ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА
ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПУТЕЙ СООБЩЕНИЯ

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ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебное пособие

Иркутск 2017
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В учебном пособии освещаются основные разделы грамматики, предусмотренные как программой средней школы, так и программой неязыковых вузов по английскому языку. Представлены тренировочные упражнения, способствующие закреплению грамматического материала.

Предназначено для студентов 1–2 курсов железнодорожных вузов всех специальностей очной и заочной форм обучения.
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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Основной целью обучения студентов английскому языку в неязыковом вузе является формирование умения читать и извлекать информацию из иностранной литературы по специальности, а также умения понятно выразить свою мысль согласно логике построения английского языка.

Данное учебное пособие по английской грамматике содержит большое количество упражнений по основным темам: существительное, прилагательное, артикль, наречие, местоимение, числительное, модальные глаголы, неличные формы глагола и конструкции с ними, страдательный залог, сослагательное наклонение, косвенная речь.

Очень подробно в пособии представлена система видовременных форм английского глагола. Все главы представлены автономно, каждый раздел построен по принципу возрастания сложности. Это дает возможность использования пособия на всех курсах обучения, в любой последовательности с учетом уровня знаний студентов.

Все разделы пособия оформлены таблицами для упрощения понимания и снабжены справочным материалом.

В конце пособия имеются приложения: таблица неправильных глаголов, предлоги времени, и предлоги, соответствующие русским падежным окончаниям.

Возможно использование данного пособия как для контактной работы на занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Пособие разработано на основе современного языкового материала, что позволит студентам расширить активный и пассивный вокабуляр.
1. МЕСТОИМЕНЯ

В современном английском языке существуют несколько видов местоимений: личные, притяжательные, возвратные (табл. 1.1), а также указательные, вопросытельные, неопределенные и отрицательные.

Таблица 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Личные местоимения в именительном падеже</th>
<th>Личные местоимения в объектном падеже</th>
<th>Притяжательные местоимения</th>
<th>Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений</th>
<th>Возвратные местоимения</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>mine</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>himself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>hers</td>
<td>herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>its</td>
<td>itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>ours</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>your</td>
<td>yours</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>theirs</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Указательные (Demonstrative Pronouns)
- this – these
- that – those

Вопросительные (Interrogative Pronouns)
- who
- what
- which
- whose

Неопределенные (Indefinite Pronouns)
- some / any
- somebody / someone
- something
- anybody / anyone
- anything

Отрицательные (Negative Pronouns)
- no
- none
- nobody/no one

I. Заполните пропуски личными местоимениями (см. табл. 1.1):
1. Helen is a first-year student. ... works hard.
2. John comes home late. ... is a part-time student.
3. I am always glad to see Mary. ... are old friends.
4. Students have a lot of work to do at the University. ... can’t waste time.
5. Peter, come here, please! Could ... help us?
6. This book is not suitable for children. ... is too difficult.
7. My father is an economist. ... teaches economics at the University.

II. Замените выделенные курсивом слова местоимениями, пользуясь образцом:

Образец: I always meet Jane at the concerts.
I always meet her at the concerts.

1. The lecturer helps the students to correct their mistakes.
2. The secretary prepares materials for the meeting of the staff.
3. The purpose of education is to prepare children for life.
4. Now you’ve got a chance to improve your knowledge.
5. We always discuss our problems with the Head of the Department.
6. He seldom gives good advice to his colleagues.
7. John often asks his friend to look through his projects.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:
1. I always do it myself.
2. He can do the work himself quite easily.
3. They often criticize themselves.
4. He manages to cope with all his problems himself.
5. The world must protect itself from war.
6. I don’t know the answer myself.
7. She will answer this question herself.

IV. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями:
1. Tell him not to leave ... books behind.
2. She took off... coat and began to work.
3. Now we send ... children to school at the age of 6.
4. They introduce new methods of teaching... methods are very efficient.
5. You must try to choose ... future profession early in life.
6. She always keeps... promises.
7. I have ... own way of doing things.
8. I don’t know this word. Can you explain ... meaning to me?

V. Заполните пропуски, выбрав подходящее по смыслу местоимение из двух предложенных:
1. I’ll bring notes. Don’t forget to bring (your, yours).
2. The board approves (his, him) results, I’m afraid they have doubts about (her, hers).
3. First, we’ll listen to (their, theirs) suggestions, then we shall put forward (our, ours).
4. He has wonderful ideas. They are much better than (my, mine).
5. (Our, ours) paper is too long. (Their, theirs) is just right.
6. It’s not (your, yours) problem, it’s (my, mine).
7. I’ve got no pen to write with. I’ll ask Mary to give me (her, hers).
8. The benefits are (their, theirs), but the expense is (our, ours).

**VI. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:**
1. Эта работа не моя, а ваша.
2. Где мой словарь?
3. Их родной язык – немецкий.
4. У нее нет учебника. Я могу дать ей свой.
5. Преподаватель Смит всегда тщательно проверяет свои результаты.
6. Он не любит рассказывать нам о своей работе.
7. Мори – журналистка. Она любит свою работу.
8. Это его перевод, а не мой.
9. Это не их дело.
10. Я не могу выполнить эту работу сам.

**VII. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:**
1. We shall get there somehow.
2. My glasses are somewhere in the room, but I can’t find them.
3. I want to tell you something.
4. I knew nothing about their troubles.
5. She looks somewhat tired.
6. I have some problems with my research.
7. There is hardly any information in this report.
8. Don’t phone me in the evening. Anyway, I’ll see you tomorrow.
9. I sometimes think that people are much better than they seem to be.
10. None of them knew these facts.
11. They knew nothing.

**VIII. Заполните пропуски необходимыми по смыслу местоимениями:**
1. Is there ... here who speaks English?
2. Do you have ... idea where I could borrow ... money?
3. ... tells me you have got bad news for me.
4. He had ... idea what to do next.
5. I am very sorry but there is ... message for you.
6. Do you think there is ... in this exercise?
7. Practical experience shows that there is ... value in his work.
IX. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные:
1. He has got some fresh newspapers.
2. They have got some money.
3. Somebody from the Department of Education is here.
4. There is something in what he says.
5. He lives somewhere near here.
6. There’s someone in the room.

X. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. Сюда приходил кто-нибудь?
2. Вы читали что-нибудь об экономике развивающихся стран?
3. Я никому не говорил об этом плане.
4. Он ничего не знает.
5. Он не знал никого, кто мог бы рассказать ему что-нибудь о системе высшего образования Великобритании.
6. Если вам понадобится что-нибудь, скажите мне.
7. Питер где-то в университете, но я не могу его найти.
2. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Имена существительные в английском языке образуются при помощи нескольких видов суффиксов (табл. 2.1).

**Суффиксы, образующие существительные**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-er</td>
<td>reader, teacher, worker</td>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>childhood, manhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ist</td>
<td>telegraphist, dramatist</td>
<td>-dom</td>
<td>freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ness</td>
<td>carelessness, madness</td>
<td>-ship</td>
<td>friendship, relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ism</td>
<td>socialism, nationalism</td>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ess</td>
<td>heiress, hostess, actress</td>
<td>-ance</td>
<td>importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(a) ion</td>
<td>suspicion</td>
<td>-ence</td>
<td>dependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tion</td>
<td>formation</td>
<td>-ty</td>
<td>cruelty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sion</td>
<td>admission</td>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>generosity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Множественное число имен существительных образуется в большинстве случаев при помощи окончания -s (табл. 2.2).

**Множественное число имен существительных**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a fact – facts</td>
<td>-s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cat – cats</td>
<td>-es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a dress – dresses</td>
<td>-ies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a box – boxes</td>
<td>-ves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a city – cities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a family – families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a leaf – leaves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a shelf – shelves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


В английском языке есть существительные, которые употребляются либо только в единственном, либо только во множественном числе (табл. 2.3).

**Существительные, имеющие только одно число**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Существительные, употребляемые только в единственном числе</th>
<th>Существительные, употребляемые только во множественном числе</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>weather knowledge</td>
<td>contents slums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furniture progress</td>
<td>wages trousers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information hair</td>
<td>clothes spectacles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advice love</td>
<td>goods tropics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>news anger politics</td>
<td>money work suburbs scales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Образуйте множественное число от следующих существительных:
City, life, berry, roof, pen, window, week, clock, dress, country, day, play, fox, colony, month, mouse, goose, boot, foot, key, glass, man, child, language, eye, wall, bus, crises, datum, criterion, formula, postman, schoolgirl, fisherman, ship, woman, fly, bath, ox, lady.

II. Перепишите следующие существительные в две колонки (исчисляемые, неисчисляемые):
Wall, pen, air, chalk, picture, match, tea, time, hour, bread, river, friend, copper, cigarette, tobacco, cheese, teacher, glass, paper, music, coffee, armchair, gold, ship, milk, shop, idea, ice, furniture, butter, happiness, wood, tree, word, ink, money, coin, university, hero, assistance, assistant, darkness, meat, machine, instrument.

III. Выделите существительное в каждом предложении и напишите, какое оно (исчисляемое или неисчисляемое):
1. I bought an excellent iron. 6. It is made of iron.
2. She has wonderful hair. 7. We’ve got plenty of coal.
3. How many photos did he take? 8. There is a hair in my soup.
4. Add a little more salt. 9. Did he buy a paper this morning?
5. Hope keeps me going forward.

Притяжательный падеж существительных
В притяжательном падеже существительное отвечает на вопрос чей? и обозначается на письме апострофом и суффиксом -s:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Единственное число</th>
<th>Множественное число</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cat’s</td>
<td>Tom’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother’s</td>
<td>sisters’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:
This is our secretary’s office. What are these girls’ parents?
These are our children’s books. He is a friend of Professor Smith’s.
What’s your lecturer’s name? Where is those students’ room?

II. Употребите существительное, данное в скобках, в притяжательном падеже:
1. The registers are in the (teachers) room.
2. The teacher marks her (pupils) essays in the evening.
3. What’s (John) occupation?
4. What are the (professor) requirements?
5. The meetings are held in the (Dean) office.
6. Where are those (students) books?
3. ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ

В английском языке существуют следующие виды числительных: количественные и порядковые (табл. 3.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>two</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>four</td>
<td>forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>five</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>six</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>eight</td>
<td>eighth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>ninth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ten</td>
<td>tenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>eleventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>twelfth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>thirteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>fourteen</td>
<td>fourteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>twenty one</td>
<td>twenty first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>thirty two</td>
<td>thirty second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>forty</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>a hundred</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>three hundred</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>a thousand</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>five thousand</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>a million</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 000 000</td>
<td>ten million</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

При чтении чисел после “hundred” произносится “and”:
563 – five hundred and sixty three.

Даты в английском языке формулируются следующим образом:
- \( 1147 \) – eleven forty seven;
- \( 1900 \) – nineteen hundred;
- \( 1493 \) – fourteen ninety;
- \( 1905 \) – nineteen “o” [ou] five;
- \( 1992 \) – nineteen ninety two.

И. Назовите следующие числительные по-английски:
1040, 5102, 320410, 260127, 4670000, 303000000.

II. Перечислите любые исторические события с точным указанием года, когда они произошли.
4. ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ

Имена прилагательные в английском языке образуются при помощи многочисленных суффиксов (табл. 4.1).

Таблица 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-able</td>
<td>capable of being</td>
<td>manageable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>boastful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>some characteristics</td>
<td>energetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>general meaning</td>
<td>attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ant</td>
<td>capable of some action</td>
<td>hesitant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ible</td>
<td>like – able</td>
<td>permissible, likeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-(i)an</td>
<td>historical period</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>having the quality of</td>
<td>foolish, reddish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ly</td>
<td>general meaning</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ous</td>
<td>having this quality</td>
<td>humorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>general meaning</td>
<td>occasional</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

В современном английском языке прилагательные изменяются по степеням сравнения. Существует три степени сравнения прилагательных: положительная, сравнительная и превосходная (табл. 4.2).

Таблица 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Тип прилагательного</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Односложные и некоторые двусложные прилагательные</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>large</td>
<td>larger</td>
<td>largest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>narrower</td>
<td>narrowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>simple</td>
<td>simpler</td>
<td>simplest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Двусложные и прилагательные, состоящие из более, чем из 2 слогов</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>the most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>more interesting</td>
<td>the most interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Искключения</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bad</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>old</td>
<td>older/ elder</td>
<td>the oldest/ the eldest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>the least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther/ further</td>
<td>the farthest/ the furthest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Парные союзы с наречиями и прилагательными:
*the... the... – чем... тем...*
*as... as... – такой же... как*
*not so... as... – не такой... как*
*less... than – меньше... чем*
I. Образуйте степени сравнения следующих прилагательных:
Difficult, serious, comfortable, pleasant, bad, thick, deep, necessary, light, 
tall, good, much, little, rich, poor, clear, few, young, high, busy, easy, hot, gay.

II. Раскройте скобки, употребляя необходимую по смыслу форму прилагательного:
My reading is (good) than my spelling.
Today he is (attentive) than yesterday.
This is the (good) way to develop language skills.
This exercise is (easy) than the next one.
This is the (wonderful) story I ever heard.
New classification is (precise) than the old one.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:
1. The more you read, the faster you’ll learn to understand hooks and pa-
pers in a foreign language.
2. The more attention you pay to your children’s education, the better re-
sults they achieve.
3. The more we knew them, the less we liked them.
4. The more he thought about it, the less he understood.
5. The less you talk the better.
6. The sooner you return the better.

IV. Закончите следующие предложения:
1. The harder you try ...
2. The colder the climate is ...
3. The more you have ...
4. The longer they stay on strike ...
5. The smaller the class is ...
6. The more you speak English ...
7. The more reference books you use ...

V. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:
1. For further information, consult the reference book.
2. Of all the dictionaries available, this one is by far the best.
3. Is there anything worse than war?
4. Life in England is becoming more and more expensive.
5. This was the most enjoyable experience I ever had.
6. Things went from bad to worse.
7. We cannot work any further without rest.
8. The British administration wants people to do more work for less 
   money.
9. This is the least useful of the four books.
10. His speech was as long as it was dull.
11. Our new experiment is much more sophisticated than the previous one.
12. The plan sounds considerably less appealing than we expected.

VI. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. Чем скорее ты выучишь неправильные глаголы, тем тебе легче будет переводить.
2. Чем больше человек имеет, тем больше ему хочется.
3. Он ушел так же тихо, как пришел.
4. Чем меньше ты будешь говорить, тем лучше.
5. К сожалению, я не мог прийти раньше.
6. Он говорит по-немецки так же хорошо, как по-английски.
7. Новый проект гораздо сложнее, чем старый.

VII. Раскройте скобки, используя прилагательное или наречие в нужной степени сравнения:
1. She looked (happy) today than she did yesterday.
2. She wasn’t (busy) today as she was yesterday.
3. She played (well) than the other girls.
4. She worked (hard) on her lessons than they did.
5. Peter plays the piano (badly) as his brother does.
6. I get to work (early) as my friends do.
7. She speaks English (fluently) than he.
8. She does her English lessons (carefully) than he does.
9. She is a (good) student than he is.
10. I hope to finish reading (fast) than that.
11. His explanation was (clear) than yours.
12. This lesson is (easy) as that one.
13. My mother gets up (early) than I do.
14. She attends the meetings (regularly) than I do.
15. The Volga is much (long) than the Thames.
5. НАРЕЧИЯ

Наречия в английском языке образуются при помощи суффикса -ly. Если в предложении употребляются несколько наречий (табл. 5.1), то в следующем порядке:

наречие образа действия + наречие места + наречие времени;

*She spoke very well here all time.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Тип наречия</th>
<th>Наречия</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Образа действия</td>
<td>Kindly, badly, well, slowly, easily, quietly</td>
<td>С непереходными глаголами: He smiled kindly. She did not work badly. They speak English well. We worked hard. He answered the questions slowly. He slowly answered the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Места и направления</td>
<td>Here, there, somewhere, nowhere, elsewhere, far away, near, inside, outside, above, below</td>
<td>I’ll meet him here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Времени</td>
<td>Now, then, before, after, afterwards, once, just, still, already, yet, since, early, lately, recently, suddenly, soon, long, ago, today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, tomorrow night, yesterday night</td>
<td>Yesterday I went to the theatre. I met my old friend yesterday. It’s a fine day today. Today I have a birthday party. I have seen him this morning. This year we have learned a lot of new things. Tomorrow I shall go there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Частоты повторения</td>
<td>Always, generally, usually, normally, frequently, often, seldom, rarely, sometimes</td>
<td>He never comes early. She seldom goes there. They usually say this. I have not yet read the book. I haven’t read the book yet. Have you read the book yet? He sometimes comes here. He comes here sometimes. После глагола “to be”: He is never here at that time of the day. You are always late for dinner. С составными сказуемыми: I’ll never do this. He’s just come. We’ve already finished our work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Количества, степени</td>
<td>Very, enough, half, too, nearly, almost, much, little, so, rather, quite, not at all, hardly, scarcely, by far</td>
<td>We were very glad to see him. The student passed the exam quite well. He answered almost immediately. It’s warm enough. He speaks English well enough. <em>BUT</em>: We have enough adjective) time (= <em>time enough</em>). I’ll write a letter too.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Переведите предложения и определите, к какой части речи (прилагательное или наречие) относятся слова, выделенные курсивом.

1. a) I watched the fighters at close quarters
   b) He kept close to the shade of the forest
2. a) The patient breathed hard.
   b) He was a hard patient to cure; he wouldn’t obey the doctor’s orders.
3. a) I’m sure he’ll do it worse than you.
   b) To make things still worse, they had missed the last train.
4. a) This is the right way to do it.
   b) She lives right around the corner.
5. a) Go straight, and then turn left.
   b) He always says his jokes with a perfectly straight face.
6. a) He was too long in doing it.
   b) It took him long to do it.
7. a) I don’t like fast food restaurants.
   b) When I came back he was fast asleep.
8. a) The sportsman dived deep and emerged at the other end of the pool.
   b) They had to dig a well some hundred metres deep to get to the water.
9. a) You look quite ill.
   b) She often speaks ill of her colleagues.
10. a) It was still early morning when he returned.
    b) We returned very early.
11. a) It has cost me a pretty penny.
    b) They found themselves in a pretty embarrassing situation.

II. Определите, в каком месте предложения должно стоять наречие:

1. He could walk (with difficulty).
2. He speaks English (very well).
3. He comes to help; them in the garden (often).
4. He doesn’t understand (still).
5. They met at the static-(always).
6. You must do such a thing (never, again).
7. Do they come to see you (ever)?
8. Consider the matter before you examine the details (generally).
9. He agreed with me (heartily).
10. Please, cross the road (carefully).
11. They were acting that night (brilliantly)
12. The children ran into the room (noisily).
13. I did the work (well).
14. The wind blew all afternoon (violently).
15. The little boy behaved (couragously).
16. He agreed to our proposals (willingly).
17. They ran to the far end of the garden (rapidly).
18. I think of this problem (often).
19. She tells me funny stories (sometimes).
20. He has been admired by everybody (greatly).
21. He is the first to answer (always).
22. She is mistaken (never).
23. Have you seen him (ever)?
24. Have you seen him (yet)?
25. The teacher has not come (yet).
26. I phone to him (often), but he phones me back (seldom).
27. The fire was extinguished (quickly).
28. I am grateful to you for your help (deeply).
29. I shall be glad to help you (always).
30. He questioned us about it (impatiently).
31. I’ve tried to understand you (always).
32. I have heard of it (often).
33. He gets up before noon (never).
34. It has been done (before, often).
35. It was late in the day, and the sun had disappeared (almost).
36. They have left (already).
37. I do not think he has played (ever, before, so badly).
38. I shall see him (never, again).
39. Have you been (lately, there)?
40. They are late (always).
41. The sun is shining (today, brightly).
42. He was able to sleep that night (hardly).
43. He has been invited there (never).
44. I had to ask him twice (never).
45. You ought to get off the tram when it is moving (never).
46. We used to go to the seaside in summer (always).
47. You can expect him to do it (hardly).
48. She forgot about it (quite).
49. He broke the window with his ball (nearly).
50. It rains here in autumn (scarcely).
51. I get letters from him (sometimes).
52. They will arrive (tomorrow, here).
53. I have money to buy the radio set (enough).
54. It is easy to understand (enough).

III. Переведите предложения:
1. Я где-то читал об этом.
2. Вы куда-нибудь ходили вчера вечером?
3. Я никуда не посылал его вчера.
5. Я никогда не смотрю футбол по телевизору.
6. Я с ним однажды говорил об этом.
7. Секретарь уже пришел?
8. Как, вы уже закончили печатать письма?
9. Уже совсем светло.
10. Он заходил ко мне в субботу, и я не видел его с тех пор.
11. Он достаточно умен, чтобы понять это.
12. Он знает английский язык достаточно хорошо, чтобы говорить на любую тему.
13. Он почти кончил свою работу.
14. В кувшине почти нет воды.
15. Я едва понимал его.
16. Я почти никауда не хожу по вечерам.
17. Он был очень разочарован, увидев, что ее там не было.
18. Вы знаете, как она любит животных.
19. Я был так удивлен, что не знал, что сказать.
20. Он работает очень упорно.
21. Вы много работаете над английским языком?
22. Я тоже ничего не слышал об этом.
23. Вы тоже смотрели этот фильм?
24. Кто еще будет принимать участие в этой работе?
25. Он еще спит.
26. Он еще не вернулся.
27. Он говорит очень медленно.
28. Они хорошо сделали эту работу.
29. Она обычно начинает работу в 11 часов утра.
30. Я совсем забыл этот рассказ.
31. Я в прошлом году мне приходилось всегда вставать очень рано.
32. Я за последнее время прочел несколько очень интересных книг.
33. Я здесь раньше никогда не была.
34. Сейчас слишком поздно туда идти.
35. Вы должны идти туда немедленно, иначе вы опоздаете.
36. Я устал; все же я должен пойти туда сегодня вечером.
37. Этот рассказ слишком труден для него; кроме того, он не очень интересный.
38. Наденьте пальто, а то вы простудитесь.
39. Я чуть не сказал ему об этом.
40. Она пишет мне гораздо чаще, чем вы.
41. Уже совсем темно.
42. Еще не совсем темно.
43. Еще совсем не темно.
7. ГЛАГОЛЫ

7.1. Спряжение глаголов TO BE и TO HAVE

Глагол to be — это глагол английского языка, имеющий наибольшее число видовременных форм. Он согласуется с подлежащим и указывает одновременно на лицо, число и время сказуемого (табл. 7.1).

Если в предложении нет другого глагола, to be используется для постановки вопроса и построения отрицательного предложения (табл. 7.2).

Таблица 7.1

| Глагол to be в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Present Simple | Past Simple    | Future Simple  |
| I               | am             | I/we           |
| he/she/it       | is             | he/she/it     |
| we/you/they     | are            | were           |

Употребление глагола to be в положительном, отрицательном и вопросительном предложениях происходит следующим образом:

She is a student.
She is not a student.

Is she a student?

Примечание: используется как полная, так и краткая форма глагола:

I’m = I am. You’re = You are. I’m not = I am not. You aren’t = You are not.

Глагол to have (также возможна форма have got) в значении иметь используется в предложении как основной глагол и показывает лицо, число и время сказуемого (табл. 7.2).

Таблица 7.2

| Глагол to have в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Present Simple | Past Simple    | Future Simple  |
| I/you/we/they  | have = have    | had            |
|                | got            | I/we           |
| he/she/it      | has = has      | you/he/she/it /they will have |
|                | got            | you/he/she/it /they will have |
| I/you/we/they/ | do/does or     | I/we/you/he/she/it /they shall have |
| he/she/it      | have/has      |                |

Глагол to have употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях следующим образом:

You have a sister.
You don’t have a sister.

Do you have a sister?

Примечания: используются полная и краткая формы глагола:
I’ve = I have; I’ve got a book = I have a book.

I. Преобразуйте данные предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные:
1. Ann is a journalist.
2. This student has a good memory.
3. Professor Smith and Professor Black are colleagues. They are economists.
4. The secretary is in the office.
5. Bill has got questions to the lecturer.
6. Lecture halls are on the second floor.
7. The problem is difficult.
8. We have lectures on Friday.
9. A scientist is an expert in natural sciences.
10. A scholar is an expert in the humanities.

II. Раскройте скобки, используя необходимую по смыслу форму глаголов to be и to have:
1. My friend (to be) at home now.
2. We (to have) English classes twice a week.
3. Wealth (to be) nothing, happiness (to be) all.
4. She (to be) an economist.
5. A good teacher (to have) some of the gifts of a good actor.
6. Nothing (to be) so rare as complete honesty.
7. A triangle (to have) three sides and three angles.
8. Education (to be) not just learning facts.
9. Everything children study at school (to have) some practical use in their daily life.
10. School (to be) an institution for educating children.
11. This book (to be) interesting.
12. John (to have) a problem.

III. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. Я студент первого курса.
2. Мы не историки, мы журналисты.
3. У тебя много английских книг?
4. Эти молодые люди — студенты экономического факультета.
5. У меня сейчас нет времени.
6. Газета лежит на столе.
7. Университет располагает хорошей библиотекой.
8. У меня есть несколько интересных книг о начальной школе в Великобритании.
**Структура существования**

Структура *there is / are* называется структурой существования (табл. 14). В отличие от структуры места, в которой порядок слов при переводе с английского на русский язык не меняется, в структуре существования перевод следует начинать с обстоятельства места.

Сравните:

The table is in the middle of the room.  
Стол находится в середине комнаты.

There is a table in the middle of the room.  
В середине комнаты находится стол.

*There is a* book on the desk.  
На столе (лежит) книга.

*There are* three books on the desk.  
На столе (лежат) три книги.

*There is a* lot of work to be done today.  
Сегодня нужно многое сделать.

В положительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях структуру существования применяют по следующей схеме:

There is a chair in the room.  
There is not a student in the room.

Is there a student in the room?

**Примечания:** специальные вопросы возможны только к группе подлежащего. Например:

What is there on the shelf?  
What cup is there on the shelf?  
How many cups are there on the shelf?

**Структура места**

Данная структура используется для сообщения о том, что определенный предмет находится в определенном месте, поэтому в ней употребляются определенные артикли.

The book is on the shelf.  
The books are on the shelf.  
The milk is in the bottle.

Единственный возможный специальный вопрос в этой структуре – это вопрос к обстоятельству места.

Where is the book?  
Where are the books?  
Where is the milk?

I. **Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:**

1. There are seven days in a week.  
2. In our solar system, there are nine planets.
3. In this situation, there are two options.
4. Is there anything to read about education in Britain in this library?
5. There are 16 faculties in this University.
6. There are many things children first learn at school.
7. There are several approaches to this problem.
8. I think there cannot be any misunderstanding.

II. Составьте предложения по данному образцу:
in the office, there is, for you, a message.
There is a message for you in the office.
1. children, there aren’t, the classroom, in, any, now.
2. three, in this town, there are, secondary schools.
3. ten, there are, students, in the group.
4. any, mistakes, there aren’t, your, in, essay.
5. work, there is, tonight, to be done, a lot of.

III. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные:
1. There are two reference books on the shelf.
2. There is a lot of discussion about language learning now.
3. There is a set of grammar exercises in this textbook.
4. There are some courses for beginners at the University.
5. There are some booklets here.
6. There is some sense in what he proposes.

IV. Задайте все возможные специальные вопросы:
1. There is a nice park near our school.
2. There were forty pupils in our class last year.
3. There is a round table in the middle of the room.
4. There are about fifty English books in my library.
5. There will be a new cinema in our street very soon.

V. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. На столе (лежат) книги и тетради.
2. В этой книге несколько интересных рассказов.
3. Есть люди, которые знают более 10 иностранных языков.
4. В учебном году два семестра.
5. В аудитории нет студентов.
6. В его работе несколько ошибок.
7. В этой книге есть иллюстрации?
7.2. Времена глаголов в действительном (активном) залоге

В современном английском языке существуют три времени: настоящее, прошедшее и будущее, которые разделяются на четыре видовременные формы – простая, продолженная, совершенная и совершенно (перфекто) продолженная (табл. 7.3).

| Времена глаголов в действительном (активном) залоге |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| **Tense Form** | **Present** | **Past** | **Future** |
| Simple | V/V-s | V-ed/V2 | shall/will V |
| I write letters to my mother every day. | I wrote two letters yesterday. | I shall write it tomorrow. |
| (He writes) | I called him two hours ago | He will write call me next week |
| Continuous | am/is/are V-ing | was/were V-ing | shall/will be V-ing |
| Look! He is writing a letter to his mother | I was writing a letter when you called | Don’t call me after dinner. |
| | | I shall be writing a letter |
| Perfect | have/has V3 | had V3 | will/shall have V3 |
| I have already written 5 letters. | I had written 5 letters by the time you came. | I am busy with the letters now but I think I shall have written them by noon |
| She has just called me | He had finished his work by 6 o’clock |
| Perfect Continuous | have/has been V-ing | had been V-ing | will/shall have been V-ing |
| I have been writing letters since 2 o’clock and there are still 5 letters left. | I had been writing letters for 2 hours when you came. | I shall have been writing letters for 2 hours by the time you come |
| She has been reading this book for 2 weeks but hasn’t read it yet | He had been working since early morning when I called him |

Употребление видовременной формы the Present Simple

The Present Simple tense употребляется в следующих случаях:
1. Для обозначения фактов и общепризнанных истин. – *Water boils at 100 degrees.*
2. Для выражения повседневных, повторяющихся действий, с наречиями: always, often, seldom, sometimes, never, hardly ever, nearly always, usually, generally, every morning, etc. – *We always see the New Year in at home.*
3. Для выражения будущего действия, происходящего согласно графику, расписанию. – *The train leaves the station at 4.45.*
4. В придаточных условиях и времени после союзов if, in case, when, unless, before, till, until, as soon as. – When I come home I’ll have dinner. We’ll start as soon as you are ready.

5. Для обозначения действия, совершающегося в момент речи с глаголами восприятия, умственной деятельности, чувства: to see, to hear, to understand, to know, to love, to hate, to like, to prefer, to be. – I understand what you mean.

Видовременная форма Present Simple в положительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Get up</th>
<th>at 7 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>at 7 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>do not</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you</td>
<td>always</td>
<td>get up</td>
<td>at 7 a.m.?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Usually</th>
<th>Quarrel</th>
<th>on trifles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>on trifles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>does not</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she</td>
<td>usually</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>on trifles?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные):

1. He knows the answer to this question.
2. He leaves home at eight o’clock.
3. The last train arrives at midnight.
4. It is important to choose a good job.
5. They refuse to help us.
6. This job suits his abilities well enough.

II. Употребите глагол в третьем лице единственного числа, пользуясь образцом: I think I’m right. – He thinks he is right.

1. I always keep my problems to myself.
2. What do they do for a living? They work in an office.
3. I don’t think I’m right.
4. We always examine facts carefully.
5. They refuse to do what is called low work.
6. Teachers are well aware that their work is necessary to society.
7. You often speak too fast.
8. Don’t you see that your work is very important to us?

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в the Simple Present Tense:

1. I generally (to get up) at 8 o’clock.
2. Our lecturer (to speak) very good English.
3. He (to be) always in a hurry.
4. In Britain today, all children (to start) their education at the age of five.
5. She (to plan) to go to Britain next month.
6. Uranus (to revolve) around the Sun once in 84 years.
7. Students’ delegation (to arrive) tomorrow.
8. The Prime Minister of Britain always (to live) in 10 Downing Street.
9. Children whose parents (to read) a great deal usually (to become) good readers themselves.
10. Some readers (to avoid) books on the best-seller list.

IV. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму:
1. My dad ... in Saudi Arabia. (work)
2. The Bible ... love of money is the root of all evil. (say)
3. She never ... up very early. (get)
4. The concert ... at 6 this evening. (begin)
5. Can she manage? I ... so. (hope)
6. He ... to Moscow once a week. (drive)
7. In the film he ... the central character of David Copperfield. (play)
8. She ... a very good sister. (be) We ... her. (love)
9. The children ... a lot of ice-cream. (eat)
10. Babies normally ... weight in the beginning. (lose)
11. It seldom ... here. (rain)

V. Прочитайте предложения и исправьте те, в которых указана неправильная информация. Напишите два правильных предложения. 
Образец: The sun rises in the West.
The sun doesn’t rise in the West. The sun rises in the East.

1. Mice catch cats.
2. The Earth goes round the Moon.
3. The river Volga flows into the Black Sea.
4. Patients look after nurses in hospitals.
5. Water boils at 50 degrees Centigrade.
7. Carpenters make things from metal.
8. Our city stands on the river Thames.
9. It often rains in Africa.
10. Tigers eat grass.
11. Our classes begin at 8 a.m. every day.

VI. Составьте альтернативные вопросы, используя следующие комбинации слов
Образец: study English / study French
Does Ann study English or French? She studies English.

1. get up at 7 / 8 o’clock (your mother)
2. go to the pictures often / once a month (your friends)
3. watch TV every evening / at weekends (your family)
4. live in the centre of the city / in a new district (your boy-friend)
5. borrow books from the University library / the local library (you)
6. write dictations every week / once a month (pupils)
7. like skiing / skating better (you)
8. make pies every day / on Sundays (your mother)

VII. Вставьте правильный вспомогательный глагол:
1. She (not) study Japanese.
2. ... your father smoke?
3. You (not) like to come home late, ... you?
4. ... they like their new flat?
5. ... you promise to help me?
6. My grandmother (not) work now. ... she keep house?
7. ... you often go to the library?
8. I (not) know his new address.
9. They (not) visit their friends every weekend.
10. ... it often rain in Spain?
11. Your watch (not) tell the right time, ... it?
12. They (not) often go to the theatre.

VIII. Ответьте на вопросы, используя следующую модель. Образец:
A. Do you study Italian? No, I don’t, I study German.
B. Does your boy-friend like football? No, he doesn’t. He prefers hockey.

A
1. Do you get up at nine o’clock?
2. Do you live in Newsy prospect?
3. Do you like the green hat?
4. Do your parents work at school?
5. Do you spend weekends in town?
6. Do you go to the pictures every day?
7. Do you often write letters?
8. Do your friends go to disco dances every evening?
9. Do you go to bed at 10 o’clock?
10. Do you prefer ice-cream to fruit?

B
1. Does John live in Moscow now?
2. Does your grandmother still work?
3. Does your girl-friend work hard at her English?
4. Does your sister watch all TV programmes?
5. Does your mother like to make dresses?
6. Does your cousin collect stamps?
7. Does Ali speak English at home?
8. Does your boy-friend often meet you at the University?
9. Does she visit her grandparents every day?
10. Does Mary love Nick?
IX. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям, используя вопросительные слова в скобках. Образец:
I go swimming. (How often?)
How often do you go swimming?
1. She works from Monday till Friday. (Where?)
2. He earns money doing odd jobs. (How much?)
3. I listen to the radio. (When?)
4. People often do stupid things. (Why?)
5. She has dinner rather late in the evening. (Why?)
6. They watch TV. (How often?)
7. He goes to work. (What time?)
8. They plan to go to the South. (When?)
9. He likes poetry very much. (What poets?)
10. She buys lovely things for her daughter. (Where?)

X. Выразите свое несогласие со следующими утверждениями по образцу: I like sweets, /my friend/ fruit
I like sweets. But my friend doesn’t. She prefers fruit.
1. Nick studies German. /John/ English
2. Ann gets up at 8 o’clock. /Mary/ 9 o’clock
3. My elder sister lives in Moscow. /younger sister/ Kiev
4. She reads English books in the original. /Mike/ in translation
5. I come home at 3 o’clock. /my mother/ 5 o’clock
6. She opens the window in any weather. /her sister/ when it is warm
7. He teaches French. /his wife/ Spanish
8. I buy milk every day. /my friend/ every other day

XI. Ответьте на вопросы:
1. Where do you usually take walks if you have spare time?
2. What presents do you usually give your friends?
3. Does your mother often speak to you about different matters?
4. When do people usually send greeting cards?
5. What do you know about the poet Byron?
6. What films do many women like to watch?
7. When does he come home after work?
8. What do your parents usually bring home when they come from their country house?
9. What language does Mary teach?
10. Who kisses you good night before you go to bed?

XII. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. Дети сами выбирают себе друзей.
2. Мой друг хочет работать в музее.
3. После занятий студенты обычно занимаются в библиотеке.
4. Он преподает французский язык.
5. Он редко ездит в командировку.
6. Я не понимаю, что вы имеете в виду.
7. Какие новые предметы студенты изучают в этом году?
8. Он отказывается выполнять эту работу.

Употребление видовременной формы the Present Continuous

The Present Continuous tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, протекающего в момент речи или в настоящий момент речи с обстоятельствами места: now, right now, at this moment, today, this week. – It’s raining hard today, and the children are playing inside all the time.

2. Для выражения будущего действия, когда налицо намерение его совершить. – They are leaving Moscow for the south next week.

3. Для выражения элемента преувеличения, когда представляется как постоянный процесс, хотя в реальности таковым не является. В этом значении употребляется с наречиями constantly, always. – He is constantly chewing. I’m tired of it.

Чтобы поставить вопрос, необходимо поставить вспомогательный глагол to be перед подлежащим:

I am reading a book now.
I am not reading a book now.
Are you reading a book now?

I. Укажите, какие предложения правильные, а какие нет. Неправильные предложения исправьте.

Do you hear me well?
She is preferring apples to pears.
I know what you mean.
The boy is weighing too much.
The plane is arriving at 5.15 p.m.
We are reading the first English book in the original.
Do you like London?
She is constantly worrying about her children.
I am hating the heat.
We understand Spanish well.

II. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What song are they singing now?
2. What are you laughing at?
3. What photos is he showing?
4. Who are you looking at?
5. What are you hiding behind your back?
6. What rule is the teacher explaining now?

III. Ваш друг планирует свой отпуск. Используя следующие слова, спросите о его планах по модели.
Образец: Where / go? / Where are you going?
1. When/ leave?
2. Go/ alone?
3. Go/ by car?
4. Where/ stay?
5. How long/ stay?
6. Meet/ your friends?
7. Who/ come to see off?
8. Take/ much little luggage?

IV. Джек хочет пригласить Вас на вечеринку, но Вы заняты. За-
гляните в свой ежедневник и объясните, почему Вы не можете прий-
ти.
1. Monday – Volleyball 7-30 p.m.
2. Tuesday – Work late (till 9 p.m.)
3. Wednesday – theatre (with mother)
4. Thursday – meet Julia 5 p.m.

Jack: Can you come Monday evening?
You: Sorry, I’d love to but I (1) .
Jack: What about Tuesday evening then?
You: I can’t I’m afraid. I (2) ..........
Jack: Well, what are you doing on Wednesday evening?
You: (3) .................................
Jack: I see. Well, are you free on Thursday evening?
You: I’m afraid not. (4) ............................

V. Дополните предложения в правой колонке, используя the Pre-
sent Continuous Tense:
1. Mr. Brown usually gets up at 7:30. It’s 7:30. Mr. Brown… .
2. As a rule they have breakfast at 9 o’clock. It’s 9 o’clock. They… .
3. He always takes a walk at 5 p.m. It’s 5 p.m. He… .
4. Mary does the shopping at 11 a.m. It’s 11 a.m. Mary… .
5. She watches TV in the evening. It’s evening. She… .
6. She often makes sandwiches for breakfast. Now she … … as usual.
7. Ann usually makes her own dresses. Ann is busy now. She… … .
8. Miss Smith always has tea at 5 o’clock. It’s 5 o’clock. She… … .
9. These boys often fight. Look, the… again!
10. Mary takes a shower in the morning. It’s 8 in the morning. Mary
11. Miss Black gives music lessons for a liv-
    ing. Don’t enter the room now. She… .
12. He usually takes a cocktail before dinner. The dinner is ready. He… .

Употребление видовременной формы the Present Perfect

The Present Perfect tense употребляется в следующих случаях:
1. Для выражения действия, завершенного к моменту речи, поэтому его можно назвать преднастоящим. Время действия, как правило, не указывается, оно не имеет значения, так как важен сам факт совершения действия к настоящему моменту или его результат. В этом значении употребляется с наречиями just, already, yet, lately, recently, ever, never. – I have already seen this film. It’s not interesting.
2. Для выражения действия, которое завершилось, но тот период, в которое оно происходило, еще продолжается. В этом значении употребляется с наречиями today, this week, this month, this year, this century. – She has gone to the doctor twice this month. The doctor says she will recover soon.
3. С глаголами, не употребляющимися в Present Perfect Continuous, для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом и все еще продолжается. – They have known me since early childhood.

В положительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях видовременная форма Present Prefect:

The mail has come.
The mail has not come.
Has the mail come?

I. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение форм the Present Perfect Tense:
1. He has just described his new car.
2. No child has yet been is space, but lots of them dream of it.
3. His excellent memory has carried him through secondary school successfully.
4. Arthur Haley has been a popular author for many years.
5. The Jury has found the man guilty.
6. It is one of the most interesting books that I’ve ever read.
7. I’ve seen this documentary twice.
8. I’ve often wondered where he gets all the data for his experiments.
9. He has just returned from a business trip to India. He has been all over the country.
10. Have you noticed that people who cannot read or write usually have good memory?

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II. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные:
1. We’ve just finished the translation.
2. They’ve already returned to the hall.
3. She has just realized she was wrong.
4. They have published a new paper.
5. I have always appreciated his ideas.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив необходимые по смыслу наречия или наречные сочетания:
1. This article has (never, now) attracted much attention.
2. I read this book (already, last month).
3. I have (just, yesterday) seen John at the library.
4. I exercise my memory (every day, of late) by learning poems by heart.
5. His knowledge hasn’t (yet, already) improved.
6. I have explained it to him (twice, two days ago).
7. We have known each other (for a long time, in 1982).
8. He has lectured at the University (since 1970, last year).

IV. Вставьте подходящее наречие (already, ever, yet, just):
Have you ... been to South Africa?
Have you ... finished writing your essay or did you finish it earlier? –
I haven’t finished it ....
Shall I pay the waiter? – No, I’ve ... paid the bill.
Have you ... spoken to a famous person?
Ann, lay the table. I’ve ... cooked dinner.
They don’t know what the problem is. They have ... arrived.
Is it a good film? – Yes, it’s the best I have ... seen.
The post hasn’t come ....
She has ... explained the situation to me.
He hasn’t invited me to the party ....
Nobody has found the lost city of Atlantis ...

V. Дайте утвердительный ответ на вопросы, используя данный образец: Are the rooms clean? (do).
Yes, Mother has done them.
1. Does she know the song? (learn)
2. Is breakfast ready? (cook)
3. Do you know how tasty the pie is? (eat)
4. Is she at home? (come)
5. Are the papers ready? (type)
6. Do you know the melody? (hear many times)
7. Can you speak on the subject? (read about it)
8. Is Ann on holiday? (go to Italy)
9. Are you ready with the report? (write it)
10. Can you do this work? (finish it)

VI. Дайте отрицательный ответ на вопросы, используя данный образец:
When did you see her last? (since autumn)
I haven’t seen her since autumn.

1. When did it rain last? (since September)
2. When did you last eat caviar? (for ages)
3. When did you play chess last? (for a long time)
4. When did he last write to you? (since last summer)
5. When did you last go to Madrid? (never)
6. When did you last ride a horse? (for two months)
7. When did you last visit her? (since last month)
8. When did your boy-friend give you a present last? (since my birthday)
9. When did you buy fruits last? (for two days)
10. When did you speak to your German friends on the telephone last?
    (since New Year)

VII. Ответьте на следующие просьбы, используя образец:
Will you make some sandwiches, please?
But I have already made them.

1. Do the flat, will you?
2. Will you sweep the floor, please?
3. Please, give Peter this dictionary.
4. Will you send a telegram to Mary, please?
5. Write them a letter at once, please!
6. Go and tell Mother everything.
7. Will you show the children your new slides, please?
8. Make fresh tea, please!
9. Bring some more bread from the kitchen, please!
10. Read this article by all means.
11. Do exercise 5, please.
12. Will you wash up the dishes, please?

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребив the Present Perfect Tense. Переведите предложения на русский язык:
1. The actor has to speak the words that he (to learn) by heart.
2. We learn foreign languages in order to be able to benefit from what people in other countries (to write) and (to say).
3. This man (to be) a journalist for many years now.
4. Electronics (to bring) about a number of changes in modern technology.
5. A bad conversationalist will repeat not only something he just (to say), but also something someone else (to mention).
6. Discussions (to take place) on ways of eliminating chemical weapons.
7. Tests (to prove) that lack of sleep can be extremely harmful to one’s health.
8. Recently I (to spend) a lot of time developing my reading skills.
9. The cost of living, which (to grow) considerably, is making it increasingly difficult to make ends meet.
10. Modern technology, which (to carry) man to the Moon, must find efficient ways of fighting the pollution.

**IX. Закончите следующие предложения:**

1. Have you ever ... ?
2. I have never .... .
3. He has just .... .
4. They have always .... .
5. He hasn’t yet ... .
6. They have already .... .
7. I know the rule now. I have just .... .
8. I’d like to go to Siberia. I have .... .
9. The course is very difficult. New requirements have .... .
10. The workers are unemployed now. The factory management has .... .
11. He plans to go to Britain. He has never .... .
12. I wouldn’t advise you to see this film. I’ve .... .
13. I can’t attend the conference. I have not .... .

**Употребление видовременной формы the Present Perfect Continuous**

The Present Perfect Continuous tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом и все еще продолжается. В этом значении употребляется с предлогами since, for. – *They have been waiting for you since the morning. But he’s still busy. / It has been snowing for 3 hours.*
2. Для выражения длительного действия, результат которого налицо. – *Why are you out of breath? I have been running all the way.*

Чтобы поставить вопрос, вспомогательный глагол to have ставится перед подлежащим:

- I have been reading a book.
- I have not been reading a book.
- Have you been reading a book?
I. Составьте утвердительные и вопросительные предложения, употребив the Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Следуйте образцу:

to wait for her: He ... at the railway station for half an hour.

a) He has been waiting for her at the railway station for half an hour.

b) Has he been waiting for her at the railway station for half an hour?

1. to exercise: He ... his arms and legs by playing tennis for two months.
2. to listen: A friend of mine is fond of talking. After you ... to him for ten minutes you can add only “yes” or “no”.
3. to do: The student... his homework since four o’clock.
4. to stay: She ... for a week in the country.
5. to lecture: Dr. Jones ... on psychology for 10 years.
6. to apply: They ... new methods of research since 1980.
7. to try: Mrs. Burns ... to teach him English for years.

II. Скажите, как долго происходят следующие события. Образец:

It is snowing. It began snowing two hours ago.

It has been snowing for two hours.

1. Jane is reading. She began reading an hour go. She ... for an hour.
2. My sister is knitting a new sweater. She started knitting it a month ago. She ... for a month.
3. Sam is studying German. He started studying it two years ago. He ... for two years.
4. My friend is working at his report. He began working at it in the morning. He... since morning.
5. They are building a new tube station. They started it in June. They ... since June.
6. You are taking music lessons. You began taking music lessons six months ago. You ... for six months.
7. Mary is looking for a job. She began looking for it in December. She ... since December.
8. George smokes much. He started smoking ten years ago. He ... for ten years.

III. Прочитайте следующие предложения и добавьте свое, используя the Present Perfect Continuous tense. Переведите предложения.

Образец: Tom is out of breath. (he / run)
He has been running.

1. We are tired. (we / work / hard)
2. You look unhappy. (you /cry)
3. John’s clothes are dirty. (he / clean / his car)
4. The children are hot and excited. (they / play/ football)
5. Tom’s skin is red. (lie / sunbathe/ for hours)
6. Ann’s hands are in ink. (she / write/ letters)
7. Mary is slim. (she / keep to a diet)
8. My sweater is threadbare. (I / wear / for few years)
9. He is very good at tennis. (he / play it / for ten years)
10. He knows every street in this town. (he / live there / for many years)

IV. Понте́ресье́сь, как долго́ происходят́ следующие́ действия.
Образе́ц: I’m waiting for you.
     How long have you been waiting for me?

1. They are discussing their summer plans.
2. Ann is translating an English article.
3. We are writing an essay.
4. The boys are skating on the pond.
5. Mr. Brown is travelling in the North.
6. It is raining.
7. My relatives are staying with us.
8. Mother is cooking.
9. He is answering the reporter’s questions.
10. The girls are looking through a fashion magazine.

V. Составьте́ вопро́сы, используя́ выражения́ “how long”, “since when”:

1. We have been working on this problem for two years.
2. They have been writing an essay for three hours.
3. He has been carrying out experiments for a fortnight.
4. She had been taking English lessons since childhood.
5. They have been translating the article for two hours now.
6. Local authorities have been trying to curb pollution for years.

VI. Составьте́ свои́ предложения, начиная́ их с No wonder … .
Образе́ц: Mary looks tired.
     No wonder, she has been working very hard lately.

1. He is quite an expert in growing roses. (grow them for many years)
2. They hardly speak to each other. (quarrel much lately)
3. She looks bored to death. (listen to Mr. Black for half an hour)
4. She is a very good dressmaker. (make dresses for ten years)
5. The roads are practically impassable. (snow for a few days)
6. I can hardly stand on my legs. (dance the whole night through)
7. He is the author of more than ten novels, many stories and essays. (write books all his life)
8. Her eyes are red and swollen again. (cry the whole night through)
9. She is a very efficient secretary. (do this job for seven years)
10. The streets are slippery. (freeze for the last two hours)

**Перевод видовременных форм настоящего времени**
На русский язык видовременные формы настоящего времени переводятся следующим образом (табл. 7.5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Форма</th>
<th>Английский</th>
<th>Русский</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>I usually read books in the evening</td>
<td>Вечером я обычно читаю книги</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>I am reading an English book now</td>
<td>Я сейчас читаю английскую книгу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>I have already read the first two chapters</td>
<td>Я уже прочитала две главы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have been reading this book for two hours</td>
<td>Я читаю эту книгу уже два часа</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I. Выберите правильный вариант:**
1. The river Nile flows / is flowing into the Mediterranean.
2. My parents are living / live in Moscow.
3. He usually stays / is staying at the Baltimore Hotel when he is in London.
4. Don’t forget to take your umbrella. It rains / is raining outside.
5. I am leaving / leave. Good night.
6. My dad is a teacher, but he doesn’t work / is not working at the moment.
7. The boy does / is doing his homework now.
8. They seldom quarrel / are quarrelling.
9. The Earth moves / is moving round the Sun.
10. Now they are crossing / cross the street.
11. Birds fly / are flying to warm countries in autumn.
12. The children often laugh / are laughing at their funny little friend.
13. She always talks / is talking to him on the telephone.

**II. Поставьте глагол в the Present Indefinite или the Present Continuous Tense:**
1. What’s the matter? Why ... the child (cry)?
2. She seldom ... home so early (come).
3. Hurry up! The train ... in five minutes (start).
4. They ... very well (not get on). They ... always (quarrel).
5. We ... many books in the original, now we ...the Fairy Tales by Oscar Wilde (read).
6. Don’t disturb her, she ... at her essay (work).
7. ... you see well what ... on the stage (see, go)?
8. Where ... the children (be)? They ... computer games (play).
9. What... you now (do)? I ... an apple pie (make).
10. John ... tomorrow to spend his holidays with us (come).

III. Используя формы the Present Indefinite или the Present Continuous Tense, раскройте скобки. Переведите предложения. Обоснуйте свой выбор.

1. We (have) a party next Sunday.
2. What time (leave) the next train for Cambridge?
3. What you (do) on Monday evening?
4. The next show (start) at 7:30.
5. You know, Sarah (come) tomorrow and she (plan) to stay here for two weeks.
6. The art exhibition (open) in three days and (close) in two weeks.
7. Alec and Mary (get married) next week.
8. The liner (leave) Dover at 11 a.m. Don’t miss it.
9. John (meet) his boss tomorrow.

IV. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужное время. Объясните значение выбранной Вами временной формы.

1. I can’t speak about the book. I (not read) it yet.
2. Every day I (wind up) my watch at 7 o’clock in the morning.
3. It’s Friday. ... you (see) him this week?
4. Students usually (buy) books at the House of Books.
5. It’s a pity, but I (not buy) this dictionary yet.
6. As a rule we (do) many exercises in class.
7. He (tell) this joke many times.
8. Something (go) wrong with my watch.
9. I already (translate) these sentences into French.
10. They (have) their English many hours a week.
11. She (work) much and usually (get) many good marks.
12. We (buy) a new TV set this year.

V. Какое время группы Present употребляется в следующих предложениях:

1. I must know what you (talk) about.
2. I hear that you (be) in this country for some time.
3. He (admire) you tremendously. He (see) the play three times.
4. I (not know) what Harry (say) to you.
5. I want to see how much he (change) since I (see) him last.
6. We (be) to the pictures about twice a week ever since.
7. Hallo, what you (do) there at this late hour?
8. I (suppose) you never (have) anything to do with those people?
9. She (be awake) since two in the morning.
10. I always (stay) in my dressing-room and (rest) till the evening performance.
11. Can’t I come and see you while you (rest)?
12. I (hear) you (look) for a new house.
13. Since the tragedy Mr. Holmes and I (hear) of many strange things.
14. ... (happen) anything else since your arrival in London?

VI. Postavьте глагол в скобках в the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous tense:
1. They ... all young trees in the park (plant). The job is done.
2. They ... young trees in the park since morning. (plant)
3. The children ... the fir-tree (decorate). You can see it now.
4. Our parents ... the fir-tree all evening (decorate). They are still in the drawing-room.
5. He ... the tape-recorder (repair) and has just begun to use it.
6. He ... the tape-recorder (repair) himself since morning and hopes to finish it soon.
7. Mary is still in the kitchen. She ... it all morning. (clean)
8. Mary ... the kitchen (clean) and now it looks tidy and nice.
9. I ... a lot of material for my paper (collect), so I am ready to write it.
10. I ... some material for my paper since November (collect) and I’m only half-way through.

VII. Скажите, какие предложения грамматически неправильны. Исправьте их.
1. I am waiting here for an hour.
2. They have been married since January.
3. How long do you know Ann?
4. Ann has a bad cold for the last few days.
5. My brother is studying languages for two years.
7. She works in Sheffield since February.
8. We are friends since childhood.
9. It has been raining for weeks.
10. They have been having problems with the children lately.
11. He has written two articles for a week.

VIII. Раскройте скобки и переведите предложения:
1. It (snow) heavily. It (snow) since Monday. The heavy snowfalls (make) the roads impassable.
2. She speaks a very good English. No wonder, she (study) English since her childhood.
3. Where is Mike? He (pack) his kit-bag. Oh dear, isn’t he ready yet? He (pack) it since the very morning and (not finish) packing it yet.
4. I (listen) to this record for half an hour but I can’t understand all the words yet.
5. You (be) here for two weeks. ... you (change) your opinion of the South?
6. Your friend is fond of you. He (talk) of you very much these days.
7. Look! My son (drive) a car for the first time in his life.
8. We (go) to the pictures twice a month lately.
9. I (not hear) from him since autumn.
10. My mother doesn’t work. She (be) retired for two years.

Употребление видовременной формы the Past Simple

The Past Simple tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, произошедшего в прошлом, не связанного с настоящим. Употребляется с обстоятельствами времени: yesterday, last week, on Sunday, in 1990, the other day, a month ago. – I met your brother the other day.

2. Для описания ряда последовательных действий в прошлом. – Mr. West came up to the house, took the key out of his pocket and opened the door.

3. Для описания исторических событий. – The war began in 1945.

4. Для описания обычных, повторяющихся действий в прошлом. – When Mr. Dance was a student, he rode his bike to classes.

В аналогичных случаях для описания повторяющихся действий в прошлом зачастую употребляются также конструкции «used to do» или «would do» (не характерна для разговорной речи), которые переводятся на русский язык глаголов несовершенного вида с наречием «обычно» – Last year we used to go to the skating-rink on Sundays.

Чтобы поставить вопрос или сделать предложение отрицательным в простом прошедшем времени, нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол did:

I went to church yesterday.
I did not go to church yesterday.

Did you go to church yesterday.
I. Переделайте следующие предложения, употребив the Simple Past Tense и соответствующие наречия и словосочетания там, где это необходимо. Следуйте образцу:

He is at the lecture now.
He was at the lecture yesterday.

1. He speaks English fluently.
2. I scan newspapers in the morning.
3. The ballet company gives its first performance today.
4. My friends come to see me every week-end.
5. He studies in New York University.
6. The department gives a party this year.
7. He knows his job very well.
8. Who knows the answer? No one.
9. He has no gift for the stage, I think.
10. It usually takes him only 3 minutes to look through the text.

II. Поставьте в предложения следующие глаголы в нужной форме: find, fall, keep, leave, meet, sell, hurt, cost, give, write, teach, put

1. We needed some money, so we ... our car.
2. They ... last Saturday as usual.
3. I ... a pet-dog when I was a boy.
4. Who ... the window open last night?
5. Mary ... down the stairs this morning and ... her leg.
6. She ... a dress which ... a lot of money.
7. I ... this box on the beach yesterday.
8. My brother ... me this beautiful bag.
9. I ... him on the way to the University.
10. A. Christie ... many novels and stories.
11. Mother ... me to read and write.
12. I ... all your books on the shelf over there.

III. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в вопросительные и отрицательные:

1. The teacher found some old textbooks a few days ago.
2. The students worked in the library last week.
3. He was a fine actor.
4. The explanation of the rule was quite clear to the class.
5. The students took an active part in the conversation.
6. The student concentrated on the writer’s central idea.

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в the Simple Past Tense:

1. He (to go) to a conference last month.
2. She (not to understand) the question.
3. University lecturers (to meet) first year students yesterday.
4. Language training for business (to become) very important.
5. We (not to know) what to say.
6. The secretary (to tell) us about the meeting.
7. The teacher (to select) grammar exercises suitable for the students’ linguistic aptitude.
8. He (to plan) to practise pronunciation at the language laboratory.
9. The Greeks (to give) us the first of the true comedies.
10. We (to put forward) some new proposals.

V. Прочитайте предложения и напишите свои, используя the Past Simple tense:
1. I often see Julia at the University. Yesterday ...
2. We always meet on Sundays. Last month ...
3. Dan usually walks to his office. Yesterday ...
4. He usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday ...
5. They usually watch TV in the evening. Yesterday evening ...
6. I usually sleep very well. Last night ...
7. He does morning exercises every day. Yesterday ...
8. She often loses things. Two days ago ...
9. She often brings flowers from the country. Last Sunday ...
10. This woman sells vegetables every day. On Saturday ...

VI. Задайте вопросы, используя следующие слова и комбинации слов. Образец: Where / go
Where did you go in summer?
1. How long / stay there
2. Stay in a hotel / rent a room
3. Go alone / with friends
4. Food / be good
5. The weather / be fine
6. What / do in the evening
7. Meet / any interesting people
8. How / travel there
9. What places of interest / see
10. How / spend time
11. What / like best of all
12. When / come back
13. How / travel back

VII. Ответьте на следующие вопросы:
1. What books did you like to read in your childhood?
2. What subjects did you learn at school?
3. When did you leave school?
4. When did you become a student?
5. Where did you spend your last summer vacation?
6. When did you see your friend last?
7. What present did you get on your last birthday?
8. How many people did you invite to your birthday party?
9. Why didn’t you buy the dress that you liked very much?
10. How long did you stay at your friend’s?
11. How much did you pay for the jacket?
12. What did you see on TV yesterday?

**VIII. Ответьте на вопросы и объясните, почему Вы так сделали.**
**Образец:** Did you have a date yesterday?
   No, I didn’t. I was very busy.

1. Did you watch TV yesterday?
2. Did you travel much last summer?
3. Did your parents go to the country on Sunday?
4. Did you go to the swimming-pool on Wednesday?
5. Did you do the shopping at the weekend?
6. Did your friend work during his holidays?
7. Did you keep any pets in your childhood?
8. Did you often get bad marks at school?
9. Did you often quarrel with your friends when you were a kid?

**IX. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям. Из полученных реплик составьте диалог.**

1. I went to the Black Sea coast in summer.
2. I spent there a fortnight.
3. I got up early, went to the sea, bathed and lay in the sun.
4. The weather was sunny and hot.
5. My friend and I rented a nice room in a private house.
6. No, it was not far from the sea.
7. We cooked our meals at home.
8. Vegetables and fruits were not very expensive.
9. I greatly enjoyed my holiday.

**X. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:**

1. I know the man quite well. We used to go to school with him.
2. He used to travel a lot.
3. She would work late every night.
4. This speech ruined the reputation he used to have.
5. He used to open the textbook and skim through the table of contents before thorough reading.

XI. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. Он обычно говорил об этом ученом с восхищением.
2. Она раньше часто заходила к нам.
3. Они раньше очень много спорили.
4. Обычно Джон готовился к экзаменам по вечерам.

Употребление видовременной формы the Past Continuous

The Past Continuous Tense употребляется:
1. Для выражения длительного действия, происходящего в определенный момент в прошлом. – I was reading a book when the telephone rang.
2. Для выражения незавершенного действия, находящегося в процессе совершения в определенный период времени в прошлом. – He was living abroad in 1982.
3. Для выражения нескольких длительных действий, происходивших одновременно. – While she was cooking dinner, Ann was laying the table.
4. Обычных повторяющихся действий с определенной эмоциональной окраской. – They were always quarrelling.

Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо глагол в форме прошедшего времени поставить перед подлежащим:
I was reading a book yesterday evening.
I was not reading a book yesterday evening.
Was I reading a book yesterday evening.

I. Поставьте глагол в скобках в the Past Continuous Tense:
1. Why you (walk) along Oxford Street late yesterday evening?
2. I (read) in bed when I heard a scream.
3. What you (do) at this time yesterday?
4. What the girl (try on) when the fire alarm rang?
5. She (put) a pair of gloves into her bag when the shop-girl caught her at it.
6. You (wait) for your friend when I saw you.
7. It (get) colder when the sun set.
8. The children (play) quietly on the floor when their mother came back.

II. Составьте предложения, описывающие, что Вы делали в это время вчера:
8.30 p.m.; 11.20 a.m.; 2.00 p.m.; 4.00 p.m.; 6.00 p.m.; 10.30 p.m.; 9.00 p.m.; 12.30 p.m.; 3.15 p.m.; 4.30 p.m.; 8.20 p.m.; 11.15 p.m.
III. Составьте предложения из списка действий, которые Катя совершала в определенные часы вчера. Образец: At 9 o’clock she was having breakfast.

1. 8.00 – 9.00 (had breakfast)
2. 9.00 – 11.00 (cleaned the flat)
3. 11.00 – 11.45 (read the newspapers)
4. 12.00 – 1.00 (went shopping)
5. 1.00 – 2.00 (had lunch)
6. 2.30 – 3.30 (washed some clothes)
7. 4.00 – 4.30 (cooked some meal)
8. 5.30 – 6.00 (watched television)
9. 6.30 – 7.00 (had dinner)
10. 7.30 – 9.00 (sit in the pub)

Употребление видовременной формы the Past Perfect

The Past Perfect tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, которое произошло раньше другого действия в прошлом, выраженного формой Past Simple. – She loved me for the dangers I had passed. When I telephoned Sue, she had gone out.

2. Для выражения действия, которое закончилось к определенному моменту в прошлом. – They had finished the experiment by Saturday.

3. Для выражения действия, предшествующего другому действию в прошлом в сложносочиненных предложениях с союзами hardly ... when; scarcely ... when; no sooner ... than (едва ... как; не успел (и) ... как). При этом имеет место частичная инверсия, т.е. глагол had занимает место перед подлежащим. – Hardly had he entered the room when he heard some noise. No sooner had the bell gone than the teacher entered the classroom.

Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо глагол в форме прошедшего времени поставить перед подлежащим:

I had done it by 6 yesterday
I had not done it by 6 yesterday
Had I done it by 6 yesterday?

I. Изучите следующие предложения, найдите в них сказуемое и назовите его составные части.

1. I only wanted to know why he had lost his job.
2. When he reached home, Den had gone to bed, but Fleur was waiting for him.
3. After she had cried she felt better.
4. Hardly had the sun risen when the expedition started.
5. She had known him long before he left for India.
6. At last she made him tell her that he had got into debt.
7. No sooner had the clock struck midnight than there was a loud knock on the door.
8. She had finished cooking by 6 o’clock.
9. She had fallen out of love with him before the war was over.
10. The students had passed their last exam by the 1st of July.

II. Ответьте на вопросы, используя образец:
Why didn’t you invite Dick to your party? (go to Moscow)
Because he had gone to Moscow.
1. Why did she refuse to go to the pictures with you? (see the film)
2. Why couldn’t you get into the flat? (lose the key)
3. Why did you come so soon from your holiday? (spend all the money)
4. Why didn’t you see Ann on Sunday? (go for the weekend)
5. Why did you rush to the cloak-room during the first break? (leave the books there)
6. Why didn’t you ring Tom up? (quarrel with him)
7. Why didn’t Mike bring the photos to the party? (not develop them)
8. Why didn’t you send him a letter at once? (send a telegram)
9. Why didn’t you give Nina the book yesterday? (give it to Lena)
10. Why were you late for classes yesterday? (miss the 8 o’clock train)
11. Why didn’t you cook salad? (not buy vegetables)
12. Why did he feel so upset? (lose his job)

III. Завершите предложения, используя предложенные слова в скобках:
1. We walked home after (закончили работу в саду).
2. They thought that (она еще не пришла).
3. Did you ever see him after he (закончили институт)?
4. I went down to the beach after (они ушли).
5. Before she entered the Medical Institute she (работала няней).
6. The girl felt easier after she (поговорила с ним).
7. When I turned round (она уже вышла из комнаты).
8. When Mother came home (дети уже легли спать).
9. She didn’t want to speak to him (после того, как они поссорились).
10. He couldn’t believe that (мы сделали это сами).

IV. Дженн опоздывала вчера в разные места. Что происходило, когда она добиралась до положенного места?
Образец: When she arrived at the station the train had already left.
1. the station               her train / already/ leave
2. the theatre               the play / already/ start
3. the post-office it / already / close
4. the dress shop they / sell / the dress she wanted to buy
5. Jack’s house he/go out
6. the tennis court the game / nearly / finish
7. the cafe her friend / just / leave
8. the University her classes / already / begin

V. Составьте одно сложное предложение из двух простых.
Образец: The children went to bed. They did their lessons.
                        The children went to bed after they had done their lessons.
1. She wrote a very good article. She studied the problem thoroughly.
2. The train started. He kissed her tenderly and wished good luck.
3. He rose to fame. He wrote the novel “Pickwick Papers”.
4. The sun rose. The party made for the top of the mountain.
5. She learned the poem by heart. She listened to the record many times.
6. He spent a few years in the Far East. He settled down in his native town.
7. He was a widower for a year. He met Mrs. Jones.
8. She fell ill. They moved to Siberia.
9. We packed our things. The taxi arrived.
10. The bell rang. The children ran out of the classroom.

VI. Прочитайте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая особенное внимание на сложные союзы:
1. Hardly had we packed our things when it was high tune to go to the station.
2. No sooner had he made a call than the secretary brought him all the papers he had asked for.
3. Hardly had the last passenger got on the train when it started.
4. No sooner had the passengers taken off their coats than the attendant brought in tea.
5. Hardly had he touched the pillow when he fell asleep.
6. No sooner had we entered the hall than the lights went out and the curtain rose.
7. Hardly had she entered the room when some man rushed to her.
8. Hardly had we started when it began raining cats and dogs.
9. Hardly had he recovered from his illness when there followed another heart attack.
10. No sooner had the curtain fallen than there was a storm of applause.
VII. Составьте собственные предложения из предложенных комбинаций слов, используя сложные союзы hardly ... when, no sooner ... than.

Образец: He (leave) the room; the bomb (explode).

Hardly had he left the room when the bomb exploded.

1. The guests (leave); she (go) upstairs.
2. The sun (set); it (become) very cold.
3. The teacher (enter) the classroom; the pupils (stand up).
4. They (have) their dinner; the telephone (ring).
5. The train (start); she (cry).
6. He (finish) his story; there (be) a burst of laughter.
7. They (get married); she (begin) to make scenes.
8. She (explain) everything; he (stop) listening.
9. They (leave) town; they (feel) better.
10. She (enter) the room; the light (go out).

Употребление видовременной формы the Past Perfect Continuous

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения длительного действия, которое началось в прошлом и закончилось к определенному моменту в прошлом. – He was out of breath. He had been running fast.
2. Для выражения длительного действия, которое началось раньше момента в прошлом и продолжалось в определенный момент в прошлом. – He had been teaching English for ten years when we met.

При этом может быть обозначен как весь период (предлог for), в течение которого длилось действие, так и начальный момент (since:

We had been smoking in silence for a few minutes before he spoke again.
He had been studying foreign languages since he became a student.

Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо глагол в форме прошедшего времени поставить перед подлежащим:

I had been cooking for the whole day yesterday.
I had not been cooking for the whole day yesterday.
Had I been cooking for the whole day yesterday?

I. Поставьте глагол в скобках в the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
1. I was tired. I (work) all day long.
2. The room was empty but there was a smell of cigarettes. Somebody (smoke) in the room.
3. He turned to the girl who (listen) to the conversation with breathless interest.
4. It was very hot in the house and she (lie) awake for hours.
5. It (snow) heavily and the telephone was cut down.
6. It (rain) for weeks and the only bridge across the river was destroyed.
7. It became very dark and the children (speak) in low voices for the last ten minutes.
8. He (study) the problem for a few years before he could solve it.

II. Составьте предложения, сопоставляя части из двух колонок:

They had been experimenting for a year
He had been writing poetry for some years
They had been repairing the palace for a few years
I had been living in London for a year
He had been working very hard for a few years
We had been studying the Perfect Continuous Tenses for a month
She had been working at school for 25 years
She had been studying Spanish for three years
He had been playing tennis for 5 years
She had been saving up money for some time

when I came upon his name in a newspaper
before the palace was open for the public
before he took part in Wimbledon championship
before his first collection of poems came out
before she became a pensioner
before he could keep his family
before we wrote a test-paper
before they achieved some promising results
before she could buy a fir coat
before she went to Spain as a tourist

III. Составьте предложения в the Past Perfect Continuous Tense, используя предложенные комбинации слов. Образец:

Mother / teach literature for 20 years / retire.
Mother had been teaching literature for 20 years before she retired.

1. Your friend / live in Siberia for 5 years / move to the Far East.
2. She / take this medicine for a week / recover.
3. Kasparov / play chess for five years / become the world chess champion.
4. Mr. Brown / travel in India for three years / settle down in his native town.
5. The actors / rehearse the play for a month / stage it.
6. He/ write books for a few years / rise to fame.
7. He / work as an engineer for ten years / become a good specialist
8. The students / listen to the record for an hour/ catch the intonation.
9. He / compose music for two years / become popular.
10. He / feel poorly for some time / fall ill.

IV. Завершите следующие вопросы и задайте их своему другу. Образец: How long had you been learning English before ... (take up German)? How long had you been learning English before you took up German?

1. How long had your grandfather been working at a factory before ... (retire)?
2. How long had your family been living in a communal flat before ... (move to a separate flat)?
3. How long had they been saving up money before ... (buy a car)?
4. How long had he been writing poems before ... (publish a book)?
5. How long had they been discussing this question before ... (arrive at an agreement)?
6. How long had you been listening to this record before ... (understand every word)?
7. How long had your brother been training before ... (set a record)?
8. How long had you been taking this medicine before ... (get well)?
9. How long had you been reading English books in adaptation before ... (read them in the original)?
10. How long had the studio been making this film before ... (release it)?
11. How long had they been meeting before ... (get married)?

Перевод видовременных форм прошедшего времени

На русский язык видовременные формы прошедшего времени переводятся следующим образом (табл. 7.6).

Таблица 7.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Форма</th>
<th>Английский</th>
<th>Русский</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>He read a book yesterday</td>
<td>Он прочитал книгу вчера</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>He was reading a book when you came</td>
<td>Он читал книгу, когда вы пришли</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>He had read a book when you came</td>
<td>Он прочитал книгу к тому времени, когда вы пришли</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect Continuous</td>
<td>He had been reading a book for a long time when you came</td>
<td>Он давно уже читал эту книгу, когда вы пришли</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Завершите предложения, употребляя the Past Continuous или the Past Simple tense:

1. When I switched on the light I... . (see a strange scene)
2. When the lecturer entered the room the students ... . (talk in loud voices and laugh)
3. He heard a strange noise when he ... . (come up to the house)
4. Nobody was listening to what he ... . (say)
5. When I entered the shop the shop-girl ... . (show a nice dress to an elderly lady)
6. Mr. Brown was making a call when his secretary ... . (bring in the morning post)
7. When she was five her mother ... . (teach her English)
8. It was already late and the people ... . (leave the party)
9. The ball was at its peak when John ... . (arrive)
10. The ship ran against a rock and ... . (sink) quickly.
11. It was cold and a strong wind ... . (blow from the North)
12. The patient was very ill and people ... . (talk in low voices)

II. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму the Past Continuous или the Past Simple tense.
1. I (walk) slowly down the street when somebody (call) me.
2. The woman (put) some perfume into her bag when the shop-girl (see) her.
3. The woman (not/see) that the girl (look) at her.
4. We (not/stop) to look at a shop window.
5. She (try on) a sweater while I (talk) to the manager.
6. ... you still (work) when I left?
7. I (wonder) whether you could lend me some money.
8. I (break) a plate last night. I (do) the washing up when it (slip) out of my hand.
9. Fred (not/drive) very fast when the accident (happen).
10. He (live) in Paris during his last years.

III. Завершите предложения, используя the Past Perfect или the Past Continuous Tense. Дайте два варианта, где возможно.
1. He saw little of his sister after .... .
2. When I turned round she .... .
3. When he rang me up in the evening I .... .
4. Everybody believed that they ....
5. We walked home after .... .
6. Before the boy could say anything his friend .... .
7. They thought that she .... .
8. When he reached the house his wife .... .
9. My friend told me that he .... .
10. When they arrived in London it .... .
IV. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в одну из форм (the Past Simple, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect):

1. When ... the ceremony (take place)?
2. Two cars (stand by) for an hour ready to start.
3. I could read from his face that he (hesitate) to tell the truth.
4. She (lead) him to the cab that (wait) at the door.
5. My father (be) forty and (be) a widower for fifteen years.
6. He (stand up) quickly and (clasp) his hands which (tremble).
7. I (meet) him for the first time the day before yesterday.
8. He asked her where she (stay) because he (want) to see her again.
9. Hardly ... we (take) our seats when he (come over).
10. Watson (know) that his friend always (smoke) pipe after pipe when he (think) over a difficult problem.

V. Поставьте глагол в скобках в the Past Perfect Continuous или the Past Continuous tense.

1. Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor, he (look) for his pen.
2. When I arrived she (wait) for me. But she looked angry as she (wait) for a very long time.
3. They still (walk) when it started snowing.
4. The children looked tired. They (walk) since early morning.
5. The magnificent car (wait) at the door. It (wait) for two hours.
6. The sun (shine) all day long yesterday.
7. She (cry) for a few minutes more before she could stop.
8. John (drive) the car when the accident happened.
9. The sky (clear) though it (rain) still.
10. The telephone (ring) for a few minutes before somebody picked up the receiver.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, раскрывая скобки. Поставьте глагол в одну из форм прошедшего времени. Обоснуйте свой выбор.

1. We (talk) for some time when the bell (ring).
2. That day the sun (shine) since morning and the sky (be) blue.
3. I (tell) him what I (do) and he (tell) me what he (do) in the last three months.
4. They (walk) along the street for half an hour before they (see) a cafe.
5. I (have) breakfast when the telephone (ring).
6. How long you (know) Mike before you (get married)?
7. She (cook) dinner when her husband (return) home.
8. She (cook) dinner for half an hour when she (remember) that she (run out) of bread.
9. She (thank) me for what I (do).
10. The children (clean) the front step for more than an hour before their mother (call) them to dinner.
11. The front step (look) very clean after the children (scrub) it.
12. The family (watch) TV when I (come) home.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения (см. табл. 7.6).
1. Летом мы жили на даче, а осенью переехали в город.
2. Вчера я не смотрела телевизор и пропустила очень интересный английский фильм.
3. Когда преподаватель вошел в аудиторию, студенты обсуждали свою летнюю практику на Севере.
4. Когда мы пришли на вокзал, поезд уже прибыл.
5. После завтрака я отправила детей в школу и пошла в магазин.
6. Она дала мне письмо после того, как я назвал себя.
7. Они репетировали пьесу уже две недели, когда ведущая актриса внезапно заболела.
8. Едва он открыл дверь, как она бросилась к нему и стала жаловаться на детей.
9. Он бродил по городу целую неделю до того, как набрел на этот старый дом с садом.
10. После окончания школы она пыталась поступить в университет, но провалилась.
11. Несколько лет она играла небольшие роли, прежде чем сыграла роль главной героини.
12. Какой-то человек ждал ее внизу. Служанка сказала, что он ждал ее уже около часа.

Употребление видоввременной формы the Future Simple

The Future Simple Tense употребляется:
1. Для выражения однократных действий, которые произойдут в будущем. — He will come back in two days. В этом значении употребляются tomorrow, любые комбинации с предлогом in/через.
2. Для выражения повторяющихся действий, которые произойдут в будущем. — She will take English lessons twice a week.
3. Для выражения последовательности действий в будущем. — She will get up, take a shower, have tea and will go to work tomorrow.

Запомните: разграничение между глаголами shall u will характерно для британского варианта английского языка, но в разговорной речи более употребительным является глагол will для всех лиц и чисел.
Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо вспомогательный глагол поставить перед подлежащим:
I. Вставьте подходящий вспомогательный глагол, согласуя его с подлежащим:
1. I ... give you a call in the evening.
2. They … come in a few days.
3. The film ... begin in 5 minutes.
4. We ... stay at our friends.
5. They… do it themselves.
6. I... help you with the cooking.
7. He ... graduate from the University next year.
8. It ... get dark in an hour.
9. You ... pack your things in the evening.
10. We ... dine out tonight.
11. What do you think Sally ... do?
12. I ... drop by sometime.
13. ... the boots be ready by Wednesday next?

II. Завершите предложения, вставляя в места пропусков подходящий вспомогательный и смысловой глаголы:
1. I feel a bit hungry. I think ... something to eat.
2. “Have you written that letter to Jack?” – “Oh, I forgot. ... it this evening”.
3. “Would you like tea or coffee?” – “… coffee, please”.
4. It’s cold here. I think ... the window.
5. It’s late to telephone Jack. Well, ... him in the morning.
6. Don’t cook anything for me. … (dine out) tonight.
7. … some sandwiches for the party.
8. “Are you going to send him a postcard or a telegram?” – “... him a telegram”.
9. … everything I can to help you.
10. “... him some tea”, Naomi said.

III. Перед вами несколько незаконченных мини-диалогов. Закончите реплики одного из говорящих.
Образец: A. I’ve got a headache.
B. I’ll get you an aspirin.

1. A. I’ve spent all the money
   1. B. ... I’ll ...
2. A. John and Mary have just got married.
   2. B. Have they? I’ll
3. A. What’s his telephone number?
   3. B. Just a moment. I’ll ...
4. A. We’ve run out of bread. 4. B. Don’t worry. I’ll … .
5. A. You’ll need some books for your essay. 5. B. I’ll … … library.
7. A. I have so many things to do before my son’s birthday party 7. B. Don’t worry. I’ll … .
8. A. It’s a pity you haven’t seen this film. 8. B. I’ll … .

IV. Сейчас Коле 18 лет. Что произойдет, а что не произойдет с ним через 10 лет. Используя следующие комбинации слов, составьте предложения от первого лица, а затем расскажите о будущем Коли своему соседу по парте.
Образец: I hope I’ll have a job in 10 years.

1. Perhaps I / have a good job.
2. I probably / not / be very rich.
3. I / not / look the same as I do now.
4. I think I / be married.
5. I / probably / have children.
6. I / perhaps / buy a house.
7. I / spend / much time in my garden.

V. Ответьте на вопросы о ваших будущих каникулах:
1. When will you have your next holiday?
2. Will you stay in town or go anywhere?
3. Who will you go there with?
4. What are you going to do there? Relax or see the sights, or both?
5. Will you go there by train, by plane or by car?
6. Where will you stay there?
7. Where will you have your meals?
8. How much do you think (it will cost) you will spend on your holiday?
9. Will you buy any souvenirs for your family and friends?
10. When will you come back?

Употребление видовременной формы the Future Continuous

The Future Continuous Tense употребляется:
1. Для выражения длительного действия, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем и все еще будет совершаться в этот момент. – I’ll still be working at 5 o’clock.
2. Для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный период времени в будущем. – *He will be working on a new play during this summer.*

3. Для выражения недлительного, но заранее запланированного действия (главным образом, в разговорной речи). – *I’ll be meeting them at the station.*

Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо вспомогательный глагол поставить перед подлежащим:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She will be watching TV at 5 tomorrow.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She will not be watching TV at 5 tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will she be watching TV at 5 tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I. Перепишите предложения, употребляя the Future Continuous Tense. Образец:** I’m going to write letters from 3 o’clock until 4.30. So at 4 o’clock. I’ll be writing letters.

1. We are going to clean our flat from 9 until 11 o’clock tomorrow. So, at 10 o’clock tomorrow morning we ...
2. She is going to study from 7 o’clock until 10 o’clock this evening. So, at 8 o’clock this evening she ...
3. Tomorrow morning, they are going to play football from 9 o’clock till 10.30. So, at 10 o’clock tomorrow they ...
4. I am going to look through these magazines from 4 o’clock until 5.30 tonight. So, at 4.30 tonight I...
5. He is going to read a new detective from 10 o’clock until 12 this evening. So, at 11 o’clock this evening he ...
6. He is going to watch television from 9 until 10 o’clock this evening. So, at 9.30 this evening he ...

**II. Скажите, что вы будете делать в следующие часы завтра. Образец:** 8 o’clock / get up.

I’ll be getting up at 8 o’clock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9 a.m. / leave the house</th>
<th>5 p.m. / wash up dishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.40 a.m. / have an English class</td>
<td>5.30 p.m. / take a walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.10 a.m. / have a lunch break</td>
<td>6 p.m. – 8 p.m. /do home work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 p.m. / have dinner</td>
<td>11 p.m. / watch TV, have supper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол in the Future Continuous Tense. Сопоставьте предложения из первой колонки с соответствующим ему вопросом из второй. Образец:** I’ll be going past the post office. Shall I post your letter?

1. I... (go) past the post office. Would you like to borrow it?
2. ... you (speak) to Robert. Shall we get one for you?
3. I... (not use) my car tonight. Can you give her something?
4. We ... (get) some concert tickets. Could I have a lift?
5. When ... you (visit) Ann again? Shall I post your letter?
6. ... you (drive) into town today? Can you give him a message?
7. ... you (go out) this morning? Can I borrow it?
8. ... (not use) my camera at the week end. Could you get me a newspaper?
9. The children (... do) their homework tonight. Shall I help them?

IV. Миссис Картер собирается уехать из Лондона в Манчестер по делам. Посмотрите на ее планы и скажите, что она будет делать в определенные часы этой поездки, а именно: в 11.00, 13.30, 15.30, 16.30, 17.30. Образец: 8.30

At 8.30 tomorrow she’ll be flying to Manchester.

8.00 – 8.55     Fly to Manchester
10.00 – 12.00   Visit the ABC travel company
13.00 – 14.30   Have lunch with Mary and Ron King
15.00 – 16.00   Visit Derek Hall
16.15 – 16.45   Take a taxi to the airport
17.15 – 18.05   Fly back to London

Употребление видовременной формы the Future Perfect

The Future Perfect Tense употребляется:

1. Для выражения действия, законченного к определенному моменту в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен обстоятельством времени с предлогом by или другим действием, выраженным глаголом в Present Simple (придаточные времени). – We shall have translated the article by 5 o’clock. When you come he will have had a bath.

Чтобы задать вопрос, необходимо вспомогательный глагол поставить перед подлежащим:

She will have done it by 5 tomorrow.
She will not have done it by 5 tomorrow.
Will she have done it by 5 tomorrow?

I. Сделайте следующие предложения отрицательными и вопросительными.

1. She will have cooked dinner by the time you come.
2. The teacher will have looked through all our exercise-books by the end of the week.
3. The film will already have started when we get there.
4. I shall have read the book by next Monday.
5. My parents will have gone to bed when we come back from the theatre.
6. The students will have passed their exams by July.
7. We shall have finished our work by the time the bell rings.

II. Составьте предложения, сопоставляя его части из двух колонок:

| We hope we will have visited them before they spend a week |
| They will have become worst enemies the train starts |
| Everything will have been ready before he finds some useful information |
| He will have been in film industry for years by the time the children come back from school |
| We shall have packed our suitcases by 10 o’clock long before |
| The children will have decorated the fir-tree the conference is over |
| She will have done the shopping before they leave England forever |
| He will have looked through many books before he is fifty |
| They will have arrived at some agreement before by the New Year |

III. Какая жизнь будет в 2100 году? Какие изменения произойдут к этому времени? В данных предложениях поставьте глагол в соответствующую форму. Образец:

By 2100 the world’s population will have increased to around 30000 million.

1. Life ... (become) more automated by then.
2. Computers ... (take over) many of the jobs that people do today.
3. The earth’s supplies of oil, coal and gas... (run out).
4. ... scientists (find) other sources of energy?
5. How ... education ... (change)?
6. ... we (find) a way to feed all the people in the world?
7. ... the climate (change) greatly?
8. Many new medicines ... (be invented) that will save life of many sick people.

IV. Поставьте глагол в скобках в the Future Perfect tense. Переведите предложения:

1. I hope you (go) to bed by eleven.
2. She (listen) to the poem many times before she understands all the words.
3. They (get) you into trouble before you can say knife.
4. I hope the telegram (come) before they start for the North.
5. The news of their marriage (reach) their village before they get there.
6. She (be) there many times before she meets him again.
7. They believe the ship (come) back by the end of the navigation.
8. I suppose she (make) some provisions for Maggie before she leaves for America.
9. They (take) their last exam by the first of July.
10. He (write) the last chapter of his new book by the end of the year.
11. By the time you come I (clean) the flat and (cook) dinner.

V. Завершите следующие предложения, раскрыв скобки и поставив глагол в the Future Perfect tense:
1. By the time you meet him he ... (do a lot of work).
2. By the time the lessons are over the pupils ... (run out of the classroom).
3. Before the bell rings the children ... (prepare everything for the lesson).
4. When my letter reaches you I ... (move to New York).
5. Before I hear from my sister again I ... (make many inquiries about her).
6. Before supper my father ... (look through evening papers).
7. By the time we get there the sun ... (set).
8. Before you learn to speak English fluently you ... (do many exercises).
9. By the time you get your pay she ... (spend all the money).

Употребление видовременной формы the Future Perfect Continuous

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense обозначает действие, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем и будет продолжаться до этого момента и в этот момент в будущем – In 15 minutes we shall have been writing the test for two hours.

Видовременная форма the Future Perfect Continuous в положительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях:

She will have been doing it for 5 hours by the time she comes home.
She will not have been doing it for 5 hours by the time she comes home.
Will she have been doing it for 5 hours by the time she comes home?
I. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:
1. In 15 minutes Father will have been working in the garden for three hours.
2. Next year Jim will have been studying history for 5 years.
3. In a month, they will have been traveling abroad for a year.
4. The workers will have been restoring the building for a year in autumn.
5. Next summer I’ll have been teaching for 10 years in this school.
6. The children will have been sleeping for two hours by the time the time the parents come home.

II. Поставьте глагол в скобках в the Future Perfect continuous tense:
1. Next year we (study) English for three years.
2. In summer, my brother (travel) in Siberia for a year.
3. In two years my friend’s father (work) at the factory for 30 years.
4. It (snow) for a week tomorrow.
5. Next year she (give) music lessons for twenty years.
6. In a month, he (play) football for seven years.
7. In ten minutes, they (discuss) this question for three hours.
8. In September, they (build) their country house for 2 years.
9. In two months, she (work) at school for ten years.
10. In half an hour, they (write) a test-paper for two hours.
11. The play (run) for a year in May.
12. In March 2000, she (dance) on this stage for fifteen years.
13. Tomorrow it (rain) heavily for almost a week.

III. Переведите следующие предложения:
1. На будущий год будет 10 лет, как она работает в больнице.
2. Через два дня будет ровно год, как я учу испанский язык.
3. Через неделю будет три года, как они строят кинотеатр в нашем районе.
4. Будущим летом будет пять лет, как наша группа работает над этой проблемой.
5. На будущий год исполнится 6 лет, как он играет в хоккей в этой команде.
6. Через несколько дней будет год, как он пишет эту книгу.
7. В августе будет два года, как он пишет портрет своей жены.
8. Через несколько минут будет 3 часа, как студенты пишут сочинение.
Перевод видовременных форм будущего времени

На русский язык видовременные формы будущего времени переводятся следующим образом (табл. 7.7).

Таблица 7.7

Способы перевода на русский язык видовременных форм английского глагола будущего времени

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Форма</th>
<th>Английский</th>
<th>Русский</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future simple</td>
<td>I’ll write a letter tomorrow</td>
<td>Я напишу письмо завтра</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future continuous</td>
<td>I’ll be writing a letter at 5 tomorrow</td>
<td>Я буду писать письмо завтра в 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future perfect</td>
<td>I’ll have written the letter by Friday</td>
<td>Я напишу письмо к пятнице</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future perfect continu-ous</td>
<td>I’ll have been writing the letter for two hours when you return home</td>
<td>Я буду писать письмо два часа, когда ты придешь домой</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Будущее действие в английском языке может также выражаться:
1. При помощи конструкции to be going + инфинитив для выражения намерения, переводится «собираться». – *I am going to do this exercise.*
2. При помощи времени Present Simple, с глаголами движения go, start, begin, come для указания на то, что действие произойдет по независящим от говорящего обстоятельствам. – *The train starts in a quarter of an hour.*
3. При помощи the Present Continuous tense для выражения действия, относящегося к ближайшему будущему. – *The expedition is arriving in a week.*
4. При помощи the Present Simple в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов: if, unless, in case, when, till, until, as soon as, after. – *I’ll understand if you explain it once more.*

**I. Подумайте о возможных вариантах ответов на следующие вопросы. По возможности подтвердите свое предположение дополнительным утверждением.**

**Образец:** A. What’s the weather going to be like this afternoon?
   B. I think it’s going to rain. That’s what the forecast said.

1. Where will you live when you get married?
2. What will your boy-friend say when he sees your new dress?
3. Where will you work after you graduate from the University?
4. What will you do if you win a lottery prize?
5. Who do you think our new President will be?
6. What will happen if you press this button?
7. Where will you take your kid sister (brother) on Sunday?
8. What will you order for lunch if you are going to have a meal out?
9. How will you cook this fish?
10. What will you wear at Tom’s party?

II. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:
1. He is going to change his method.
2. They are going to give up their research.
3. The student is going to write a brief outline of the material to be discussed at the seminar.
4. All the students are going to benefit from the new computer programme.
5. John was going to attend lectures on history.

III. Выберите из двух предложенных форм ту, которая звучит более естественно:
1. Jack isn’t free on Saturday. He will work / is working.
2. According to the weather forecast it will snow / is snowing tomorrow.
3. I expect he will arrive / is arriving tonight.
4. I am sure she will come / is coming tonight.
5. I can’t see you this evening. A friend of mine will come / is coming.
6. Don’t worry about the dog. It won’t hurt / isn’t hurting you.
7. He says the plane will take off / is taking off in a minute.
8. The wind is getting stronger. It will rain / is raining in the night.
9. I hope the company will leave / is leaving in a few minutes.
10. Ann thinks that they will stay / are staying at hotel.

IV. Postavьте глагол в скобках в the Future Simple or the Future Continuous tense:
1. Sit down and fasten your seat belts. We (take off) in a few minutes.
2. Do you think you still (work) here in five years’ time?
3. I don’t think I (see) him tonight.
4. They (reach) the top of the mountain at this time tomorrow.
5. They still (discuss) the problem at 11 o’clock.
6. You (hear) about it in the 14 o’clock news.
7. I (work) as a teacher next year.
8. They (have) a party on Sunday as usual.
9. They (laugh) at you if you tell them this absurd story.
10. I (wait) for you at the theatre at 7 o’clock.

V. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в одну из будущих форм:
1. I hope you (not forget) all this by tomorrow.
2. I think she (cook) dinner by the time Mother (come) home.
3. He (be) a pensioner for ten years by next spring.
4. I hope they (tell) her the news by the time we (come).
5. Ask him when he (finish) packing.
6. What ... you (do) when I (call) on you at 5 tomorrow?
7. He (search) every corner of your room before he (leave).
8. The plane (approach) Moscow at this time tomorrow.
9. By the time you (get) home we (prepare) everything for the party.
10. They (come) to see us next Sunday.
11. By the end of the year we (be) through with our experimental work.
12. The doctor (examine) his last patient at this time tomorrow.

VI. Переведите предложения, используя одно из будущих времен для выражения различных оттенков будущего действия:
1. Мы будем ждать вас у памятника Пушкину.
2. Интересно, что она будет делать завтра в это время?
3. Они покажут этот фильм снова завтра утром.
4. Я уверена, она все поймет.
5. Как вы будете добираться туда?
6. Когда ты вернешься, они все еще будут жить в своем старом доме.
7. Собака залает, если чужой подойдет к двери.
8. Он вернется домой к 15 августа.
9. Через неделю в это время наш теплоход будет приближаться к берегам Кубы.
10. Я буду ждать вас завтра в это же время.
11. Через два дня студенты начнут сдавать экзамены.
12. Не приставай к нему, он очень волнуется: завтра в это время он будет давать свой первый концерт.
13. Надеюсь, к 10 часам вечера концерт уже закончится, и через полчаса дети будут уже дома.
14. Мы уберем квартиру и накроем на стол до того, как придут гости.
15. Он говорит, что придет на вокзал проводить нас.
17. Строители закончат новую линию метро к 10 мая.
18. Убири свою комнату прежде, чем поедешь за город.
19. Он все поймет раньше.

7.3. Времена глаголов в страдательном (пассивном) залоге

В английском языке глагол имеет два залога: действительный (the Active Voice) и страдательный (the Passive Voice).
1. Глагол употребляется в действительном залоге, если подлежащим в предложении является лицо или предмет, производящее действие. – John cooked the dinner last night.
2. Глагол в страдательном залоге выражает действие, которое направлено на лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим. – *The dinner was cooked by John last night.*

В пассивном залоге глаголы имеют простую, продолженную и перфектную формы (табл. 7.8). Форма Perfect Continuous в пассивном залоге не используется.

| Видовременные формы английского глагола в страдательном залоге |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| **Forms** | **Present** | **Past** | **Future** |
| Simple | am/is/are V3 | was/were V3 | shall/will be V3 |
| Continuous | am/is/are/ being V3 | was/were being V3 | – |
| Perfect | have/has been V3 | had been V3 | shall/will have been V3 |
| Perfect continuous | – | – | – |

The Passive Voice употребляется в тех случаях, когда лицо, совершающее действие, неизвестно или представляется несущественным. – *The matter will be discussed at the next meeting.*

Если лицо, совершающее действие, упоминается в предложении, но не является подлежащим, оно занимает позицию предложного дополнения, вводимого предлогом by после глаголов build, compose, damage, design, destroy, discover, invent, make, write. – *The music was composed by Beethoven.*

В силу специфики своего значения пассивный залог употребляется преимущественно с переходными глаголами:

Active: *They built the house a few years ago.*
Passive: *The house was built a few years ago.*

Ряд глаголов give, send, offer, show, pay, teach, promise, tell, имеющих в действительном залоге два дополнения, могут образовывать две пассивные конструкции, в которых подлежащим может быть как прямое, так и косвенное дополнение:

Active: *Someone gave Jimmy money.*
Passive: *Jimmy was given money. Money was given to Jimmy.*

Как правило, подлежащим пассивной конструкции является лицо, а не предмет, поэтому первый вариант предпочитительнее.

В английском языке формы Passive Voice могут образовывать глаголы, управляющие предложным дополнением look at, look for, look after, look through, send for, agree upon, rely on, touch upon, insist on, put up with, refer to, provide for, see to, talk of, arrive at. В пассивной конструкции предлог сохраняется:

Active: *We looked for Mike everywhere.*
Passive: *Mike was looked for everywhere.*

1. Прочитайте предложения, переведите их и подчеркните глагол в пассивном залоге, указав его временную форму:

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

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

III. Перепишите предложения в пассивном залоге:
1. They are building a new ring road round the city.
2. They will read this book next term.
3. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
4. Somebody is cleaning the room at the moment.
5. I didn’t realize that someone was recording our conversation.
6. They have changed the date of the meeting.
7. Dan told me that somebody had attacked him in the street.
8. She will have translated the article by the end of the day.
9. John had been courting Mary for a year before he proposed to her.
10. They have been discussing his proposal for hours.

IV. Составьте предложения, выбирая одну из форм глагола из правой колонки. Переведите предложения.

Статья была переведена вчера. a. is translated
b. was translated
c. has been translated
Когда зазвенел звонок, статья переводилась студентами.

Статью уже перевели, когда зазвенел звонок.

Статью переведут завтра

Новая станция метро была построена в этом году.

Новая станция метро строится недалеко от моего дома.

Новая станция метро будет построена к Новому году.

Он чувствовал, что за ним следят.

V. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. Warm clothes are made of wool.
2. Some money will be given to you.
3. The ship has been sunken purpose.
4. The car is being repaired at the moment.
5. The house was bought for 5 thousand dollars.
6. All her affairs will have been settled before she gets married.
7. He said that detailed instructions had been given.
8. The monument was put up before Victory Day.
9. The old church has been reconstructed lately.
10. The windows were being cleaned while I was there.

VI. Напишите предложения в активном залоге, соответствующие предложения в пассивном залоге. При этом слово в скобках должно стать подлежащим.

1. He was given to understand that he was wrong. (his wife)
2. The parcel was given to the addressee at once. (the postman)
3. I have been promised a pony. (Father)
4. A tape-recorder was promised to Alec. (Mother)
5. We have been told to stay where we are. (the policeman)
6. After all funny jokes and anecdotes had been told people felt dull again. (Mike)
7. I shall be told everything when I am older. (my parents)
8. Senior pupils are taught algebra and geometry. (Mr. Brown)
9. Foreign languages are taught at school. (good specialists)
10. Christmas presents are sent to them every year. (their friends)
11. She will be sent a special invitation. (I)
12. A very good reward was offered to him. (the man)
13. The boy was offered some books to his choice. (the teacher)
14. When we were in the forest I was shown beautiful flowers. (my friend)
15. You are deceived. A very good copy of this picture has been shown to you. (Mr. Smith)

VII. Выберите правильную форму глагола (активную или пассивную):
1. The children taught / were taught Italian.
2. This problem will discuss / will be discussed at the conference.
3. The president interviewed / was interviewed on French TV.
4. Teachers have given / have been given a new pay rise by the government.
5. Walt Disney created / was created the cartoon character of Mickey Mouse.
6. The firm has been making / has been made dresses for twenty years.
7. He treats / is treated the girl very badly.
8. He said that he had taken / had been taken his watch to a watchmaker’s.
9. Many new houses have been built / have built this year.
10. The book is being discussed / is discussing now.
11. The children are being played / are playing football in the yard.
12. This fact was mentioned / mentioned by many people.
13. Our car is usually repaired / repairs in Mike Anderson’s garage.
14. The children have been put to bed / will put to bed by their nurse.
15. All my questions were answered / will answer after classes.
16. The flowers will be watered / are watering in the evening.
17. My parents aren’t approved of / don’t approve of heavily made up girls.
18. The suit-cases had been packed / had packed by 6 o’clock as the train started / was started at 7 p.m.
19. The house didn’t live in / was not lived in in autumn and winter.
20. The garden looks after very well / is well looked after.
21. Doctors send for / are sent for when people feel unwell.
VIII. Ответьте на вопросы.
Образец: Who wrote the novel “War and Peace”?
The novel “War and Peace” was written by Tolstoy.

1. Who designed the Winter Palace?
2. Who built this house?
3. Who made this beautiful jacket?
4. Who showed you round the city?
5. Who brought the flowers to the party?
6. Who cooked dinner yesterday?
7. Who answered the telephone call?
8. Who sends presents to you?
9. Who wrote this article?
10. Who makes your dresses?
11. Who did the shopping yesterday?
12. Who told this story?
13. Who wrote the book “Just so Stories”?
14. Who swept the floor?

IX. Задайте вопросы к следующим предложениям.
Образец: Russian is spoken all over our country. (Where?)
Where is Russian spoken in our country?

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

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

XI. Прочитайте предложения, переведите их, обращая на разницу двух пассивных конструкций:

They have read her an interesting story. a) An interesting story has been read to her.
b) She has been read an interesting story.

The teacher gave each pupil a small map of England. a) A small map of England was given to each pupil.
b) Each pupil was given a small map of England.

I have written a letter to my pen-friend. a) A letter has been written to my pen-friend.
b) My pen-friend has been written a letter.

The hostess has made us some coffee. a) Some coffee has been made to us.
b) We have been made some coffee.

The chief offered him a new job. a) A new job was offered to him.
b) He was offered a new job.

I shall send her some beautiful flowers. a) Some flowers will be sent to her.
b) She will be sent some beautiful flowers.

The guide is showing a new exposition to the tourists. a) A new exposition is being shown to the tourists.
b) The tourists are being shown a new exposition.

XII. Дайте два варианта пассивных конструкций от следующих предложений:

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

**XIII. Изучите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на употребление предлогов в пассивных конструкциях. Переведите предложения:**

The doctor has just been sent for.

The boys were being looked for everywhere but in vain.

The children were much cared for.

All his daughters were well provided for.

After a long discussion, the agreement was arrived at.

She felt that she was being looked at.

His jokes are so dull, that they are never laughed at.

The book is very popular because very important problems are touched upon in it.

I think your proof will be relied on (upon).

Summer was agreed upon as the best season for hiking.

The boys were well thought of at school.

He has never been heard of since.

Her behavior was greatly disapproved of.

His novel is already much spoken of.

She will be spoken to the moment she comes.

The speech was being listened to with great attention.

His works are completely forgotten, they are never referred to.

The situation was dealt with very delicately.

My old life was done away with.

His rudeness will never be put up with.

**XIV. Вставьте в места пропусков подходящие предложи.**

1. His books are referred ... by all those who work at this problem.
2. The elder brother was sent ... immediately.
3. While I’m away my children will be looked ... by my mother.
4. He was not much seen ... yesterday.
5. Many aspects of social life were touched ... in his latest interview.
6. Many dangerous diseases are done away ... in our country.
7. He was the only child and was much cared ...
8. Her honesty can be relied ...
9. She is quite well thought ...
10. Their outrageous behavior is much spoken ...
11. He is always listened ... with great attention.
12. The poor child was often laughed ...
13. Saturday was agreed ... as the best day for the party.
14. Her sudden death was much talked ...
15. He was never looked ...
16. Will any agreement be arrived ..., you think?
17. I’m sure this arrangement will be insisted ...
18. I was talked ... meeting Norman in a restaurant.
19. “The Goldrush” was directed ... Charlie Chaplin.
20. These photos were taken ... a very cheap camera.
21. The gate was opened ... one of the girls.
22. The cake will be made ... my aunt.
23. The cake was made ... dried fruit.
24. I was hit ... an umbrella.
25. I was hit ... an old lady.
26. The garage was painted ... a new kind of paint.
27. The garage was painted ... a friend of mine.

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

XVI. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в нужную видовременную форму.
1. I ... (look) for my gloves since morning.
2. The children ... (bring up) in the country.
3. I don’t think you ... (pay) much attention to the state of your health.
4. I ... (look) through all new magazines before I started to write a re-view.
5. The expression of gratitude ... (follow) by a knock at the door.
6. When the teacher entered the classroom it ... still (air).
7. Many questions ... (ask) and (answer) before they get to the truth.
8. We ... (visit) the place many times.
9. The girl ... (teach) music for five years.
10. I ... (introduce) to him last week but I am afraid I ... (not / recognize) him if I meet him again.
11. I ... (give) a kitten. It ... (call) Pussy, but my little sister ... (call) it Push.
12. Some of them told me that the Browns ... (move) to New York.
13. I hope you ... (return) today not so late as yesterday.
14. On this evening, I ... (walk) home to the Florida Hotel and it ... (rain).
15. Two policemen with rifles who ... (come) in off the street patrol ... (stand) by the door.
16. While we ... (wait) around I ... (tell) the story I ... (think) the whole story ... (be) a pretty good story and that I ... (write) it sometime.
17. The girl ... (go) downstairs and the hotel owner ... (stand up) and ... (bow) to her as she ... (pass) the office.
18. Wednesday ... (not / go) well for Anthony Cross. His day ... (begin) at 4 a.m., and it ... (be) now nearly nine. It (drizzle) steadily since the first grey shadows of dawn ( creep) over the City.
19. When Anthony ... (get) back to Bridget’s the next morning it ... (be) ten o’clock, and she ... (stand) in the kitchen in her dressing-gown, waiting for the kettle to boil.
20. For the last forty minutes Harry ... (stand) in the Inspector’s office on east side of the building. Harry ... (feel) ill at ease the room. He nev-er ... (be) in the Headmaster’s study before and since he ... (know) why he ... (be) in there he ... (not / give) himself over to studying the room.
21. The children ... (be) here with him since Saturday night.
22. You say you ... (be) there eighteen years. And how long John Cor-nel ... (be) house-master? This is his first year. And a good job Mr. Cornel ... (do).
23. The drama students ... (work) on make up design. They ... (begin) the project the previous week in one of classrooms on the west side of the theatre.
24. “Holiday ... (be) not far off,” Brian said, “... you ... (decide) if you ... (come) with me to London? Mum is off to Italy with her friend, so we ... (have) the place to ourselves.”

XVII. Используя следующие сочетания слов, составьте предложения в пассивном залоге:
- to prescribe a patient some sedative;
- to show some new exhibits to the public;
- to teach boys good manners;
• to promise the pupils a trip to the sea;
• to give everybody a prize;
• to show people a funny trick.

XVIII. Переведите предложения, дайте два варианта пассивных конструкций, где возможно:
1. Много новых садов и парков будет заложено в новых районах.
2. Много вкусных блюд готовят из овощей и фруктов.
3. Этот биост построен в прошлом веке.
4. Памятник Пушкину был воздвигнут в 1954 году.
5. Этот город был основан в XI веке.
6. Много новых фильмов выпускается каждый год.
7. Мы не сможем поехать за город в воскресенье, наша машина в ремонте.
8. Сейчас экзаменуют нашу группу.
9. Не входите в зал, его проветривают.
10. Вы пришли вовремя. Этот вопрос как раз сейчас обсуждают.
11. Белье стирали вчера в это время.
12. Этот матч показывали вчера по телевизору в 7 часов.
13. Когда мы вернулись, вещи уже были уложены.
14. К концу января все экзамены уже будут сданы.
15. К вашему приходу детей уже уложить в постель.
16. К 4 часам стол уже будет накрыт.
17. Лекарство уже выписали.
18. Почту уже принесли.
19. Цветы и подарки уже куплены.
20. На все ваши вопросы ответят после лекции.
21. Делегатам показали несколько новых фильмов.
22. Мне только что предложили командировку в Сибирь.
23. Приглашения были посланы всем бывшим студентам нашего факультета.
24. Детям рассказывают вечернюю сказку.
25. Мальчиков учат водить машину, а девочек выращивать цветы.
26. Всем участникам конференции были вручены копии этой декларации.
27. Ему обещали интересную работу.
28. Мне не объяснили всей сложности данной ситуации.
29. Нам разрешили взять все книги домой.
30. Ей пока не дали определенного ответа.
31. Его долги были уплачены его родными.
8. ВИДЫ ВОПРОСОВ

В английском языке существуют несколько видов вопросов: общий вопрос ко всему предложению, разделительный (вопрос с или), вопрос с хвостиком (уточняющий), вопрос к подлежащему и специальные вопросы (Wh-questions). Для постановки вопроса необходимо поставить вспомогательный глагол перед подлежащим (табл. 8.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Words in the sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вопросительное слово</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Вспомогательный глагол</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Подлежащее</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Смысловой глагол</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Остальные члены предложения</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в разделительные вопросы:
1. After dinner Dr. Blake works in his study.
2. They work a lot in order to get a degree.
3. We understand that he is right.
4. He had finished this work by the time his brother came home.
5. He was sleeping when a fire broke out.
6. People differ in the way they speak and listen to others.
7. This experiment will have been finished by the end of next week.
8. They don’t have classes in the afternoon.
9. Two tests have already been written this week.
10. Some students practise speaking English at home.

II. Преобразуйте следующие предложения в альтернативные вопросы, используя слова и выражения в скобках:
1. The castle was built in 1636 (1936).
2. Ann likes to read for examinations alone (with her friends).
3. He learns to speak German (French).
4. Cats catch mice. (dogs)
5. We were painting pictures from 1 till 5 (from 2 till 5).
6. You walk to your office (to go by bus).
7. This student is from Britain (the USA).
8. She has been reading this book for two days? (a week)
9. The letter will be written tomorrow. (in a week)
10. John works in a laboratory (to study at the University).

III. Составьте все возможные вопросы к следующим предложениям:
1. At school children learn some foreign language.
2. These students live in the hostel.
3. The conference opens on Friday.
4. He looks sad because he is overworked.
5. She prefers teaching to learning.
6. Letters are not written every day.
7. This work will have been done by 2 tomorrow.
8. Agatha Christie’s books are read by millions.
9. The soup is eaten by the spoon.
10. I will have been studying English for 2 years by this time next year.
9. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы (табл. 9.1) выражают:
Can – физическую и умственную способность: I can read.
May – разрешение, возможность: May I come in?
Must – долженствование: You mustn’t do it.

Модальные глаголы принимают инфинитив без частицы to, не имеют формы 3-го лица единственного числа в настоящем времени и не требуют вспомогательных глаголов при образовании вопросительного и отрицательного предложений.

Глаголы can и may имеют форму Past, соответственно could и might. Для образования Future и формы Past модального глагола must используется его эквивалент.

Can – to be able to: He will be able to do it.
May – to be allowed to: You will be allowed to do it.
Must – to have to: He will have to do it.

Эквиваленты принимают инфинитив с частицей to и требуют вспомогательных глаголов для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений.

Did you have to do it yesterday?
I did not have to do it yesterday.

Таблица 9.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Модальный глагол</th>
<th>Модальное значение</th>
<th>Примеры</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Can (could)</strong></td>
<td>Способность, возможность, умение в отрицаниях – запрет</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эквивалент to be able</td>
<td>He can speak English. Can you do it? She couldn’t come. You will be able to come tomorrow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сомнение, предположение</td>
<td>It can rain. Can they be at home?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May (might)</strong></td>
<td>Возможность, разрешение</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эквивалент to be allowed</td>
<td>May I come in? — Yes, you may. She might go for a walk. The children will be allowed to swim if the weather is warm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сомнение, предположение</td>
<td>It may rain. They may come soon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Must</strong></td>
<td>Необходимость</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must know your subject. He must try to do the work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Предположение (уверенность)</td>
<td>She mustn’t be still working. This must be your coat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mustn’t</strong></td>
<td>Запрещение</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You mustn’t go out today</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have (to)</strong></td>
<td>Необходимость, вызванная обстоятельствами</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have to get up very early. Do you have to work hard? We didn’t have to wait</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Модальный глагол</td>
<td>Модальное значение</td>
<td>Примеры</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Should**       | Необходимость (совет) | You *should* follow my advice.  
                 |                    | She *shouldn’t* miss classes |
| **To be** (to)   | Необходимость по договоренности | He *is to* arrive on Monday.  
                 |                    | *Am I to* come at 5?  
                 |                    | The meeting *is to* last 3 hours |
| **Ought** (to)   | Необходимость, обязанность, долг | She *ought to* know how to behave.  
                 |                    | You *ought to* help her |
| **Needn’t - don’t have** (to) | Отсутствие необходимости | You needn’t do it now. = You *don’t have to* do it now.  
                 |                    | He needn’t buy the tickets. = He *doesn’t have to* buy them |

**I. Сгруппируйте глаголы и выражения, близкие по значению:**

to be to, may, must, can, should, to be allowed, to have to, ought to might, could, to be able to.

**II. Заполните пропуски модальными глаголами и выражениями.**

**Переведите на русский язык:**

1. We ... fit our children for life (должны).
2. A well-chosen system of education ... prepare children for life (может).
3. Some people think that by free education for all one ... solve all the problems of society (может).
4. We ... only to think a moment to understand that education... take different forms in different countries (должны, может).
5. ... the work of completely uneducated farmer be far more important than that of a professor? (может).
6. The professors ... waste much of their time doing housework if they have no one to do it for them (приходится).
7. We ... already see that free education for all is not enough (можем).
8. We ... find means to provide all educated people with jobs (следует).
9. Manual labour ... be thought dirty or shameful (не следует).

**III. Заполните пропуски, используя must, to have to, to be to:**

1. Parents ... examine all the existing systems of education to choose the right one for their children.
2. At school children ... observe a number of rules.
3. We ... not educate children only for the purpose of educating them.
4. I ... get up early though I don’t like it.
5. You ... come on time.
IV. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
1. Современный человек должен много читать и быть образованным.
2. Он был неправ. Ему пришлось согласиться с нами.
3. Давайте не будем спорить. Мы должны сначала решить первый вопрос.
4. Она должна зайти после четырех.
5. Он может читать любую литературу по специальности на английском.
6. Ему приходится много работать.
7. Здесь курить нельзя.
8. Нам нужно сегодня сдать (hand in) курсовые работы (projects).

V. Преобразуйте предложения, пользуясь образцом:
   a) She reads too much. – She shouldn’t read so much
   b) She doesn’t work hard. – She should (ought to) work hard.

   1. You don’t do it properly.
   2. She doesn’t use new information in her work.
   3. The lecturer doesn’t remember the names of his students.
   4. The book is not published yet.
   5. People do not always express their ideas clearly.
   6. They are talking too loudly.
   7. He works too much.

VI. Преобразуйте следующие предложения, употребив форму прошедшего времени модального глагола или соответствующий эквивалент.
Образец: We must help him. – We had to help him.
We can help him. – We could help him.

   1. It must be borne in mind that he quickly forgets his promises.
   2. Those who cannot read or write have to remember things.
   3. We must discuss this problem in detail.
   4. A machine can do work which man is unable to do.
   5. Every scientist must check the results of his research.
   6. The boy tries hard, but he cannot act on the stage.
   7. We must do as we are told.
   8. The available facts are not sufficient, but we must come to a decision.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение модальных глаголов и выражений:
   1. You cannot compare the beauty of poetry to the rationality of prose.
   2. The method may be briefly summarized as follows … .
3. A writer can achieve the desired effect by employing various stylistic devices.
4. The teacher has to suit his activity to the needs of his class.
5. What a person says must always be to the point.
6. When we talk to other people we should not make them think that we are too sure of ourselves.
7. A writer may choose his words for the sake of their sound.
8. Thinking may be called the machinery of association.
9. It is quite probable that a good teacher will not be able to act well on the stage.
10. One day the people of the world may develop a real world government.
11. When the natural resources are exhausted, we will have to change our style of living.
12. What is the purpose of all this expense, one may ask.

**VIII. Раскройте скобки, выбрав нужный модальный глагол или модальное выражение. Переведите на русский язык:**

1. The talker (can, must) remember that conversation (must, should) serve a purpose.
2. We frequently (may, have to) use reference books and encyclopedias where we (must, can) find information. We (cannot, need not), of course, read reference books from cover to cover.
3. Writers do not always express things directly so that you (to have to, may) think carefully to see what they mean.
4. Reading a book (need, should) be a conversation between you and the author.
5. To achieve progress in any subject we (may, must) discuss things.
6. It (can, must, may) be born in mind that some people are afraid of having time to think, so they go to the movies, watch television, etc. because they (should, can) think of nothing better to do.
7. When we are introduced to new people we (should, need) try to appear friendly.
10. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА И КОНСТРУКЦИИ С НИМИ

Неличными называются такие формы глагола, которые не изменяются в зависимости от формы подлежащего, т. е. не имеют категории лица, числа, времени и наклонения. К ним относятся инфинитив, герундий и причастие.

10.1. Инфинитив

Инфинитив является неличной формой глагола, т. е. не согласуется с подлежащим, однако инфинитив имеет при этом простую, продолженную и перфектную формы, а также форму активного и пассивного залога (табл. 10.1).

Таблица 10.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Формы инфинитива</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>To write</td>
<td>To be written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>To be writing</td>
<td>To have been written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>To have written</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect Continuous</td>
<td>To have been writing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Отрицание: not + infinitive. – She asked me not to forget to post the letters.

The Indefinite and Continuous infinitive выражают одновременное действие с действием, выраженным смысловым глаголом, the Continuous указывает на действие в процессе. – I am glad to meet you. He pretended to be sleeping.

В то время как the perfect infinitive указывает на предшествование действию, выраженному смысловым глаголом. – I am sorry to have said that.

В предложении инфинитив может выполнять разнообразные функции (табл. 10.2).

Таблица 10.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Функции инфинитива</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>To walk in the garden was very pleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbial modifier of purpose</td>
<td>I stayed there to see what would happen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbial modifier of result (enough, too)</td>
<td>He was too busy to see anyone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute (modal meaning, a future action)</td>
<td>I had no time to visit the museum yet. It is the only thing to do. The houses to be built here will be of the same type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parenthesis</td>
<td>To cut a long story short, to tell the truth, to be on the safe side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Конструкции с инфинитивом

Существуют несколько известных конструкций с инфинитивом, имеющих разные функции.

*The complex object (the objective with the infinitive construction)*

Subject + Predicate + **Noun (pronoun in the objective case) + Infinitive.** – *I want my mother (her) to help me.*

Данная конструкция употребляется после глаголов:

of mental activity: to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to find, to imagine, to feel, to trust, to mean. – *We expect them to arrive soon.*

of declaring: to pronounce, to declare, to report, to teach. – *The doctor pronounced the wound to be a slight one.*

of wish and intention: to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend. – *He intended me to go with him.*

of feelings and emotion: to like, to dislike, to hate. – *Tell me what you would like me to do.*

of order and permission: to order, to allow, to suffer, to ask, to command, to encourage, to forbid. (+ passive infinitive). – *She asked to be shown the photo.*

of sense perception: to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe. (+ a bare indefinite infinitive). – *I saw Brown enter the room.*

*The complex subject (the nominative with the infinitive construction)*

**Noun (pronoun in the nominative case) + the infinitive**

Данная конструкция употребляется с:

1. Группами глаголов в пассивном залоге:
   - denoting sense perception: to see, to hear, to notice;
   - denoting mental activity: to think, to consider, to believe, to expect, to suppose, to know;
   - to say, to report, to order, to ask, to allow, to state, to announce. – *The delegation is reported to have left Moscow. She is said to be working at the factory.*

2. Группами слов: to be likely, to be unlikely, to be certain, to be sure. – *He is sure to be asked about it.*

3. Следующими парами синонимов: to seem/ to appear, to prove/ to turn out, to happen/ to chance. – *The first experiment proved to be a success.*

Отрицательные формы:

Don’t seem / Didn’t prove / Doesn’t happen;
Is not likely + infinitive / Are not likely + infinitive.
The for-to-infinitive construction

It is + for + noun (pronoun in the objective case) + infinitive

It is good, easy, impossible, difficult, easy + for + noun (pronoun in the objective case) + infinitive. – It is difficult for me to wait for you. It is easier for us to arrange a meeting at 5.

It is nice, kind, sensible, silly, stupid, tactless + of + noun (pronoun in the objective case) + infinitive. – It was silly of you to ask that question. It is sensible of you to go there at once.

I. Определите форму и функцию инфинитива. Переведите предложения:
1. To go on with the discussion is to waste time.
2. Oh, I’m sorry to have taken so much of your time.
3. It all sounds too good to be true.
4. We assembled to discuss and arrange our plans.
5. Now, the first thing to settle is what to take with us.
6. He was the first to raise the question.
7. A celebration such as this was a chance not to be missed.
8. Look back to make sure you haven’t left anything behind.
9. She was the last to realize how dangerous it was.
10. You are a bachelor with no family to take care of.
11. I didn’t come here to be shouted at.
12. He came here to speak to me, not to you.
13. To meet the demands for goods, new shops have been opened in the town.
14. The plan will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.
15. Surely it is necessary to go into details.
16. I rose to receive my guests.
17. Passing by a radio-shop he suddenly remembered to buy some tape for his recorder.
18. Her first action was to visit the apartment of a famous dressmaker.
19. He was too astonished to speak.
20. The best thing Lanny could do was to get out of here.
21. It’s an awkward thing to say.
22. The desire to write was stirring in Martin once more.
23. He had a good deal to say about India.
24. The relief from that long waiting, the feeling of nothing to worry about, was so delicious.
25. The first person to enter was Mrs. Evans, her face white, her dark frightened eyes avoiding his.
26. He looked at the shelves of books to be read.
27. He received a note to say that he was expected at the family dinner.
28. Andrew was the third to go in for the interview.
29. You have health and much to live for.

II. Замените группы слов, выделенные курсивом, инфинитивом.
Образец: She was the first lady who left.
She was the first lady to leave.

1. The manager was the last who left the shop.
2. I was astonished when I heard that he had left his native town.
3. There was no place where he could sit.
4. I can’t go to the party; I have nothing that I can wear.
5. He was the first man who swam the Channel.
6. He was the only one who realized the danger.

III. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя инфинитив.
Образец: They sent to University, they wanted me to study law.
They sent me to University to study law.

1. I am buying bread. I want to feed the bird.
2. He opened the door. He intended to go out.
3. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save a child.
4. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready.
5. He sent his children to his sister’s house.
6. He wanted them to watch the television programme.
7. I am saving up. I want to buy a car.
8. I keep my lens in a field surrounded by wire netting.
9. I want to protect them against the foxes.

IV. Завершите следующие предложения.
Образец: 1. Her dream was – to become an actress.
2. What I wanted was = not to be misunderstood.

1. The general idea was – .
2. His hobby is – .
3. The first thing you must do is – .
4. The last thing I meant was – .
5. The main thing is – .
6. The only thing to do was – .
7. Your only chance is – .
8. Your job will be – .
9. My only wish is – .
10. What I want is – .
V. Соедините следующие предложения в одно, используя **enough** с инфинитивом.
**Образец:** He is clever. He can answer the question.

He is clever enough to answer the question.

1. He wasn’t strong. He couldn’t support the man.
2. It’s very hot. We can’t lie in the sun.
3. The coffee isn’t strong. It won’t keep awake.
4. I am quite old. I could be your father.
5. You aren’t very old. You can’t understand these things.
6. He was very curious. He opened the letter.
7. You are quite thin. You can wear this dress.

VI. Завершите следующие предложения по модели.
**Образец:** She’s old enough – to be taken for his mother.

1. Who of us is brave enough –?
2. You are old enough –.
3. She’s just not clever enough –.
4. Do you know him well enough –?
5. She spoke English well enough –.

VII. Соедините следующие предложения в одно, используя **too** с инфинитивом.
**Образец:** He is very ill. He can’t work today.

He is too ill to work today.

1. It is very hot. We can’t run.
2. I am rather old. I can’t wear this dress.
3. He was nervous. He couldn’t speak.
4. I was terrified. I couldn’t move.
5. It is very dark. We couldn’t go out into the garden.
6. It was rather cloudy. We couldn’t see the eclipse properly.

VIII. Завершите следующие предложения по модели.
**Образец:** You are too young – to wear black.

1. The weather is much too fine –.
2. She’s too young and pretty –.
3. The story is much too long –.
4. The problem is too complicated –.
5. The trouble is too deep–rooted –.
6. She was too clever –.
7. I was going too fast –.
**IX. Соедините следующие предложения в одно, используя so as/ in order с инфинитивом.**

**Образец:** He took off his boots. He didn’t want to make any noise.
He took off his boots so as/ in order not to make any noise.

1. He was playing very softly. He didn’t want to disturb anyone.
2. I sent him out of his room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his headmaster.
3. I am learning Greek. I wish to read Homer.
4. He sent his children to their aunt’s house. He wanted to have some peace.
5. He read only for short periods each day. He didn’t want to strain his eyes.
6. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise.
7. We must keep our gloves on. We don’t want to get frostbitten.

**X. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление инфинитива.**

1. To crown it all, there was a story full ten years old now of his treatment of his wife.
2. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a factory has been opened in the town this year.
3. It was awfully cold, to be sure.
4. She had broken a beautiful china and, to make the things still worse, she never told anyone about it.
5. To make a long story short, the company broke up and returned home in bad temper.
6. To be on the safe side, they bought some meat for the soup.
7. The river is supposed to flow in this direction.
8. His childhood is said to have been very difficult.
9. You are expected to know these things.
10. He didn’t seem to know you.
11. The situation seems to have become difficult.
12. He is said to have owned a very good library.
13. He was told to have organized the whole business.
14. The man doesn’t seem to recognize you.
15. She seems to have done it especially for you.
16. You’re not supposed to mark other people’s books.
17. The actress is said to be very beautiful.
18. She was said to have a wonderful collection of maps.
19. This doesn’t seem to be the right decision.
20. The man seems to be a stranger here.
21. She seems to be used to the thought that they’ll have to move to another flat.
22. It seems to be an interesting comparison.

**XI. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на употребление сложного дополнения.**
1. Seeing her enter the room he rose to greet her.
2. Did you feel the bridge shake?
3. I don’t like you to say such things.
4. Put on a thicker coat, I don’t want you to catch cold.
5. We knew him to be brave.
6. Nobody said anything, we just watched him put it away in his case.
7. You could have heard a pin drop.
8. She wouldn’t explain, just urged me to use my own eyes.
9. Well, tell him to see us tomorrow morning, will you?
10. After lunch, he begged me to accompany him home.
11. By the way, did she ask you to sign any papers yesterday?

**XII. Объедините два предложения в одно, используя конструкции с инфинитивом.**

**Образец:** I looked out of the window. He crossed the street.
I saw him cross the street.

1. I shall stay at home and do my lessons. Mother said so.
2. I never smoke indoors. My wife doesn’t like it.
3. He’s an honest boy. I know it.
4. We don’t eat ice-cream before dinner because Mother has forbidden it.
5. You got off the train at the station. The porter saw you.
6. He ordered that tea should be brought at once.
7. No one had expected that she would marry the man.
8. I could hear it perfectly well. They were discussing me.
9. Don’t shout so! The whole house will know what has happened. Do you want it?

**XIII. Замените слова, выделенные курсивом, на конструкцию object + infinitive construction.**

**Образец:** Members of the Government itself acknowledge that many of their predictions were over-optimistic.
Members of the Government itself acknowledge many of their predictions to have been over-optimistic.

1. The court declared that *the book was* rare.
2. The majority of critics thought *that the film was* highly original.
3. Many of the audience considered *that the speaker was* untrue.
4. Evidence showed that the man’s alibi was a complete fabrication.
5. Everyone knew that he was a man of honest.

XIV. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи, используя конструкцию noun+infinitive construction со словами, предложенными в скобках.

Образец: «Make your way to Waterloo Station, and wait under the main clock», the letter said. (direct).
The letter directed me to make my way to Waterloo Station and wait under the main clock.

1. «You are to appear before the examination at 5», the letter said (direct).
2. «Do not bathe when the red flag is flying», the notice said. (warn).
3. His wife left him a note saying «Don’t forget to lock the door». (remind).
4. «Passengers should check in at the airport thirty minutes before take-off», stated a notice at the air terminal. (instruct).
5. «I hope you’ll have another drink before you go,» said my old friend. (press)
6. «Pay attention to what you’re doing,» said the teacher (tell)
7. «Would you like you to join me for dinner?» I said to the new member. (invite).
8. «I would take a more optimistic view of the matter, if I were you,» my friend told me (encourage).

XV. Перепишите следующие предложения по модели.

Образец: It seemed that he knew the subject well.
He seemed to know the subject well.

1. It happened that they met that very day.
2. It proved that there were some broken cups in the case.
3. It seems that the play has made a deep impression on him.
4. It proved that he was a very experienced worker.
5. It appears that the house was built in the 18th century.
6. It happened that there was a doctor there at that time.
7. It appears that there are different opinions on this subject.
8. It happened that he was at home at that time.
9. It seems that there is a great difference between these two samples.

Образец: It is reported that the delegation has left London.
The delegation is reported to have left London.

1. It is known that he has a large collection of pictures.
2. It may be said that the new theatre is the most beautiful building in the town.
3. It was reported that the ship had arrived in Odessa.
4. It can’t be considered that the results of the experiments are very bad.
5. It is expected that many people will attend the meeting.
6. It is believed that there is a hope of reaching an agreement.
7. It is said that the expedition has reached Vladivostok.
8. It is considered that school is the best in this district.
9. It can be expected that the weather will improve soon.
10. It can’t be expected that the Petersburg football will win.
11. It is said that there are many difficulties in solving this problem.

Оформлення: It is not likely that they will return soon.
They are not likely to return soon.

1. It appears unlikely that the experiment will give good results.
2. It is likely that he has accepted their offer.
3. It is certain that they will come to Moscow.
4. It appears likely that he will recover soon.
5. It is likely that there will be a heated discussion on this problem.
6. It is unlikely that the meeting will be postponed.
7. It is likely that his article will be published in the newspaper.
8. It is certain that they will be here on Monday.
9. It is likely that there will be a good wheat crop in Ukraine this year.
10. It was not likely that the telegram would reach them in time.
11. It seemed unlikely that the price of these materials would rise.
12. It is likely that the conference will be held in Moscow.
13. It is likely that the goods were shipped on Monday.
14. It seemed likely that an agreement will be reached in the nearest future.
15. It seems likely that there will be a storm on the sea.

XVI. Переведите слова в скобках.
1. He is thought (был) a very good singer.
2. They are expected (пошлиют) a reply today.
3. They are said (переехали) to a new flat.
4. Who is supposed (подпишет) the letter?
5. The doctor is supposed (прописал) you something.
6. The results of the experiment are believed (были) very good.
7. The new instrument is expected (поможет) scientists solve many problems.
8. The members of the committee are understood (пришли) to an agreement.
9. He is said them (предложил) his services.
10. We were supposed (проводем) the day on board a ship.
11. The expedition is said (сделала) a very important discovery.
12. They were expected (пройдут) 300 miles that day.
13. She is known (интересовалась) in the subject.
14. They were heard (согласились) to do it.
15. The ship is expected (прибудет) here on Tuesday.
16. They are supposed (помочь) him.
17. They were believed (знали) the secret all the time.

XVII. Соедините следующие предложения в одно, используя ‘for … phrase’ конструкцию с инфинитивом.
Образец: He won’t catch a bus. It is impossible.
It is impossible for him to catch a bus.

1. She explained everything. It was not difficult.
2. She managed to do it in time. But it was quite an effort.
3. Don’t make mistakes. It’s important.
4. Her mother made the decision. It’s the usual thing in this family.
5. We ought to take a vacation now. It won’t be difficult.
6. You’ll speak English with her. It’ll do you good.
7. She is very late. It’s rather unusual.
8. You really ought to see a doctor. It will be best.
9. We’ll spend a couple of weeks in Moscow next June. It will be rather pleasant.

XVIII. Завершите следующие предложения.
Образец: It would be better (you; to stay in bed)
It would be better for you to stay in bed.

1. It’s very important (children; to play outdoors).
2. It’ll be best (she; to talk to the manager).
3. It might be just possible (you; to make him see a doctor).
4. It would be easy (I; to pretend).
5. It’s very bad (boys; to smoke).
6. It’s not (you; to carry that heavy bag).

Образец: It’s getting cold. It’s bad for the children – to go out of doors.

1. Have you brought something for me … on the train?
2. There’s simply nobody there for a young girl …
3. I can’t find a place for us … .
4. Those are not the right people for you … .
5. I have bought a few things for Tone … .
10.2. Герундий

Герундий является неличной формой глагола, т. е. не согласуется с подлежащим, однако при этом имеет неопределенную и перфектную форму, а также формы активного и пассивного залога (табл. 10.3).

Таблица 10.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Формы герундия</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>writing</td>
<td>being written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>having written</td>
<td>having been written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Герундий выполняет следующие функции в предложении:
- подлежащего: *Learning rules without examples is useless*;
- прямого дополнения: *He has proposed asking the boy to lunch*;
- предложного дополнения: *She doesn’t eat bread because she is afraid of getting fat*;
- части сложносочиненного глагола сказуемого: *She began sobbing and weeping*;
- части именного сказуемого: *The best thing is staying at a hotel*;
- обстоятельства образа действия (с предлогами in, by, without): *The day was spent in packing*;
- обстоятельства причины (предлоги through, because of, for, for fear of, owing to): *I never slept a wink all night for thinking of it*;
- обстоятельства времени (предлоги on, upon, after, before): *He was to spend three days at home before going back to the farm*;
- обстоятельства условия (предлог without): *He has no right to come here without being invited*;
- сопутствующего обстоятельства (предлог without): *She crossed the room without taking notice of the people present there*;
- уступительного обстоятельства (предлог in spite of): *In spite of being busy he did all he could to help her*;
- обстоятельства цели (предлог for): *The book was brought for reading and discussing*;
- определения: *It is a new and interesting way of working*.

Герундий также входит в состав сложных существительных типа dining-room, swimming-pool, sleeping-car, где он характеризует следующее за ним существительное по его функции: комнату, где обедают и т. д.
После глаголов *want, need, deserve, require* и сочетания *it’s worth* герундий употребляется только в действительном залоге, передавая по смыслу пассивное значение: *The blouse needs washing*.

Герундий употребляется после следующих фраз и глаголов (табл. 10.4).

Таблица 10.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb + gerund</th>
<th>verb + preposition + gerund</th>
<th>phrase + gerund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>admit</td>
<td>accuse of</td>
<td>be aware of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adore</td>
<td>agree to</td>
<td>be capable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>approve of</td>
<td>be fed up with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>apologize for</td>
<td>be proud of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>burst out</td>
<td>be sure of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detest</td>
<td>complain of</td>
<td>be surprised at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>depend on</td>
<td>be fond of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>dream of</td>
<td>be guilty of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fancy</td>
<td>insist on</td>
<td>be happy about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>object to</td>
<td>be indignant at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grudge</td>
<td>persist in</td>
<td>be keen on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>prevent from</td>
<td>be tired of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include</td>
<td>put off</td>
<td>be used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involve</td>
<td>rely on</td>
<td>be worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>justify</td>
<td>reproach with</td>
<td>cannot help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mention</td>
<td>speak of</td>
<td>have difficulty in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mind</td>
<td>succeed in</td>
<td>it’s no use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miss</td>
<td>suspect of</td>
<td>there’s no use in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postpone</td>
<td></td>
<td>look forward to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevent</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>propose</td>
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<tr>
<td>recall</td>
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<tr>
<td>recollect</td>
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<tr>
<td>report</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>require</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resist</td>
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<tr>
<td>risk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suggest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolerate</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Существуют глаголы, после которых могут употребляться и герундий, и инфинитив. При этом в зависимости от того, что употребляется, будет меняться значение основного глагола (табл. 10.5).
### Table 10.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>+ gerund</th>
<th>+ infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Begin, start</td>
<td>процесс: <em>It started drizzling</em></td>
<td>1. inf + гл. умств. дейт. и чувств: <em>I began to feel cold.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. подл. – неодуш. сущ.: <em>The barometer began to fall.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. после времен Continuous: <em>It’s starting to snow</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go on</td>
<td>продолжение той же деятельно-сти: <em>They went on laughing</em></td>
<td>смена деятельности в ходе процесса: <em>After discussing the exams they went on to talk about the party</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>завершение процесса: <em>She stopped crying and smiled</em></td>
<td>с инфинитивом цели («чтобы»): <em>She stopped to smoke</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like</td>
<td>нравится о привычке: <em>I like cooking</em></td>
<td>считать полезным, нужным: <em>I like to get up early</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate</td>
<td>ненавидеть: <em>I hate going by public transport</em></td>
<td>сожалеть в извинениях: <em>I hate to trouble, but I have to tell you something unpleasant</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remember</td>
<td>вспоминать о прошлом: <em>I remember seeing you somewhere</em></td>
<td>вспоминать = не забывать: <em>He remembered to post the letter</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forget</td>
<td>забыть = не помнить: <em>He forget calling me but I reminded him</em></td>
<td>забыть = не сделать: <em>Don’t forget to call me tomorrow</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regret</td>
<td>сожалеть о прошлых действиях: <em>I regret saying that you were mistaken</em></td>
<td>к сожалению (в извинениях): <em>I regret to tell you that your wife died</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try</td>
<td>пробовать: <em>Try jogging in the morning, it might help</em></td>
<td>пытаться, прилагать усилия: <em>Try to get here by noon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>значить: <em>Being a parent means feeling responsibility</em></td>
<td>намереваться, хотеть: <em>She means to buy a new car soon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be afraid of</td>
<td>бояться, так как может случиться что-то плохое: <em>I don’t like dogs. I am afraid of being bitten</em></td>
<td>не хотеть что-то делать, так как это опасно или неприятно: <em>He was afraid to go to the police as he knew they would hold him</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider</td>
<td>размышлять: <em>I consider going to Greece</em></td>
<td>считать: <em>I consider him to be clever</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remind</td>
<td>напомнить о чем-то прошлом: <em>She reminded me of missing the date</em></td>
<td>напомнить что-либо сделать: <em>She reminded me to feed the dog</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want</td>
<td>надо что-то сделать: <em>The windows want cleaning</em></td>
<td>хотеть: <em>I want to sleep</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommend</td>
<td>без объекта: <em>I recommend drinking it</em></td>
<td>с объектом: <em>I recommend her to drink</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I. Прочитайте предложения, найдите герундий, определите его функцию и переведите предложения.**

1. *Swimming against the current was difficult.*
2. *Thinking always made him sleepy.*

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3. “Lots of people act well”, answered the Miller, “but very few people talk well which shows that talking is much the more difficult thing of the two”.
4. “Your voice is quite like a croak and croaking is of course the most musical sound in the world”, said the Frog.
5. It’s no use talking like that to me.
6. «There is no good talking to him», said the boy.
7. It’s no use crying over spilt milk.
8. It’s no good trying to persuade him.
9. I guessed what he had intended asking me.
10. She took my hand and kept on laughing.
11. One of my mother’s greatest pleasures was holding court while admirers revolved about her.
12. The only way to do it quickly is doing it at once.
13. One of the quickest ways of travelling is going by plane.
14. I should enjoy examining that at some time later.
15. She searched her mind for a bit because she always really liked knowing what she was going to do instead of doing it first and wondering why she had done it afterwards.
16. I remember once wondering whether she was a cripple.
17. While I am weak from hunger he suffers not a little from overfeeding.
18. We had been right in thinking that the original structure dated back to some time before 1066.
19. The sixteenth century had been the era of building.
20. Instinct told her that their friendship had every chance of deepening.
21. Were the twins also devoted to her? Well, I had not very much occasion of judging.
22. The Swallow tried to keep himself warm by flapping his wings.
23. ... he would never go by his garden without leaning over the wall and plucking a large nosegay.
24. She startled her father by bursting into tears.
25. Do you know that I always work better after hearing the birds sing?
26. After looking in one or two agreeable antique shops she found her way to where she wanted to go.
27. On entering the hall, he saw that there were only a few people there.
28. After leaving her coat and hat in the hall she entered the sitting-room.
29. They found themselves in an awkward position through coming to see their friends so early in the morning.
30. I dared not come to the funeral for fear of making a fool of myself.
31. The book must not be published without being looked through by the author.
32. She was not brilliant, not active but rather peaceful and fine without knowing it.
33. In spite of being a very bright pupil this time he could not cope with the task.
34. This side of the house was used for dancing.
35. The letter was written for making him keep silence.

II. Употребите герундий в активной или пассивной форме в следующих предложениях:
1. (talk) to him was like (play) upon the exquisite violin.
2. It seems awful (plant) myself on you.
3. Then suddenly she stopped (laugh) and frowned.
4. There is no sense in (talk) to him.
5. No one likes (make) to look a perfect damned fool.
6. I don’t mind (tell) you what I do know.
7. We did not mind (question) by the police.
8. I really shouldn’t dream of (ask) her.
9. He didn’t go without (congratulate) by Amy.
10. The door opened quietly and he went without (say) a word.
11. Even a criminal must be told the nature of his crime before (convict).
12. The boy is fond of (play) with pebbles.
13. You couldn’t look at her without (strike) by her modesty.
14. The prospect of (spend) a whole week with Michael was enchanting.
15. She consoled herself by (think) that he loved her as much as he was capable of (love).
16. I hate (bother) with silly questions.
17. She objected (treat) as if she were a child.

III. Завершите предложения герундием, образуя его из глагола, данного в скобках. Какая форма герундия употребляется в этих предложениях и почему?
1. The house looks shabby. It wants (repair). Your hair is very long. It needs (cut).
2. His answer was very good. The boy deserves (praise).
3. The room is so dirty. It needs (scrub).
4. Our educational system is out-of-date. It needs (reform).
5. The fence looks so dull. It requires (paint).
6. They say the film is very boring. It’s not worth (see).
7. His behaviour was outrageous. He deserves (punish).
8. The dress is old-fashioned. It’s not worth (buy).
9. There is a hole in this tooth. It needs (fill).
10. That was a brave action. It certainly deserves (reward).
11. The child is still very weak. It needs (look after) more than its elder sister.
12. Her suggestion is very interesting. It requires (discuss) at the meeting.
13. His remark was very witty. It is worth (quote).

**IV. Вставьте герундий, употребляя нужный предлог.**
1. He had that dislike … . (stare) at which never leaves the commonplace.
2. He had ... (write) a pad on his knee.
3. Before ... (write) you should clean your fountain-pen.
4. But it’s no good ... (ask) me about his wife’s will.
5. “Very well”, he said and went on ... (fish).
6. There is only one thing in the world worse than ... (talk about) and that is not (talk about).
7. She is a very practical woman and good ... (run) things.
8. He could not bear the idea ... (reproach) by him anymore.
9. He appeared almost to dislike ... (hear) music.
10. This is Monsieur Hercule Poirot. He has special genius ... (find) out things.
11. I remember (read) something about it in the paper.
12. She made a pretence … (look) at her watch.
13. “I am back from London”, said a voice which Poirot had no difficulty ... (recognize).
14. She spoke to Poirot as though she definitely found a relief ... (do) so.
15. She always helped her sister who was much slower and found great difficulty ... (learn).
16. I noticed a look of disbelief in his eyes and I guessed that this was surprise ... (see) a man and a woman when he had been expecting a man only.
17. I really don’t know what is the use ... (send) you to school.
18. The Happy Prince never dreams ... (cry) for anything.
19. “I had thoughts ... (enter) public life once myself, remarked Mr. Smith,” There are so many things that need (reform).
20. “People like ... (talk) about the past”, said Mrs. Oliver.
21. What shall we do in the evening? How ... (go) to the cinema?
22. Are you interested ... (learn) to play the piano?
23. I am not used ... (eat) much spicy food.
24. Did she apologize ... (be) late?
25. She is very good ... (paint) and (draw).
26. He is tired ... (hear) her complain.
27. She thanked me ... (give) her a lift in my car.
28. ... (have) breakfast I did the washing up.
29. He is still fond ... (play) tennis and golf.
30. I suspect him ... (destroy) these papers.
V. Прочитайте предложения, составьте список глаголов и глагольных фраз, после которых герундий употребляется в функции предложного дополнения. Переведите их.

1. She accused him of causing Bonnie’s death.
2. Mother will never agree to moving to the country.
3. Old Burton did not approve of drinking and playing cards.
4. She often complains of having problems with her children.
5. So much depends on your passing this exam successfully.
6. She insisted on doing this exercise at once.
7. Her father strongly objected to smoking.
8. We are looking forward to seeing our friends again.
9. They suspected him of being a German spy.
10. She succeeded in making many enemies instead of friends.
11. He is thinking of travelling in the North.
12. They spoke of starting a theatre of their own.
13. She is fond of playing with her baby.

VI. Вставьте подходящий предлог.

1. I’m sorry if I hurt your vanity ... saying so.
2. There is no use ... trying to stop that.
3. She only succeeded ... opening a restaurant.
4. Lonnie passed dancing people ... seeing them.
5. They love ... being dominated.
6. He wouldn’t drop his subject till he had brought you round to his way ... thinking.
7. We reached the river ... crossing the meadow.
8. ... crossing the river at that time of the year was out of the question.
9. You must forgive me ... calling at such an hour.
10. But I was afraid ... intruding upon a sorrow I could not lighten.
11. She has been used ... having her own way.
12. He guessed that the Baron must be tired ... sitting.
13. Somebody told me she’d taken ... wearing a wig.
14. They say that you’re very clever ... finding out what did happen.
15. You see, if a man’s getting off with a girl, people notice it usually because men aren’t so; good ... hiding their tracks.
16. Perhaps somebody would have a better chance ... doing well in life.

VII. Ответьте на вопросы по модели.

Образец: What did they speak of? (buy a house on the Volga)

They spoke about buying a house on the Volga.

1. What did she accuse her maid of? (steal a golden ring).
2. What are you thinking of? (move to a new flat)
3. Are there any things he approves of? (play tennis and chess)
4. What do you suspect him of? (tell lies all the time)
5. What did she succeed in? (find a good husband)
6. What did she complain of? (be cheated in the shop)
7. What are you looking forward to? (see the New Year in)
8. What does he insist on? (start at once).
9. What will she agree to? (spend holidays in the country)
10. What is your younger brother fond of? (collect stamps)

VIII. Переведите предложения, используя герундий, соответствующий словам, выделенные курсивом:
1. Похоже, что будет дождь.
2. Он оставил мысль о поездке на Черное море.
3. Он подумывает о женитьбе.
4. Они говорили об отправке своего человека на Восток.
5. Мы с нетерпением ждем встречи с английским актером.
6. Она подозревает, что он тратит много денег на книги с пластинками.
7. Он против того, чтобы занимать деньги.
8. Я не чувствую себя в настроении разговаривать с ним сейчас.
9. Они преуспели в управлен и делами этой компании.
10. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы читать эту книгу в оригинале.
11. Он обвиняет ее в том, что она неверна ему (to be unfaithful to smb.).
12. Я хочу предотвратить драку.
13. Он одобряет проведение свободного времени на воздухе.
14. Она жалуется, что ее часто оставляют одну.
15. Много зависит от выбора хорошей машины.
16. Она была занята шитьем нового платья.
17. Он любит смотреть спортивные передачи.

10.3. Причастие

Причастие настоящего времени

Причастие настоящего времени (табл. 10.6) употребляется в предложении в следующих функциях:
• определения: We were like two children preparing for the treat of our life;
• образа действия и сопутствующего обстоятельства: Motionless sat Dorian gazing at her;
• сравнения: He left me suddenly as if desiring to cut short any talk;
- времени: Having done this he got up and went over to the window;
- причины: He hated all the people at the station having once been one of them himself;
- уступки: Fulton, not looking her best at the actual moment was certainly a very attractive woman;
- условия: If being told what to do they will certainly try to help you;
- вводного члена предложения: Frankly speaking I can’t approve of his behavior;
- части именного сказуемого: The news was alarming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite</td>
<td>asking</td>
<td>being asked</td>
<td>simultaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>having asked</td>
<td>having been asked</td>
<td>prior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I. Прочитайте предложения, найдите в них причастие настоящего времени, определите его функцию и переведите их.**
1. I felt suddenly small standing beside those immense walls of stone.
2. My father and I spent an hour or so taking our materials to that room.
3. He stood for a while holding my hands.
4. I was very pensive considering it.
5. He listened to me almost like a child hanging on my words.
6. He leaned across the table twisting a bit of bread off the roll on his plate.
7. “This is a day when I meet a lot of friends I knew formerly”, said Mrs. Oliver, going into the house and being led into a small sitting-room.
8. They are in love with each other and wish to marry. Yes, but there are difficulties being put in their way.
9. He thought the woman was satisfied with life as she had lived it, enjoying the pleasures and suffering the sorrows life brings.
10. They didn’t know a good many families, of course, being the sort of class they were.
11. She spent a good deal of her time on clothes not ever being sure where true elegance lay.
12. Being an orphan at six, he was brought up by a distant relative.
13. Having admitted she loved him she was frightened.
14. Generally speaking, the problem is not so easy as it seems to be.

**II. Переведите часть предложения в скобках, используя необходимую форму причастия настоящего времени.**
1. James hesitated for a moment (не понимая, что происходит).
2. I waited inside the wine-shop (выглядывающая из окна).
3. (Рассказав все, что он знал) the witness left the box.
4. We stood on the bridge in the fog (ожидая такси).
5. He wants to write a book (которая бы подытожила /sum up/) his impressions of the trip.
6. We came back tired and hungry (прождав целый день поезд).
7. A new road will soon be built (которая соединит завод с вокзалом).
8. (Взяв книгу с полки) he sits down under the floor-lamp to read it.
9. She walked up and down the street (как будто пытаясь принять решение).
10. (Возвращаясь домой в прошлый вечер) he had a nasty accident.
11. (Когда его попросили принять участие в этой работе) he agreed at once.
12. So, the Swallow flew round and round (касаясь крыльями воды).
13. I decided to go to bed earlier (бульки очень усталой).
14. Then Sophie’s letter had come (напомнив ей о их школьных днях и приглашая ее погостить у нее какое-то время).
15. (Будучи очарована этими руками) she couldn’t help looking at them time and again.

III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя причастие настоящего времени.

1. His smile showed a row of (flash) teeth.
2. (call) the steward he ordered a tumbler of ice and a couple of glasses.
3. (spend) a year at home she returned to Cob with her husband.
4. He lay on his bed (smoke) a cigarette.
5. Suddenly there was a small (scrape) sound.
6. Gert walked into the kitchen and stood (face) Feta.
7. (get over) her immediate rage she was regarding the situation with distaste.
8. (leave) a nice sum of money by her parents she decided to leave her job.
9. It was an old woman (wear) glasses.
10. After that I started a small pensionnat out here (take in) rather older girls who wanted to study languages and other things.

Причастие прошедшего времени

Причастие прошедшего времени выражается всего лишь одной неизменяемой формой – *asked, written, spoken*, не имеет морфологических категорий времени и залога и может выражать действия, относящиеся к любому времени в зависимости от времени глагола – сказуемого, выполняет следующие синтаксические функции:
- определения: *It was a letter written by someone in close touch with Celia;*
• обстоятельства времени: When asked a direct question he told everything he knew about the accident;
• обстоятельства условия: If sent tonight the telegram will be delivered early in the morning;
• сравнения: He stopped as if struck by some new idea;
• уступки: Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken;
• причины: He took part in the conference invited by his fellow-workers;
• именной части сказуемого: He was deeply impressed in spite of himself.

I. Прочитайте предложения, найдите в них причастие прошедшего времени, определите его функцию и переведите их.
   1. It was a dreadful thing that he now proposed a breach of law, which if discovered would bring them into the police court.
   2. He answered through the locked door.
   3. The housekeeper had come out of her room attracted by the violent ringing of the bell.
   4. She woke up early disturbed by the piercing cries of birds.
   5. The general entered the room accompanied by six senior officers.
   6. As if torn with inner conflict and indecision, he cried.
   7. I hate people who cry over spilt milk.
   8. Though astonished by her interest in the details of the accident I went on with my story.
   9. Then another child led by her mother boarded the bus.
  10. When shaken this piece of metal produced a mysterious rambling noise.
  11. He will certainly come if asked.
  12. The film shown in all central cinemas was worth seeing.
  13. The doctor looked worried.
  14. He did not even glance at the murdered man.
  15. She screamed as if badly hurt.
  16. When put to vote the resolution was carried unanimously.
  17. If left to myself I should infallibly have lost my way.

II. Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму причастия прошедшего времени и переведите предложения.
   1. There were letters from London and more letters (postmark) from places like Mexico City and Cannes.
   2. They turned into the large hall beautifully (light up) with Chinese lamps.
   3. She looked (annoy).
   4. On the door (tie) to the letter-box was a sheet of paper with his name on it.
5. The snow (clear away) only yesterday began to fall again.
6. He often came to the beach (accompany) by a black terrier.
7. The message will lose its importance if (not deliver) immediately.
8. She could not agree to her friend’s suggestion though (move) deep-
   ly by these words.
9. When (ask) to take part in the discussion he refused point-blank.
10. If (give) instructions he will manage to do this work in time.

III. Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму причастия настоящего
    или прошедшего времени и переведите предложения.
1. But when I was told the name of my companion my heart sank. It
   suggested (close) portholes and the night air rigidly (exclude).
2. Mr. Kelly would have had it all his own way except for a man
   (call) Ramsay.
3. In five minutes, we were in the middle of a (heat) argument.
4. The lad started as if (awake) from some dream.
5. I sat in the corner (watch).
6. She was staring at him with wide and (terrify) eyes.
7. He could see nothing of the room but a chest of drawers roughly
   (make) by a native carpenter.
8. Miss Livingstone (look) rather unlike herself and (decorate) with
    good many cobwebs stood (look) (annoy) in the doorway (hold)
    a pile of dusty volumes.
9. She advanced with slightly shaky knees, still (peer) forward.
10. He was deeply (impress) by the woman who stood (wait) to receive
    him now.
11. The music sounded so sweet to his ears that he thought it must be
    the King’s musicians (pass by). It was really only a little bird (sing)
    outside his window.

IV. Выберите подходящую форму причастия.
1. I enjoyed the book. It was very interested/interesting.
2. They were shocked/shocking when they heard the news.
3. He thought the story was amused/amusing.
4. I was worried/worrying when she didn’t come home.
5. It was surprised/surprising that she didn’t come to the station.
6. I usually find hockey rather bored/boring.
7. Are you interested/interesting in biology?
11. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную, если слова автора употреблены в прошедшем времени, в английском языке используется согласование времен (табл. 11.1.)

Таблица 11.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Слова автора</th>
<th>Одновременное действие</th>
<th>Предшествующее действие</th>
<th>Будущее действие</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I knew that</td>
<td>He lived in Kiev. (живет)</td>
<td>He had already left Moscow. (уехал)</td>
<td>They would arrive on Sunday. (приедут)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He said that</td>
<td>They were waiting for us. (ждут)</td>
<td>It had been raining as it was wet outside. (шел дождь)</td>
<td>They would be working at 6. (будут работать)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He had been living in Kiev since 1946. (живет)</td>
<td>She had been ill for 2 weeks. (болела)</td>
<td>He would have translated the article by Monday. (переведут)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He had known her for 2 years. (знает)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

При этом происходят следующие изменения (табл. 11.2).

Таблица 11.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Способ образования</th>
<th>Формы в прямой речи</th>
<th>Формы в косвенной речи</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Видовременные формы</td>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>Past Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present Continuous</td>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past Continuous</td>
<td>Past Perfect Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>С модальными глаголами</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>would</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>could</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>might</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>had to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>С выражениями времени и места</td>
<td>Here</td>
<td>there</td>
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<td></td>
<td>That</td>
<td>that</td>
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<td>Those</td>
<td>those</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at the moment</td>
<td>at that day</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Now</td>
<td>hat day</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Today</td>
<td>the day before, the previous day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>a year before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A year ago</td>
<td>the previous night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Last night</td>
<td>that night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tonight</td>
<td>that night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Прочитайте предложения и скажите, в каких предложениях действие в придаточном предложении предшествует, следует за или происходит одновременно с действием в главном предложении:

1. He asked me what work I was doing and whether I intended to go to a university.
2. She claimed that she had met Monty on her way home. Monty had told her that I would probably come to his place later.
3. Then I thought about Mother. She would certainly ask me where I had been all day.
4. She said she would be staying in town next day to do some shopping.
5. I will say that we have agreed to provide for a child.
6. I do’t think that I shall ever work for your father.
7. Out of the corner of my eye I saw the youths had stopped talking and were watching us.
8. I hope you know what you’re doing.
9. In the hotel the waiter told me that an American had been staying there for three months.
10. It was also rumoured that Dan had got married.

II. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, объясняя правила согласования времен:
1. She called my mother to say that they had just got a telegram from Boston announcing that Henry’s brother had been married in Germany.
2. I knew she was itching to tell me what had happened.
3. He knew that his mother would think he was seriously ill and would probably speak to the teacher.
4. He wanted to return to the house to see how Billy was doing and tell him that he would be going out to California in two or three days.
5. Rudy decided that he would have to tell Bogart that it was impossible for him to appear before the board the next day, but that he would offer to do so any other day.

III. Сделайте действие, выраженное глаголом в скобках, одновременным с действием в главном предложении:
1. I thought you (to have) better sense.
2. She could not imagine what he (to do) there.
3. I forgot what he (to look) like.
4. I did not know whether the doctor (to mean) what he (to say) or whether he (to have) a joke at my expense.
5. What surprised me was that Pat (to be) so much at home here.
6. He asked me what work I (to do) and whether I (to intend) to go to a university.
7. I was surprised you (to know) my name.
8. He told his father that now he (to make) ten dollars a week less.
9. The last two weeks she had been saying to everyone who phoned her that she (to be) unwell and (not to leave) home.
10. When I knew him better he admitted that he (to feel) lonely in London.
11. She wanted Wilfred to forbid my walking in the park alone. She said it (to be) dangerous.

**IV. Выразите предшествование действия, выраженного глаголом в скобках, действию в главном предложении:**
1. At ten o’clock he telephoned again, saying that he (to change) his mind.
2. I knew that for the past twenty-five years he (to buy) the same paper each morning.
3. Indeed it was whispered that the headmaster (to receive) a telegram from the boy’s father.
4. She seemed to have forgotten what (to happen) a few minutes before.
5. But he was uneasy. His wife would easily find out that he (to go) to Saigon.
6. It was not known where he (to spend) his early childhood.
7. The question was why he (to do) it at all.
8. Then he admitted that he (to live) since the summer in his father’s house.
9. What she could not understand was why he (to tell) them such a pack of lies.
10. She wrote that they (to let) their house for a year.
11. Her mother had once confided to her that she (to want) to be an actress.
12. It was probably true that he (to be) quite fond of his late brother.
13. One day she told me why she never (to get married).
14. I wondered what she (to do) there so late at night.

**V. Поставьте глагол в скобках в необходимую видовременную форму, следуя правилам согласования времен:**
1. When I went into the office next morning I already (to formulate) my plan.
2. Well, I don’t think I ever (to see) you before.
3. She ended by saying that she (to think) she (to make) a mistake.
4. She knew what (to go) on in their minds.
5. So I went into the living room, where my aunt already (to wait) for me.
6. She telephoned her husband to the office to say that her brother (to return) from abroad.
7. An old friend rang up to ask how Elizabeth (to feel), and whether she (can) go with his wife to the concert on Sunday morning.
8. Most of the trees already (to put) out their leaves and there were buds everywhere.
9. He remembered that he (not to see) Lily for three weeks.
10. She hadn’t yet figured out what she (to be) going to do and she (to hope) to be able to wait a little.
11. It was possible that Jack (to hang) around.
12. Everybody thought they (to live) in happiness for nearly thirty years.
13. She didn’t know why she (to invent) suddenly the story.

VI. Переведите предложения:
1. Он мне говорил, что интересуется историей.
2. Он знал, о чем она думает.
3. Он сказал, что вернется очень скоро.
4. Я знал, что он живет в Лондоне.
5. Я знал, что она жила в Сан-Франциско.
6. Она мне не сказала, что говорила с ними.
7. Я думал, что он получает от нее письма.
8. Я был рад, что он получил от нее письмо.
9. Я думал, что они пригласят нас.
10. Я был уверен, что он работает на этом заводе.
11. Я был уверен, что он работает, и поэтому не вошел в комнату.
12. Он сказал мне, что видел их накануне.
13. Я был уверен, что он сидит в саду.
14. Она говорила, что книга ей нравится.
15. Я был уверен, что он живет здесь уже много лет.
16. Я вчера слышал, что они в Эдинбурге.
17. Мы слышали, что они были в Ливерпуле.
18. Я слышал, что они работают уже несколько месяцев.
19. Мы не знали, что он болен.
20. Мы не знали, что он так давно болен.
21. Он не знал, что мы знаем друг друга с детства.
22. Мне сказали, что они вчера вернулись в Москву.
12. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

После глаголов в прошедшем времени, которые вводят в косвенную речь повествовательные предложения: to tell, to say, to add, to notice, to remark, to explain, to inform, to remind, глагол в придаточном предложении должен согласовываться по правилам согласования времен (табл. 12.1).

Таблица 12.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Согласование глаголов по правилам согласования времен</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Прямая речь</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy said, “My brother is learning to drive”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nick said, “Sometimes I go home by tram”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The teacher told John, “You didn’t write exercise two”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob said, “My uncle has just arrived form Paris”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи:
1. Jack told his father, “I hope to pass the examination”.
2. Henry said to me, “The teacher is listening to us”.
3. Bob said to Tom, “I made no mistakes in the last dictation”.
4. I told the policeman, “I saw the thief in the garden”.
5. He said, “I haven’t read many English books”.
6. Jack’s father said to him, “You haven’t cleaned your shoes”.
7. Mary said, “I don’t want to wear my old dress”.
8. My mother said to me, “I feel very tired, and I have a headache”.
9. My friend told me, “We have plenty of time to do our work”.
10. I said to my sister, “I haven’t seen my uncle for a long time”.

II. Перепишите предложения, используя прямую речь:
1. My sister said that she hadn’t got a watch.
2. The teacher told his students that he was pleased with their work.
3. I told him that I hadn’t seen his brother for a long time.
4. I told my mother that Henry was studying medicine at the University.
5. She told the grocer that she didn’t want any sugar.
6. We told the teacher that we didn’t understand his question.
7. I told the taxi-driver that he was driving too fast.
8. She said that her children were playing in the garden.

III. Вставьте в места пропусков одно из слов, данное в скобках:
1. My grandmother always … me about her childhood. (says/tells).
2. “Don’t do that!” she … them. (said/told).
3. Did she … you where she had put my books? (say/tell).
4. When I was introduced to the actor he … a few words to me. (said/told).
5. That little boy is very bad. He … a lot of lies. (says/tells).
6. She … to me she didn’t know what to do. (said/told).
7. He often … things like that. (says/tells).

IV. Поставьте один из следующих глаголов в место пропусков в нужной форме: ask, say, tell:

Who Has the Last Say?

Some people always … that they don’t build cars as they used to. What nonsense! I walked round the beautiful new Ferrari again, admiring the lines, when my thoughts were rudely interrupted. “Will you be long?” a voice … sharply. “I haven’t made up my mind yet,” I … looking up at a sour-faced traffic warden. “Well, you can’t stop here,” he … me. “Who … so?” I …him cheekily. “I …so,” he…to me. “It… here,” he added, “in case you can’t read, “No waiting.” “You read very well. Go to the top of the class,” I… him, “but I’ll make my own decisions.” “Oh, will you?” the traffic warden … “Then so will I and I’ve decided to give you a ticket,” he … to me with relish as he began filling out the form. “Go ahead,” I… him. “This car doesn’t belong to me anyway. I wish it did”.

Повелительное наклонение в косвенной речи

Повелительное наклонение в косвенной речи выражается инфинитивом и вводится глаголами to tell, to order, to command, to ask, to beg, to implore, to urge (табл. 12.2).

Таблица 12.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Прямая речь</th>
<th>Косвенная речь</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The mother said to the lazy son, “Wake up!”</td>
<td>The mother told to the lazy son to wake up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father said to me, “Remember to post the letters.”</td>
<td>Father reminded to me to post the letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I said to Nick, “Shut the door, please.”</td>
<td>I asked Nick to shut the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother said to the children, “Don’t ever enter this room.”</td>
<td>Mother warned the children not to enter the room.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Переделайте предложения в косвенную речь, используя при этом либо “told”, либо “asked”. Там, где возможно, используйте оба глагола:

1. Mary said to her brother, “Take the letter to the Post Office, please”.
2. The teacher said to Tom, “Collect the exercise-books and put them on my table”.
3. The old man said to the little girl, “Don’t run across the street”.
4. The teacher said to the pupils, “Learn the poem by heart”.
5. I said to my friend, “Meet me outside the cinema at six o’clock”.
6. Mary’s mother said to her, “Don’t go out without your coat”.

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7. The teacher said to the students, “Open your books at page 60”.
8. The doctor said to the sick man, “Don’t go back to work for a fortnight”.
9. Jack said to the policeman, “Tell me the time, please”.

II. Переведите предложения:
1. Я попросил Джея дать мне его словарь.
2. Кондуктор сказал пассажирам не выскакивать (get off) из автобуса на ходу. (while/go).
3. Учитель попросил студента стереть с доски.
4. Мама попросила меня закрыть окно.
5. Он напомнил мне отправить письмо.
6. Отец запретил детям входить в его кабинет.
7. Инспектор предупредил (warn) нас, что здесь стоянка запрещена. (to park).
8. Гид посоветовал нам заглянуть и в этот небольшой музей.

Общие вопросы в косвенной речи

Общие вопросы в косвенной речи принимают вид обычного повествовательного предложения (табл. 12.3). При этом общие вопросы вводятся при помощи if/whether (ли) после глаголов ask, want to know, wonder, not know, didn’t say/tell me.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Примеры перевода общих вопросов в косвенную речь</th>
<th>Поперечная речь</th>
<th>Косвенная речь</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann’s mother asked her, “Are you tired?”</td>
<td>Ann’s mother asked her if she was tired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He asked his friend, “Do you like the wine?”</td>
<td>He asked his friend if he liked the wine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I asked Frank, “Did you buy a new car?”</td>
<td>I asked Frank if he had bought a new car</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann’s father asked her, “Have you finished the work?”</td>
<td>Ann’s father asked her if she had finished the work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I asked my sister, “Will you go to Italy in summer?”</td>
<td>I asked my sister whether she would go to Italy in summer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Перепишите предложения в косвенной речи:
1. The teacher asked Tom, “Do you come to school by bus or on foot?”
2. A man stopped me in the street and asked, “Have you got a match?”
3. The teacher asked us, “Do you understand the question?”
4. Henry’s father asked his son, “Do you want to be an engineer or a doctor?”
5. I asked Peter, “Are you going to play football on Friday?”
6. He asked his secretary, “Has the postman been yet?”
Спеціальні вправи в косвенній речі

Спеціальні вправи вводяться в косвенну речь при допомозі того же вправоспільного слова, яке обумовлює сам вправ. При цьому порядок слів вправи в косвенній речі – прямий (табл. 12.4).

Таблиця 12.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Приміри переводу спеціальних вправ в косвенну речь</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Прямая речь</strong></td>
<td><strong>Косвенная речь</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter asked, “Who has taken my book?”</td>
<td>Peter asked <strong>who had taken</strong> his book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I asked the gardener, “What are you planting here this year?”</td>
<td>I asked the gardener <strong>what he was planting</strong> there that year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina’s sister asked her, “Who did you meet at the theatre?”</td>
<td>Nina’s sister asked her <strong>who she had met</strong> at the theatre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I asked my mother, “What did the teacher say?”</td>
<td>I asked my mother <strong>what the teacher had said</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He asked Roger, “When will he come back?”</td>
<td>He asked Roger <strong>when he would come back</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten asked Ron, “Where do your parents live?”</td>
<td>Ten asked Ron <strong>where his parents lived</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The professor asked his student, “Why haven’t you done the home assignment?”</td>
<td>The professor asked his student <strong>why he hadn’t done</strong> the home assignment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Перепишите предложения в косвенней речи:
1. Mother asked Jane, “What are you doing here?”
2. Margaret asked Richard, “Where are you going for your holidays?”
3. Ann asked Mary, “What do you usually have for breakfast?”
4. The inspector asked, “Who caused the accident?”
5. The teacher asked Bob, “When did you learn to swim?”
6. Mary’s mother asked her, “Where have you put your shoes?”
7. The teacher asked, “Which number can be divided by three?”
8. Peter asked me, “When are you going to have dinner?”
9. The policeman asked me, “Where did you lose your wallet?”
10. The teacher came into the classroom and asked the pupils, “What are you doing?”
11. I asked Bob, “Why didn’t you answer my letter?”

II. Переведите предложения:
1. Гид спросил туристов, не устали ли они.
2. Я спросил своих гостей, хорошо ли они спали.
3. Он поинтересовался, часто ли мы ходим в театр.
4. Он хотел узнать, долго ли работает у нас мистер Долби.
5. Она спросила меня, будет ли на вечеринке Элис.
6. Она спросила меня, видел ли я Дона в последнее время.
7. Хозяин отеля поинтересовался, понравился ли мне мой номер.
8. Она спросила, работаем ли мы сейчас.
12. There was a crowd in the street. I asked a man in the crowd, “What is the matter?”
13. Father asked, “When will lunch be ready?”
14. The little boy asked his father, “Why does the policeman wear a uniform?”
15. I asked him, “Who are you looking at?”
16. The nurse asked, “Who is the next, please?”
17. The man asked his friend, “When did you buy your car?”

II. Переведите предложения:
1. Они спросили меня, когда начинается мой рабочий день.
2. Он спросил, какую музыку любят мои друзья.
3. Мы спросили его, кто из его друзей знает два иностранных языка.
4. Журналисты спросили писателя, над какой книгой он работает.
5. Она спросила меня, где я был вчера.
6. Они спросили моего друга, как он провел летние каникулы.
7. Я спросила у нее, где ей сшили пальто.
8. Я спросила у него, какие еще французские книги он прочитал за последние время.
9. Друзья спросили его, куда он ездил в прошлое воскресенье.
10. Родители спросили нас, что мы собираемся делать летом.
11. Жена спросила, почему он не купил хлеб.
12. Мы спросили преподавателя, как мы сдали экзамен.
13. Она спросила его, когда он видел Лену в последний раз.
14. Они спросили меня, когда я позвоню своим родителям.
15. Я спросил его, когда он собирается закончить эту работу.

III. Перепишите предложения в косвенную речь, учитывая все правила согласования времен:
1. “He always has dinner there,” she said.
2. “He has a nice voice,” she said.
3. “I’m quite prepared to stay up until Mrs. Maurice comes in,” said Stella.
4. “I’m sorry to disturb you,” Tom said to Eliza.
5. “I’m her guest at the moment,” he said.
6. “You are the very person we want, Thornton,” said Pearl.
7. “John always comes home to luncheon,” said Martha.
8. “I don’t think anyone can accuse me of not being frank,” said Martha.
10. “The taxi is waiting,” Bentley said to Constance.
11. “Florrie, you’ll be all right in a minute,” said Bessie.
12. “I’ll go in and see him before I go to bed,” said Stella.
13. “You won’t be able to see me on Tuesday,” she said to Jack.
14. “We shall not do that,” he said.
16. “Whatever the future may have in store I shall never forget your cour-
    age, your self-sacrifice, and your patience,” Mrs. Tabret said to Stella.
17. “I’m deeply grateful for all you’ve done for Maurice,” Mrs. Tabret
    said to Stella.

IV. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную временную форму, об-
    ращаю внимание на согласование времен:
1. She (hear) the band playing and she (know) that in a few moments the
   curtain (go) up.
2. Myra (think) he (prefer) to be by himself.
3. I (hear) from your mother that you (be) late and so I (order) coffee
   and sandwiches.
4. Mrs. Streep (ask) him if he (have) dinner there.
5. The old man (ask) me if I (have) parents.
6. He (be) very sorry for Jennie, and he (tell) his wife that he (have) to
   go out and see her.
7. And the other day I (have) a letter from him saying he (be) in Mos-
   cow soon.
8. I (say) I (be) back by nine o’clock.
9. You (promise) you (try) to persuade him to stay on for a bit.
10. In a few words I (tell) him what (happen).
11. She (ask) me if I (live) long in that town.
12. When I (ring) her that evening she (say) she (not like) to discuss those
    problems on the phone.
13. That evening she (tell) me (be) at the hotel number, and about half
    past eight I (dial) that number, but there (be) no answer.
14. I (put) the papers back where they (belong), (tell) the manager I (do)
    no clipping or tearing, (return) to the hotel, (treat) myself to a glass of
    milk in the coffee shop, and (go) to bed.
15. He (write) that he (come) to lunch the following day.

V. Переведите следующий текст, обращая особое внимание на
    перевод слов, выделенных курсивом.

Совет врача

Медсестра спросила меня, ожидаю ли я доктора Грея, и пригласила
меня к нему в кабинет (surgery).

Доктор Грей улыбнулся мне и спросил, что меня беспокоит. Я ска-зал, что ужасно переутомлен (be run down). Он спросил меня, поздно ли я
лежусь спать (stay up late), и я сказал, что нет. Он поинтересовался, почему
я не соблюдаю нормальный режим (keep regular hours), и я объяснил, что
почти каждый вечер я встречаюсь с друзьями. Доктор захотел узнать, как я провожу время, и я сказал, что в основном (mostly) я хожу на вечеринки. Доктор спросил меня, удаётся ли (have the chance) мне отдохнуть (to recover) в выходные дни, но я вынужден был признать (admit), что в выходные дни наши вечеринки делятся всю ночь.

Он спросил меня, курю ли я, и когда я сказал, что курю, доктор спросил меня, сколько сигарет в день я выкуриваю. Он был поражен, когда услышал мой ответ. Тогда врач спросил меня, занимаюсь (take) ли я гимнастикой для поддержания своего здоровья (to keep fit).

Я ответил, что для этого у меня нет времени.

«Вы поджигаете свечу (burn the candle) с обоих концов», – сказал доктор Грей и добавил, – «но я завидую вам, что вы так весело проводите время». 
13. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕННОЕ

Сослагательное наклонение показывает, что действие, выраженное глаголом, не реальное, а воображаемое и желаемое.

Условные предложения

Условные предложения могут выражать реальное и нереальное условие, вводятся при помощи if, in case, unless (табл. 13.1).

### Таблица 13.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Subordinate clause</th>
<th>Principal clause</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>real</td>
<td>If it <strong>looks</strong> like rain, If I <strong>have</strong> more time, If he <strong>is working</strong> on Friday</td>
<td>we <strong>will stay</strong> at home. I <strong>will come</strong> over. he <strong>won’t be able</strong> to go with us.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unreal</td>
<td>If I <strong>were</strong> you, If I <strong>had</strong> more time, If I <strong>knew</strong> him better, If it <strong>were not raining</strong>,</td>
<td>I <strong>would go</strong> there myself. I <strong>would come</strong> over. you <strong>wouldn’t think</strong> so. I <strong>could go out</strong>.</td>
<td>бы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>If you <strong>had gone</strong> there, If it <strong>hadn’t been</strong> so hot last summer, <strong>Past Perfect</strong></td>
<td>you <strong>would have seen</strong> him. we <strong>could have gone</strong> to the South. <strong>would + perfect infinitive</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. Выберите из двух подчеркнутых форм одну грамматически правильную, подходящую по смыслу.

If I don’t feel/won’t feel well tomorrow, I stay/I’ll stay at home. If the weather is/will be nice tomorrow, we can go to the beach. It will be hard to find a hotel if we arrive/will arrive late. The alarm will ring if there is/will be a fire. I am/will be surprised if they get/will get married. Do/will you go to the party if they invite/will invite you? If I am/will be late this evening, don’t wait for me. What shall we do, if it rains/will be raining? I’ll be able to understand you, if you speak/will speak slowly.

### II. Перепишите предложения в сослагательном наклонении по образцу:

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He runs round the park every morning, so he keeps very fit. If I ran round the park every morning I would keep fit too.

1. He lives in the South, so he can grow a lot of flowers.
2. They use electric typewriters, so they finish their work soon.
3. He lives near his work, so he is never late.
4. He goes to bed early, so he always wakes up in time.
5. His French is good, so he reads French books in the original.
6. They have a maid, so they can enjoy themselves.

III. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужной форме:
1. If I had this tool, I (give) it to you.
2. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) so many mistakes.
3. I could give you his address if I (know) it.
4. He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.
5. If he knew you were away, he (not come).
6. I (keep) a gardener if I could afford it.
7. What would you do if the lift (get) stuck between two floors?
8. He (not go) there if his family were not invited.
9. The car wouldn’t break so often if you (have) it serviced regularly.
10. If I (know) her better, I (introduce) you.
11. The journey takes about 3 hours by bus. You (get) there much sooner if you (go) by train.
12. If I (have) money with me then, I (can lend) you some.
13. He couldn’t find a job when he came to Germany. If he (like) children, he (work) at school.
14. The teacher told Peter that he (not pass) the exam if he (not work) harder.

IV. Ответьте на вопросы:
1. To which town/city would you go if you didn’t need a visa?
2. Who would you ask to dance if you had the choice?
3. Could you come to the Institute on Sunday if the teacher asked you?
4. How would you feel if you won a thousand dollars?
5. Could you wake up at 5 a.m. if none woke you up?
6. Could you cook your own dinner if your mother asked you?
7. If you had been born in 1950, what would you be now?
8. If you had been late for this lesson, would you have apologized to the teacher?
9. What would you have done if you had been the Rector of the University?
10. Could you have answered these questions correctly if you had been absent at the last lesson?
V. Раскройте скобки, поставив инфинитив в нужную форму.
Образец: If I were you, I (to read) the book in the original.
If I were you, I would read the book in the original.
If I had known how dull the film was, I (not to go) to the cinema.
If I had known how dull the film was, I would not have gone to the cinema.
If I (to know) about it, I (to help) you.
If I had known about it, I would have helped you.

1. They (to go) to the beach if it were warmer.
2. If the poem were not so long, I (to learn) it by heart.
3. Even if it were not so late I don’t think I (to go) to the cinema.
4. Even if he knew how difficult the situation was, he (not to stop) the preparations.
5. Even if I had a dictionary, I don’t believe I (to be able) to write the test.
6. Even if you had given her your car, she (cannot arrive) in so short a time.
7. Even if I wanted to, I (can do) nothing now.
8. If you really wanted to buy the house, you (can do) it even now.
9. The place was very dull. Even if it (not to be raining) the whole week, we (not enjoy) our holiday.
10. If you (not to interfere), they (to forget) all about it in an hour.
11. If you (to trust) me, I (can lead) you safely through.
12. The dinner (not to be spoiled) if you (not forget) the dish in the oven.
13. She (to know) how to behave if she (to be) a born lady.
14. He (not to take) this case even if he (to be asked).
15. The accident (not to happen) if you (to be) more attentive.
16. She (to go) there even if she (to have) to walk all the way.
17. None (to mind) if he (be dismissed).
18. Someone (may notice) if she (open) the letter.

VI. Используйте “might” вместо “would” для выражения значения “perhaps”:
1. She’s getting fat. If she (not eat) much sweet, she (lose) weight.
2. I didn’t watch the film yesterday. If I (have) some free time yesterday, I (watch) it.
3. She feels very tired in the morning. If she (go) to bed earlier, she (not feel) so tired.
4. He’s not a strong man. If he (go) to the fitting center, he (be) stronger.

VII. Используйте “could” вместо “would” для выражения значения “possible”.

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1. We (understand) the English teacher better if she (speak) more slowly.
2. I like reading but we don’t have books in our country house.
3. If I (have) books there, I (read) a lot in summer.
4. I don’t know where he’s living now. If I (know) his address, I (write) to him.
5. Roberta is very pretty but rather short. If she (be) taller, she (be) a model.

Сослагательное наклонение для выражения желания

Сослагательное наклонение используется для выражения желания в настоящем, будущем и прошедшем. Для этого используется глагол «to wish» (табл. 13.2).

Грамматика условного предложения с “I wish …”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Условное предложение</th>
<th>Пример</th>
<th>Форма</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wish</td>
<td>I were/ was beautiful. we knew her address. it wasn’t raining. you didn’t work so much.</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wished</td>
<td>I had brought my camera. the hotel had been better.</td>
<td>Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They could come to see us tomorrow.</td>
<td>Future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Добавьте к каждому предложению два предложения, начинающихся с “I wish ....”.

Образец: I don’t understand this question.
I wish I did. I wish I understood this question.
It’s still raining.
I wish it wasn’t. I wish it wasn’t still raining.
My father can’t give me more pocket money.
I wish he could. I wish he could give me more pocket money.

1. My brother doesn’t have a very long holiday.
2. I can’t play the piano.
3. My tooth is aching.
4. I sometimes make careless mistakes.
5. He’s not coming to see me today.
6. I can’t swim well.
7. I don’t know how to answer this question.
8. He always drives too fast.
9. I don’t speak English fluently.
10. I can’t go to the cinema this evening.
11. The teacher lives us a lot of homework.
12. My father doesn’t come home from work early.
13. I live a long way from the Institute.
14. Our television set is broken.
15. I can’t sell my old bicycle.

II. Составьте предложения по модели, обращая внимание на интонацию при их чтении.

Образец: I know five languages.
I wish I knew five languages. (stress on the second “I”)

1. I have a flat here.
2. I live near my work.
3. I have plenty of time for reading.
4. I understand it.
5. My son writes every week.
7. I can take a day off anytime.

Образец: I asked Bill.
I wish you’d asked Tom too. I invited Paul.

1. I stopped Mary.
2. I rang Ann.
3. I wrote to Alex.
4. I spoke to John.
5. I warned Philip.
6. I voted for Peter.

Образец: Take more care.
I wish you would take more care.
Don’t shout at me.
I wish you wouldn’t shout at me.

1. Don’t throw rubbish on the floor.
2. Listen to me.
3. Don’t waste so much time.
4. Try to answer my questions.
5. Get up earlier.
6. Don’t be so impatient.
7. Look where you are going.
8. Speak more clearly.
9. Don’t open the windows.
10. Don’t walk so fast.
11. Write more carefully.
12. Don’t come into the room without knocking.
13. Help me to move this cupboard.

III. К каждому предложению составьте еще одно предложение, начиная его с “I wish ...”, используя слова в скобках:
1. We lost the game yesterday (win).
2. I sat at the back of the hall, and couldn’t hear his speech very well (every word).
3. The sea is rough, we can’t sail to the island (calm).
4. There were no taxis, so I had to walk from the station (find).
5. I went to bed very late last night, and I’m half asleep this morning (so late).
6. I could only answer three of the questions at the last examination (all of them).
7. The box was heavy, I couldn’t carry it (help me).
8. My father gave me some good advice, but I didn’t take it (his advice).
9. One of my friends went to London for a holiday last summer, but I couldn’t go (with him).
10. Why didn’t you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. I’m so angry with you (more attentive).
11. There was so much noise in the streets last night that I couldn’t sleep well (better).
12. There was a very good film on last week, but I didn’t see it (read the program).
13. We went for a picnic yesterday, but it rained all the time (so hard).
14. I was lazy and wasted my time when I was at school (harder).
15. I didn’t understand what he said yesterday (louder).
16. This housed very nice and comfortable. I’d like to buy it, but it is very expensive (less expensive).

IV. Переведите предложения:
1. Жаль, что сегодня идет дождь. Если бы погода была солнечной, мы бы смогли провести день в лесу.
2. Я не знаю, где он сейчас живет. Если бы я знал его адрес, я бы обязательно ему написал.
3. Жаль, что я уже вернул вчера в библиотеку учебник. Если бы я знал, что он тебе нужен, я бы принес тебе его.
4. Жаль, что я не живу поблизости от института.
5. Почему вы не попросили тогда меня вам помочь? Я бы обязательно вам помог, если бы вы попросили меня об этом.
6. Жаль, что вы не посмотрели этот фильм. Он довольно долго демонстрировался в кинотеатрах Москвы.
7. Я люблю читать, но у меня мало свободного времени. Если бы у меня было больше времени, я бы смог больше читать.
8. Жаль, что я не смог пойти в театр с вами в прошлую субботу. Если бы я не был занят, я бы обязательно пошел.
14. АРТИКЛЬ

Артикль – часть речи в английском языке, используемая в основном перед существительными и характеризующая их по степени определенности – неопределенности.

Неопределенный артикль (a / an)

1. Обычно используется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе. Предмет упоминается как неопределенный. – I bought a book yesterday.
2. Перед существительным – частью составного именного сказуемого. – This is a pen.
3. В значении «любой», «всякий». – A child can do it.
4. В значении «один». – A week or two passed.
5. В восклицаниях. – What a nice day! (с исчисляемыми существительными), но – What nasty weather! (с неисчисляемыми существительными).
6. После such, quite, rather – He’s such a clever man!
7. В выражении a most – It’s a most funny film!
8. 0 цепи, расстоянии и частотности – 100 km an hour; once a day.
9. С недомоганиями – get a cold; get a headache.

Определенный артикль (the)

1. Используется перед любыми существительными. При разговоре о чем-то определенном. – The book I like most is “War and Peace”.
2. Перед предметами, единственными в своем роде. – the Universe, the Earth.
3. С прилагательными, перешедшими в разряд существительных – the rich, the old, the sick.
4. С превосходной степенью прилагательных. – He’s the best dancer.
5. Со словами same, wrong, right, very, next, last, only, whole – He is the only child. Если “next” употребляется в значении «будущий» и “last” в значении «прошлый», то существительное идет без артикля – next month, last week.
6. С названиями музыкальных инструментов. – Can you play the guitar?
7. Перед существительными, обозначающими национальность – the Arabs, the Americans, the Koreans, the English.
8. С названиями рек, озер, океанов, каналов, морей, проливов, заливов, пустынь, групп островов и горных цепей – the Baikal, the Black Sea, the Sahara, the Bermudas.
9. С составными названиями республик, федераций, королевств – the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom.
10. С названиями стран во множественном числе – the Netherlands, the Philippines.
11. С музеями, театрами, кинотеатрами, газетами, журналами, гостиницами, клубами, кораблями – the Hermitage, the Bolshoy, the Coliseum, the Times.
12. С семейными фамилиями – the Ivanovs.
13. В значении «тот самый». – Is he the Sheldon who is a writer?
14. Исторические эпохи, события – the Middle Ages, the Crimean War.
15. С частями дня с предлогом in – in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the night.

Нулевой artikel

1. С абстрактными и неисчисляемыми существительными, неопределенными в контексте существительными во множественном числе, с большинством имен собственных.
2. С неисчисляемыми и исчисляемыми существительными во мн. ч. в высказываниях общего характера. – I like tea. Men like hunting.
3. С абстрактными и вещественными существительными – They walked in silence.
4. С названиями приема пищи. – I have breakfast at 9 in the morning. No. – Do you remember the breakfast at Maurizio’s?
5. С существительными school, college, university, hospital, prison, church, court, work, home, bed, table, когда они используются для обозначения определенных действий – to go to school. Но, если действие не связано с характером этого места, используется определенный artikel. – They went to the church to see icons.
6. С названиями болезней. – He died of cancer.
7. С именами собственными. – Tolstoy is my favourite writer.
8. С названиями учебных заведений, если в начале стоит название местности, где они расположены. – London University, Trinity College.
9. С частями дня, если перед ними стоит предлог at – at night, at lunchtime, at sunset, at dawn, at sunrise.
10. С днями недели, месяцами – on Sunday, in May.
11. С континентами, материками – Africa, Europe, South America.
12. С названиями стран, штатов, островов и гор в единственном числе – France, Cornwall, Sicily, Everest.
13. С названиями улиц, дорог, скверов, площадей – Union Street, Hyde Park.
I. Вставьте в места пропусков неопределенный артикль, где нужно.

1. I’m going to bed. I’ve got … headache.
2. I was awake all night with … toothache.
3. I think Gillan’s got … flu.
4. The children are in bed with … mumps.
5. Mind you don’t catch … cold.
6. … measles can be very unpleasant.
7. Don’t come near me. I’ve got … sore throat.
8. I think I’ve got … cold!
9. I’ve had … terrible backache.
10. I often suffer from … backache.

II. Переведите слова в скобках.

1. The apples are (90 рублей за 1 килограмм).
2. I take these pills (2 раза в день).
3. We are going (100 километров за час).
4. I do the dishes (1 раз в день).
5. Rubbish is collected (3 раза в неделю).
6. Olive oil costs (20 рублей за литр).

III. Вставьте определенный артикль, где необходимо.

1. She served … cold meat and cheese.
2. … meat we had for lunch last Sunday was very tough.
3. here did … life come from?
4. I don’t know much about … life of Salvador Dali.
5. I can’t call it … running. It’s … jogging.
6. I ought to be fit with all … running I do, but I don’t feel fit.
7. I think red dress will suit you best. … red is more your colour.
8. … watches have become very cheap and very attractive.
9. Most of … watches you see today work on quartz.
10. What has been the longest period of peace in … history?
11. If you study … history, you’ve got to read a lot.
12. … journeys to unknown places require a lot of preparation.
13. … lives of poets and musicians have often been unbearably difficult.
14. I’m not interested in buying … silver or … gold.
15. … time is … money.
16. I can never forget … time I’ve spent in Paris.
17. Because of “the greenhouse effect” … climate of the world is changing.
18. We can’t be sure about the history of … human race, but … man developed earlier than we think, though we certainly weren’t around at the time of … dinosaurs.
19. The Ancient Greeks believed in gods. The idea of God was not known to them.

20. Mr. Stocks has shown that Egyptians used saws and drills. saws and drills were made of copper.

21. My eldest son joined Navy and now my youngest wants to join Army.

22. In many countries, the head of state is called President.

23. Do you know who killed President Lincoln?

IV. Вспомните правила употребления определенного артикла с названиями мест, зданий, общественных организаций, средств массовой информации. Руководствуясь этими правилами, вставьте артик-ли, где необходимо.

1. I haven’t the least idea how many rooms there are in Ritz (hotel).
2. What’s your address? – I live in Montague Road, number 27.
3. I could never afford to stay at hotels like Brown’s or Hilton.
4. You can’t visit London without seeing Buckingham Palace.
5. We had an early dinner at Leonie’s and then went to play at Globe theatre.
6. Go down Oxford Street till you come to Oxford Circus, then turn right.
7. Do you know the song about London Bridge?
8. Look at the percentage of lawyers in Senate.
9. Two famous works of art are recently acquired by Tate Gallery London.
10. He spoke about the role of Labour Party during the election period.
11. And eventually Queen Elizabeth was put to sea.
12. The Kings and Queens of England were crowned and buried in Westminster Abbey.
13. There is an interesting article in Times.
14. He never read Pravda.
15. He attended Congress only nine times.
16. Governmental offices line Whitehall, and on the right is Downing street.

V. Установите, с какими из географических названий, встречающихся в следующем упражнении, используется определенный артикль, а с какими нулевой:

1. When you are in sky, you see only snow in Arctic or Greenland. You have glimpses of Andes or Pacific.
2. Riviera in Caucasus is the most popular place in summer.
3. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
4. Elbrus is the highest peak in Europe.
5. ... Hague, a city in ... Netherlands near ... North Sea, is the seat of the Dutch Government.
6. The home ownership rate in ... South East of ... England is higher than in ... North.
7. ... Suez Canal was blocked.
8. ... Sahara is the greatest desert in ... North Africa, extending from ... Atlantic Ocean to ... Nile.
9. ... Philippines is an archipelago which consists of thousands of islands.
10. ... West Indies is a chain of islands between ... North and ... South America.
11. The surface of ... Mediterranean is never so blue as that of ... Adriatic.

**VI. Вставьте артикли там, где необходимо:**
1. We have ... ice apartment in ... centre of St. Petersburg. It is on ... third floor of ... new building. It is ... three room flat with ... kitchen.
2. ... individual has every right to expect personal freedom. ... freedom of ... individual is something worth fighting for.
3. I’ve got ... appointment this afternoon. I’ve got to go to ... doctor’s.
4. We have seen what ... Earth looks like from ... Moon.
5. This is the front room. ... ceiling and ... walls need decorating, but ... floor is in good order. We’ll probably cover it with ... carpet.
6. Look at this wonderful small computer ... top lifts up to form ... screen; ... front lifts off to form ... keyboard and ... whole thing weighs only 5 kilos.
7. ... history of ... world is ... history of ... war.
8. Is there ... moon round ... planet Venus?
9. ... exercise is good for ... body.
10. Could you pass me ... salt, please?
11. There is ... bridge over the river.
12. Do you have ... pens and ... pencils?
13. Would you like ... cup of tea?
14. He met ... nice girl at ... disco.
15. Yesterday spoke to ... man who had just returned from ... Arctic expedition.
16. Yesterday I met ... old friend whom I recognized at once.
17. ... person who is sitting next to you is ... famous painter.
18. I saw ... beautiful hat in ... shop but ... hat was too expensive for me to buy.
19. They bought ... table. ... table is made of oak.
20. My son has ... very good German teacher who knows ... language perfectly.
21. What ... strange answer!
22. What … wonderful news!
23. We usually have … breakfast at eight.
24. Let me give you … piece of … advice.
25. From … back of … house came … sound of … vacuum-cleaner. The mother turned off machine and looked at … boy. Not … word was spoken, not…sound was made.
26. … sky outside … window was already dark, secretaries had gone home, all was quiet.
27. I tell you, he is as brave as … man can reasonably be.
28. You know I never cared for…drama.
29. He looks older than he is, as…dark men often do.
30. Roger looked at him, without…word, took out his wallet and gave him … ten-shilling note.
31. As … man sows, so shall he reap.
32. It was Sunday afternoon, and … sun, which had been shining now for several hours, was beginning to warm … earth.
33. It was…cottage built like … mansion, having … central hall with…wooden gallery running around it, and…rooms no bigger than … closets.
34. He was … short, plump man with … very white face and … very white hands. It was rumoured in London that he powdered them like … woman.
35. To him she would always be … loveliest woman in … world.
36. Even…strongest have their hours of depression.
37. Her aunt, in … straw hat so broad that it covered her to … very edges of her shoulders, was standing below with two gardeners behind her.
38. … rich think they can buy anything.
39. … room has three doors; one on the same side as fireplace, near… corner, leading to … best bedroom .
40. Not … word was spoken in … parlour.
41. I … room itself was filling up, so was … staircase.
42. He arrived half … hour before dinner time, and went up to…schoolroom at … top of … house, to see … children.
43. There is something in … very expression of his face that tells me so.
44. Far away in … little street there is … poor house. One of … windows is open and through it I can see … woman sitting at … table. She is … seamstress.
45. … man who entered was short and broad. He had black hair, and was wearing … grey flannel trousers with … red woolen shirt, open at … neck, whose collar he carried outside … lapels of his dark tweed jacket.
46. Then it was night and he was awake, standing in … street, looking up at … dark windows of…place where he lived. … front door was locked and there was no one in …house.
47. I believe I can tell ... very moment I began to love him.
48. Mr. Boythorn lived in ... pretty house with ... lawn in front, ... bright flower garden at ... side and kitchen-garden in ... rear, enclosed with ... wall. ... house was ... real old house.
49. ... bartender was ... pale man in ... vest and ... apron, with ... pale, hairy arms and ... long nervous nose.
50. During ... country house parties one day is very like another. ... men put or ... same kind of variegated tie, eat ... same breakfast, tap ... same barometer, smoke ... same pipes and kill ... birds.
51. ... old man quitted ... house secretly at ... same house before.
52. We are told that ... wicked shall be punished.
53. ... arm in ... arm we walked on, sometimes stumbling over ... hump of ... earth or catching our feet in ... rabbit-holes.
54. Clare was ... most vivid member of ... family. She had dark fine hair and ... pale expressive face, of which ... lips were slightly brightened. ... eyes were brown, with straight and eager glance, brow low and very white. Her expression was odd for ... girl of twenty, being calm and yet adventurous.

VII. Fill the blanks with the correct articles:

A Bad Customer

... man went into ... shop and asked for ... pound of apples which cost one shilling. ... shopkeeper gave them to him. Then ... man asked, “Can I ex-change ... apples for ... pound of plums? ... price is ... same.” ... shopkeeper agreed, took back apples and gave him plums. ... man took them and was going to leave ... shop. ... shopkeeper asked him for ... money. ... money for what?” asked ... man. ... money for ... plums, “said ... shopkeeper. But I gave you ... apples for ... plums,” answered ... man. “Well, then, ... money for ... apples.” “But you still have your apples,” said ... man and walked out of ... shop.
БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК


### Приложение 1

#### Список неправильных глаголов

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Simple</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Перевод</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>be</strong></td>
<td>was</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>быть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>beat</strong></td>
<td>beat</td>
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### Приложение 2

**Неправильные глаголы: особые случаи**

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Приложение 3

**Предлоги**

**Предлоги времени**

in – in 1990, in the beginning of the year, in winter, in May, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in ten minutes: **He will be back in ten minutes.**

on – on Monday, on my birthday, on the 1st of January.

at – at night, at 7 o’clock, at a quarter past seven, at half past six, at that moment (time).

for (How long?) – for an hour, for a month, for two years.

during (When?) – during our holiday, during the lesson, during that winter, during that time.

till – till 5 o’clock, till the evening.

from ... till – from 7 till 12 o’clock, from early morning till late at night.

from time to time (sometimes) – We go there from time to time.

before – before 10 o’clock, before Sunday: **June is before July.**

after – after 5 o’clock, after Friday, after summer.

**Предлоги, соответствующие русским падежным окончаниям**

*Prepositions Matching the Russian Cases*

**Родительный падеж** – of: The boy has broken the leg of the table. The father of my friend has gone to Moscow. Who is the master of the house? On the way home, I met one of your friends.

**Творительный падеж (инструмент)** – with: We eat meat with a knife and a fork. We see with our eyes and hear with our ears. The ground is covered with snow. Alec had dinner with his friends. Last summer we stayed with our parents. In summer, the villagers get up with the sun. Even in winter we sleep with the window open.

**Творительный падеж (производитель действия)** – by: Come and sit by me (near). Mother took her child by the hand. Many of our boys and girls go to school by bus. This poem is written by Pushkin, that is, he wrote it.

**Дательный падеж** – for: Is English difficult for you? At last we found the house for travelers. Mike has brought a box of sweets for his elder sister.
Учебное издание

Говса Дарья Михайловна
Скопинцева Татьяна Анатольевна
Контримович Ася Алексеевна

ГРУМАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебное пособие

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