторяющееся действие в прошлом</p>	<p>1. He used to live in Paris. (бывало)</p>
DARE	<p>1. посметь (в вопросах и отрицаниях), дерзнуть, осмелиться</p>	<p>1. How dare you speak to me?</p>
HAD BETTER (фраза с модальным значением)	<p>1. рекомендация, которая относится к настоящему или будущему</p>	<p>1. You'd better not phone her again. (тебе бы лучше...)</p>
BE BOUND TO (фраза с модальным значением)	<p>1. предсказание будущего с большой уверенностью.</p>	<p>1. It's bound to rain tomorrow. (скорее всего....)</p>

Модальные глаголы с перфектным инфинитивом

MUST + Perfect Infinitive выражает предположение, которое относится к прошлому. Must в таких случаях переводится на русский язык **должно быть, вероятно**, а инфинитив – глаголом в прошедшем времени.

They **must have forgotten** their promise. – Они, **должно быть, забыли** свое обещание.

The letters **must have been sent** long ago. – Письма, **должно быть, были отправлены** давно.

MAY в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive выражает предположение, относящееся к прошедшему. May переводится на русский язык “**может быть, возможно**”, а инфинитив – глаголом в прошедшем времени.

He **may have left** Moscow. – **Возможно (может быть)**, он уехал из Москвы.

The delegation **may have arrived** yesterday. – **Возможно**, делегация **прибыла** вчера.

The agreement **may have been signed**. – **Возможно**, соглашение было подписано.

OUGHT TO (SHOULD) в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive употребляется по отношению к прошедшему и означает, что лицо, о котором идет речь, не выполнило своего долга или неправильно поступило, по мнению говорящего, т.е. выражает упрек или порицание.

He **ought not to have sent** that telegram. – Он **не должен был (ему не следовало бы)** посылать эту телеграмму.

He **should have helped** them. – Он **должен был (ему следовало бы)** **помочь** им.

You **shouldn't have gone** there yesterday. – Вы не должны были (вам **не следовало бы**) **ходить** туда вчера.

CAN в сочетании с Perfect Infinitive употребляется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях для выражения сомнения, удивления по поводу того, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, в действительности совершилось.

He **cannot have done** it. – **Не может быть**, чтобы он это сделал. (Он не мог этого сделать).

He **cannot have said** it. – **Не может быть**, чтобы он это сказал.

Can he have left? – **Неужели он уехал?**

COULD за которым следует Perfect Infinitive может переводиться: **мог (могли) бы** или просто: **мог (могли)**, когда условие не выражено.

He **could have asked** me about it. Why didn't he do it? – Он мог бы попросить меня об этом. Почему он этого не сделал.

№ 20. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение конструкции “to be + infinitive”.

1. What am I to do? 2. Ann was to arrive on Saturday. 3. What were we to prepare for today? 4. What is to be done? 5. Jane was to go home with her sister. 6. They reached the hotel where they were to put up for a few days. 7. Pete is a strange person, but that does not mean that he is to be laughed at. 8. What we are to talk about text, I can't imagine. 9. If we are to guide our guests about the town we must hurry. 10. I'm sorry I was to have called you but I forgot.

№ 21. Заполните пропуски модальными конструкциями “to be to” или “to have to”.

1. As the school was far away from the village, the children ... taken there by bus. 2. Hurry up! The bus arrive at two o'clock. If you are late, you ... walk home. 3. We ... take exams in four subjects in spring. 4. After his father's death Robert ... support his family. 5. More new schools... be built in this district by the end of the year. 6. It was a sunny place, where they ... live. 7. The train ... have arrived by 7 o'clock. But it hasn't come yet. 8. If you want to pass the exam successfully you ... work hard.

№ 22 . Выберите правильный ответ.

1. Bob _____ learn French next year, because he has customers in French-speaking countries.

- A** will be allowed to **B** needn't
C may not **D** must

2. – _____ I send the cable right now?

– No, you _____. You _____ do it later.

- A** must, needn't, can **B** can, ought to, should
C must, needn't, dare **D** shall, may not, would

3. I _____ see him as soon as possible. The matter is urgent.

- A** can **B** must
C used to **D** might

4. _____ I leave the office earlier today? My baby is ill, I _____ look after him.

- A** can, should **B** will, need
C may, must **D** should, have to

5. I'll _____ speak English fluently when I finish my course.

- A** have to **B** be able to
C be allowed to **D** be to

6. My husband often goes to Sochi on business. Last month _____ go there twice.

- A** had to **B** must
C used to **D** dare

7. I'm afraid we won't _____ see our customers next month. We haven't prepared the necessary documents yet.

- A** be to **B** be able to
C should **D** ought to

8. - _____ I have a single room on the third floor?

- I'm sorry, we won't _____ give you any room. The hotel is full up.

- A** should, be to **B** can, be allowed to
C can, be able to **D** may, have to

9. Did you _____ discuss the delivery dates in details?

- A** had to **B** dare
C ought to **D** have to

10. - I have a terrible toothache.

- You _____ see a doctor.

- A** should **B** may
C will be allowed **D** would

11. - _____ I have breakfast in my room, please?

- Surely, what kind of breakfast _____ you like?

- Something very light.

- A** can, would **B** should, would
C shall, should **D** need, would

12. If you place a big order we shall _____ give you a discount. As a special occasion we _____ give you a 5% discount.

- A** need, may **B** be allowed to, are to
C be able to, can **D** have to dare

13. I'm afraid, we'll _____ revise some parts of the contract.

- A can
C must
B ought to
D have to

14. All questions concerning shipment of the goods _____ be settled in accordance with the Buyer's instructions.

- A are to
C might
B is to
D can

15. Smiling is a nice thing and you _____ try to find as many nice things to smile at as you _____.

- A used to
C may, may
B should, can
D might, ought to

16. - Have a cigarette.

- No, thanks, I don't smoke.

- Oh, I thought you did.

- I _____, but I gave it up.

- A ought to
C used to
B must
D was to

17. Many cars had radios, so people _____ listen while traveling from place to place.

- A could
C might
B had to
D were to

18. To tell the truth I _____ think of Americans as such easy-going people, chewing bubble-gum. Now I _____ see it is not so.

- A would, dare
C could, can
B used to, can
D had to, am to

19. - I think this guy is from Mississippi.

- I don't think so. He _____ be an immigrant.

- A dare
C ought to
B used to
D may

20. My shoes and trousers are all wet. I _____ change my clothes as soon as possible.

- A should
C don't have to
B need not
D could

№ 23 . Вставьте требующийся по смыслу модальный глагол.

1. What... we see on this map? 2. He is busy. He... be writing a book about his travels. 3. Where... the lecture to take place? – I suppose in the assembly hall. 4. You ... not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done. 5. If you don't ring up before six o'clock, then you ... to go to the concert hall alone and wait for me at the entrance. 6. I'm afraid you will miss that train. You... take a taxi. 7. ... we bring these textbooks every day? – No? You... : you... take them from the library. 8. We... not afford to pay the bill. 9. You... have ignored the instructions of your tennis coach. That's why you lost the game. 10. If you want to pass the exam successfully you... work hard. 11. ... I call a taxi for you? – No? Thank you. I ...like to walk a little. 12. I... read the letter twice before I understood it.

№ 24. Переведите на английский язык, используя модальные глаголы.

1. Учитель сказал, что мы можем идти домой. 2. Не трогай собаку: она может укусить тебя. 3. В США вам разрешают продолжать ездить на машине даже в возрасте 90 лет. 4. Неужели он хороший бегун? Он такой маленький. 5. Им не следовало уезжать в Нью-Йорк. (А они уехали). 6. Вы сможете поговорить с ним завтра? 7. Можете сегодня туда не ходить. 8. Не может быть, что ему 40 лет: он выглядит гораздо моложе. 9. На этой неделе нам предстоит встретиться с выдающимися учеными. 10. У них даже яхта есть. Должно быть, они богаты. 11. Дети должны быть более внимательны к своим родителям. 12. Вы не должны давать ребенку столько конфет. 13. Может быть, они и работают за границей, хотя едва ли.

№ 25. Заполните каждое предложение одной из фраз из таблицы.

couldn't be	wouldn't be	I might	don't have to	couldn't possibly
must be	must like	need to	may be	might as well

- a) The heating comes on automatically. You.....turn it on.
- b) Of course, I'll help! I..... let you do it on your own.
- c) It's a lovely hotel. And the staff.....more helpful.
- d) George..... it there if he has stayed there for so long.
- e) You..... right, but I'm still not convinced.
- f) We.....go in this museum. There's nothing else to do.
- g) I love these trees. Without them the garden..... the same.

- h) There's the phone call I was expecting. It..... George.
 i) Thanks. And now you just.....sign on the dotted line.
 j) Try as....., I simply couldn't open the lid.

№ 26. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вы должны прийти после занятий в лингафонный кабинет и поработать с этим текстом. 2. Простите, можно войти? 3. Вы не должны опаздывать. 4. Вам следует быть более внимательным. 5. Вы можете мне помочь? 6. Я не могу перевести это слово. 7. Вы должны принести словари к следующему уроку. 8. Вам не надо брать книгу. 9. Простите, можно здесь курить? 10. Здесь нельзя разговаривать громко. 11. Вы должны помогать своим товарищам. 12. Лекция должна начаться в 11. 13. Вы должны это сделать к вечеру. 14. Шерлок Холмс мог найти преступника, когда полиция Скотланд-Ярда не в состоянии была это сделать.

№ 27. Заполните каждое предложение модальными глаголами из таблицы.

can't have	must have	may not have	ought to have	shouldn't have
may have	shouldn't have	can't have	didn't need to	shouldn't have

- 1) You and your big mouth. It was supposed to be a secret. You..... told her!
 2) The plane is late. It.....landed by now.
 3) You..... met my brother. I haven't got one!
 4) There is only one explanation. You.....left your keys on the bus.
 5) You.....heard me right. I definitely said 204525.
 6) The meat is a bit burned. You..... cooked it for so long.
 7) I am sorry. I accept I been a little bit rude.
 8) You really..... taken so much trouble over me.
 9) Was it really necessary? You.....tell the police, you know.
 10) Keep your fingers crossed! The traffic warden..... noticed the car's parking ticket has run out!

№ 28. Переведите на английский язык, используя модальный глагол MUST.

1. Она, должно быть, заболела. Иначе, она была бы уже на работе. 2. По-видимому, это труднее, чем вы предполагали. 3. В окнах нет света. Должно быть, опять никого нет дома. 4. У вас очень много ошибок. Надо

уделять больше внимания грамматике. 5. Этот вопрос надо решать немедленно. 6. Очевидно, они говорили обо мне. Когда я подошла, они сразу замолчали. 7. Должно быть, она проводит там много времени. 8. Никого сюда не впускать! 9. Детей надо учить плавать как можно раньше. 10. Она, наверное, все знала, но не хотела меня расстраивать. 11. Очевидно, она сердита на вас, поэтому она не звонит и не заходит. 12. Я звонила вам вчера около шести, но никто не ответил. 13. Он наверняка не знает о вашем отъезде, а то бы он пришел вас проводить.

№ 29. Употребите следующие модальные глаголы: *may, might, could, must, can't*.

Dear "Unhappy",

You 1) ... be serious about leaving home! There 2) ... be some problems with your family, but there 3) ... be another solution. You 4) ... try talking to a friend or a relative. You 5) ... have some aunts or cousins who can help. You 6) ... find that discussing the problem all together is better. Your parents 7) ... really be as angry as you think; they 8) ... be upset but they 9) ... realize why you're so unhappy. I suggest you try talking to them again – you 10) ... be surprised.

THE FORMATION OF PLURALS

1. Most words, including those ending in silent «e» add -s, e.g. ball – balls, table – tables, fact – facts, rose – roses, thing – things, page- pages.

2. Words ending in «y» with a consonant in front of it change the «y» to an «i» and add –es, e.g. army – armies, body – bodies, city – cities, copy – copies, company – companies, country – countries, duty – duties, family – families, lady – ladies, baby – babies, berry – barriers, sky – skies, story – stories.

3. Words ending in «y» with a vowel in front of it add – «s», e.g. boy – boys, day – days, toy – toys, tray – trays, key – keys, play – plays, way – ways, monkey – monkeys, storey – storeys, joy – joys.

4. Words ending in – «fe» change to «v» and add –«s», e.g. knife – knives, life – lives.

5. Some word ending in –«f» change «f» to «v» and add – «es», e.g. half – halves, loaf – loaves, shelf – shelves, thief – thieves, wolf – wolves, self – selves.

6. Some words ending in – «f» add «s», e.g. chief – chiefs, handkerchief – handkerchiefs. But note that some words ending in –«f» can either add – «s» or

change «f» to «v» and add –«es» e.g. hoof – hoofs or hooves, scarf – scarfs or scarves.

7. Words ending in –«ff» usually add – «s», e.g. cliff – cliffs, sheriff – sheriffs.

8. Words ending in – «o» add – «s» or –«es», e.g.

- **s**: dynamo – dynamos, photo – photos, piano – pianos, radio – radios, metro – metros,

- **es**: hero – heroes, negro – negroes, potato – potatoes, tomato – tomatoes, motto – mottoes, domino – dominoes, echo – echoes.

9. Words ending in – «ch», –«s», –«sh», –«x», –«tch», –«ss» or –«z» add – «es», e.g.

Church – churches, gas – gases, dress – dresses, box – boxes, fox – foxes, bush – bushes, dish – dishes, match – matches, class – classes, branch – branches, buzz – buzzes, loss – losses.

10. Family names usually add –«s» to form the plural, unless they end in – «s», –«ss», –«zz», –«sh», –«ch», –«tch», –«x» which they add –«es», e.g. the Kellys, two Marys, the Browns, but the Foxes, the Joneses, the Harrises.

11. Some words form their plurals mainly by changing their vowels (or some of their vowels), e.g. **foot – feet, goose – geese, man – men, mouse – mice, tooth – teeth, and woman – women, Englishman – Englishmen, Frenchman – Frenchmen, BUT: German – Germans.**

12. Two words add – «en», e.g. **ox – oxen, child – children.**

13. Words ending in –«is» change – «is» to –«es», e.g. analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises.

14. Some words ending in –«um» simply add –«s», museum – museums.

BUT: datum – data.

15. Words ending in –«on» usually add –«s», e.g. electron – electrons,

BUT: phenomenon – phenomena.

16. Most regular compound nouns form their plurals by adding –«s» or – «es» at the end of the compound. Handful – handfuls, airplane – airplanes, grandfather – grandfathers, toothbrush – toothbrushes, forget-me-not – forget-me-nots.

17. Some hyphenated compounds form their plural by adding –«s» or – «es» to the head element, e.g. passer-by – passers-by, brother-in-law – brothers-in-law, commander-in-chief – commanders-in-chief. **NOTE:** man-servant – men-servants, woman-servant – women-servants.

18. Compounds ending in –«man» change into –«men», e.g. postman – postmen, fisherman – fishermen, sportsman – sportsmen,

19. Some words are used only in the singular form, e.g. arithmetic, goodness, magic, courage, logic, music, beer, blood, bread, butter, flour, air, basketball, hockey, football, golf, sunlight, fog, gravity, hail, snow, accommodation, advice, anger, assistance, behaviour, business, chaos, countryside, dirt, education, evidence, homework, information, intelligence,

luck, news, peace, progress, seaside, shopping, traffic, trouble, truth, weather, chickenpox, measles, mumps, baggage, crockery, cutlery, furniture, jewellery, luggage, machinery, money, rubbish, etc.

20. Some words are used only in the plural form, e.g. mathematics, physics, politics, athletics.

21. The following nouns do not have a singular form, e.g. trousers, scissors.

22. The same form in Singular and in Plural have: a sheep = sheep, a deer = deer, a swine = swine.

№ 30. Употребите выделенные существительные во множественном числе, сделав все необходимые изменения. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Afterwards he took **a photo** of me with wet hair to finish out the film. 2. He talked to another Divisional **chief**. 3. His shirt **cuff** showed up spotlessly, just an inch beneath the **sleeve**. 4. He was as lively as **a trout** in a mountain stream. 5. Matthew Swain was one of **a** rapidly disappearing **species**, the small-town general practitioner. 6. It was like lying in the dark with **a mosquito** hovering above his face. 7. The cab branched off, along the side of a wood, and he heard **a late cuckoo** calling. 8. Among the retainers of a well-appointed house there were persons from every **stratum** of society. 9. “**A pony** is always small,” said Regan. 10. It is only **a hypothesis**, but it’s possible. 11. Everybody had **a handkerchief** concealed in his cuff. 12. I wish **a flying fish** would come on board tonight. 13. **The waitress** spent the morning working in the dining-room. 14. Britain’s oil refining industry faces **a serious crisis**. 15. Mary was sitting in a straight-backed antique chair and **the youth** sat at her feet. 16. Suddenly she realized that there was not **a passer-by** in the street. 17. Now all the passengers were gone in a bus, along with **the stewardess** and the second officer.

№ 31 . Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе.

a) Life, grief, belief, leaf, knife, half, roof, loaf, muff, shelf, chief, wife, wolf, thief, handkerchief, scarf, proof, self;

b) hero, piano, motto, domino, photo, Negro, radio, tomato, potato, zero, echo, dynamo, metro;

c) birthday, birth-place, bookcase, daughter-in-law.

№ 32. Напишите следующие существительные в единственном числе.

Tails, tales, allies, alleys, plays, replies, uncles, travels, examples, pencils, bees, knees, pennies, chimneys, mines, enemies, cinemas, taxes, leaves, knives, gloves, loaves, thieves, doves, halves, drives, shoes, nephews, statues, toes, potatoes, windows, Negroes, metros, tomatoes, photos, pies, flies, eyes, cries, supplies, colleges, bridges, changes, dresses, buses, cases, houses, sizes, buzzes, roses, rows, roofs, beliefs, cuffs, chiefs, clocks, benches, keys, skis, skies.

PASSIVE VOICE

Tense	Formula	Usage
Present Simple Passive	Am/is/are + V3	English is spoken here.
Past Simple Passive	Was/ were + V3	The house was built in 1995.
Future Simple Passive	Will/shall be + V3	The letter will be sent .
Present Perfect Passive	Have/has been + V3	The dictation has been written .
Past Perfect Passive	Had been + V3	The work had been done before we came.
Future Perfect Passive	Will/shall have been + V3	The exam will have been passed by that time tomorrow.
Present Progressive Passive	Am/is/are being + V3	The play is being staged .
Past Progressive Passive	Was/were being + V3	A new play was being staged when we came.

№ 33. Переведите на английский язык.

1.Эту статью написал один английский писатель. 2. Это стихотворение должны выучить все студенты нашей группы. 3. Статья должна быть переведена к пяти часам. 4. Когда я пришла домой, обед был уже сварен. 5. Их будут обучать английскому языку. 6. Когда яблоко было съедено, девочка взяла куклу и пошла в комнату. 7. Когда будет написана ваша книга?

№ 34 . Перепишите каждое предложение в страдательном залоге.

- 1) Professor Hoskins taught my brother.
- 2) David is going to paint the kitchen.

- 3) Someone had set the building on fire.
- 4) You haven't fixed the tap.
- 5) People should throw litter into the bin.
- 6) Her boyfriend gave her a diamond ring.
- 7) Is he repairing Mr. Smith's car?
- 8) Calvin Klein designed her dress.

№ 35. Переделайте предложения из активного залога в страдательный.

1. The students saw this English film.
2. He left his notebook at home.
3. He has just finished his report.
4. I book this book yesterday.
5. My friend has taken this newspaper.
6. He is working at his English successfully.
7. Did Yury Dolgoruky found Moscow in 1147?
8. The Pacific Ocean washes the territory of Russia in the east.
9. Sport plays an important role in educational process of our future militia officers.
10. The Law Institute trains future investigators, detectives for Moscow and the Moscow region.
11. The students attend lectures and tutorials with interest.
12. You have done this exercise successfully.
13. You translated this text last time.
14. You can find many interesting books in our library.
15. You must learn as many new English words as you can.

№ 36. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя страдательный залог.

1. Наша страна омывается морями и океанами на севере и на востоке.
2. В нашей школе обучают трем иностранным языкам.
3. Эта проблема обсуждается сейчас в печати.
4. Специальным предметам нас будут обучать на третьем и четвертом курсах.
5. Во время занятия много говорилось о нашей будущей профессии.
6. Я думаю, экзамены будут сданы нами успешно.
7. Московский юридический институт был создан в 1975 году. (set up)
8. На занятиях по английскому языку нужно говорить по-английски.
9. Тема «Моя будущая профессия» будет изучаться в следующем году.

10. Работа выполнена Вами хорошо.
11. Меня спрашивали на прошлом практическом занятии.
12. Некоторые отрасли промышленности в нашей стране высоко развиты.

№ 37. Измените предложения, используя Страдательный Залог.

1. The executive, legislative and judicial branches of power compose the government of the USA.
2. A Federal Court of Appeals serves each judicial circuit.
3. Two members from each state elected for a term of six years compose the Senate.
4. So-called “Lobbyists” play an important role in the American legislation.
5. The district courts try most of the criminal and civil cases.
6. Electors from each state elect the President of the United States for a term of 4 years.
7. The president recommends much of the legislation to the Congress.
8. The president appoints Federal Judges, ambassadors to other countries.
9. During the election campaign Reagan and his party spent much money in order to become the President of the USA.

№ 38. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на местоимение «one».

1. The government of the USA is composed of three branches: the executive one, the legislative one, the judicial one.
2. The district courts are the lowest ones in the Federal court system.
3. The constitutional system of each particular state is the one which is similar to that of the entire nation.
4. One can say that the lobbyists in the American legislation are very often more influential than the Congressmen.
5. Each voter in the US is in front of the choice between the candidates of two opposite parties: the republican one and the democratic one, whose political platforms are practically alike.
6. One should say that politics in the USA as in many other countries is “a commercial enterprise as any other one”.
7. In some countries the more money one can pay, the better lawyer one can have.
8. The USA is divided into 50 states; each one has its own constitution.

№ 39. Оба предложения в каждой паре имеют одинаковые значения. Заполните второе предложение.

Example:

- a) The crowd was slowly filling the huge stadium.
The huge stadium *was slowly being filled* by the crowd.

- b) The inventor of the computer simplified the work of the accountants.
Since the computer.....the work of the accountants.....simplified.

- c) Someone has suggested that the shop should close.
It.....that the shop should close.

- d) “I’d take out some travel insurance if I were you, Mr Smith.”
Mr Smith..... take out some travel insurance.

- e) The waitress will bring your drinks in a moment.
Your drinks..... in a moment.

- f) Someone used a knife to open the window.
This window..... a knife.

- g) You will hear from us when we have finished dealing with your complaint.
After your complaint....., you will hear from us.

- h) An announcement of their engagement appeared in the local paper.
Their engagement..... in the local paper.

- i) Nobody ever heard anything of David again.
Nothing..... David again.

- j) They paid Sheila 1,000 dollars as a special bonus.
1,000 dollars.....Sheila as a special bonus.

THE REPORTED SPEECH
(Косвенная речь)

<i>Прямая речь</i>	<i>Косвенная речь</i>	<i>Исключения (замечания)</i>
Present Simple → “I can’t remember his name”, she said	Past Simple She said she couldn’t remember his name	Но: Изменения не бывает, если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, СТОИТ В

		настоящем или будущем времени и, если в предложении говорится об «универсальной правде».
Present Progressive → “She is speaking to Joe”, he said.	Past Progressive He said she was speaking to Joe.	-
Present Perfect → “I have bought some flowers”, she said.	Past Perfect She said she had bought some flowers.	-
Past Simple → “He lost all the money”, she said.	Past Perfect She said that he had lost all the money.	-
Future Simple → “I will see you later”, he said	Future in the past He said he would see me later.	-
Past Progressive → “I was traveling to Brighton”, he said.	Past Progressive He said he was traveling to Brighton.	Но: Прошедшее продолженное, как правило, не изменяется при переводе в косвенную речь.
MODAL VERBS Can, will, may, must →	MODAL VERBS Could, would, might, had to	Но: В косвенной речи не изменяются would, could, might, should, ought
	ПРЯМАЯ РЕЧЬ	КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ
Косвенные вопросы	He asked, “What time is it?” → He asked me, “Do you know her?” →	He asked what time it was. He asked me <i>if/ whether</i> I knew her.
Косвенные команды, просьбы, предложения	He said to me “Stop talking!” → He said to me “Don’t touch me.” → He said “Shall we go by bus?” →	He told (asked) me to stop talking. He told (asked) me not to touch him. He suggested going by bus.
Изменения слов при переводe в косвенную речь	This/ these, here, come say	That/ those, there, go Tell smb, ask smb, order, propose, suggest etc.
Обстоятельства	Tonight, today, this	That night, that day, that

	week, now, now that, yesterday, last night, tomorrow, next week, two days ago	week, then, at that time, since, the day before, the previous night, the day after/ the following day, the next week, two days before
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№ 40. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи. Помните о замене глагола «say» другими соответствующими глаголами, где это необходимо.

1. Father said to Jane: "Show me your exercise-book." 2. "What are you doing here, boys?" said Kate. 3. "Don't make noise," said Tom's mother to him. 4. Helen said to Pete: "Did you play chess with your father yesterday?" 5. Kate said to her grandmother: "Help me to cook the soup, please." 6. Mike said to the teacher: "My sister knows two foreign languages." 7. "What have you prepared for today, children?" said to the teacher. 8. Tom said to his sister: "I saw your friend at the library yesterday." 9. The teacher said to the pupils: "Don't open your books." 10. Mother said to me: "You will go to the cinema tomorrow." 11. "Tom, go to bed," said his mother. 12. "I have never seen your toys," said Nellie to Pete. 13. "Give me your record-book, Nick," said the teacher. 14. Ann said to Lena: "Look at my nice kitten." 15. "We shall go to the zoo tomorrow," said our grandmother. 16. Mother said to Pete: "Don't forget to wash your hands." 17. Nick said to his mother: "I am doing my homework." 18. "I have learnt a long poem," said Mike to the teacher. 19. "Don't play in the street," said the man to the boys. 20. "Why don't you drink your tea?" said my mother to me. 21. "When did you receive this letter?" my friend said to me. 22. "I saw my friend at the stadium yesterday," said Johnny to his mother. 23. "Will you play football with us?" said the boys to Peter. 24. "Are you playing volley-ball, girls?" said Ann. 25. "Is the river Volga in Russia?" asked the Frenchman.

№ 41. Передайте предложения в косвенной речи.

1. He said, "Bernard Shaw was given the Noble Prize for Literature in 1925".
 2. "When will the Music Festival take place in Edinburgh?", she asked.
 3. He said, "I shan't be able to attend the meeting tomorrow".
 4. Are you going to visit your parents on Sunday?" they asked me.
 5. My friend said to me, "Please, wait for me a little".
 6. "How long were you doing your homework?" the teacher asked us.
 7. My friend said to me, "I know that you are going to take part in our scientific conference".

8. She said, "I have already met this man".
9. "Can you help me to translate this article?" my brother asked me.
10. The students said, "We have passed our exam in History".
11. "Were you born in Moscow?" he asked me.
12. The teacher said to us, "Please bring your dictionaries for the next lesson".
13. He said, "I didn't watch TV yesterday".
14. He said to us, "Don't tell anybody about it".
15. "What foreign languages do you study at your school?" she asked.

№ 42. Передайте предложения в косвенной речи.

He asked me,

- 1) "Where does your sister live?"
- 2) "How long have you studied English?"
- 3) "How old are you?"
- 4) "Do you like to study at the University?"
- 5) "What time is it?"
- 6) "Where does she work?"
- 7) When will he visit his friends?"
- 8) "Does she know history well?"
- 9) "What is her husband's name?"
- 10) "Why hasn't she passed her last exam?"

THE INFINITIVE AND THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Type	Active	Passive
Simple	To read	To be read
Progressive	To be reading	-
Perfect	To have read	To have been read
Perfect Progressive	To have been reading	-

The full infinitive with "to" is used:

1. to express **purpose**. He went to buy some bread.
2. after **would love/ like/ prefer**.
I'd love to see you tonight.
3. after adjectives (**angry, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, annoyed**, etc.)
I'm *glad to see* you here.
4. with **too** or **enough**.
He's *too old to drive*. She's clever *enough to understand* it.
5. after certain verbs (**advise, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, ask, choose, dare, decide, demand, deserve, expect, fail, grow, hasten, happen, hope, hurry, learn, long, manage, neglect, offer, pay, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seek, seem, struggle, swear, threaten, want, wish** etc.).
I *hope to meet* him again.

6. after questions words (**where, how, what, who, which**).

Why is not used with to – infinitive.

I don't know *what to do*. **BUT**: Nobody knew why he was angry.

The bare infinitive (without “to”) is used:

1. after **modal words** (can, must etc). We must leave soon.

2. after **let/ make/ hear/ see + object**. Let me go or I'll make you regret it.

NOTE: 1) Some verbs can take a full infinitive or the -ing form with no difference in meaning. These verbs are: **begin, hate, like, love, prefer, start** etc.

He *likes to watch/ watching* the birds.

2) If the subject of the verb is the same as the subject of the infinitive, then the subject of the infinitive is omitted. If, however, the subject of the verb is different from the subject of the infinitive, then an object pronoun (me, you, him, etc) is placed before the infinitive.

Compare: I want to be back at 10 o'clock. – I want him to be back at 10 o'clock.

Complex Object

Сложное дополнение (объектный падеж с инфинитивом) представляет собой сочетание местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного с инфинитивом и переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением:

I want **him to help** me. – Я хочу, **чтобы он помог мне**.

He supposes **this young man to be** an honest fellow. – Он полагает, **что этот молодой человек – честный парень**.

Сложное дополнение употребляется после глаголов, выражающих желание, восприятие посредством органов чувств, предположение:

To see, to watch, to observe, to notice, to hear, to feel, to want, to wish, to desire, should like, to like, to think, to believe, to suppose, to consider, to find и т.п.

После глаголов, выражающих физическое восприятие, частица to перед инфинитивом опускается.

I saw **him cross** the street. – Я видел, **что он перешел** улицу.

№ 43. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму инфинитива. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

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

№ 44. Переведите предложения с оборотом Complex Object.

1. I suppose him to be about thirty. 2. He believes his parents to be at home now. 3. I don't consider him to be an honest man. 4. The teacher found him to be a very clever student. 5. The witness saw that woman enter the house. 6. The police officer wanted the young man to be invited here. 7. I should like you to tell the truth. 8. The students liked the lessons to be conducted in the lab. 9. The investigator expected him to give all the information about that fact. 10. We believe the prevention of crime to be one of the main functions of the militia. 11. The policeman saw the criminal run away. 12. We consider the traces to be very important for the investigation. 13. We all know him to be a highly qualified detective.

Complex Subject

Подлежащее (существительное или местоимение) с инфинитивом, стоящим после сказуемого, выраженного глаголом в страдательном залоге или глаголами *to seem* (казаться), *to be likely* (вероятно), *to be unlikely* (маловероятно), *to be certain* (определенно), *to prove* (оказывается), *to happen* (случаться) и др., представляет собой оборот «именительный падеж с инфинитивом» или «сложное подлежащее». Перевод предложения со сложным подлежащим следует начинать со сказуемого, которое переводится на русский язык безличным или неопределенно-личным предложением (говорят, известно, считают, кажется, случается, и т.д.); в придаточном предложении инфинитив становится сказуемым.

He is said to study at the University. – **Говорят, что он учится** в университете.

Books by Conan Doyle are known to have been translated in our country. – Известно, что книги Конан Дойла переведены в нашей стране.

This case is unlikely to be investigated quickly. – Маловероятно, что это дело будет расследовано быстро.

He seems to be investigating that complicated case. – Кажется, он расследует то сложное дело.

№ 45. Переведите предложения с оборотом Complex Subject.

1. That evidence proved to be very important. 2. Our laws are known to protect the interests of all the people. 3. He was expected to arrive in the morning. 4. That investigator is considered to be an experienced lawyer. 5. The crime is reported to have been committed by a group of young people. 6. The British Constitution is considered to be unwritten because it is not codified as a whole in any particular document. 7. The police officer happened to be present at the crime scene at the moment of the commission of the offense. 8. Criminality is considered to be a social phenomenon. 9. I happened to be there at that time. 10. The investigator is expected to solve the crime quickly. 11. The criminal investigation department is considered to be one of the most complicated militia services.

G E R U N D

	A c t i v e	Passive
Simple (indefinite)	reading	being read
Perfect	having read	having been read

1. Gerund is used as a **noun**. Smoking is dangerous.
2. after **love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy**.
I **love going** to discos.
3. after **start, begin, stop, finish, keep on**.
He **started doing** his homework at 5:00.
4. after **go** for physical activities.
She **went skiing** last Sunday.
5. after certain verbs (**avoid, admit, appreciate, confess to, contemplate, delay, deny, detest, endure, escape, excuse, face, fancy, involve, look forward to, mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practice, prefer, regret, risk, spend, suggest, etc.**).
I don't mind helping you with the dishes.
6. after the expressions: **I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good use, it's worth, what's the use of, be used to, there's no point (in), feel like, give up, leave off, look forward to, put off, cant stand, spend / waste time**.
It's worth seeing that film.
7. after prepositions: He left **without taking** his coat.

8. after **hear, see, sound** to emphasize an action in progress. I saw her **crossing** the street. (I saw her while she was crossing the street.) I saw her **cross** the street. (I saw her when she had crossed the street.)

№ 46 .Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на герундий:

1. I avoided speaking to them about that matter. 2. She burst out crying. 3. They burst out laughing. 4. She denied having been at home that evening. 5. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of traveling. 6. Excuse my leaving you at such a moment. 7. Please forgive my interfering. 8. He gave up smoking a few years ago. 9. They went on talking. 10. He keeps insisting on my going to the south. 11. Oh, please, do stop laughing. 12. Do you mind my asking you a difficult question? 13. Would you mind coming again in a day or two? 14. I don't mind wearing this dress. 15. She couldn't help smiling. 16. I cannot put off doing this translation. 17. Though David was tired, he went on walking in the direction of Dover.

№ 47 . Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Наконец они перестали смеяться. 2. Она отрицала, что украла деньги. 3. Давайте отложим поездку на дачу до следующей субботы. 4. Простите, что я потерял вашу ручку. 5. Когда она закончит писать сочинение? 6. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы остаться дома и поработать над моим переводом. 7. Перестаньте дрожать. Избегайте показывать этим людям, что вы их боитесь. 8 Я не могу не беспокоиться о них: они перестали писать. 9. Я не отрицаю, что видели их в тот вечер. 10. Он не возражал против того, чтобы его осмотрели: он перестал притворяться, что здоров. 11. Он не может меня простить за то, что я порвал его сумку. 12. Перестаньте разговаривать. 13. Мы закончили работу над этой проблемой. 14. Продолжайте петь. 15. Вы не против того, чтобы открыть окно? 16. Он отрицал свое участие в преступлении. 17. Я очень люблю рисовать. 18. Мы получили удовольствие от плавания. 19. Я не могла не согласиться с ним. 20. Он рассмеялся. 21. Она бросила курить. 22. Она избегала встречи с ним. 23. Мы отложим обсуждение доклада.

№ 48. Замените выделенные части предложений герундиальными оборотами, употребляя, где необходимо, соответствующие предлоги.

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

decline it. 9. That fact that you took English lessons some years ago helps you in your studies now.

№ 49. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.

1. Вы не возражаете, если я пойду гулять? 2. Я не могу не бояться. 3. Она жаловалась на то, что у нее нет времени. 4. Продолжайте работать. 5. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы повидать друга. 6. Мама возражает против того, что я играю в футбол. 7. Он жалуется на то, что я ему не помог. 8. Мы оставили мысль о покупке новой мебели. 9. Она боялась, что ее накажут. 10. Перестаньте разговаривать. 11. Я не отрицаю, что был там вчера. 12. Я одобряю ваше желание учить немецкий язык.

№ 50 . Поставьте глаголы в скобках в правильную форму (либо infinitive либо gerund).

Yesterday I went with my sister 1)..... (buy) something for her birthday. She didn't really know what 2).....(get) but she seemed 3)..... (like) the idea of a pet, so we went to the nearest pet shop. She started 4).....(look) around at all the animals. The man in the shop let her 5).....(pick up) the rabbits and stroke the hamsters, but when she saw some puppies 6)..... (play) in the box, she said that she would like 7)..... (have) one of them. I didn't know if we had enough money 8).....(buy) one and I hoped my mother wouldn't object 9).....(have) a dog in the house, but my sister promised 10)..... (look after) it properly and we did have enough money, so we bought a little brown dog. The man gave us a special brush for 11).....(brush) him and some special food. Tomorrow we're going to take Splash to the beach.

№ 51. Употребите глаголы в скобках в форме инфинитива или герундия.

Yukie Hanue is considered by many 1).....(be) the finest violinist of her generation – and she's still in her twenties. When we visited her, in the music department of the University of New York, she was too busy practicing 2).....(talk), but she invited us 3).....(have) a coffee with her in the mid morning break. Astonishingly, she manages 4).....(combine) her PhD at the university with international concerts and recitals, numerous public appearances and interviews. She evidently thrives on the workload, buzzing around the place with an industrious enthusiasm that leaves us all breathless. Her fame as a performer means 5).....(make) regular appearances at high profile events.

Last month, for example, she agreed 6).....(appear) in a series of recitals organized by Coca-Cola. This involves 7).....(travel) to far-flung

places like Seoul, Oslo and Montevideo on successive days, a schedule which would have caused any normal person to wilt. «I can't stand (8).....(do) nothing,» she says. «I happen (9).....(have) a particular talent, and it would be wasteful not (10).....(exploit) it to the full.» I encouraged her (11).....(tell) me about her upbringing, but she was rather reticent to sing her own praises. I did, however, succeed in persuading her (12).....(confess) to a secret desire. «If I hadn't been a musician, I would have lived to train (13).....(become) a martial arts expert,» she says. Certainly, she would have had the discipline, but I couldn't imagine someone so physically frail actually (14).....(stand) there hitting someone. But it was an interesting revelation, and one that I was (15).....(learn) more about during my day with her.

P A R T I C I P L E

	Active	Passive
Present	asking	being asked
Past	-	asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

1) The problem **being discussed** at the conference must be solved. – Проблема, **обсуждаемая (которая обсуждается)** на конференции, должна быть решена.

2) **Having been translated** by the students before, the texts did not seem difficult for them. – **Так как тексты были переведены** слушателями раньше, они не казались им трудными.

Absolute Participle Constructions

Обороты, в которых причастие имеет свое собственное подлежащее, называются самостоятельными причастными оборотами или абсолютными причастными конструкциями (Absolute Participle Construction). Они соответствуют в русском языке либо придаточным предложениям, либо самостоятельным предложениям.

The student knowing English well, the examination did not last long.

Так как слушатель хорошо знал английский, экзамен продолжался недолго.

The US Congress consists of two chambers, **each of them being elected by citizens of all states**. – Конгресс США состоит из 2-х палат, **и каждая избирается гражданами всех штатов**.

Как правило, если абсолютная причастная конструкция стоит в начале предложения, то она переводится придаточным предложением с союзом «так как, поскольку, ввиду того, что; когда, после того как, если».

Примеры перевода сложных конструкций с причастием:

I watched **him working at the text**. – Я наблюдал, **как он работает над текстом**.

He was watched working at the text. – Наблюдали, **как он работает над текстом**.

He has the article translated. – Ему перевели статью.

№ 52. Переведите предложения с причастиями.

1. Being washed by seas Great Britain has a mild climate. 2. Having developed its economy the USA has become a mighty power. 3. When reading the article the students will know much of the American Indians life. 4. Having been translated into Russian this book is very popular with the young readers. 5. Having heard of all the details of that situation I decided to help my friend. 6. Having been read long ago the text seemed new for us. 7. Having been put at the Congress these problems have remained very important today. 8. Great Britain has a highly developed economy.

№ 53. Переведите на русский язык предложения с причастиями I и обратите внимание на времена.

1. Taking his seat, he looked at his watch. 2. Lingerin in the cold, he debated whether he should ride on to the house. 3. Having heard the gist of the report, Mr Smith did not dispute it. 4. Arriving at the station, she saw him at once, leaning against the railing. 5. Crossing that little empty room to the door, she thought, “It opens inwards, I must pull it to behind me!” 6. Adrian, glancing around, suddenly saw Kate. 7. Jane, having slammed the kitchen door, stood waiting for Tom to open it. 8. So thinking, he paused before his house door. 9. Hearing that the new Member would be at his headquarters all the morning, the sisters started about eleven o'clock. 10. About to sink into an armchair, he noticed standing before the fire a tallish thin man with twisting dark eyebrows.

№ 54. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Participle или Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3. (to sell) the fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6. (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 9. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 10. (to live) in the south of our country, he cannot enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer.

№ 55. Переведите на английский язык, используя обороты Complex Object с причастиями I.

1. Я видела, как вы проехали мимо нашего дома в своей машине. 2. Я заметил, как она входила в кондитерскую. 3. Она открыла окно и наблюдала, как ее дети играли во дворе. 4. Он чувствовал, как мать гладила его руку. 5. Они видели, как ее мать ходила взад и вперед по комнате. 6. Он чувствовал, как у него дрожали руки. 7. Учительница наблюдала, как дети входили в школу. 8. Он нашел ее на платформе в ожидании поезда. 9. Она слышала, как ее муж тяжело спускался по лестнице. 10. Когда Джек увидел, как Том пересекал улицу, он помахал ему рукой.

№ 56 . Переведите предложения с причастными конструкциями.

1. The article being interesting and important, I used it in my report.
2. He sat watching TV, the newspaper forgotten on his knees.
3. He is going to have this job finished.
4. The door being opened, we heard the teacher speaking with a student.
5. Mike's uniform needs ironing, and Peter's shoes need polishing.
6. Mike had the TV set repaired some days ago.
7. The text being easy, the students could read and translate it easily.
8. If read, the article must be discussed.
9. You must go to the hairdresser's and have your hair cut.
10. I heard him answering the question on the US Constitution.
11. The people want the public order being always maintained.
12. Freedom of speech and demonstration was reported being violated.
13. The teacher felt him knowing that problem not quite well.

№ 57. Замените придаточные определительные предложения причастными оборотами.

1. All the people **who live in this house** are students. 2. The woman **who is speaking now** is our secretary. 3. The apparatus **that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory** is quite new. 4. The young man in **who helps the professor in his experiments** studies at our university. 5. People **who borrow books from the library** must return them in time. 6. There are many pupils in our class **who take part in all kinds of extracurricular activities**.

№ 58. Замените придаточные предложения причины причастными оборотами.

1. **As he now felt more at ease**, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. **Since he knew who the man was**, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. **As he thought that it was his brother at the window**, Steve decided to open it. 4. **As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch in the darkness at any moment**, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. **Since he needed a shelter for the night**, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house.

Сослагательное наклонение (Subjunctive Mood)

Сослагательное наклонение выражает предполагаемое или желаемое действие.

I. Формы сослагательного наклонения (should + инфинитив без частицы "to" или инфинитив без "to") употребляются:

1) после конструкций типа **it is necessary** (необходимо), **it is important** (важно), **it is desirable** (желательно), **it is natural**, **it is reasonable** (разумно), **it is imperative** (крайне необходимо) и др.

It is important that all people **should** help maintain public order. – Важно, чтобы все люди помогали поддерживать общественный порядок.

It is necessary that an officer **have** an arrest warrant. – Необходимо, чтобы полицейский имел ордер на арест.

2) в дополнительных придаточных предложениях, если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения выражает приказание, предложение, договоренность – **to order** (приказывать), **to suggest** (предлагать), **to insist** (настаивать), **to demand**, **to require** (требовать), **to recommend** (рекомендовать) и др.

The investigator suggested that the witness **should** tell him what he had seen. – Следователь предложил, чтобы свидетель рассказал ему, что он видел.

The police officer insisted that the suspect **be apprehended**. – Полицейский настаивал на том, чтобы подозреваемый был задержан.

3) в придаточных предложениях вводимых союзами **lest** (чтобы не), **as if** (как если бы), например,

The offender was arrested **lest** he **commit** further crimes. – Правонарушитель был арестован, чтобы он не совершил новые преступления.

The person acted **as if he were** guilty. – Человек вел себя, как если бы он был виновен.

II. Формы сослагательного наклонения, совпадающие с формами Past Simple или Past Perfect, употребляются:

1) в дополнительных придаточных предложениях после глагола **wish** (желать):

а) для обозначения действия, относящегося к прошлому, он совпадает с формами Past Simple, например, **I wish I were (was) an experienced investigator.** – Как бы я хотел быть опытным следователем. (Жаль, что я не опытный следователь).

б) для обозначения действия, относящегося к прошлому, они совпадают с формой Past Perfect, например,

I wish I had passed the exam in Criminalistics with better results. – Как жаль, что я не так хорошо сдал экзамен по криминалистике.

2) в условных предложениях:

а) малореального условия, т.е. относящихся к настоящему или будущему времени.

Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
Would (should) + V1	If + V2
The students <u>would know</u> their profession better Студенты лучше бы знали специальность	If they <u>had</u> more practice. Если бы у них было больше практики.

б) нереального условия, т.е. относящихся к прошлому, например,

Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение
Would (should) + have + V3	If + had + V3
The police <u>would have apprehended</u> the criminal Полиция задержала бы преступника,	if they <u>had arrived</u> earlier. если бы прибыла раньше.

Примечание: в главных предложениях часто употребляются модальные глаголы could и might с соответствующей формой инфинитива, например:

The officer **could identify** the offender if he saw him. – Полицейский смог бы опознать правонарушителя, если бы увидел его.

The crime **might have been committed** if the policeman left his post. – Преступление могло бы быть совершено, если бы полицейский покинул свой пост.

III. Желательные или предполагаемые действия могут также выражаться глаголами should или would с инфинитивом без частицы “to”.

The police **would use** modern equipment for detecting criminals. – Полиция использовала бы современное оборудование для розыска преступников.

№ 59. Заполните предложения, используя сослагательное наклонение.

1. If you had been at home.....
2. If I were not so busy.....
3. She wouldn't have done it if.....
4. What would you answer if.....?
5. You wouldn't have fallen ill if.....
6. If he had sent a telegram.....
7. The watch wouldn't have stopped if.....
8. If it were not raining.....
9. You would get excellent marks if.....
10. If I had known everything.....
11. If it were not so cold.....
12. I'd have got there long ago if.....
13. He would study much better if.....
14. She wouldn't say so if.....
15. If we knew him better.....
16. The child wouldn't be crying if.....
17. If you had managed to escape.....

№ 60. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

1. Если бы я не знал его так хорошо, я бы не поверил тому, что он мне только что рассказал.
2. Мы все были бы рады, если бы он имел успех на завтрашнем вечере.
3. О, если бы я была тогда достаточно взрослой, чтобы понять всю серьезность положения!
4. Если бы ты положила книгу на место, она была бы сейчас здесь.
5. Если бы они начали эту работу сразу, они смогли бы закончить ее вовремя.
6. Я бы давно ей написала, если бы знала адрес.
7. Если бы сейчас было потеплее, я надела бы новое летнее пальто.
8. Будь я тогда там сама, я бы уладила это дело.
9. Если бы вы были внимательнее на прошлом уроке, вы бы сейчас лучше знали материал.
10. Ах, если бы только мы могли вам все объяснить!
11. Где бы ты меня ждал, если бы мы условились встретиться?
12. Кто знает, как бы он поступил, если бы услышал об этом раньше?