

**Міністерство охорони здоров'я України
Харківський національний медичний університет**

ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR

**навчальний посібник з граматики
англійської мови для студентів та
аспірантів**

Харків 2013

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*Затверджено Вченою Радою ХНМУ.
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Навчальний посібник з граматики англійської мови присвячений одному з найважливіших аспектів вивчення іноземної мови – навчанню граматичним явищам та розвитку граматичних навичок, що є основною складовою у формуванні мовленнєвої компетентності. Посібник надає послідовну презентацію граматичного матеріалу та одночасний розвиток рецептивних та продуктивних навичок.

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Передмова

Навчальний посібник з граматики англійської мови призначений для занять зі студентами, аспірантами, лікарями та викладачами ХНМУ, які володіють англійською мовою на рівні B1+ та бажають поліпшити знання з граматики англійської мови для формування навичок на рівні B2.

Головними принципами створення цього посібника були послідовність презентації граматичного матеріалу та одночасний розвиток рецептивних та продуктивних навичок. Навчальний посібник з граматики має чисто практичне призначення і фактично є посібником-довідником. Він складається з 23 розділів та додатків. Кожен розділ містить викладення граматичного матеріалу, практичні вправи та тести для повторення. В посібнику надається достатня кількість різноманітних вправ, що дозволяє забезпечити інтенсивне та всебічне тренування граматичних форм та конструкцій.

Даний посібник не претендує на повне викладення у традиційній послідовності усіх розділів граматики (синтаксису та морфології).

Пояснюючи мовний матеріал та правила англійської граматики, автори приділяють увагу особливостям граматичного строю англійської мови і намагаються зробити порівняння з російською мовою при перекладі тих чи інших граматичних конструкцій.

Граматичний посібник містить таблиці та схеми, які носять узагальнюючий характер і допомагають студентам задіяти різні види пам'яті до засвоєння граматичного матеріалу. Кожен тест і система вправ побудовані, враховуючи конкретні граматичні явища та лексику даного розділу.

Цей граматичний посібник може використовуватися для самостійної роботи в аудиторії під керівництвом викладача, а також для самостійної позааудиторної роботи.

Навчальний посібник упорядкований у формі робочого зошиту й призначений для використання кожним студентом окремо.

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Unit 1. Look, Read and Remember

PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Simple: личная форма глагола V (инфинитив без частицы *to*), в 3 л. ед. числа – к глаголу добавляется окончание **V-s, -es**).

Образование времени Present Simple:

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I You work We They	I You do not (don't) work We They	I (Where) Do you work ? we they	I Yes, you do. we they I No, you don't. we they
He She works It	He She does not (doesn't) work It	he (Where) Does she work ? it	he Yes, she does. it he No, she doesn't. it

Употребление глагола *to be* в Present Simple

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I am	I am not	(Where) Am I ...?	Yes, I am / No, I am not
He She is It	He She is not (isn't) It	he (Where) Is she ...? it	he Yes, she is it / No, she is not (isn't)
You We are They	You We are not (aren't) They	you (Where) Are we ...? they	you Yes, we are they / No, we are not (aren't)

Чтение окончания -s (-es) в 3-м лице ед. числа (после he, she, it)

[s]	[z]	[iz]
после глухих согласных	после звонких согласных и гласных	1. после -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x; 2. после -se, -ce, -ge
work → works want → wants speak → speaks	read → reads bring → brings enjoy → enjoys play → plays live → lives love → loves	pass → passes rise → rises teach → teaches place → places wish → wishes change → changes

Наречия, употребляемые с глаголами в Present Simple	
<i>usually</i> - обычно <i>often</i> – часто <i>always</i> – всегда	<i>sometimes</i> – иногда <i>seldom</i> – редко <i>never</i> - никогда

ОРФОГРАФИЯ

Окончание <i>e</i> → без изменений +s	Окончание <i>согласный+ y</i> → <i>i+es</i>	Окончание <i>гласный+ y</i> → без изменений +s	Глаголы to do, to go → + <i>es</i>	Глагол to have
live → lives write → writes	cry → cries carry → carries	play → plays enjoy → enjoys	do → does go → goes	have → has

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
Простые факты и истины	Water boils at 100 degrees C.	Вода закипает при 100°C.
Обычные, постоянные, свойственные подлежащему действия	I go to the office every day. My parents live in London.	Я хожу в свой офис каждый день. Мои родители живут в Лондоне.
Действия, происходящие в момент речи (вместо Present Continuous) с глаголами, не употребляющимися в Continuous	I don't understand this sentence.	Я не понимаю этого предложения.
Будущее действие: - с глаголами движения(<i>to leave, to start, to arrive, to sail, to return, to go, to come</i>);	She leaves for London next week. The train leaves Poltava at 10.30 and arrives in Kharkov at 13.45. The football match starts at 8 o'clock.	Она уезжает в Лондон на следующей неделе. Поезд отправится из Полтавы в 10.30 и прибудет в Харьков в 13.45. Футбольный матч начнётся в 8 часов.
Будущее действие в придаточных предложениях условия и времени	If he comes , I shall ask him about it.	Если он придёт, я спрошу его об этом

Grammar Activities (Present Simple)

Exercise 1 Choose the right answer:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. How much ... this sweater cost?
How much ... this sweater? | A is
B does
C do |
| 2. It ... rainy in summer.
It ... often rain in summer. | A don't
B doesn't
C isn't |
| 3. I ... stay at home on Sundays.
I ... at home on Sundays. | A am not
B doesn't
C don't |
| 4. He ... have much money.
He ... rich. | A isn't
B doesn't
C don't |
| 5. Mag and her sister ... live in Rome.
Mag and her sister ... in Rome. | A aren't
B doesn't
C don't |
| 6. Pat's mother ... teach students.
Pat's mother ... a teacher. | A isn't
B doesn't
C don't |
| 7. It ... cost much to stay in that hotel.
That hotel ... expensive. | A doesn't
B isn't
C don't |

Exercise 2 Choose the right answer:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. My mother ... a bad headache. | A have got
B am
C has got |
| 2. Where the Johnsons (live)? | A Where do the Johnsons live?
B Where are the Johnsons live?
C Where does the Johnsons live? |
| 3. Margie and her sister ... good voices. | A does
B has got
C have got |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. I (not/understand) you, as you (not/speak) English | A not understanding, don't speak
B don't understand, not speak
C don't understand, don't speak |
| 5. - ...you ... any time to help me? – Sorry, I... | A Do you have, don't
B Have you got, am not
C Do you have, have got |
| 6. ... you (like) swimming? | A Do you like
B Does you like
C Are you like |
| 7. ... he (know) what I want? | A He knows
B Is he know
C Does he know |
| 8. Don't give him cigarettes. He (not/smoke). | A isn't smoking
B doesn't smoke
C don't smokes |
| 9. Can you help me? I (not/know) the way to the market. | A am not knowing
B not know
C don't know |
| 10. What's the matter? You (look) very happy. | A are looking
B look
C looks |

Exercise 3 Correct mistakes:

1. The Moon is turning round the Earth. 2. There are a programme for youth and two films on TV. 3. Do you like read books? 4. The classes are begin at 9.00. 5. Do you have a car? – Yes, I have. 6. Is she right always? 7. Often we are late. 8. It sound interesting. 9. There is policemen at the door. 10. Have Pete got mistakes in his test? 11. When it will be cold we'll put on warm clothes. 12. Where the nearest bus stop is? 13. What the weather like today? 14. When usually he takes his dog for a walk? 15. Look! I'm seing that pretty girl on the other side of the street. 16. What do he do? – He're a doctor. 17. What time does they get up? 18. My tooth ache. 19. What seem to be the problem? – I has pain all over. 20. There are a lot of interesting information about this phenomenon. 21. The women is in the operation hall. 22. Are there any one in the room?

Test yourself (Present Simple)

1. How much ... these jeans cost?
 - A. are
 - B. does
 - C. do
2. He ... a doctor.
 - A. doesn't
 - B. don't
 - C. isn't
3. The students ... in class.
 - A. don't
 - B. aren't
 - C. isn't
4. The patient ... a bad stomachache.
 - A. does
 - B. have got
 - C. has got
5. Where ... your parents live?
 - A. are
 - B. do
 - C. does
6. ... Bob ... English well?
 - A. do, speak
 - B. does, speaks
 - C. does, speak
7. The doctor can't make a prescription because he ... the laboratory tests' results.
 - A. haven't got
 - B. don't have
 - C. doesn't have
8. ... your bride like chocolate and fruits?
 - A. Doesn't
 - B. Don't
 - B. Aren't
9. Which of your friends ... the closest one?
 - A. are

B. is

C. does

10. ... Katie ... what I want?

A. does, know

B. do, knows

C. does, knows

11. They ... to be a really happy family.

A. aren't seem

B. doesn't seem

C. don't seem

12. The sweater ... nice, the trousers ... nice too.

A. is, are

B. are, is

C. doesn't, don't

13. Those who like animals ... afraid of dogs.

A. aren't

B. don't

C. doesn't

14. There ... a comb and a lipstick in every woman's bag.

A. are

B. has

C. is

15. ... a mistake in the students' test works.

A. There aren't

B. There isn't

C. There are

16. He ... always late for classes.

A. does

B. doesn't

C. is

17. I don't remember what his telephone number

A. has

B. are

C. is

Unit 2. Look, Read and Remember

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

to be* (am, is, are) + основной глагол с окончанием *V ~ing

Образование времени Present Continuous:

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I am reading	I am not reading.	(What) Am I reading?	Yes, I am . No, I am not .
He She is reading It	He She is not (isn't) reading It	(What) Is he she reading? it	he Yes, she is. it he No, she isn't. it
We You are reading They	We You are not (aren't) reading They	(What) Are we you reading? they	we Yes, you are. they we No, you aren't. they

ОРФОГРАФИЯ

Окончание – <i>e</i> отбрасывается	Окончание – <i>ie</i> → <i>y</i>	Окончание – <i>y</i> без изменений	Односложные: краткий гласный + согласный удваиваются
<i>live</i> → <i>living</i>	<i>die</i> → <i>dying</i> <i>lie</i> → <i>lying</i>	<i>try</i> → <i>trying</i> <i>play</i> → <i>playing</i>	<i>put</i> → <i>putting</i> <i>swim</i> → <i>swimming</i>

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
1. Длительное действие , совершающееся в момент речи	Now the children are learning this poem by heart.	Сейчас дети учат стихотворение наизусть.
2. Длительное действие , совершающееся в настоящий период времени	He is writing a new play.	Он пишет новую пьесу.
3. Будущее время (при намерении совершить действие или уверенности в совершении действия)	Next week they are going to the South.	На следующей неделе они едут на юг.
4. Будущее длительное действие в придаточных предложениях условия и времени	If I am sleeping when you come, wake me up.	Если я буду спать, когда вы придёте, разбудите меня.

Present Continuous	
Употребляется	Не употребляется
<p>с обстоятельством времени:</p> <p><i>now</i> - сейчас, <i>at the moment</i> - в данный момент, <i>today</i> - сегодня, <i>soon</i> - вскоре, <i>tomorrow</i> - завтра, <i>this week (month, year, season)</i> - на этой неделе (в этом месяце, году, сезоне); <i>next week (month, year, season)</i> - на следующей неделе (в следующем месяце, году, сезоне);</p>	<p>с глаголами:</p> <p>- чувств: <i>to like</i> - нравиться, <i>to love</i> - любить, <i>to hate</i> - ненавидеть;</p> <p>- желания: <i>to want</i> - хотеть, <i>to wish, to desire</i> - желать, <i>to prefer</i> - предпочитать; <i>to need</i> - нуждаться;</p> <p>- принадлежности: <i>to belong</i> - принадлежать, <i>to possess, to have</i> - обладать;</p> <p>- чувственного восприятия: <i>to hear</i> - слышать, <i>to see</i> - видеть, <i>to feel</i> - чувствовать;</p> <p>- умственной деятельности: <i>to know</i> - знать, <i>to realize</i> - осознавать, <i>to believe</i> - верить, <i>to understand</i> - понимать, <i>to mean</i> - значить, <i>to recognize</i> - узнавать, <i>to suppose</i> - полагать, считать, <i>to remember</i> - помнить, <i>to forget</i> - забывать, <i>to seem, to appear</i> - казаться, <i>to think</i> (в значении «верить»);</p> <p>- некоторыми другими: <i>to contain</i> - содержать, <i>to consist</i> - состоять</p>

Grammar Activities (Present Continuous)

Exercise 1 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form of Present Continuous.

1. Where are your children? It's quiet at home. – They (lie) on the carpet and (draw). 2. What you (do) now? – I (look for) my key. I can't open the door. 3. Listen! Somebody (sing) a lovely song. 4. Why you (put on) the coat? It's sunny today. 5. Don't make so much noise. I (try) to work. 6. Why you (cry)? Is something wrong? 7. Let's go for a walk. It (not/rain) now. 8. Why you (not/hurry)? I (wait) for you. 9. I don't speak any foreign language, but I (learn) English now. 10. We (spend) next weekend at home. 11. I (meet) Liz tonight. She (come) from Cork. 12. She always (cry) at me when she is not satisfied with my work!

Exercise 2 Choose the right answer:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. It often (rain) in this part of the world. | A is raining
B rains |
| 2. Take your umbrella. It (rain) cats and dogs. | A rains
B is raining |
| 3. Granny is in the kitchen. She (make) a plum-cake. | A is making
B makes |
| 4. My wife (often/make) plum-cakes. | A is often making
B often makes |
| 5. Can you phone a bit later, please? Jane (have a bath). | A is having a bath
B has a bath |
| 6. Run downstairs. Your sister (wait) for you. | A is waiting
B waits |
| 7. I don't know Spanish, but I (learn) it. | A am learning
B learn |
| 8. John (still/work) in the garden. | A is still working
B still works |
| 9. What she (do)? – She is a secretary at the college. | A is she doing
B does she do |
| 10. Tomorrow evening we (go) to the cinema. | A go
B are going |
| 11. He (sleep), isn't he? | A sleeps
B is sleeping |
| 12. We always (get) in touch with my parents this year. | A get
B are getting |

Exercise 3 Correct mistakes if there are any.

1. Jill is speaking four languages.
2. Listen! He's playing the piano.
3. I'm looking for my glasses.
4. I'm not understanding what he speaks about.
5. John is tired, so he has a nap after dinner.
6. He doesn't like ballroom dancing.
7. How much is it costing to send a letter to Paris?
8. My parents are never drinking strong coffee.
9. I hate big cities.
10. What are you thinking about this novel?
11. What are you thinking about?
12. Now I am hoping Mag comes out of hospital soon.
13. The play is beginning at half past seven.
14. Snow is melting when it isn't frosty.
15. The man in the dark grey coat is looking like Tom Garret.
16. Cathy reads at the moment.
17. I'm liking this music, it is being wonderful.
18. He is missing me, he writes letters every day.
19. She is always crying at me!
20. They never argue with the teacher.

Exercise 4 Choose the correct form of each word

1. I never *go/'m going* to the university on Sundays. It's a day off and I *'m having/have* a rest.
2. Tom *listens/'s listening* to his new CD now. The music *plays/'s playing* very loudly.
3. We *have/'re having* lunch now. Food *is being/is* very tasty.
4. She always *plays/'s playing* basketball on Saturdays. She *likes/'s liking* playing basketball.
5. My brother still *drinks/'s drinking* milk. He is small enough and must do this regularly.
6. Athens *is/is being* the capital of Greece.
7. He always *reads/is reading* without glasses! But he has got shortsightedness and must always wear glasses!
8. Don't be so noisy! The children *sleep/'re sleeping*.
9. She is *watching/watches* TV and I *read/'m reading* the newspaper.
10. She *is watching/watches* TV and I *read/'m reading* newspapers when we have free time.

Exercise 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. She always (eat) a sandwich as a snack after the first period at the institute.
2. Sally and Ian (do) their rework in Physics at Room 11. You can find them there.
3. I (do) my room every weekend. I like it when it is clean and tidy.
4. He never (go) to the swimming-pool in the evening. He prefers doing this in the morning.
5. Look! Your dog (eat) my sandwich! Punish it!
6. I (wear) my new shoes today! Do you like them?
7. My sister sometimes (phone) her friends at weekends.
8. We (not study) clinical subjects this year.
9. Oh no! It (rain)
10. Students! You (not listen) to me!

Test yourself (Present Continuous)

1. It ... always cold and rainy in this part of the country.

A. is being

B. is

C. being

2. You should take an umbrella. It

A. rains

B. is being rain

C. is raining

3. The students ... in the lecture room right now. They ... a lecture.

A. are, have

B. are being, are having

C. are, are having

4. She ... always happy when I ... to visit her.

A. is, am coming

B. is being, come

C. is, come

5. Can you call a bit later, please? The dean ... a meeting.

A. has

B. is having

C. has got

6. I don't know English, so I ... it now.

A. am learning

B. learn

C. be learning

7. John ... at the University.

A. still works

B. is still working

C. still is working

8. We ... classes on Saturday.

A. usually don't have

B. usually doesn't have

C. don't usually have

9. Why ... at my table? Can you take your place, please?

A. do you sit

- B. You are sitting
C. Are you sitting
10. ... coffee with milk in the morning, but now I ... tea with milk.
A. Usually I am having, am having
B. I am usually having, have
C. I usually have, am having
11. What ... ? – She is a secretary.
A. is she doing
B. does she do
C. she is doing
12. He ... of going to Paris next spring.
A. are thinking
B. think
C. thinks
13. She is at college. She ... her exam in Chemistry.
A. take
B. takes
C. is taking
14. Everybody ... you ... right.
A. think, are being
B. are thinking, are
C. thinks, are
15. We ... a party, you can join us.
A. have
B. are having
C. aren't having
16. I ... many questions to put to you. Can you answer right now?
A. have
B. am having
C. has
17. The information ... important, so you are to memorize all of it.
A. is being
B. is
C. are

Unit 3. Look, Read and Remember

PAST SIMPLE

Образование глаголов прошедшего времени	
Правильные(Regular)	Неправильные(Irregular)
V+ окончание <i>-ed</i>	Согласно таблице неправильных глаголов - 2 форма

Чтение окончания *-ed* в Past Simple

<p>[t] после глухих согласных</p>	<p>[d] после гласных и звонких согласных</p>	<p>[id] после <i>d</i> и <i>t</i></p>
<p>cooked liked</p>	<p>learned played</p>	<p>wanted decided</p>

Употребление глагола *to be* в Past Simple

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
<p>I He She was It</p>	<p>I He She was not (wasn't) It</p>	<p>I ...? he (Where) Was she ...? it</p>	<p>I he Yes, she was it / No, I was not(wasn't)/</p>
<p>You We were They</p>	<p>You We were not (weren't) They</p>	<p>you (Where) Were we ...? they</p>	<p>you Yes, we were they / No, we were not (weren't)/</p>

Образование времени Past Simple (для других глаголов):

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
<p>I He She worked It You went We They</p>	<p>I He She did not (didn't) work It You did not (didn't) go We They</p>	<p>I he (When) Did she work? it (Where) Did you go? we they</p>	<p>Yes, I (he, she, it) did. you (we, they) No I (he, she, it) didn't. you (we, they)</p>

Случаи употребления времени Past Simple

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
Действия, совершившиеся в прошлом	I met him yesterday. I spoke to him the other day. He called <i>when I was at the institute</i> . I bought this book in Moscow.	<i>Я встретил его вчера.</i> <i>Я говорил с ним на днях.</i> <i>Он звонил, когда я был в институте.</i> <i>Я купил эту книгу в Москве (подразумевается: когда я был в Москве).</i>
Действия, относящиеся к конкретной ситуации в прошлом в специальных вопросах: when - когда, where - где	- When did the firm decide to accept the offer? - After careful consideration the firm decided to accept the offer.	- <i>Когда фирма решила принять предложение?</i> - <i>После тщательного рассмотрения фирма решила принять предложение.</i>
Последовательные прошедшие действия	He left the hotel, took a taxi and drove to the station.	<i>Он вышел из гостиницы, взял такси и поехал на вокзал.</i>

Наречия и сочетания, употребляемые с глаголами в Past Indefinite	
ago - тому назад long ago – давно the other day - на днях yesterday – вчера in (1976) - в (1976г) on (Monday) - в (понедельник)	last week (month, year) - на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году) during the war – во время войны и т.п., when I was at work – когда я был на работе и т.п. (время совершения действия может быть выражено придаточным предложением)

Grammar Activities (Past Simple)

Exercise 1 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form of Past Simple.

1. There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning. 2. Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon. 3. I often help Mom about the house, but last week I (not/can/help) her much because of the exams. 4. After having substantial meals we (decide) to have a sleep. 5. Now my brother smokes a lot, though he (not/smoke) before. 6. I (be about to) leave, when somebody (call). 7. He (book) the ticket, (pack) the suitcase and (call for) the taxi. 8. When you (see) Tom last? – I (see) him last at the party. 9. You (can/swim) well when you (be) a child? 10. It (seem) impossible for him to win but he (do). 11. I (walk) quickly because I (feel) cold. 12. It (take) him two hours to get home. 13. Last weekend she (buy) a wonderful dress. She said it (cost) a lot. 14. When he (meet) Mary half a year ago, he (fall) in love with her at first sight. 15. Edward (make up his mind) to escape from the prison. 16. We (study) a lot to pass the exam. 17. How you (cut) your finger? – I (try) to peel the potato.

Exercise 2 Change the sentences from affirmative to negative.

1. We liked the film we saw last weekend. 2. They invited me to the party which is taking place next Saturday. 3. He wanted to take the dog for a walk. 4. Bob and Jack left before seven o'clock. 5. He cycled home in the rain and caught cold. 6. I got up late today. 7. The test was done perfectly by the students and all of them got excellent marks. 8. It took us two hours to get to work. 9. It rained all the summer. 10. The reason why he did this was unknown.

Exercise 3 Write questions and short answers in Past Simple.

1. you/watch/TV/last night?
2. patients/consult/the doctor?
3. your mother/see/the cardiologist/on Monday?
4. she/take medicines/regularly?
5. he/make/a lot of money/by treating people?
6. this scientist/become famous/in the 18th century?
7. they/be scared of/being operated on?
8. the doctor/examine/ the patient?

Exercise 4 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb.

Will: (you watch) ____1__ football last night?

Jane: No, I didn't. I (study) ____2__ for the Biology test. I (start) ____3__ at seven o'clock and I (not finish) ____4__ until midnight.

Will: I (want) __5__ to revise, but then I (remember) __6__ there would be the football match on TV. I (watch) __7__ the match until one a.m.

Jane: (you study) __8__ after the match?

Will: No, I didn't. I (go) __9__ to bed! But I (look) __10__ through my notes this morning.

Exercise 5 Complete the article with the Past Simple form of these verbs: be, discover, get, go, say, start, surprise, talk, teach, want.

My mum ...1... me to be myself and say what I think. So I don't think it ...2... her that I went into business when I ...3... 11 years old. I ...4... Viza scooters on the net, and I ...5... about them all the time on holiday that summer. Mum ...6... "Oh, another of Dom's crazy ideas." But when we ...7... home again, I ...8... to the bank with a business plan. I ...9... to sell the scooters in Europe. I ...10... my company, Scooters UK, which is now worth five million pounds.

Exercise 6 Put the verbs in brackets in Present simple, Present Continuous or Past Simple, Past Continuous.

He __1__ (feel) rather unwell these days. He __2__ (go to visit) the doctor in the morning as he usually __3__ (receive) his patients from 9.00 to 11.00 a.m. When he __4__ (arrive) at the hospital he __5__ (find) the doctor alone in the waiting-room.

"Where __6__ (be) your patients? You __7__ (receive) the patients today?" – "The reason why __8__ (there/be/no) people now __9__ (be) that on Wednesday I __10__ (not/begin) consultations here until half past ten. " – "I'm sorry, I __11__ (come) too early." – "Oh, no excuses. I __12__ (prefer) early patients to late ones. In the course of my practice I __13__ (notice) the late-comers __14__ (visit) doctors because they __15__ (need) some sympathy. They __16__ (be) like a dog that once __17__ (come) here with a sore paw. I __18__ (bandage) it for him and while I __19__ (do) this he __20__ (look at) me with great lonely eyes.

Exercise 7 Translate into English:

1. Скажи мне, пожалуйста, когда ты видел его в последний раз? 2. «Я потеряла свой мобильный. Ты нигде его не видел? – Нет, а когда ты его потеряла? – Не помню. Я думаю, я забыла его на работе на столе» 3. Писатель написал свой роман, когда был в тюрьме. 4. Как только я улёгся спать, кто-то постучался в дверь. 5. Она никогда не отвечала на его приветствие, когда он здоровался с ней. 6. После того, как она вышла из больницы, у неё был длительный отпуск. 7. Я не раз замечал, как она плакала у окна. 8. Мы выехали вовремя, но опоздали на час. 9. Я дважды посещал Эрмитаж, когда был в Петербурге. 10. Я никогда не думал, что ты можешь быть таким грубым. 11. Твой сын хорошо умел плавать в детстве? 12. Когда я был в Германии, я нашёл там много друзей. 13. Где вы были вчера? 14. Он всегда был уверен в себе, и это помогало ему добиваться целей.

Test yourself (Past Simple)

1. When I ... in Paris I ... many presents for my family and friends.
A. been, bought
B. was, buy
C. was, bought
2. There isn't a student in the lecture room, but there ... many a couple of hours ago.
A. weren't
B. are
C. were
3. Mrs. Clay usually ... her work at five sharp, but now she ... half past four.
A. finish, finished
B. finished, finish
C. finished, finishes
4. They ... exam the following week. I hope they ... all the material.
A. had, learn
B. have, are learning
C. are having, learnt
5. We normally ... things in the supermarket, but the day before it
A. buy, closed
B. bought, is closed
C. buy, closes
6. I never ... myself when I ... onions, though I ... avoid this today.
A. cut, peel, can
B. cut, peel, couldn't
C. cuted, peeled, couldn't
7. Where ... you yesterday evening?
A. were
B. was
C. be
8. ... you often see your friend? – No, but I ... him at the party the other day.
A. Did, see
B. Do, see
C. Do, saw
9. ... you happy when you ... your native town?
A. Are, visited

- B. Were, visit
C. Were, visited
10. It ... impossible for him to win, but he ... to do it.
A. seemed, managed
B. seems, managed
C. seemed, manages
11. Looking through the papers, he ... several letters.
A. find
B. found
C. finded
12. I ... warm clothes as it ... rather cold.
A. putted on, was
B. put on, is
C. put on, was
13. Charles Dickens ... the author of many famous novels.
A. was
B. are
C. were
14. I finally ... what the problem ... with me.
A. understand, was
B. understands, is
C. understood, was
15. As soon as the bus ... , the crowd ... to it.
A. stops, rushed
B. stopped, rushed
C. stopped, rushes
16. When ... you call your parents last?
A. do
B. does
C. did
17. When he ... her first, he ... in love with her.
A. see, fall
B. saw, fallen
C. saw, fell

Unit 4. Look, Read and Remember

PAST CONTINUOUS

was/were + основной глагол V с -ing окончанием

Образование времени Past Continuous:

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I He She was reading It	I He She was not reading It (wasn't)	I he (What) Was she reading? it	Yes , I (he, she, it) was . No , I (he, she, it) wasn't .
We You were reading They	We You were not reading They (weren't)	we (What) Were you reading? they	Yes , we (you, they) were . No , we (you, they) weren't .

Случаи употребления	Примеры
<p>Длительное действие, совершавшееся в определенный момент в прошлом. Этот момент может быть определен:</p> <p>а) такими обозначениями времени, как <i>at five o'clock</i> – в пять часов, <i>at noon</i> – в полдень, <i>at midnight</i> – в полночь, <i>at that moment</i> – в тот момент; <i>all day long</i> – весь день, <i>all day yesterday</i> – вчера весь день, <i>all the time</i> – всё время, <i>the whole evening</i> – весь вечер, <i>from five till eight</i> – с пяти до восьми.</p> <p>б) другим прошедшим действием, выраженным глаголом в <i>Past Simple</i></p> <p>в) когда два длительных действия совершаются одновременно</p>	<p>It was raining at five o'clock. <i>В пять часов шёл дождь.</i></p> <p>I was working in the library <i>from three till five.</i> <i>Я работал в библиотеке с трёх до пяти.</i></p> <p>It was raining when I left the house. <i>Шёл дождь, когда я вышел из дома.</i></p> <p>While he was having his breakfast, I was reading the newspaper. <i>В то время как он завтракал, я читал газету.</i></p>
<p>Намерения, относящиеся к прошлому, с глаголами движения: <i>to come</i> - приходить, <i>to leave</i> – уезжать.</p> <p>Глагол <i>to go</i> при употреблении в <i>Past Continuous</i> (<i>I was going</i> и т.д.) имеет значение <i>собирался, намеревался</i></p>	<p>My friend was glad that I was leaving for the South. <i>Мой друг порадовался, что я уезжаю на юг.</i></p> <p>I was going to tell him about it, but he interrupted me. <i>Я собирался рассказать ему об этом, но он прервал меня.</i></p>

Past Continuous не употребляется с глаголами

чувств - *to like*, *to love*;

чувственного восприятия - *to hear*;

желания - *to want*, *to wish*;

умственной деятельности - *to know*;

принадлежности - *to belong* и

некоторыми другими

Grammar Activities (Past Continuous)

Exercise 1 Choose between Past Simple and Past Continuous

1. I (talk) over the phone when they (bring) me the letter.
2. They (sit) in the room when the taxi (arrive).
3. He (forget) almost everything he (do) that evening.
4. I (visit) Brazil in April. I (stay) at a nice hotel for a fortnight.
5. We (stay) in the hotel where the music (play) in the restaurant day and night.
6. She (tell) me that she (work) all the evening.
7. I (understand) that he (tell) me the truth.
8. When he (enter) the room she (lie) on the sofa unconscious.
9. We (walk) in the forest when we (see) a shabby hut.
10. The accident (happen) when we (drive) to Norway.
11. I (try) to phone you all the time I (stay) at hospital.
12. Celia (be) extravagant. She always (buy) stylish clothes.
13. Dave (learn) Spanish for two years and then he (learn) English.
14. Silvia (have) a hard life but she always (smile).
15. When Mary (clean) the house she (find) some old letters.

Exercise 2 Choose the right answer

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. He (have dinner) when I came. | A. had dinner
B. was having |
| 2. He (have) a lot of colourful books when he was a child. | A. had
B. was having |
| 3. They (be ill) with small pox almost for a whole month. | A. were ill
B. were being ill |
| 4. They (be) the hosts of the yesterday's party. | A. were
B. were being |
| 5. I (think) she was really nervous all day long. | A. thought
B. was thinking |
| 6. I (think) about going abroad never to come back. | A. thought
B. was thinking |
| 7. She (feel) pain all over. | A. felt
B. was feeling |
| 8. She (feel) happy at that moment. | A. felt
B. was feeling |
| 9. All the time he (see to) the work to be done in time. | A. saw to |

B. was seeing to

10. He (see) her crossing the street but then suddenly lost the sight of her. A. saw

B. was seeing

Exercise 3 Put these phrases in the correct order to make sentences in Past Continuous

1. were working / you / in 2010 / on the dissertation?
2. about / you / was thinking / last night / I
3. about / Mike's parents / his school report / very happy / weren't feeling
4. Christina / her new CD / in the English lesson / was listening to / yesterday
5. in Madrid / did / living / you / see / was /she / when / Teresa?
6. was writing / the translation / I / all the night / of the article
7. when / you / came in / were doing / what / I ?
8. you / last night / were enjoying / the film?
9. at 11p.m. /when / you / were sleeping / the telephone / rang?
10. were eating / I / entered / suddenly / the room / the cake / they /when

Exercise 4 Complete the paragraph by putting the verbs in the correct tense

When the band ____1____ (get) together, they ____2____ (not/be) worried about being compared to other bands. It ____3____ (not/matter) to them because even then they ____4____ (make) music which was very different from anyone else's. They all like different type of music, however. When Mark ____5____ (grow) up in France, he ____6____ (like) to listen to rock music like The Police and U2. Paul ____7____ (grow) up in Spain. When he ____8____ (learn) to play the guitar, he used to listen to bands like Metallica and Led Zeppelin. Since becoming part of the band, they have been able to meet some of their heroes. Anna ____9____ (meet) Sting at a party but admits she ____10____ (can/not) think of a single thing to say to him!

Exercise 5 Complete the text using Past Simple and Past Continuous

Michael ____1____ (have) breakfast yesterday morning when the post ____2____ (arrive). He ____3____ (listen) to the radio at the time so he ____4____ (not/hear) the postman ring the bell. His mother ____5____ (bring) him an official-looking letter a few minutes later. He ____6____ (open) it, wondering what it ____7____ (can) be. Imagine his surprise when he ____8____ (read) it and ____9____ (find) out that his application to enter the young musician's talent competition had been accepted. That ____10____ (be) great! Michael ____11____ (call) his Mum to let her know about it, as all that time she ____12____ (call) him every day to know the result. She ____13____ (be nervous) and ____14____ (not, can) even sleep. As for Michael, he never ____15____ (take) things so close to his heart.

Test yourself (Past Continuous)

1. When I arrived they ... the cake.
 - A. ate
 - B. eaten
 - C. were eating
2. He couldn't speak because he ... of laugh.
 - A. died
 - B. was dying
 - C. was dieing
3. The students ... to the question when the headmistress came in.
 - A. was answering
 - B. answered
 - C. were answering
4. At six o'clock I ... for Jennie at the station.
 - A. waited
 - B. waits
 - C. was waiting
5. The porter ... me when I asked him to do it.
 - A. help
 - B. helped
 - C. was helping
6. When I arrived Tom ... on the sofa and ... over the phone.
 - A. lied, was talking
 - B. lied, talked
 - C. was lying, was talking
7. When they knocked on the door he ... as he
 - A. was not answering, was sleeping
 - B. didn't answer, slept
 - C. didn't answer, was sleeping
8. What ... between one and two? I ... you several times. – I ... the piano and ... nothing.
 - A. were you doing, was calling, was playing, was hearing
 - B. did you do, called, played, heard
 - C. did you do, called, was playing, heard
9. They ... TV when they ... that somebody ... the door.
 - A. watched, were hearing, was pushing

- B. were watching, heard, were pushing
C. were watching, heard, pushed
10. They ... when they ... their car.
A. quarreled, were washing
B. were quarreling, were washing,
C. quarreled, washed
11. Liz's elder brother ... that he ... to enter Leeds University.
A. said, went
B. was saying, was going
C. said, was going
12. Yesterday as I ... down Cherry Lane, I ... Thomas, an old friend of mine.
A. went, met
B. was going, met
C. was going, was meeting
13. I ... a light in your window as I ... by.
A. saw, was passing
B. was seeing, was passing
C. was seeing, passed
14. While I ... in the queue for the ticket, the bus ... the station.
A. stood, left
B. was standing, left
C. was standing, was leaving
15. Yesterday evening he ... and ... himself badly.
A. was shaving, was cutting
B. shaved, cut
C. was shaving, cut
16. I ... at Marry who still ... from the cold.
A. was glancing, shivered
B. glanced, was shivering
C. glanced, shivered
17. On approaching to the office he noticed a man who ... to unlock the door.
A. tried
B. was trying
C. tries

Unit 5. Look, Read and Remember

PRESENT PERFECT

have/has + V (3 форма)

Обозначает:	Примеры
Действия, завершившиеся к моменту речи	We have just discussed this problem. Мы только что обсудили эту проблему.

Образование времени PRESENT PERFECT:

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I We You have done They	I We You have not done They (haven't)	I we (What) Have you done ? they	I we Yes, you have. they No, I have not (haven't).
He She has done It	He She has not done It (hasn't)	he (What) Has she done ? it	he Yes, she has. it he No, she has not (hasn't). it

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
1. Действие, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящий момент (в русском языке соответствует прошедшему времени)	I have broken my pen. He has left Kharkov. We have finished our work.	<i>Я сломал свою ручку. Он уехал из Харькова. Мы окончили свою работу.</i>
2. Вместо Present Perfect Continuous с предлогами since, for (в русском языке соответствует настоящему времени)	I have known him for three years. He has been here since 2 o'clock.	<i>Я знаю его три года. Он находится здесь с 2 часов.</i>
3. Будущее совершенное действие в придаточных предложениях времени и условия, с союзами after, when, as soon as, until(till), if (в русском языке соответствует будущему времени)	After I have read the book, I'll give it to you.	<i>После того, как я прочту эту книгу, я дам её вам.</i>

Наречия и сочетания, употребляемые с глаголами в Present Perfect	
just - только что already – уже (в утвердительных предложениях) yet – уже (в вопросительных предложениях; ещё не (в отрицательных предложениях) ever – когда-либо never – никогда today – сегодня	this week (month, year) - на этой неделе (в этом месяце, году) since - с тех пор, как... for – в течение (какого-то периода) времени

Present Perfect or Past Simple?

Изучающие язык, часто допускают ошибки, употребляя **Present Perfect** вместо **Past Simple** и наоборот, поскольку оба времени выражают прошедшее действие, закончившееся до настоящего момента, и соответствуют в русском языке прошедшему времени глагола совершенного и несовершенного вида. Однако, Past Simple и Present Perfect коренным образом отличаются друг от друга.

Past Simple выражает действие, совершившееся в истекшем отрезке времени, констатирует факт совершения действия в прошлом. **Past Simple** употребляется в повествовании, т.е. при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, или в разговоре о прошлых событиях.

Present Perfect выражает действие, хотя и совершившееся в прошлом, но связанное с настоящим благодаря наличию его результата в настоящем времени. Поэтому, **Present Perfect** употребляется не в повествовании, а в разговоре или сообщении, касающемся положения вещей в настоящее время.

Present Perfect	Past Simple
I have finished my work and I am going home now.	I finished my work and went home.
<i>Я окончил работу и иду теперь домой.</i>	<i>Я окончил свою работу и ушёл домой.</i>
The manager has signed the letter. Can you post it at once?	The manager signed the letter, and I posted it at once.
<i>Менеджер подписал письмо. Не можете ли вы отправить его немедленно?</i>	<i>Менеджер подписал письмо, и я отправил его немедленно.</i>
- Has the steamer arrived? - No, it hasn't.	- Did the steamer arrive yesterday? - No, it didn't.
- <i>Пароход прибыл?</i> - <i>Нет.</i>	- <i>Пароход прибыл вчера?</i> - <i>Нет.</i>

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

have/has been + глагол с V – ing окончанием

Обозначает:	Примеры
Уже начавшееся и совершающееся в настоящий момент действие	I have been waiting for you for half an hour. Я жду вас уже полчаса.
Действие, которое длилось и только что завершилось	- Why are you so tired? - I have been working all day long. - Почему вы так устали? - Я целый день работал.

Образование времени Present Perfect Continuous:

(+)	(-)	(?)
I We You have been reading They	I We You have not been reading They (haven`t)	I (What) we Have you been reading ? they
He She has been reading It	He She has not been reading It (hasn`t)	(What) he Has she been reading ? it

Short answer
I we Yes, you have. / No, I have not (haven`t). they
he Yes, she has. / No, she has not (hasn`t). it

Наречия и сочетания, употребляемые с глаголами в Present Perfect Continuous	
all day long - весь день the whole month - целый месяц for – в течение (какого-то периода) времени	how long - как долго lately – недавно since - с тех пор

Present Perfect Continuous не употребляется с глаголами чувственного восприятия:

to hear – слышать, to forget – забывать, to understand – понимать и т.д.

Grammar Activities (Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous)

Exercise 1 Put the verbs in brackets in Present Perfect

1. I'm afraid I (forget) my book at home. 2... the secretary (yet/come)? 3. ... you (ever/be) to Italy? 4. Kevin (already/leave) for Italy. 5. He is the most handsome man I (ever/know). 6. I (not/hear) from him since he left Paris. 7. Mom (have) a headache since she came from the theatre. 8. Who (have) a holiday? 9. Dad (be ill) for a fortnight. 10. She (never/take) drugs.

Exercise 2 Choose between Past Simple and Present Perfect

1. I (wake up) early and (get out) of bed. 2. We (not/have) a holiday last year. 3. My godparents (be) to the USA many times. 4. I (buy) a new sweater last week but I (not/try on) it yet. 5. ... it (stop) raining? 6. I (lose) my glasses. I (have) them when I came to the college this morning. 7. When Jill (finish) school? 8. We (not/see) Peter this week, but we (see) him a couple of weeks ago. 9. My sister and her husband (be married) since last Christmas. 10. My husband (work) in the bank for three years since 1997.

Exercise 3 Insert *for/since /ago*

1. Dad isn't at home. He went to the work an hour 2. Jill hasn't been here ... three years. 3. They have lived here ... 1998. 4. We haven't seen each other ... that evening at Mr. Grey. 5. I phoned him two days 6. You are late. I've waited for you ... 11 a.m. 7. I have never sailed again ... that journey. 8. Mr. Pembroke doesn't often mow the lawn. He hasn't cut the grass ... ages. 9. He has worked for this company ... April. 10. Our family haven't heard from him ... five months.

Exercise 4 Write sentences in the Present Perfect using the notes

1. Tom finish his project (not yet). 2. Sarah phone her friend (just). 3. The film on TV finish (not yet). 4. My brother swim ten lengths (already). 5. You have dinner (not yet)? 6. Mary show you the gym (yet)? 7. You finish your shower (yet)? 8. We fill in the questionnaire (just). 9. The doctor examine the patient (not yet). 10. I pass the Module test (already).

Exercise 5 Write sentences using *ever* or *never*

1. Jan / ever / work / as a practitioner?
2. Bella / never / visit / a doctor
3. my friend / never / do / aerobics / before
4. I / never / be / to a health club
5. your parents / ever / go / abroad?
6. I / never / see / the team / play / three times

7. Paul / never /break / leg / when skiing
8. ever / you / go / to the night club?
- 9 no one in my family / ever / ride / bicycle
10. why / never / be / to Paris /you?

Exercise 6 Underline the correct form of the verbs to complete these sentences

1. Steven Spielberg *has directed/has been directing* over twenty films.
2. He *has worked/has been working* on a new film since February.
3. Oxford University Press *has published/has been publishing* thousands of books.
4. They *have published/have been publishing* for hundreds of years.
5. Madonna *has recorded/has been recording* albums for more than two decades.
6. She *has recorded/has been recording* at least ten hit records.
7. I *have looked/have been looking* for you for ages.

Exercise 7 Choose between Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

1. He knows Africa well because he (travel) a lot there.
2. You (write) this composition for two hours and can't complete it.
3. John is still repairing his car. – He must be tired. He (repair) it all day.
4. Alice promised to come, but she didn't. Something (happen) to her.
5. The children are drawing. They (draw) since they came home.
6. ... they (tell) about their summer plans?
7. My aunt (have got) the biggest house in the country.
8. I (be) away from my house for many long years.
9. For how long ...you (do) this work? – Since Monday.
10. I suddenly realized that I (think) about Simon all the day.

Exercise 8 Choose between Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Continuous, Past Simple

1. I know Lucy fairly well. I (know) her for years.
2. Ricky (love) Kate passionately since their first meeting in Canada.
3. Dolly (take) riding lessons for a year or so.
4. Tracy (wait) until I (finish) my work.
5. It (snow) again. It (snow) all the time here in winter!
6. Dave (play) football professionally for very long.
7. Barbara constantly (cause) troubles at work when she tried to do everything fast.
8. Claudia (always/like) sport.
9. I didn't like the meat, it (taste) so salty.
10. Andrew (read) *Hamlet* but he (never/see) it performed.
11. A new play (appear) at the theater next week.
12. Malcolm is tired because he (travel) all day.
13. I (phone) you three times. – You see, I (not/translate) the text so far. I (do) the translation all day.
14. Ted (not/do) his homework so far. He (still/continue) doing it.
15. The world population (grow) and it's really a big problem for our planet.
16. I (sleep) when somebody (knock) at the door.

Test yourself (Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous)

1. What are you doing? – I'm repairing my son's bike. I ... it for two hours.
A. am doing
B. have done
C. have been doing
2. I'll call for an ambulance. She ... weaker and weaker since she had breakfast.
A. has got
B. is getting
C. has been getting
3. He knows this discipline well enough as he ... lectures on it for five years.
A. has been delivering
B. has delivered
C. delivered
4. Alice promised to come, but she's absent. Something ... to her.
A. has happened
B. happened
C. has been happening
5. Dora ... the piano. She ... since morning.
A. has played, was playing
B. is playing, has played
C. is playing, has been playing
6. My aunt ... the big bungalow in the country.
A. has always had
B. always has had
C. has always been having
7. ... they ... anything about their plans for the summer?
A. Did they told
B. Have they told
C. Have they been telling
8. Jim works as a sales manager. – Really? – He ... almost fourth part of all the goods!
A. sold
B. has been selling
C. has sold

9. Where's Dad? We ... for him since 6 p.m. We're going to be late.
- A. have been waiting
 - B. have waited
 - C. waited
10. You ... the Module Test for two hours and ... it yet.
- A. have written, haven't completed
 - B. have been writing, haven't completed
 - C. have written, haven't been completing
11. I can't stand it any more. Those people ... since breakfast.
- A. have quarreled
 - B. quarreled
 - C. have been quarreling
12. How long ... you ... for the bus? – Too long.
- A. have you been waiting
 - B. have you waited
 - C. did you wait
13. I ... all the rules, therefore I'm ready to write this test.
- A. learnt
 - B. have learnt
 - C. have been learning
14. I ... for you all the day. Finally, I ... you!
- A. have been looking, found
 - B. have looked, have found
 - C. was looking, have found
15. The amount of crimes ... of late.
- A. increased
 - B. has been increasing
 - C. has increased
16. The amount of crimes ... for the last ten years and never stops!
- A. has increased
 - B. increased
 - C. has been increasing
17. For how long ... you ... to convince her to stop the argument? – Almost for an hour.
- A. have you been trying
 - B. have you tried
 - C. did you try

18. Liz is on holiday. She ... to France.
- A. has gone
 - B. has been
 - C. was gone
19. ... too much television lately?
- A. She has watched
 - B. I know that I am seeing
 - C. Hasn't she been watching
20. Ann is back in Italy now. She ... to England.
- A. has been
 - B. has gone
 - C. was going
21. How many times ... to the United States?
- A. were you been
 - B. have you been
 - C. had you been
22. What a boring film! It's the most boring film I ...
- A. ever had seen
 - B. have ever seen
 - C. have been ever seen
23. Is this the first time ... in hospital?
- A. have you been
 - B. you have been
 - C. were you been
24. I ... smoked for three years.
- A. hasn't
 - B. haven't
 - C. hadn't
25. I ... very well recently
- A. haven't been feeling
 - B. aren't being feeling
 - C. wasn't feeling
26. How long ... English?
- A. do you learn
 - B. have you been learning
 - C. are you learning

Unit 6. Look, Read and Remember

PAST PERFECT

had + V3 форма глагола

Обозначает:	Примеры
Действия, завершившиеся к какому-то моменту в прошлом Момент указан обстоятельством времени: <i>by 5 o'clock, by that time, by the end of the year</i>	They had come back home by 5 o'clock because of the rain — Они вернулись домой к 5 часам из-за дождя.
Действия более ранние, чем прошедшее время. Прошедшее время употребляется в Past Simple	I lost the money, which I had received . — Я потерял деньги, которые я получил.

Образование времени PAST PERFECT:

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I	I	I	I
He	He	he	he
She	She	she	she
It	It	it	it
You had done	You had not done	(What) Had you done	Yes, you had.
We	We (hadn't)	?	we
They	They	we	they
		they	No, you had not (hadn't).

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

had been + основной глагол с V- ing окончанием

Обозначает:	Примеры
Уже начавшееся и продолжавшееся действие ранее другого прошедшего действия, выраженного Past Simple	He had been writing a letter for some time when you came. — Он уже писал письмо некоторое время, когда вы пришли.
Действие, которое длилось и закончилось перед другим прошедшим действием	She felt tired when I came home as she had been cleaning the apartment. — Она чувствовала себя очень усталой, когда я пришла домой, так как убирала квартиру.

Образование времени Past Perfect Continuous:

(+)	(-)	(?)
I He She It You had been reading We They	I He She It You had not been reading We (hadn't) They	I he she (What) it Had you been reading ? we they

Short answer
Yes , I (he, she, it, you, we, they) had . No , I (he, she, it, you, we, they) had not (hadn't) .

СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ В СРАВНЕНИИ

Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
Переводится глаголом прошедшего времени совершенного и несовершенного вида	Переводится прошедшим временем несовершенного вида	Переводится прошедшим временем совершенного вида.	Переводится глаголом прошедшего времени несовершенного вида.
Что делал (а)? Что сделал (а)?	Что делал (а)?	Что сделал (а)?	Что делал (а)?
It snowed yesterday. — Вчера шел снег.	It was snowing when we left our house. — Когда мы вышли из дома, шел снег.	It had snowed and we couldn't get to the village. — Выпал снег и мы не смогли добраться до деревни.	It had been snowing for an hour when we left our house. — Снег шел уже около часа, когда мы вышли из дома.

Grammar Activities (Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous)

Exercise 1 Put the verbs in brackets in Past Perfect

1. I wasn't hungry because I (just/have) breakfast. 2. Dad wasn't at home when I came back. He (go out) twenty minutes before. 3. I apologized I (not/phone) her. 4. He told me that he (come back) a fortnight before. 5. I recognized him at once though I (meet) him many years before. 6. They couldn't believe he (give up) that job. He (make) good living there. 7. Mr. Jackson said that he (already/buy) everything for lunch. 8. They (finish) painting the ceiling by two o'clock. 9. Hardly I (go) to bed when the telephone rang. 10. I kept silence for a while thinking of what he (tell) me.

Exercise 2 Put the verbs in brackets either in Past Perfect or in Past Simple

1. I (wake up) early and got out of bed. 2. I got out of bed an hour later than I (wake up). 3. We were late. The meeting (start) an hour before. 4. That morning she (dress), (phone) somebody and left. 5. He was tired because he (work) hard at the office all day. 6. The sun (set), it (get) dark and we (decide) to look for a camping. 7. He said he (break) the lamp post. 8. I saw a nice kitten when I (open) the basket. 9. She (hardly/finish) speaking over the phone when the telephone rang again. 10. They managed to arrive exactly on time because they (take) a taxi.

Exercise 3 Look at the pairs of sentences and number the actions in order

1. a) When I got to the pick-up point, the coach left.
 - got to the pick-up point
 - coach leftb) When I got to the pick-up point, the coach had left.
 - got to the pick-up point
 - coach had left
2. a) We all had supper when John came home.
 - all had supper
 - John came homeb) We had all had supper when John came home.
 - had all had supper
 - John came home
3. a) When Barry saw his sister, he hadn't spoken to her for years.
 - Barry saw his sister
 - he didn't speak to herb) When Barry saw his sister, he didn't speak to her.
 - Barry saw his sister

- he didn't speak to her

4. a) When Jenny phoned, I went out.

- Jenny phoned

- I went out

b) When Jenny phoned, I had gone out.

- Jenny phoned

- I had gone out

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences using Past Simple or Past Perfect

1. I _____ (already see) the film, so I turned down Beth's invitation to see it with her.

2. The postman _____ (take) the letters before Ben put his form in the letter box.

3. Sophie _____ (already tell) Mark about the meeting before it was cancelled.

4. I _____ (never experience) the thrill of rafting before I tried it on my holiday.

5. The children _____ (not eat) any lunch because they went to the football match.

6. _____ (you ask) the boss about promotion when he told you to leave?

7. We've got you a little present, but until the last day we _____ (not buy) any souvenirs at all.

8. Chris _____ (already decide) to buy the car before he saw it.

Exercise 5 Chose between Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect

1. I (talk) over the phone when they brought me the letter. 2. I visited Brazil in April. I (stay) at a nice hotel for a fortnight. 3. I (stay) at a hotel for a fortnight to understand that it was the best one at the seaside. 4. The musician (play) the piano for a whole hour when we came in. 5. Alice closed the magazine and rose from the sofa on which she (lie) for more than two hours. 6. The man (be) unconscious for a few minutes when the ambulance arrived. 7. I (talk) over the phone when the porter (arrive). 8. I hardly (finish) speaking with the porter when the phone rang again. 9. First I (answer) the phone, then I (switch off) it. 10. And I began doing my room instead of going to the movies with my friends, as I (plan) before.

Exercise 6 Translate into English

1. Марко пригласил Хелен на обед, но она сказала, что уже пообедала. 2. Она проучилась на врача уже два года, когда поняла, что это то, чем она всегда хотела заниматься. 3. Не удивительно, что Сара так устала. Она сделала всю работу, которую планировала сделать в течение недели, за два дня. 4. С тех пор, как мы приехали в Лондон, погода была ужасная. 5. Даниэль любил часами рассказывать нам обо всём интересном, что произошло с ним. 6. Том сказал, что был женат уже три раза. 7. Киев сильно изменился прежде, чем мы там побывали.

Test yourself (Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous)

1. I ... the net for two hours when suddenly the connection was aborted.
 - A. had surfed
 - B. had been surfing
 - C. has been surfing
2. They ... for half an hour when the taxi arrived.
 - A. were waiting
 - B. have been waiting
 - C. had been waiting
3. We ... all the money we ... during the month, after we did the Christmas shopping.
 - A. were spending, earned
 - B. had spent, earned
 - C. spent, had earned
4. I had my exams in January, I ... the examination material for a fortnight.
 - A. was learning
 - B. had learnt
 - C. had been learning
5. I ... all the examination material when I was informed that it was postponed.
 - A. had been learning
 - B. had learnt
 - C. learnt
6. The lecture ... for twenty minutes, when they entered the lecture room.
 - A. had been going on
 - B. was going on
 - C. had gone on
7. The lecture ... when they entered the lecture room.
 - A. had been starting
 - B. started
 - C. had started
8. She finished the thesis that she ... for several years.
 - A. was doing
 - B. had done
 - C. had been doing
9. We ... thirty kilometers by car when we understood that we were going the wrong way.
 - A. had been travelling

B. were travelling

C. had travelled

10. I ... half my way to the station when I recollected that I ... my purse at home.

A. went, left

B. went, had left

C. had been going, left

11. I knew she ... everything to win but failed.

A. did

D. was doing

C. had done

12. I hardly ... printing the documents when the director called for them.

A. had finished

B. finished

C. was finishing

13. We ... tickets for the train but not the plane, as we ... before.

A. had bought, had been planning

B. bought, had planned

C. had been buying, had planned

14. She ... where he ... , nobody could find him.

A. didn't know, went

B. hadn't known, had gone

C. didn't know, had gone

15. I ... I ... the door.

A. had been sure, locked

B. was sure, had been locking

C. was sure, had locked

16. When I ... home, my son ... playing the computer for two hours.

A. came, had played

B. had been coming, was playing

C. came, had been playing

17. I ... so much before I ... a millionaire.

A. had been working, had become

B. was working, became

C. had worked, became

18. Sam gained weight because he ...

A. was eating too much.

B. had been overeating.

C. every day a lot of food eats.

19. They said that they ... when they finally found the house.

A. were walking for an hour

B. had been walking for two hours

C. have been walking since one hour

20. Chef Jones ... dinners for two years, before he moved to Paris.

A. had been preparing fantastic

B. prepared fantastically

C. has been preparing delicious

21. I had been reading for an hour ...

A. when my friend returned.

B. lately.

C. tomorrow morning.

22. I was really angry at John yesterday. By the time he... I had been waiting for over an hour.

A. arrives to mend the car

B. finally arrived

C. will come to an university

23. The local cinema was no longer there. It ... down.

A. has closed

B. had closed

C. is closed

24. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she ... for a long time.

A. was been waiting

B. has been waiting

C. had been waiting

25. I didn't recognize Mrs Johnson. She ... a lot.

A. had changed

B. will change

C. was changed

26. How long ... when the bus finally came?

A. were you wait

B. had you been waiting

C. are you waiting

Unit 7. Look, Read and Remember

Used to, would, be used to, get used to

Used to

Used to + (основная форма глагола) для действий и состояний, которые регулярно происходили в прошлом и для прошлых привычек с глаголами состояния, но которые сейчас больше не происходят. На русский язык переводится *прошедшим временем глагола несовершенного вида*.

I used to smoke. (But I don't now).

Я курил. (Но сейчас я не курю).

Pete used to play the piano. (But he doesn't any more).

Пит играл на пианино. (Но сейчас он больше не играет).

(+)	(?)	(-)
I used to play tennis a lot when I was a child, but now I am too lazy. <i>Я играл в теннис много, когда был ребёнком, но сейчас я слишком ленив.</i> He used to be very strong in his youth. <i>В молодости он был очень сильным.</i> When I lived in a big city, I often used to go to the theatre. <i>Когда я жил в большом городе, я часто ходил в театр.</i> I used to drink , but now I don't. <i>Раньше я пил, но сейчас нет.</i>	Did you use to play tennis a lot when you were a child? Did he use to be very strong in his youth? Did you often use to go to the theatre when you lived in a big city? Did you use to drink before?	I didn't use to play tennis a lot when I was a child. He didn't use to be very strong in his youth. I didn't often use to go to the theatre when I lived in a big city. I didn't use to drink before.

Would

Would + (основная форма глагола) употребляется тогда, когда мы возвращаемся в прошлое и вспоминаем вещи, которые часто происходили в то время. Не употребляйте **would** с глаголами состояния (это глаголы, которые описывают состояние души, тела или сознания, а также постоянные отношения). С глаголами состояния употребляются *used to* или *Past Simple*.

When we were children, we lived by the sea. In summer, if the weather was fine, we all **would get up** early and **go** for a swim.

Когда мы были детьми, мы жили у моря. Летом, когда была хорошая погода, мы вставали рано и ходили плавать.

The children **would collect** stones and shells on the beach every summer.

Каждое лето на берегу моря дети собирали камни и ракушки.

I **would** often **go** to see my old history teacher.

Я часто навещал моего старого учителя истории.

Нельзя сказать: ~~I would have long hair...~~ или ~~We would know each other well...~~

Be used to / get used to

Be used to выражает действие, которое прежде было трудным, незнакомым, непривычным, а теперь стало знакомым и привычным. В этом выражении **used** является прилагательным и имеет значение **familiar with** (близкий, привычный, знакомый, хорошо известный). Можно употреблять **be used to** в настоящем или прошедшем времени. Используйте имя существительное или **-ing** форму после **be used to**.

I found it difficult to get around London when I first came, but I'm used to it now.
Когда я впервые приехал в Лондон, мне было трудно ездить по городу, но сейчас я к этому привык.

I'm used to getting around London by tube.
Я привык ездить по Лондону на метро.

I'm used to getting up early in the morning. (I do it often).
Я по привычке встаю утром рано. (Я делаю это часто).

I was used to working long hours in my last job. (I often worked long hours).
Я привык много работать на моей прошлой работе. (Я часто много работал).

Употребляйте **get used to** для выражения процесса изменения или привыкания. Можно употреблять **get used to** со всеми временами. Используйте имя существительное или **-ing** форму после **get used to**.

I'm getting used to living here. (I'm becoming accustomed to it).
Я привыкаю к проживанию здесь. (Я становлюсь привыкшим к этому).

I got used to life on the farm. (It became familiar to me).
Я привык к жизни на ферме. (Она стала привычной для меня).

I'm getting used to the climate.
Я привыкаю к климату.

Don't worry. You'll **get used to eating** with chopsticks.
Не беспокойтесь. Вы привыкнете есть палочками.

Grammar Activities (Used to, would, get used to)

Exercise 1. For each of the following sentences, choose either "used to" or "would".

1. Do you remember how your Uncle Davidsit in that chair and smoke those disgusting cigars.
2. Your motherhave a Yorkshire Terrier when she was a young girl, didn't she?
3. For years, theygo on holiday to the Rockies, but then it became very fashionable and, hence, expensive.
4. Years ago, Iwrite a diary every day but then I got bored with doing it and I stopped. Maybe it was my life that was boring!
5. At the start of their marriage, theybe very happy - but then it all went wrong!
6. Youspell so well. What has happened?
7. When I was five, Ibe able to do incredible gymnastics. Now I can't even touch my toes.
8. Before getting my driving license, Iride a bicycle everywhere.

Exercise 2. Choose one correct variant.

When I was at school, I chocolate. Now I don't

Used to like b) wouldn't like c) use to like d) would to like

Where(you/live)..... before you came to London?

Would you live b) did you use to live c) did you used to live d)you used to live

I.....(not/read) a lot of books when I was a child.

didn't use to read b) didn't used to read c) use not read d) don't read

I like having short hair but when I was at university I.....

not used to having short hair b) used to have long hair c) used to have short hair d) didn't use to have long hair

After school I

didn't use to go basketball training b) used to go to basketball training c) used to go basketball training d) would go basketball training

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of USED TO or BE USED TO.

1. I play with animals when I was little.
2. Hedoing different jobs.
3.the childrengo to bed so late last summer?
4. She's a very sporty person. Sherunning for an hour every day.

5. Therebe a church where the shopping center is now.

Exercise 4. Put used to, be used to or get used to.

He (be) fat but now he's thin.

He (not/drive) in these bad conditions.

How did you(work) in the middle of this mess?

I need some time to(live) in this town.

I'm not(wash) linen by hand.

She'll(live) in the extremely cold winter of Siberia.

My mother didn't(drink) much coffee. But now she has become addicted to it.

There (be) a lot of trees in this court yard. They have all been cut down.

Did you(write) poems when you were young?

Sting(be) a teacher before he became a famous singer.

My mum(have) a headache while helping me with my Math homework. I (feel) really sorry for her.

If you go to live in Britain, you will have to (drive) on the left.

Your sister(have) a Yorkshire Terrier when she was a young girl, didn't she?

I work as an international manager and I(travel) by air.

When you become a student, you (stay up late) because you will need to study hard.

When he was younger he (cut) his hair short.

Exercise 5. Put used to, be used to or get used to in the correct form

Katrina..... take dance classes when she was a little girl. She took ballet lessons first, and later she learned out to tap dance and jazz dance. Every time she had the opportunity, shepractice her dance steps. When she started wearing ballet shoes, it took some time tothem because her feet often hurt.

Now Katrina is 23 and she is a professional dancer. Shewearing ballet shoes as well as tap shoes and jazz shoes. She perform in small theaters, but now she performs in front of large audiences. Sheworry that it would be hard to make a living as a dancer and she is very happy that she is so successful.

The most difficult thing about Katrina's career is her schedule. She had to the long work hours during performances. She often has to practice and perform for 10 hours per day. Even though she it now, her boyfriend often misses her while she's working. He says he will never eating dinner alone. When he had more time, hego to all of her performances, but now he usually just goes to one or two.

Test yourself (Used to, would, used to, be used to, get used to)

1. I'm not used to ____ up this early.

- A. get
- B. getting
- C. got

2. I used to ____ a lot.

- A. read
- B. reading
- C. would

3. You'll have to get used to ____ on the right when you live there.

- A. drive
- B. driving
- C. drove

4. I didn't use to ____ it, but I do now.

- A. liked
- B. liking
- C. like

5. I found it hard to get used to ____ in such a hot country.

- A. lived
- B. living
- C. live

6. Where did you use to ____ when you visited?

- A. stayed
- B. staying
- C. stay

7. It took me a while to get used to ____ the language.

- A. spoke
- B. speak
- C. speaking

8. I used to ____ hard when I was a student.

- A. work
- B. working
- C. worked

9. On Sundays, after his football match, Bob _____ come home exhausted

- A. used to
- B. would

C. do

10. I'm not used to ____ so much tea.

A. drank

B. drink

C. drinking

11. You _____ like him... Yes, but now I hate him !

A. would

B. would like

C. used to

12. She _____ live in London before the war, then she moved to New York.

A. used to

B. used

C. would

13. I remember we _____ go fishing every morning when I was a child. It was great. Now, I am an accountant and I don't have any free time.

A. does

B. will

C. used to

14. The children _____ often help me to make a cake. However, now they are so busy with their homework that they don't do it anymore.

A. used to

B. would

C. use

15. He _____ be a very good tennis player, until he broke his ankle.

A. would

B. use to

C. used to

16. Everytime my grandfather came here, he _____ swim in this river. Unfortunately, now it's forbidden

A. used to

B. would

C. would like

17. Have you got used to ____ it yet?

A. did

B. do

C. doing

Unit 8. Look, Read and Remember

Future Forms (Способы выражения будущего времени)

В английском языке нет единого способа выражения будущего времени как во многих европейских языках. Существует несколько форм, с помощью которых можно передать будущее время:

will, going to, Present Continuous, Present Simple:

I'll see you later. (Увидимся позже).

We're going to see a film tonight. (Мы собираемся посмотреть фильм сегодня вечером).

I'm visiting my granny on Wednesday. (Я навещу бабушку в среду).

My train arrives at 10 tomorrow morning. (Мой поезд прибывает завтра в 10 утра).

Образование утвердительной и отрицательной форм:

will	I, he, she, it, we, you, they	will (ʼll) won't	help you. watch the football match tonight.
Going to	I am (ʼm) /I'm not He, she, it is(ʼs) /isn't We, you, they are (ʼre)/aren't	going to	
Present Continuous	I am (ʼm) /I'm not He, she, it is(ʼs) /isn't We, you, they are (ʼre)/aren't	catching the 10.00 train	
Present Simple	I, you, we, they He, she, it	leave / don't leave at 6. leaves/ doesn't leave	

Образование вопросительной формы:

will	What time	will	I, he, she, it, we, you, they	arrive?
Going to		am is are	I, he, she, it, we, you, they	going to arrive?
Present Continuous		am is are	I, he, she, it, we, you, they	meeting the manager?
Present Simple		do does	I, you, we, they he, she, it	arrive?

Will

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
Will выражает будущий факт или предположение (предсказание); действие свершится, основываясь на факте или личном мнении говорящего (теоретическое)	I'll be 30 in a few days` time. Our love will last forever. It will be cold and wet tomorrow, I'm afraid.	Через несколько дней мне будет 30. Наша любовь будет вечной. Боюсь, что завтра будет холодно и сыро.

или абстрактное), часто с такими фразами, как: <i>I think..., I hope..., I'm sure..., I'm afraid...</i>	I think Laura will do well in her exams. She works hard.	Думаю, что Лора хорошо сдаст экзамены. Она усердно работает.
Решение о совершении будущего действия возникло в момент речи.	Oh, I forgot to tell her. I'll talk to her now. I'll phone you back in a minute. 'The phone's ringing'. ' I'll get it'.	Ой, я забыла ей рассказать. Я скажу ей сейчас. Я перезвоню вам через минуту. «Телефон звонит». «Я отвечу».
Будущее действие в главной части сложного предложения с придаточными условия и времени, с такими союзами, как: <i>if, when, before, as soon as, unless</i>	You'll feel better <i>if</i> you take this medicine. <i>When</i> you are ready, we'll start the meeting. <i>As soon as</i> Peter comes, we'll have dinner.	Вам станет легче. Если вы примите это лекарство. Когда вы будете готовы, мы начнём собрание. Как только Питер вернётся, мы пообедаем.

Going to

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
Going to употребляется для выражения намерения совершить действие или уверенности в его совершении в будущем, Решение о совершении будущего действия было принято раньше, до момента речи и имеет значение <i>собираюсь, намерен;</i>	I am going to learn French next year. He is going to spend his summer holidays in the Crimea.	Я собираюсь (намерен) изучать французский язык в будущем году. Он собирается провести летние каникулы в Крыму.
Существует предпосылка для будущего события. Going to выражает предсказание, основанное на настоящем очевидном факте, когда ясно, что что-то обязательно произойдёт, мы можем увидеть будущее с позиции настоящего.	She's going to have baby. (Look at her belly). Look at those clouds, it's going to rain. The sky is clearing up; the rain is going to stop in a minute.	У неё будет ребёнок. (Посмотрите на её живот). Посмотрите на облака, пойдёт дождь. Небо проясняется; дождь прекратится через минуту.

С глаголами to go, to come Present Continuous от глагола to go обычно не употребляется	He is going there (<i>not: He is going to go there</i>). She is coming here (<i>not: She is going to come here</i>).	Он собирается пойти туда. Она намерена прийти сюда.
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Present Continuous

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
Существует личная договорённость между людьми о будущем действии или событие запланировано , особенно если время и место уже определены. Событие должно произойти в ближайшем будущем.	What are you doing tonight? I`m having dinner with Ally. I`m meeting John at 4 p.m. We`re playing tennis this afternoon.	Что вы делаете сегодня вечером? Я обедаю с Элли. Я встречу с Джоном в 4. Мы будем играть в теннис сегодня после обеда.
Будущее длительное действие в придаточных предложениях условия и времени	If I am sleeping when you come, wake me up.	Если я буду спать, когда вы придёте, разбудите меня.

Present Simple

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Перевод
Событие закреплено в календаре или расписании	It`s my birthday tomorrow. My flight leaves at 11.00. Term starts on 2 February. What time does the film start ?	Мой день рождения завтра. Мой вылет в 11.00 Семестр начнётся 2 февраля. Когда начнётся фильм?
Будущее действие в придаточных предложениях условия и времени с союзами if, when, before, as soon as, unless	We`ll have a picnic if the weather stays fine. When I get home, I`ll cook the dinner. I`ll leave as soon as it stops raining.	Мы пойдём на пикник, если будет стоять хорошая погода. Когда я доберусь до дома, я приготовлю обед. Я уйду, как только закончится дождь.

Grammar Activities (Future forms)

Exercise 1. Will or be going to? Choose the correct option.

1. We made a decision about our holidays. Wearound Europe (travel).
2. A: "I'm with a terrible headache."
B: "I you an aspirin (get).
3. Peterhis children to the zoo (take). He has already the entrance tickets.
4. I'm sure Bruno.....the race tomorrow (win).
5. It's very cold today. It(snow).
6. Robotsthe housework in the future (do).
7. Bill,me washing the car? (help)
8. Temperaturesa lot in the future (rise).

Exercise 2. Tick the correct sentences.

1. I'm visiting my friends in the USA next week.
2. I'm being a doctor when I finish university.
3. Tom's starting university next month.
4. We're being rich and famous one day.
5. I'm speaking perfect English in 6 months.
6. Are you staying in a hotel or a campsite this weekend?
7. I've just bought the tickets! I'm travelling round Asia next year!
8. One day I'm winning the lottery.

Exercise 3. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous

What time(the train to Oxford/leave)?

What(do) tomorrow afternoon? I(visit) my aunt.

The filmat quarter to nine. (start)

What time(we/have/the geography test)?

What(she/cook) for our birthday tomorrow? She(cook) a delicious chocolate and cream cake.

Exercise 4. Choose the correct option to finish the sentences

- Tomorrow morning Anne and Tom
go to Liverpool to visit their grandparents.
are going to Liverpool to visit their grandparents
is going to Liverpool to visit their grandparents.
2. I think tonight's film

- a) start at 9:00 on channel
 - b) is starting at 9:00 on channel
 - c) starts at 9:00 on channel 4
3. Our students
- a) are taking a very difficult English test next week
 - b) took a very difficult English test next week
 - c) takes a very difficult English test next week
4. I'm so bored! What time
- a) do this lesson finish?
 - b) does this lesson finish?
 - c) is this lesson finishing?
5. My sister
- a) is travelling to London tomorrow morning
 - b) travels to London tomorrow morning
 - c) travel to London tomorrow morning
6. I promise,
- a) I won't tell it to anyone
 - b) I am not going to tell it to anyone
 - c) I doesn't tell it to anyone

Exercise 5. Choose the correct future form to complete the sentences below.

1. I'm hungry - Oh, I..... (make) you a sandwich.
2. He..... (study) Law at Sheffield University next year.
3. Oh darling! I love you so much,(you/marry) me?
4. The flight(leave) at 8 p.m.
5. Look at those clouds! It..... (rain) any minute.
6. Jack(meet) Kim tomorrow afternoon.
7. I think he..... (be) very successful.
8. When(visit) me next year?
9. Who do you think(win) the next national elections?
10. We are..... (fly) to Warsaw next week for a meeting with the advisory board.
11. I promise you: I(finish) my homework on time next week.
12. I'll take this letter to the post office when I (go) into town this afternoon.
13. Bye! I (be) back!
14. The President (arrive)at 6:00pm

Test yourself (Future forms)

1. We _____ my aunt next week on Friday. It will be her birthday.
A. are visiting
B. visited
C. is visiting
2. _____ to dinner tonight?
A. does he come
B. will he come
C. is he coming
3. His cousin _____ for New York tomorrow.
A. is leaving
B. leave
C. left
4. The weather forecast says the sun _____ tomorrow.
A. will shine
B. shines
C. is shining
5. Oh, look at those clouds! It _____ rain.
A. 's going to
B. won't
C. is
6. Yes, we have bought the tickets to the concert and we _____ next Friday. I'm so excited.
A. will go
B. won't go
C. are going
7. Where _____ on holidays?
A. is he going
B. you are going to go
C. he is going
8. There's someone at the door.'
A. 'OK. I'm opening it.'
B. 'OK. I'll open it.'
C. 'OK. I'm going to open it.'
9. This is the last question. What score do you think

- A. you are getting?
 - B. will get?
 - C. will be getting?
10. What _____ at the weekend?
- A. will you do
 - B. are you going to do
 - C. are you do
11. I haven't got any plans for the weekend.
- A. I'll probably stay at home.
 - B. I'm going to stay at home.
 - C. I will stay at home.
12. When I get home tonight
- A. I will watch TV
 - B. I'm watching TV
 - C. I'm going to watch TV
13. Do you think
- A. you are you going to retire before you're sixty?
 - B. you will retire before you're sixty?
 - C. you are retiring before you're sixty?
14. If you keep running around on this slippery floor
- A. you will fall over
 - B. you're going to fall over
 - C. you're falling over
15. When we go to Paris
- A. I will climb the Eiffel Tower
 - B. I'm climbing the Eiffel Tower
 - C. I'm going to climb the Eiffel Tower
16. Have you seen the weather forecast?
- A. It is hot again.
 - B. It'll be hot again.
 - C. It's going to be hot again.
17. 'Have a good flight'.
- A. 'Thanks. I'll give you a call as soon as I get there.'
 - B. 'Thanks. Im giving you a call as soon as I get there.'
 - C. 'Thanks. I'm going to give you a call as soon as I get

Unit 9. Look, Read and Remember

Passive Voice (Пассивный залог)

образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** и **Participle II** (3 форма глагола) смыслового глагола: **to be grown** - быть выращенным.

Пассивный залог показывает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, а подвергается действию другого лица или предмета. Если указано, кем произведено действие, то употребляется предлог **by**, а если указано, чем произведено действие, - предлог **with**: *Пример:*

Donald Duck **was created by** Walt Disney in 1936.

Утенок Дональд был создан Уолтом Диснеем в 1936 году

Rice **is eaten with** chopsticks in China.

Рис едят палочками в Китае.

Compare:

Active Voice

I ask - я спрашиваю

I asked - я спрашивал

I will ask - я спрошу

Passive Voice

I am asked - меня спрашивают

I was asked - меня спрашивали

I will be asked - меня спросят

The Passive Voice

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	спрашивают <i>обычно всегда каждый день</i> am is asked are	спрашивают <i>сейчас все еще</i> am is being asked are	спросили <i>уже (результат)</i> have has been asked
Past	спросили, был спрошен <i>вчера когда-то в прошлом</i> was were asked	спрашивали <i>когда я приехал</i> was were being asked	спросили, был спрошен <i>(к тому моменту, уже)</i> had been asked
Future	спросят, будет спрошен <i>завтра</i> will (shall) be asked		спросят, будет спрошен <i>(к тому моменту)</i> will have been asked
	be V₃	be being V₃	have been V₃

Grammar Activities (Passive Voice)

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with appropriate Passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The thief (catch) by the police and then he (sentence) to five years of prison.
2. Next semester the course of pulmonology (teach) by Professor Watson.
3. The entire village can (see) from our mountain cottage.
4. Eugene (not, admit) to the testing room because he was late and the students (already, examine).
5. Mr. Butler's car (repair) now.
6. A new cinema (build) when I lived in this street.
7. The dinner should (serve) by now. The service is very slow in this restaurant.
8. Walter (make) to wear a uniform since he went to school.
9. The new monument (already, erect) in the centre of the square.
10. The physician (send) for and the operation (perform) by a skilled surgeon in two hours.
11. The boss said that it was to (do) on time.
12. It's very strange, but this resort seldom (visit) by many Europeans.
13. The documents already (sign), you can take them any time convenient for you.
14. The cake (eat) by the guests before I came.

Exercise 2 Choose the correct answer.

1. The Getty Museum in Malibu, California, ... by a US businessman who owned an oil company last year.
 - A. is built
 - B. was built
 - C. had been built
 - D. has been built
2. When I turned on the radio the President's speech
 - A. was being broadcast
 - B. was broadcast
 - C. broadcast
 - D. has been broadcast
3. This problem ... so quickly. It will take some time.
 - A. had been solved
 - B. can't be solved
 - C. was being solved
 - D. has been solved
4. You could tell that the horse
 - A. had been looked after
 - B. has been looked after
 - C. is looked after
 - D. is being looked after
5. A salad ... by the chef when I entered the kitchen.
 - A. was prepared
 - B. had been prepared
 - C. was being prepared
 - D. is prepared

6. Many people ... of the right to vote.
- A. was deprived
 - B. have been deprived
 - C. had been deprived
 - D. will deprive
7. Political debates ... in this country nowadays.
- A. were paid much attention to
 - B. are being paid much attention to
 - C. will be paid much attention to
 - D. is being paid much attention to
8. After we had finished the second course the dessert ...
- A. served
 - B. was being served
 - C. was served
 - D. is served
9. We can't use the fitness center yet because it ...
- A. is still building
 - B. is still being built
 - C. has been built
 - D. is still built
10. Mr. Brown ... to give details of his bank account the day before yesterday.
- A. made
 - B. was made
 - C. has made
 - D. is being made

Exercise 3 Translate into English.

1. Наверное, самолёт был задержан из-за плохой погоды. 2. За последние годы было издано большое количество справочников по фармакологии. 3. Наши планы на поездку будут обговорены завтра. 4. Когда Джексон сел в машину, он увидел, что украли его портфель с документами. 5. В Капитолии США обговариваются новые законы и принимаются новые решения. 6. Когда я проходил мимо кафе, меня позвали. 7. Этим компьютером сейчас пользуются? 8. Статью напечатали после того, как её отредактировали. 9. Извините, сэр. За Ваш номер не заплатили! 10. Все соглашения были подписаны до встречи с работниками предприятия. 11. Эта дисциплина будет вычитана в первом семестре. 12. Будет ли выполнено обещание правительства о снижении налогов? 13. Когда твоё обещание бросить курить будет выполнено? 14. Ему покажут новый компьютер в следующие выходные. 15. Всё сделано, ничего нельзя исправить. 16. Об условиях контракта договорились. 17. О детях всегда хорошо заботились. 18. Я должен идти, так как меня ждут. 19. Она сказала, что за доктором пошлют. 20. Что сделано, то сделано.

Test yourself (Passive Voice)

1. The day before yesterday I ... to the restaurant by Tom Jenkins.

- A. are invited
- B. was invited
- C. invited

2. Look! The old bridge ... at last!

- A. is repaired
- B. has repaired
- C. is being repaired

3. The letter and the parcel ... tomorrow.

- A. is posted
- B. was posted
- C. will be posted

4. Margaret ... to be a very industrious person.

- A. has been known
- B. is been known
- C. is known

5. The problem ... for three years, but they haven't got any results.

- A. was studied
- B. had been studied
- C. has been studied

6. Dad phoned us and asked if our luggage

- A. was already being packed
- B. had already been packed
- C. was packed

7. The doctor said that Tommy's leg ... the following day.

- A. will be X-rayed
- B. would be X-rayed
- C. will have been X-rayed

8. In Greece the Olympic Games ... once in four years.

- A. were held
- B. are being held
- C. are held

9. The police car came when the injured man ... the road.

A. was being carried off

B. had been carried off

C. has been carried off

10. I ... in a small town in the south of Ukraine.

A. was born

B. had been born

C. was being born

11. The book ... by the end of September.

A. would be published

B. will have been published

C. would have been published

12. What a pity, John won't come. He ... about the meeting beforehand.

A. should have been told

B. should be told

C. will be told

13. The child ... when he got to the hospital.

A. had taken care of

B. is taken care of

C. was taken care of

14. After the facts ... to her, she no longer felt worried.

A. were explained

B. have been being explained

C. had been explained

15. Nick ... to go home at once.

A. was being told

B. had been told

C. was told

16. This mountain ... before.

A. will be never climbed

B. has never been climbed

C. was being climbed

17. These magazines ... to the library.

A. had to be returned

B. have to be returned

C. would have to be returned

18. While a current is flowing through a wire ...

- A. the latter is being heated.
 - B. the wire heats herself.
 - C. the latter is heating.
19. Our car ... before it rained.
- A. was washing and polishing
 - B. will be thoroughly cleaned
 - C. had just been washed
20. ... that oxygen is never wholly removed from the blood.
- A. You are certainly observed
 - B. You will observe
 - C. The contemporary scientist consider
21. The presence of infection ...
- A. accelerates the flow of lymph.
 - B. is accelerated the flow of lymph.
 - C. and flow of lymph accelerate.
22. By the middle of the nineteenth century about 60 elements...
- A. were discovered with famous chemists.
 - B. had been discovered.
 - C. will have been discover.
23. The rate of bone growth ...
- A. influences age and sex.
 - B. will being determined with age and sex.
 - C. is influenced by age, sex and function.
24. Fast-food restaurants ... in the world.
- A. have been established in almost every country
 - B. have established with their owners
 - C. is opening their doors to a lot of people
25. At the present moment your blood tests ... in the lab.
- A. are being processed
 - B. processing by our specialists
 - C. have carefully processed
26. If the patient is seriously ill, the physician ...
- A. will be prescribed him.
 - B. will prescribe him a necessary treatment.
 - C. is prescribing him many treatments.
27. Oliver ... to come near the table and sit down.

- A. tells by Mr. Brown
 - B. have told Mr. Brown
 - C. was told by Mr. Brownlow
28. What procedures ... to make a correct diagnosis?
- A. use doctors
 - B. by doctors are used
 - C. are used
29. Students, you know that the dentist ...
- A. is extracted an ill tooth just now.
 - B. has extracted the bad tooth two days ago.
 - C. will extract this tooth at her earliest convenience.
30. In Mr. Ventnor's office you spoke when ...
- A. you were spoken to.
 - B. to you were spoken.
 - C. you was speaking to.
31. ... to drink a lot of water and to continue with his antibiotic.
- A. Mr. Wildgoose was advising by his GP
 - B. Mr. Smithson will advise last week
 - C. Mr. Brandon was advised
32. The tooth we spoke about ... before the head of the chair came in.
- A. had been pulled out
 - B. is extracted
 - C. was filled in with us
33. After carefully examining the patient ...
- A. the doctor was discharged by him.
 - B. the doctor discharged him immediately.
 - C. the doctor decide to discharge him.
34. This book ... to us by our teacher.
- A. is been recommended
 - B. are recommended
 - C. has been recommended
35. The doctor said that the sick man ... to the hospital
- A. must be taken
 - B. had taken
 - C. need to taken

Unit 10. Look, Read and Remember

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

В отличие от других языков, в английском языке вы не можете сказать, что вы делаете, делали или будете что-то делать сами, если на самом деле, кто-то выполняет это вместо вас. Например, вы не можете сказать: I am going to service my car (я собираюсь обслужить свою машину), если подразумевает: You are going to take it to a garage and a mechanic is going to service it for you (вашу машину обслужит механик в гараже).

Сравните:

Tom **repaired** the roof (= he did it himself).

Том отремонтировал крышу = он сделал это сам.

Tom **had** the roof **repaired**. (=he arranged for someone else to do it).

Тому отремонтировали крышу = он договорился с кем-то, чтобы ему отремонтировали крышу (кто-то ещё сделал это, а не Том).

Пассивные конструкции **object + be + past participle (V3)** употребляются тогда, когда что-то происходит, о чем вы не договаривались или не хотели, чтобы так случилось. Например:

Our house **was broken** into last night. My wallet **was stolen** in the shopping center.

В ситуациях, когда вы говорите, что договариваетесь с кем-то, чтобы что-то сделали для вас (обычно это услуга, за которую вы платите) необходимо употреблять структуру:

have(or get) + object+ past participle (V3)

Например:

I am **having** my hair **cut** next week. Ann **had** the dress **made**.

Let's **get** the dog **shampooed**. I'm going to **get** my computer **fixed**.

Употребление **get** является менее официальным, чем **have**, но значение то же самое.

Have something done может употребляться в разных грамматических конструкциях:

have + object + past participle

Jill	had	the roof	repaired	yesterday.
Where did you	have	your hair	done?	
We are	having	the house	painted	at the moment.
Tom has just	had	a telephone	installed	in his flat.
How often do you	have	your car	served?	
Why don't you	have	that coat	cleaned?	
I want to	have	my photograph	taken.	

Grammar Activities (Have something done)

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences and make clear that the people don't / didn't do it themselves.

1. We(the house/paint) at the moment.
2. When was the last time you(your hair/cut) ?
3. (you/a newspaper/deliver) to your house every day, or do you go out and buy one ?
4. What are those workmen doing in your garden ? Oh, we(a garage/build).
5. This coat is dirty. I must..... (it/clean).
6. If you want to wear earrings, why don't you.....(your ears/pierce)?
7. Why did you go to the cleaner's ? I needed(my jacket /clean).
8. We usually(the bedrooms / redecorate) every two years.
9.you / ever/ anything / steal) from your house?
10. Sarah isn't making her own wedding dress, she(it/make) by a designer in Italy.
11. He didn't fix his car himself, he(it / fix) at the garage.
12. Are they going to paint the kitchen themselves, or(it / paint)?

Exercise 2. Put the words in the correct order.

a / copy / he / had / made

a / key / had / new / I / manufactured

we / our / serviced / had / car

his / sister / will / pizzas / delivered / have / two

have / did / you / trees / your / cut down?

Exercise 3. Use in Different Tenses

1-Present Simple

He paints his shoes. Hehis shoes.....

2-Present Continuous

He is mending his car. Hehis car.....

3-Past Simple

She watered her garden. Sheher garden

4-Past Continuous

She was perming her hair. Sheher hair

5-Future Simple

I will repair the roof. Ithe roof

6-Present Perfect

The manager has cleaned the windows. The managerthe windows.....

7-Present Perfect Continuous

She has been taking photo. Shephotos.....

8-Past Perfect

You had ironed your T-shirt. Youyour shirt

9-Past Perfect Continuous

He had been decorating your house. Hehis house

10-Modal/Infinitive

He may send the parcel. Hethe parcel

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences and make clear that the people don't / didn't do it themselves

1. Tomorrow,(she / repair / her shower) .
2. Each Saturday,(we / deliver / a pizza) to our home.
3. Last year,(Bob / clean / his house) by a charwoman.
4. As Phil had a broken arm,(he / type / his texts) by his secretary.
5. (I / pick up / the goods)..... tomorrow in the afternoon.
6. (we / redecorate / our walls) last summer.
7. Whenever Clara is staying at this hotel,(she / carry / her bags) into her room.
8. (we / organise / our last party) by professionals.

Exercise 5. Translate from Russian into English.

Нам покрасили забор в прошлом году.

Ему починили машину две недели назад.

На прошлой неделе она подстриглась за \$20.

Ей нужно починить часы.

Она плохо себя чувствует: ей вчера удалили зуб.

В данный момент мне меняют мою кредитную карту.

Я заказываю билеты в интернете, и мне привозят их домой.

Ты плохо видишь, я думаю, тебе надо проверить зрение.

Нам меняют оборудование каждые полгода.

Завтра ему переведут эту статью.

Через два дня на ее компьютер установят эту программу.

Каждый месяц ему чистят одежду в химчистке.

Test yourself (Have something done)

1. Everyday we _____
 - A. have our newspaper delivered
 - B. had our newspaper delivered
 - C. have our newspaper deliver
2. I lost my key. I will have to _____
 - A. have another one make
 - B. had another one made
 - C. have another one made
3. I had some problems with my PC and needed to _____
 - A. have my system reinstalled
 - B. had my system reinstall
 - C. had my system reinstalled
4. I had to _____ because it had broken
 - A. had my screen fixed
 - B. have my screen fixed
 - C. have my screen fix
5. This coat is dirty. I must _____
 - A. have it cleaned
 - B. is having it cleaned
 - C. will have it cleaned
6. We _____ at the moment.
 - A. are having our house painted
 - B. were having our house paint
 - C. are having our house painting
7. We _____ by a known architect next year.
 - A. will have our house projected
 - B. had our house projected
 - C. were having our house projected
8. What are those workmen doing in your garden ? ... Oh, we _____
 - A. are having our garage build
 - B. are having our garage built
 - C. is having our garage built
9. I think I should _____ by a specialist
 - A. to have my hearing checked

B. will have my hearing checked

C. have my hearing checked

10. I _____ twice.

A. had stolen my wallet

B. had my wallet stolen

C. have had my wallet stolen

11. Every year I _____ in colourful paper.

A. have wrapped my wife's birthday present

B. have my wife's birthday present wrap

C. have my wife's birthday present wrapped

12. Today I _____ for my family myself.

A. am making dinner

B. am having dinner made

C. am having made dinner

13. Sorry, but we can't watch any movie. I _____ yet

A. haven't had my DVD recorder repaired

B. doesn't have my DVD recorder repaired

C. are not having my DVD recorder repaired

14. I _____ in a car accident yesterday

A. have my arm broken

B. had my arm broken

C. will have my arm broken

15. My car looked awful so I _____

A. had it washed

B. are having it washed

C. has it washed

16. I look terrible. I must _____

A. had my hair washed

B. have my hair washed

C. having my hair washed

17. Sometimes I have a terrible headache. Maybe I should _____ by a doctor.

A. have my head examined

B. will have my head examined

C. having my head examined

Unit 11. Look, Read and Remember

MODAL VERBS (МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ)

Глаголы, которые не выражают конкретных действий, а показывают лишь отношение говорящего к действию, оценку действия, т.е. возможность, необходимость, предположительность, долженствование, разрешение и т.д.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Не имеют не-личных форм (инфинитива, герундия, причастия)

Не имеют окончания *-s* в 3-м лице ед. числа настоящего времени группы *Indefinite*

После модальных глаголов не употребляется частица *to* для глаголов в инфинитиве

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются без вспомогательного глагола

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ

Модальные глаголы употребляются только в двух временных формах - настоящем и прошедшем времени группы *Indefinite*. Глагол *must* имеет только одну форму настоящего времени группы *Indefinite*

Образование предложений с модальным глаголом *can*.

Формы других модальных глаголов (*could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must*) аналогичны

(+)	(-)	(?)	Short answer
I He She It You can say We They	I He She It You cannot (can't) say We They	I he she it (<i>What</i>) can you say? we they	Yes , I (he, she, it, you, we, they) can . No , I (he, she, it, you, we, they) can't .

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА МОДАЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Глагол	Случаи употребления	Примеры
can	Умственная или физическая способность выполнить действие (<i>могу, умею</i>)	She can help me with my paper today. <i>Она может помочь мне с моей работой сегодня.</i> They can come up to you tomorrow. <i>Они могут зайти к тебе завтра.</i> Can he speak Chinese? <i>Он умеет говорить по-китайски?</i> John is five, but he can swim. <i>Джону пять лет, но он умеет плавать.</i>
	Сомнение, удивление,	It can't be Peter, it's too early.

	недоверие (<i>неужели, не может быть, чтобы..., вряд ли</i>). Синонимы: <i>It's impossible. I don't believe.</i>	<i>Вряд ли, это Питер, слишком рано.</i> She can't have left without saying goodbye. <i>Не может быть, чтобы она ушла, не попрощавшись.</i>
	Просьба.	Can you open the window, please? <i>Открой окно, пожалуйста.</i> Can I ask you? <i>Могу я спросить тебя?</i>
	Предложение услуги.	Can I baby-sit for you? <i>Посидеть с вашим ребёнком?</i> Can he give you a lift? <i>Можно ему подвезти вас?</i>
could	Вежливая просьба (<i>не могли бы...</i>)	Could you pass me some salt? <i>Вы не могли бы передать мне соль?</i>
	Возможность, умение в прошлом (<i>мог, умел</i>)	We couldn't pass the border without passports. <i>Мы не могли пересечь границу без паспортов.</i>
	Предположение о возможности совершения действия в прошлом (<i>могло случиться...</i>)	It could happen to anybody. <i>Это могло случиться с кем угодно.</i> He could have lost the money at the party. <i>Он мог потерять деньги на вечеринке.</i>
be able to	Быть в состоянии. Сочетание be able to употребляется как вместо can/could (I am able, I was able), так и вместо недостающих форм can (I have been able, I shall be able)	I can do it. = I am able to do it. <i>Я могу (в состоянии) это сделать.</i> I could do it. = I was able to do it. <i>Я мог (был в состоянии) это сделать.</i> I shall be able to do it. <i>Я смогу (буду в состоянии) это сделать.</i>
may	Предположение, допускаемая возможность. Синонимы: <i>Maybe. Perhaps</i> (<i>может быть, возможно</i>)	I may have time to talk to you tomorrow. <i>Завтра у меня, может быть, будет время, чтобы поговорить с тобой.</i>
	Разрешение (<i>можно, разрешите...</i>)	May I borrow your textbook? <i>Можно мне взять у тебя учебник?</i>
be allowed to	Сочетание be allowed to употребляется как для выражения <i>разрешения</i> в страдательном залоге, так и вместо недостающих форм глагола may .	He was allowed to go there. Ему разрешили пойти туда. He will be allowed to go there. Ему разрешат пойти туда.
might	Вероятность события или действия, выраженная с	It might be John. <i>Это, может быть, Джон. (но я не</i>

	меньшей уверенностью, чем may	<i>уверен)</i>
	Упрёк	You might have helped me. <i>Ты мог бы мне и помочь.</i>
	Нереализованное действие в прошлом	He might have broken his leg. <i>Он чуть не сломал ногу.</i>
	Согласование времён в сложноподчинённом предложении	He said he might go there tomorrow. <i>Он сказал, что может пойти туда завтра.</i>
must	Необходимость действия. Действие, необходимое с точки зрения говорящего (<i>должен, нужно, надо</i>)	I really must find something cheaper. This is too expensive. <i>Я должен найти что-нибудь подешевле. Это слишком дорого.</i> When must we arrive there? <i>Когда мы должны туда прибыть?</i>
	Предположение с большой степенью уверенности (<i>очевидно, должно быть, вероятно, наверное</i>). Синонимы: <i>Evidently. Probably. I think, I am sure.</i>	I see a green car, it must be him. <i>Я вижу зелёную машину, это должно быть он!</i>
	Строгое запрещение	You mustn't wash this jumper. It has to be dry cleaned. <i>Этот джемпер ни в коем случае нельзя стирать, его нужно отдать в химчистку.</i>
	Резкое замечание	Must you do it in my presence? <i>Неужели тебе нужно делать это в моём присутствии?</i>
have to	Действие, необходимое в связи с внешними обстоятельствами (законами, правилами и т.д.)	We have to wear this uniform. <i>Нам приходится носить эту униформу.</i>
	Отсутствие необходимости	They don't have to give me a report about it. <i>Им не нужно отчитываться мне об этом.</i>
	Для выражения должествования в прошедшем и будущем времени вместо must .	I had to go there. <i>Я должен был(мне пришлось) пойти туда.</i> I shall have to do it. <i>Я должен буду (мне придется) это сделать.</i>

will	Немедленное решение в момент речи	I'll have pizza and salad, please. <i>Мне пиццу и салат, пожалуйста.</i>
	Вероятные условия	You will miss the train if you drive like this. <i>Если ты будешь так ехать, ты опоздаешь на поезд.</i>
	Описание действия, которое непременно будет иметь место в будущем.	We will be back in a minute. <i>Мы вернёмся через минуту.</i>
	Просьба	Will you come up here, please? <i>Будьте добры, подойдите сюда, пожалуйста.</i>
	Согласие совершить действие.	O.K. I will invite him. <i>Хорошо, я приглашу его.</i>
	Сообщение о том, что кто-то или что-то не действует нужным образом.	The car won't (will not) start. <i>Машина не заводится.</i>
would	Просьба	Would you drop me at the corner, please? <i>Высадите меня на углу, пожалуйста.</i>
	Предложение и приглашение	Would you like to come with us? <i>Не хотите ли пойти с нами?</i>
	Совет	I would have a rest. <i>Я бы сейчас отдохнул (на твоём месте).</i>
	Сообщение о том, что кто-то или что-то не действовало должным образом	The children wouldn't fall asleep last night. <i>Прошлой ночью дети никак не засыпали.</i>
	Предположение	I think an aspirin would help you. <i>Думаю, аспирин помог бы тебе.</i>
shall	Предложение услуги	Shall I get a taxi for you? <i>Вам поймать такси?</i>
	Обещание	I shall tell you as soon as I know. <i>Я скажу тебе, как только узнаю.</i>
	Угроза, предупреждение	You shall break your neck if you cycle here. <i>Ты сломаешь себе шею, если будешь здесь кататься на велосипеде.</i>
should	Личный совет, личное мнение (<i>следует, следовало бы, нужно, нужно было бы</i>). Синонимы: <i>I advise you... I'd like you...</i>	I think my car's been stolen! You should ring the police. <i>Я думаю, у меня украли машину! Тебе следует позвонить в полицию.</i>
	Просьба о совете	The tape-recorder I bought last month won't work. Should I complain to the

		maker? <i>Магнитофон, который я купил тебе в прошлом месяце, не работает. Нужно ли мне написать жалобу производителю?</i>
ought to	Обязательство (обычно моральное) моральный долг или совет	You ought to be more careful. <i>Вы должны быть более осторожными.</i> You ought to ring Jim, he is ill. <i>Вы должны позвонить Джиму, он болен.</i>
need	Необходимость совершить действие со значением <i>нужно, надо</i>	Need he come here? <i>Нужно ли ему приходить сюда?</i> He needn't hurry. <i>Ему не надо спешить.</i>
	Как смысловой глагол со значением <i>нуждаться</i>	You need a long rest. Вы нуждаетесь в длительном отдыхе.

Употребление модальных глаголов

Употребление глагола	Глаголы	Примеры
В утвердительных, вопросительных, отрицательных предложениях только с простым инфинитивом: Modal verb + V(infinitive без to)	Все модальные глаголы	I can go to the theatre today, I have plenty of free time. – Сегодня я могу пойти в театр, у меня достаточно свободного времени. I couldn't read when I was five years old. – Я не умел читать, когда мне было пять лет.
		May I open the window? Можно открыть окно?
С простым инфинитивом, если сомнение, предположение, мнение относится к настоящему и будущему времени: Modal verb + V(infinitive без to)	can	He can't know this man. – Не может быть, чтобы он знал этого человека.
	may	They may arrive tomorrow. Они, возможно, приедут завтра.
	must	It must be late already. Должно быть, уже поздно.
	should	He should do this work now. Ему следует сделать эту работу сейчас.
С инфинитивом Continuous, если предполагаемое действие или сомнение происходит в момент речи: Modal verb + be + V(ing)	can	Can she still be playing the piano? Неужели она всё ещё играет на пианино?
	may	He is in his room. He may be reading something. – Он в своей комнате. Возможно, он что-то читает.
	must	They must be waiting for us already. Они, наверное, уже ждут нас.
С перфектным инфинитивом,	can	She can't have read such a thick book

<p>если высказывание относится к прошедшему времени:</p> <p>Modal verb+have+V(3форма)</p>	(could)	<p>in two days. – Не может быть, чтобы она прочитала такую толстую книгу за два дня.</p> <p>I said that he couldn't have done it. – Я сказал, что он не мог этого сделать.</p>
	may (might)	<p>They may have already arrived, but I am not sure. – Они, возможно уже приехали, но я в этом не уверен.</p> <p>He said that she might have lost their address. – Он сказал, что она, возможно, потеряла их адрес.</p>
	must	<p>I must have seen you somewhere before. – По всей вероятности, я видел вас где-то раньше.</p>
	should	<p>You should have visited your friend long ago. – Вам давно уже следовало навестить вашего друга.</p>
	ought to	<p>You ought to have done it yesterday. Вы должны были сделать это вчера.</p>
	need	<p>You needn't have come so early. – Вы не должны были приходить так рано.</p>

Выражение **возможности** с помощью модальных глаголов

	В будущем	В настоящем	В прошедшем
<p>Да (100 %) Наверняка, должно быть</p>	<p>Will(II) He'll be there now, certainly. (Он наверняка сейчас там будет)</p>	<p>Must They must know it, they were told. (Они наверняка знают об этом, им сказали)</p>	<p>Must have + V(3 форма) The must have arrived by now, it's already 9 o'clock. (Они, должно быть, уже приехали, уже 9 часов.)</p>
<p>Да (75 %) вероятно</p>	<p>Should He should be there now, I think. (Он, вероятно, там будет, я думаю)</p>	<p>Should They should know it, it was announced. (Они, вероятно, знают, об этом объявляли)</p>	<p>Should have + V(3 форма) They should have arrived by now, I would think. (Они, вероятно, уже приехали, я так думаю)</p>
<p>Да (50 %) возможно</p>	<p>May He may be there now, but I'm not sure. (Он, возможно, будет там, но я не уверен)</p>	<p>May They may know it, I'm really not sure. (Они, возможно, знают об этом, но я не уверен)</p>	<p>May have + V(3 форма) They may have arrived by now, but the trains are often late. (Они, возможно, уже приехали, но поезда часто опаздывают)</p>

Нет (75 %) вряд ли	Might He might be there, but I doubt it. (Он вряд ли будет там, я в этом сомневаюсь)	Might They might know it, but they were out of town. (Они вряд ли знают об этом, их не было в городе)	Might have + V(3 форма) They might have arrived by now, but I doubt it. (Они вряд ли уже приехали, я сомневаюсь в этом)
Нет (100 %) наверняка не...	Won't (will not) He won't be there, I'm sure. (Его там не будет, я уверен)	Can't They can't know it, it was announced right now. (Они наверняка не знают, об этом только что объявили)	Can't have + V(3 форма) They can't have arrived by now, it's too early. (Они наверняка ещё не приехали, ещё слишком рано)

Выражение **обязательности** с помощью модальных глаголов

обязательно	must have to	You must tell me everything. They have to attend lessons.	Ты должен мне всё рассказать. Они должны посещать уроки.
желательно	should ought to	You should go to bed now. You ought to keep children under control.	Тебе следует немедленно лечь спать. Вам следует присматривать за детьми.
разрешение	may can	They may stay at home today. Children can eat sweets.	Сегодня они могут остаться дома. Дети могут съесть конфеты.
отсутствие необходимости	don't have to needn't don't need to	It's a day off. They don't have to go to school. You needn't worry. He doesn't need to go there.	Сегодня выходной. Им не нужно идти в школу. Тебе не нужно волноваться. Ему можно не ходить туда.
нежелательно	shouldn't	You shouldn't talk in the cinema.	Вам не следует разговаривать в кино.
запрещено	mustn't can't	You mustn't scream in the church. The car can't be parked here.	В церкви кричать запрещено. Машину здесь парковать запрещено.

Grammar Activities (Modal verbs)

Exercise 1. Choose one correct answer.

Are you going swimming? ____ I come with you, please?

should b) can c) must d) will

I'm not going to pay five pounds for a coffee. You ____ be joking!

can b) must c) might d) should

This is a hospital. People are resting, so you _____ be quiet.

will b) should c) might d) would

It _____ rain, so take an umbrella.

might b) must c) should d) can

_____ I have a quick word with you? Something important has happened

must b) can c) have to d) mustn't

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to or be able to.

1. Hework harder if he wants to succeed.
2. Yousee her. She is not in London.
3. I'm not sure youdo all that in one week.
4. Hego with you. He has got plenty of time.
5. Hework all the week.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs.

I advise you to buy this car

Youbuy this car

It isn't necessary for him to take the exam again.

Hetake the exam again.

It is possible that Janet will call me this evening.

Janetme this evening

I'm sure the boys weren't upset with the result.

The boyswith the result

They are obliged to go to a meeting every week.

Theyto a meeting every week.

I am not sure I will go there tomorrow

Igo there tomorrow

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences with can, could, have to, must, might, should

Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. Hebe exhausted after such a long flight. Heprefer to stay in tonight and get some rest.

If you want to get a better feeling for how the city is laid out, youwalk downtown and explore the waterfront.

Hiking the trail to the peakbe dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. Youresearch the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.

When you have a small child in the house, youleave small objects lying around. Such objectsbe swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.

The book is optional. My professor said weread it if we needed extra credit. But weread it if we don't want to.

Leo: Where is the spatula? Itbe in this drawer but it's not here.

Nancy: I just did a load of dishes last night and they're still in the dish washer. Itbe in there. That's the only other place itbe.

Youtake your umbrella along with you today. The weatherman on the news said there's a storm north of here and itrain later on this afternoon.

Exercise 5. Translate from Russian into English

Не беспокойся. Они не опоздают. Возможно, они уже едут сюда и будут здесь через несколько минут.

Когда мы должны быть на вокзале? В 9, но не нужно торопиться, поезд уходит в 9.30.

Наверное, она не узнает нас.

Она должна была позвонить маме и сказать ей, что она, может быть, не приедет.

Здесь нельзя курить.

Мне приходится вставать очень рано.

Он может опоздать

Ему никак не может быть больше сорока

Мне подождать тебя?

Мы должны подчиняться законам.

Вы не должны списывать на экзамене.

Выставка была бесплатной, поэтому мы не должны были платить за вход.

Он умел плавать в детстве.

Вы должны носить халат на работе?

Я могу задать вопрос?

Здесь можно пользоваться мобильным телефоном?

Test yourself (Modal verbs)

1. When we were at school we _____ wear a uniform.
A. have to
B. must
C. had to
2. You _____ fasten your seat belt when you drive.
A. don't have to
B. mustn't
C. must
3. When I first came to Madrid I _____ speak only a few words in Spanish.
A. could
B. can
C. am able to
4. The show was free, so we _____ to pay
A. mustn't
B. can't
C. didn't have
5. I can't _____ tennis very well.
A. to play
B. play
C. playing
6. Angela, you _____ leave your clothes all over the floor like this
A. mustn't
B. don't have to
C. is able to
7. I _____ wear glasses because my eyesight is still quite good
A. is able to
B. don't have to
C. mustn't
8. Mary's trip took much longer than we had expected, so she _____ very tired.
A. must be
B. has to be
C. should be
9. They _____ be on holiday, but I'm not sure.

- A. must
- B. might
- C. has to

10. He _____ be at home, I have seen him in the office five minutes ago!

- A. can't be
- B. are able to
- C. mustn't

11. _____ it be true?

- A. Must
- B. May
- C. Can

12. What _____ ?

- A. should she do
- B. do she should
- C. should she does

13. How much _____ you afford?

- A. can
- B. should
- C. is able to

14. Please, speak louder! I _____ understand what you are saying

- A. can't
- B. mustn't
- C. don't have

15. I didn't feel very well yesterday. I _____ eat anything.

- A. cannot
- B. couldn't
- C. mustn't

16. It's very important to _____ speak more than one language.

- A. can
- B. be able to
- C. has to

17. You _____ eat so much chocolate. It's not good for you.

- A. don't have to
- B. mustn't
- C. shouldn't

Unit 12. Look, Read and Remember

Reported Speech (Косвенная речь)

Прямая речь: He says `She will come at the evening`.

[He says] – *главное предложение*

(`She will come at the evening`) – *придаточное предложение*

Косвенная речь: He says that she will come at the evening.

[He says] – *главное предложение*

(that she will come at the evening) – *придаточное предложение*

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в настоящем времени, то время глагола в прямой речи *не изменяется*, остается прежним.

Прямая речь: He said `The ship will arrive at the end of week.

Косвенная речь: He said that the ship would arrive at the end of the week.

Если глагол в главном предложении стоит в прошедшем времени, то время глагола в прямой речи *заменяется* в косвенной речи (придаточном предложении) другим временем:

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Reported Speech</i>
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future Simple	Future in the past
Future Continuous	Future in the past
Future Perfect	Future in the past

Указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места в прямой речи заменяются в косвенной по смыслу другими словами:

this этот	that тот, этот
these эти	those те, эти
now теперь	then тогда
today сегодня	that day в тот день
tomorrow завтра	the next day на следующий день
the day after tomorrow послезавтра	two days later через два дня, два дня спустя
yesterday вчера	the day before накануне
the day before yesterday позавчера	two days before за два дня до этого, двумя днями раньше
ago тому назад	before раньше
next year в будущем году	the following year, the next year в следующем году
here здесь	there там

Вопросительное предложение в косвенной речи

Когда прямой вопрос начинается с **вопросительного слова** (who, which, whose, when, why, how many, how much, how long, etc.), то при обращении его в косвенный вопрос вопросительный знак опускается, и вопросительный порядок слов в прямом вопросе заменяется порядком слов **повествовательного предложения**. Далее происходят те же изменения, как и при обращении в косвенную речь повествовательных предложений.

Прямая речь

He asked me `Where **do you live**?`

He asked me `Why **have you come** so late?`

Косвенная речь

He asked me where **I lived**.

He asked me why **I had come** so late.

Когда прямой вопрос начинается со **вспомогательного или модального глагола**, то косвенный вопрос присоединяется к главному предложению при помощи союзов **whether** или **if**, имеющих значение частицы **ли**. Далее происходят те же изменения, как и при обращении в косвенную речь вопроса, начинающегося с вопросительного слова.

Прямая речь

He asked me `**Have you received** my letter?`

Косвенная речь

He asked me **whether (if) I had received** his letter.

Прямая речь

He asked me `**Will they be** here tomorrow?`

Косвенная речь

He asked me **whether (if) they would be** there the next day.

При обращении в косвенную речь ответов на общие вопросы слова **yes** и **no** опускаются:

Прямая речь

He asked her `Do you want to see the new film?`

Косвенная речь

He asked her whether (if) she wanted to see the new film.

She answered: `**Yes, I do.**`

`**No, I don't.**`

She answered **that she did.**

she didn't.

Повелительное предложение в косвенной речи

Если прямая речь выражает **приказание**, то глагол **to say** (*сказать*) заменяется глаголом **to tell** (*велеть, сказать*) или **to order** (*приказывать*).

Если прямая речь выражает **просьбу**, то глагол **to say** (*сказать*) заменяется глаголом **to ask** (*просить*).

Повелительное наклонение заменяется в косвенной речи **инфинитивом**. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется **инфинитивом с частицей not**.

Личные, притяжательные и указательные местоимения, а также наречия времени и места заменяются по смыслу.

Прямая речь

She **said** to him `Come at 5 o'clock`.

Она сказала ему: «Приходите в 5 часов».

I said to her `Please bring me a glass of water.`

Я сказал ей: «Пожалуйста, принесите мне стакан воды».

He **said** to me `**Don't go** there.`

Он сказал мне: «Не ходите туда».

Косвенная речь

She **told him to come** at 5 o'clock.

Она велела ему прийти в 5 часов.

I asked her to bring me a glass of water.

Я попросил её принести мне стакан воды.

He **told me not to go** there.

Он велел мне не ходить туда.

Grammar Activities (Reported Speech)

Exercise 1. Rewrite the sentences using one of the reporting words: *promised, confessed, agreed, explained, told*.

1. "I always have a run every morning. That's why I feel healthy."

Clare _____ that _____.

2. "I stole the painting and sold it."

The thief _____ that _____.

3. "OK. You win. We'll go shopping first. We can go swimming this evening."

Mark _____ to _____. He added that -----.

4. "You must move your car."

The policeman _____ me to _____.

5. "I'll give up smoking. Honestly I will."

Simon _____ his girlfriend that _____.

Exercise 2. Rewrite questions in Reported speech using the names in brackets.

1. "How often do you take exercise?" (the interviewer/Ben)
2. "Have you ever been on an activity holiday?" (Simon/me)
3. "What are you going to do over the summer?" (our neighbor/us)
4. "Are you worried that young people don't eat healthy food?" (the journalist/parents)
5. "Are you going to join the new gym that's opening next week?" (the manager/Mark)
6. "Did you sleep well last night?" (John/Sarah)

Exercise 3. Put the reported conversations into direct speech.

1. Claire asked me *how long I had been working in a fast food restaurant*. I replied that *I had been working there for three months*. She asked me *if it was a full-time job* and I answered that *it was just a summer job*. She wanted to know *what I had done before I started the job*. I explained that *I used to be a student*. She asked me *if I had earned a lot of money*. I told her that *I hadn't*, but added that *I got free meals*. She wanted to know *if I liked fast food*. I admitted that *I didn't*.

Exercise 4. Report the sentences.

1. (Claire warned us). Don't touch the fence. It was painted yesterday and the paint is still wet.
2. (Sally accused me). You made my mum cry. Don't be so rude.
3. (The weatherman forecast). At the weekends there will be some scattered rain showers. The drivers must be very careful and keep that in mind when they are driving this weekend.
4. (The detective asked me). Where were you last night at the time of the murder? I wonder what were you doing, I wonder? Can anybody prove it?

5. (Jake suggested). Let's dine out tonight. I invite you to a Chinese restaurant.
6. (David doubted). Will you phone me tomorrow morning?
7. (The teacher said). Water freezes below 0°C.
8. (Alison thought). I would have never made such a stupid mistake if I hadn't been so tired.
9. (Tom asked Betty). Will you tell Mr. Parker that he is the worst boss you have ever had?
10. (Amelia said). If my dress is ready, I will put it on tomorrow.
11. (Sarah said to her brother). Don't stay up reading too late. You are always having your nose in the book.
12. (Mr. Smith said). Hello, Marry! A Happy New Year!

Exercise 5. Use the required tenses instead of the infinitives in the brackets.

1. The suspect swore that he _____ (never, see) those men before.
2. Stan couldn't understand why Jimmy _____ (not answer) his letter.
3. Alan knew that his friend _____ (not, can) get to the opposite side of the river because the bridge _____ (destroy), and moreover, there _____ (not, be) a boat.
4. The accused _____ (not, realize) that his conversation _____ (record).
5. The policeman said if Roger _____ (drive) dangerously, he _____ (cause) an accident sooner or later.

Exercise 6 Translate into English.

1. Джейн сказали, что если она будет так сорить деньгами, она растратит всё до того, как закончится её отпуск.
2. Кондуктор предупредил, что в вагоне курить нельзя, так как это запрещено.
3. Софи спросила у него, как долго он знает своего друга.
4. Врач сказал, что завтра утром будет уже двадцать два часа, как пациент лежит без сознания.
5. Нелли пожаловалась, что её муж постоянно курит в доме.
6. Я подумал, что мне нужно поспешить потому, что я могу пропустить последний автобус.
7. Фредди попросил Элис не забыть выключить телевизор перед тем, как лечь спать.
8. Я сказал ему, что ему следует проконсультироваться у врача на следующей неделе.
9. Он сказал, что не смог перевести эту статью потому, что он не знает английский язык достаточно хорошо.
10. Нам сказали, что дождь шёл около двух часов и всё вокруг промокло.

Test yourself (Reported Speech)

1. I thought that he ... in New York.
A. lives
B. lived
C. is living
2. I was told that he ... from London.
A. returned
B. is returning
C. returns
3. We supposed that the letter ... the next day.
A. will be posted
B. was posted
C. would be posted
4. My uncle says he ... from the Caucasus.
A. had just come
B. has just come
C. just has come
5. When he learnt that his son ... an excellent mark, he was very happy.
A. gets
B. has got
C. had got
6. He said he ... us all the photographs while travelling in France.
A. will show
B. has shown
C. would show
7. He asked me where I ... when I lived in St. Petersburg.
A. study the year before
B. studied last year
C. studied the year before
8. Victor answered that he ... very busy ...
A. was, then
B. is busy, now
C. was, now
9. I was told that the cake ... by them before I came.

A. was eaten

B. had been eaten

C. was being eaten

10. He didn't tell anybody where he

A. is going

B. was going

C. will be going

11. Jane asked if the work ... yet.

A. had been done

B. has been done

C. would be done

12. I don't know

A. if they have sold the picture

B. had they sold the picture

C. if they had sold the picture

13. I asked

A. did Boris see the man that morning

B. if Boris saw the man that morning

C. if Boris will see the man that morning

14. I asked the girl what kind of work her

A. did her father do

B. has her father done

C. father did

15. He told me ... at nine o'clock.

A. don't come

B. didn't come

C. not to come

16. I asked my aunt if she ... to her home-town for the holidays.

A. is going

B. will go

C. was going

17. He said we ... to be there on time.

A. were

B. would

C. have

Unit 13. Look, Read and Remember

INFINITIVE

Инфинитив - неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие в наиболее общем виде.

ФОРМЫ ИНФИНИТИВА

Tense	Переходные глаголы		Непереходные глаголы
	Active voice	Passive voice	Active voice
Indefinite	to ask	to be asked	to go
Continuous	to be asking	-	to be going
Perfect	to have asked	to have been asked	to have gone
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking	-	to have been going

ФУНКЦИИ ИНФИНИТИВА В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

Подлежащее	To study well is our duty. - Учиться хорошо - наша обязанность.
Прямое дополнение	Our pupils like to read . - Наши ученики любят читать.
Сложное дополнение	I want you to tell me about it. - Я хочу, чтобы вы рассказали мне об этом.
Именная часть составного сказуемого	To talk too much is to waste time. - Говорить слишком много - значит терять время.
Определение	I don't like your idea to walk in the rain. - Мне не нравится ваша идея гулять под дождем.
Обстоятельство	We study to become good specialists. - Мы учимся, чтобы стать хорошими специалистами.

Объектный инфинитивный оборот (The Objective Infinitive Construction)	<p>Объектный инфинитивный оборот выполняет в предложении функции сложного дополнения (Complex Object) и переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением, вводимым союзами <i>что, чтобы, как</i>:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I would like you to wait for me.</i> <i>Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня.</i></p> <p>После глаголов <i>see, feel, hear, watch, notice</i> инфинитив употребляется без частицы <i>to</i>:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I saw him run along the street. Я видел, как он бежал по улице.</i></p>
Субъектный инфинитивный оборот (The Subjective Infinitive Construction)	<p>Субъектный инфинитивный оборот выполняет функцию сложного подлежащего (Complex Subject),</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>He is said to have passed all his examinations well. -</i> <i>Говорят, что он сдал все экзамены хорошо.</i></p> <p>Субъектный инфинитивный оборот может употребляться с глаголами <i>to seem, to appear</i>-казаться, <i>to prove</i>-оказаться, <i>to happen</i>-случаться в действительном залоге:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>She seems (appears) to be ill. По-видимому, она больна.</i></p>

GERUND

Герундий - неличная форма глагола, соединяющая в себе как свойства существительного, так и свойства глагола. Герундий обозначает действия, процессы, происходящие одновременно с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме.
В русском языке соответствующей формы глагола нет.

Формы герундия

Non-Perfect		Perfect	
Active voice	Passive voice	Active voice	Passive voice
Глагол первой основной формы + -ing окончание	Глагол to be с -ing окончанием (being) + III ф. глагола	Глагол to have с -ing окончанием (having) + III ф. глагола	Пассивная форма глагола to have с -ing окончанием (having been) + III ф. глагола
ask - asking see - seeing	being asked being seen	having asked having seen	having been asked having been seen

ФУНКЦИИ ГЕРУНДИЯ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

Подлежащее	Travelling is a very pleasant thing. - Путешествие очень приятно.
Именная часть сказуемого	Her hobby is dancing . - Ее хобби - танцы.
Дополнение	Thank you for helping me. - Благодарю вас за помощь мне.
Определение (с предлогом <i>of / for</i>)	I like his method of teaching . - Мне нравится его метод преподавания.
Обстоятельство	She left the room without saying a word. - Она вышла из комнаты, не сказав ни слова.

ПЕРЕВОД ГЕРУНДИЯ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Отглагольным существительным	Reading English newspapers helps in learning English. - Чтение английских газет помогает в изучении английского языка.
Инфинитивом	I am fond of skating . - Я люблю кататься на коньках.
Деепричастием	You can't learn English well without practising every day. - Вы не сможете овладеть английским хорошо, не практикуясь каждый день.
Придаточным предложением	I know of his having written a good article. - Я знаю о том, что он написал хорошую статью.

Основные глаголы и глагольные сочетания, употребляемые с герундием:

to be fond of - любить, нравиться to be interested in - интересоваться чем-либо to be tired of - устать от чего-либо to go on - продолжать to think of - думать (о) to mind - возражать to want - хотеть	to depend on - зависеть от to be proud of - гордиться to insist on - настаивать на to succeed in - преуспевать to thank for - благодарить за to finish - кончать to suggest - предлагать
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Verb patterns

Verbs + -ing	
like love adore enjoy prefer hate can't stand don't mind finish look forward to	doing cooking sightseeing

Note

Like, love, adore, prefer, hate are sometimes used with **to** but **-ing** is more usual and more general in meaning.
*I like **cooking**. I like **to cook** beef on Sundays.*

Verbs + somebody + to + infinitive		
advise allow ask beg encourage expect help need invite order remind tell want warn (+ not) would like would love would prefer would hate	me him them someone	to do to go to come

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (with no change in meaning)	
begin start continue	raining to rain

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (with a change in meaning)	
remember stop try	doing to do

Notes

1 I remember posting the letter.
= I have a memory now of a past action: posting the letter.
I remembered to post the letter.
= I reminded myself to post the letter.
2 I stopped smoking.
= I gave up the habit.
I stopped to smoke.
= I stopped doing something else in order to have a cigarette.
3 I tried to sleep.
= I wanted to sleep but it was difficult.
I tried counting sheep and taking sleeping pills.
= these were possible ways of getting to sleep.

Verbs + to + infinitive	
agree choose dare decide expect forget help hope learn manage need offer promise refuse seem want would like would love would prefer would hate	to do to come to cook

Notes

1 **Help** and **dare** can be used without **to**.
We **helped tidy** the kitchen.
They didn't **dare disagree** with him.
2 **Have to** for obligation. I **have to wear** a uniform.
3 **Used to** for past habits. I **used to smoke** but I gave up last year.

Verbs + somebody + infinitive (no to)		
let make help	her us	do

Notes

1 **To** is used with **make** in the passive. We were **made to work** hard.
2 **Let** cannot be used in the passive. **Allowed to** is used instead.
She **was allowed** to leave.

Grammar Activities (Infinitive/Gerund)

Exercise 1. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The students spent the lesson... | A. to cool down this afternoon. |
| 2. I asked Karen to feed... | B. the answers to these exercises for me, please? |
| 3. We can swim in the pool... | C. the men to get out of the building. |
| 4. The security guard asked... | D. watching the clock on the classroom wall. |
| 5. Could you look at... | E. my pet cat for me when I went away. |

Exercise 2. Complete with TO or NOT TO.

1. Trees were planted.....(reduce)traffic noise.
2. This is good.....(get) rid of headaches.
3. We crept up the stairs..... (not wake) granny.
4. A mouse is a device.....(move) the cursor around the computer screen
5. I swept the broken glass.....(prevent) an accident.

Exercise 3. Combine the sentences.

For example:

A: I heard him. He answered the door-bell.

B: I heard him answer the door-bell.

He saw her. She burst into tears.

I haven't heard him. He called my name.

The nurse watched the boy. The boy cried.

I felt his hand. His hand shook.

We saw a man. The man pulled the door open.

Exercise 4. Practise in using Complex Object.

Say what you (he, she) would (should) like me (him, her...) to do.

to have a good time at the party;

to arrange everything by the time I come back;

to show them the historical monuments of the city;

to tell me the news in brief

Exercise 5. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example.

It is believed that the poem was written by Byron. The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.

People consider the climate there to be very beneficial.

It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week.

It is expected that the performance will be a success.

It is said that the book is popular both with the old and the young.

It has been found that this mineral is very good for the liver.

Exercise 6. Open the brackets.

1. _____ (ski) can be dangerous.
2. After _____ (to shop), we went to the cinema.
3. _____ (to smoke) is unhealthy.
4. _____ (to swim) is my favourite activity.
5. Do you like _____ (to surf) on the net?
6. Does she enjoy _____ (to wear) jewels?
7. At the _____ (begin) of the year, we move south.
8. Before _____ (to go) to bed, I usually have a shower.
9. Be careful when _____ (to spell) words.
10. The neighbours thanked me for _____ (to call) the fire department.

Exercise 7. Gerund or infinitive?

1. Would you mind _____ (wait) for a few minutes?
2. Have you finished _____ (use) the computer?
3. We expect _____ (hear) from him very soon.
4. Tom has given up _____ (smoke).
5. I couldn't help _____ (laugh) when I saw Sarah wearing that funny hat.
6. I don't feel like _____ (play) football today.
7. Students enjoy _____ (listen) to English songs in class from time to time.
8. I spend most of my time _____ (draw) which irritates my parents.
9. I like _____ (cook).
10. I can't imagine Peter _____ (go) by bike
11. He agreed _____ (buy) a new car
12. I look forward to _____ (see) you at the weekend
13. Are you thinking of _____ (visit) London?
14. We decided _____ (run) through the forest
15. I learned _____ (ride) the bike at the age of 5
16. The teacher expected Sarah (study) hard

Test yourself (Gerund or infinitive)

1. I miss ____ in London.

- A. live
- B. living
- C. to live

2. I enjoyed ____ them again.

- A. see
- B. seeing
- C. to see

3. He avoided ____ them do it because he wanted to get home early

- A. help
- B. to help
- C. helping

4. I promised ____ it by Friday.

- A. to do
- B. do
- C. doing

5. What do you want _____ tonight?

- A. to do
- B. do
- C. will do

6. I remember _____ her at the beach last week.

- A. seeing
- B. to see
- C. see

7. I remembered _____ the door before leaving.

- A. to lock
- B. locking
- C. lock

8. Don't forget _____ your mother!

- A. to call
- B. calling
- C. call

9. I need _____ soon!

- A. to go

B. go

C. going

10. The teacher didn't let us _____ the mobile phones.

A. use

B. to use

C. using

11. Bob told me _____!

A. to hurry up

B. hurrying up

C. hurry up

12. The mother made her children _____ the homework.

A. do

B. to do

C. doing

13. We'll finish _____ soon!

A. cleaning

B. clean

C. to clean

14. My friend Jack gave up _____ last year.

A. smoke

B. to smoke

C. smoking

15. Do you mind _____ for a few minutes?

A. wait

B. to wait

C. waiting

16. I hope _____ this report soon!

A. to finish

B. finish

C. finishing

17. My father made me _____ early on Saturday

A. get up

B. getting up

C. to get up

Unit 14. Look, Read and Remember

PARTICIPLES

(Причастия)

Причастие	Признак	Член предложения	Перевод
Простые формы причастия			
Participle I (<i>Present Participle</i>) (причастие настоящего времени)	-ing	1. Определение I like films <i>showing</i> the life of famous people. (Мне нравятся фильмы, <i>показывающие</i> жизнь знаменитых людей)	Действительные причастия: - ущ, - ющ - ащ, - ящ
		2. обстоятельство <i>Traveling</i> about the country he saw a lot of interesting things. (<i>Путешествуя</i> по стране, он видел много интересного)	Деепричастия наст. времени: - а, - я
Participle II (<i>Past Participle</i>) (причастие прошедшего времени)	a) ed b) V₃ форма глагола	Определение We were impressed by the events <i>described</i> in this article. (События, <i>описанные</i> в статье, произвели на нас большое впечатление)	Страдательные причастия: - ный, - нн
Сложные формы причастия			
Participle I (<i>Passive</i>)	Being + Participle II (V₃)	Определение The house <i>being built</i> in in our street is very good. (Дом, <i>строющийся</i> на нашей улице, очень хороший)	Причастный оборот
Participle I (<i>Perfect Active</i>) (выражает предшествование)	Having + Participle II (V₃)	Обстоятельство <i>Having read</i> the book the boy returned it to the library. (<i>Прочитав</i> книгу, мальчик возвратил её в библиотеку) <i>Having lost</i> the key, they couldn't enter the room. (<i>Потеряв ключ</i> , они не могли войти в комнату)	Деепричастия прош. времени: - в - вш
Participle I (<i>Perfect Passive</i>)	Having been + Participle II (V₃)	<i>Having been given</i> the toy the child stopped crying. (<i>После того как</i> ребёнку дали игрушку, он перестал плакать)	

Grammar Activities (Participles)

Exercise 1 Choose the correct answer.

1. ... in her thoughts, she did not hear the tap on her door.
A. absorb
B. absorbing
C. absorbed
D. to absorb
2. Dorian heard him first ... something and then ... after him.
A. crying, hurrying
B. cried, hurried
C. cry, hurry
D. to cry, to hurry
3. "What is that?" asked the painter, ... his eyes fixed on the ground.
A. kept
B. keeping
C. keep
D. to keep
4. I was impatient to be home, ... away for over a month.
A. was
B. been
C. having already been
D. to be
5. I woke to hear the rain drops ... windowpanes.
A. lashed
B. lashing
C. to lash
D. lash
6. ... all this, I left them the following day and went on board the ship.
A. Do
B. Doing
C. Having done
D. To do
7. It is very ... to hear bad news.
A. depressed
B. much depressing
C. depressing
D. much depressed
8. It is known that ... water is not safe for drinking.
A. polluting
B. polluted

- C. having been polluted
9. He failed to settle the matter, ... quite an inexperienced manager. A. while being
B. having been
C. being
D. when being
10. They were looking at the castle ... centuries ago and admired its beauty.
A. built
B. building
C. to build
D. build
11. The boys ... for the team are very happy now.
A. which chosen
B. having been chosen
C. who were chosen
D. chosen

Exercise 2 Choose the correct word.

1. The news *telling/told* by Simon was extraordinary important. 2. I consider her to be a *boring/bored* teacher. 3. We were totally *surprising/surprised* by the findings. 4. The revolver *using/used* in the murder hasn't been found so far. 5. They were standing on the bridge *connecting/connected* the two parts of the town. 6. The professor gave the students a *challenging/challenged* assignment and they had to do it as soon as possible. 7. When the team is losing a game, it's a *losing/lost* team. 8. People expect our *electing/elected* officials to be honest. 9. The people *inhabiting/inhabited* the village are mostly old men and women. 10. The *injuring/injured* man was put into the ambulance. 11. Children *loving/loved* by their parents are more self-assured.

Exercise 3 Translate into English.

1. Боб считает работу менеджера достаточно стрессовой и утомительной. 2. Поскольку фильм был очень скучным, они переключили канал. 3. Раненая нога заставила его хромать. 4. Диана хочет постричь волосы коротко. 5. Когда его спросили, сдал ли он на права, Оскар печально покачал головой. 6. Мальчик, который сидел вчера за столом напротив нас – брат Хилари. 7. Проработав на эту компанию много лет, Кит заработал много денег и смог купить дом на юге Франции. 8. Зная, как она любит Паваротти, я купил ей билет на его концерт. 9. Медленно попивая кофе, он обдумывал свою проблему. 10. Ограбив банк, грабители пытались скрыться от преследующей их полиции. 11. Поскольку шоу было хорошо разрекламировано, на него пришло много людей.

Test yourself (Participles)

1. She put the plate with ... fish in front of me.
A. frying
B. fried
C. having fried
2. I was looking at the castle ... many centuries ago.
A. having built
B. built
C. building
3. ... I was standing and looking at the masterpiece.
A. amazed
B. amazing
C. having amazed
4. The day ... piercing cold, he had no desire to leave the house.
A. been
B. being
C. having been
5. The boy lay ... when the doctor came.
A. sleeping
B. slept
C. having slept
6. His story ... , he leaned back and sighed.
A. telling
B. told
C. having told
7. The cathode ... , the electrons leave the surface and move to the anode.
A. heated
B. heating
C. having heated
8. She stood silent, her lips ... together.
A. having pressed
B. pressed
C. pressing
9. He stood with his arms

- A. folding
B. folded
C. having folded
10. Weather ... we shall go for a walk.
A. permitted
B. permitting
C. having permitted
11. All the preparations ... we started.
A. being done
B. been done
C. having been done
12. The resistance ... very high, the current in the circuit was very low.
A. been
B. being
C. having been
13. The sun ... an hour before, it was getting darker.
A. set
B. having set
C. setting
14. Pale lipped, his heart ... , he followed the doctor.
A. beaten
B. beating
C. having beaten
15. Paul sat, with his chin ... on his hand.
A. rest
B. resting
C. having rested
16. ... everything, he threw himself on the armchair and fell asleep immediately.
A. done
B. having done
C. doing
17. Who is that student ... the test?
A. do
B. doing
C. having done
18. I'm listening to the professor ... his lecture.

A. delivers

B. delivering

C. delivered

19. The problem ... caused a great deal of disagreement.

A. discussing

B. being discussed

C. discuss

20. He noticed that ... he had made some unforgivable mistakes.

A. writing an article

B. written an article

C. being written an article

21. The doctor palpated a patient's ... arm.

A. broken

B. breaking

C. having broken

22. ... a number of patients, a researcher wrote a dissertation.

A. Investigated

B. Investigates

C. Having investigated

23. The businessman left the room ... on his cell phone.

A. speaking

B. having speaking

C. spoken

24. There were some students ... in the lab.

A. having worked

B. worked

C. working

25. This monograph is still very important, though ... twenty years ago.

A. publishing

B. having been published

C. being published

26. ... in the morning, they have been staying here for some hours.

A. Having come

B. Coming

C. Have come

Unit 15. Look, Read and Remember

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES(Условные предложения)

Тип	Условие	Время действия	Примеры
I	Real	Future	If I <i>have</i> time, I <i>will go</i> for a walk. (Если у меня будет время, я пойду на прогулку).
II	Unreal	Present	If I <i>had</i> time now, I <i>would go</i> for a walk. (Если бы у меня было время сейчас, я бы пошёл на прогулку).
		Future	If I <i>saw</i> my friend tomorrow, I <i>would ask</i> him about it. (Если бы я увидел моего друга завтра, я бы спросил его об этом).
III	Unreal	Past	If I <i>had had</i> time yesterday, I <i>would have gone</i> for a walk. (Если бы у меня было время вчера, я пошёл бы на прогулку).

ZERO CONDITIONAL

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

Zero conditional sentences refer to “all time”, not just the present or future. They express the situation that is always true. (Такие предложения не относятся конкретно к настоящему или будущему времени, они выражают ситуацию, которая является правдивой всегда, либо выражает непреклонную истину).

If в таких предложениях имеет значение *when*.

If you spend over 20\$ at the supermarket, you *get* a 5% discount.

(Когда вы тратите в супермаркете свыше 20 \$, вы получаете 5% скидку).

If the tooth isn't ill, it *isn't* extracted.

(Когда зуб не болен, его не удаляют).

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If(or unless) + Present Simple, will + infinitive (without to)

Unless= if...not

First Conditional — выражает *возможные условия и вероятный результат* в будущем.

+ *If I work* hard, *I'll (will)* pass my exams.

(Если я буду усердно работать, я сдам мои экзамены).

- *If you are* late, I *won't (will not)* wait for you.

(Если ты будешь поздно, я не буду тебя ждать).

? What *will* you *do if* you *don't go* to the university?

(Что вы будете делать, если не пойдёте в университет?)

Future Time Clauses

Возможно употребление союзов времени (*when, as, as soon as, before, after, until*) вместо *if* в придаточной части предложения, по форме эти предложения совпадают с First Conditional, но по смыслу они не являются условными.

When (когда)

As (как)

As soon as (как только)

After (после)

Before (до)

Until (до тех пор пока не)

+ **Present Simple, will + infinitive (without to)**

When our guests arrive, we *'ll eat*. *As soon as* I have some news, I *'ll phone* you. I *'ll do* my work *after* I have a bath. I *'ll speak* to you again, *before* I leave. We *'ll stay* here *until* the rain stops.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

if + Past Simple, would + infinitive (without to)

1. *Second conditional* – выражает *нереальное* или *невероятное условие* и его вероятный результат в *настоящем* или *будущем*.

Если бы ..., то бы

+ *If I had* more money I *would buy* a new car.

(Если бы у меня было больше денег, я бы купил новую машину).

- *If I didn't have* so many debts, I *wouldn't have* to work so hard.

(Если бы у меня не было столько долгов, я бы не вынужден был работать так усердно).

? What *would* you *do if* you *had* a day off?

(Что бы ты сделал, если бы у тебя был выходной день?)

2. Употребление других модальных глаголов вместо **would** возможно в главной части предложения в Second Conditional sentences:

I **could** buy some new clothes if I had some money.

If I saved a little every week, I **might** be able to save up for a car.

3. Часто употребляется **were** вместо **was** с **I, he, she** в придаточной части предложения в Second Conditional sentences:

~~WAS~~ → WERE

If I **were** you, I'd (*would*) **go** to bed. (На твоём месте, я бы пошёл спать).

If he **were** rich, he *wouldn't* have to work. (Если бы он был богат, ему не пришлось бы работать).

If I were Prime Minister, I *would increase* tax for rich people.

(Если бы я был Премьер-Министром, я бы увеличил налог на богатых людей).

THIRD CONDITIONAL

if + Past Perfect, would + Present Perfect
(had+V₃) (have+V₃)

Third Conditional – выражает *нереальное* или *невероятное условие* и его результат в *прошлом*.

+ *If I had seen* you yesterday, I *would have said (told)* the news.

(Если бы я увидел тебя вчера, я бы рассказал новости).

- *If I hadn't seen* you yesterday, I *wouldn't have said (told)* the news.

(Если бы я не увидел тебя вчера, я бы не рассказал тебе новости).

? *Would* you *have told* the news, *if* you *had seen* me yesterday?

(Ты бы рассказал мне новости, если бы увидел меня вчера?)

Yes, I *would*.

No, I *wouldn't*.

Да, рассказал бы.

Нет, не рассказал бы.

Grammar Activities (Conditionals)

Exercise 1 Choose the correct answer.

1. You had better ... and take them if you want my books.
A. come
B. to come
C. came
D. would come
2. Herbert watched her as though he ... under water.
A. moved
B. had moved
C. is moving
D. was moving
3. Todd wished he ... Janine that mushy letter.
A. wouldn't write
B. didn't write
C. won't write
D. had not written
4. If she ... Mason's offer, she wouldn't have to worry about paying the bills.
A. accepts
B. will accept
C. accepted
D. would accept
5. I know that particular fact about myself and I wish it ... true.
A. wasn't
B. had been
C. isn't
D. didn't
6. If you have a million pounds, what ... you ... to buy?
A. will, like
B. would, like
C. would, had liked
D. shall, like
7. If there ... an explosion, I would have been blown away.
A. were
B. had been
C. has been
D. was
8. But would she have married him if he ... poor?
A. is
B. has been
C. had been
D. was
9. Luke continued staring at the command ship as if he ... in some silent dialogue.

A. was engaged

B. has engaged

C. engaged

D. is engaged

10. And if I ... well, Daddy, I should go to school.

A. had been

B. was

C. be

D. am

Exercise 2 Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. Plants die if you (not/water) them. 2. If I had one million dollars, I (probably/buy) a yacht. 3. How did it happen that you missed your stop? – I (not/miss) if the conductor (announce) the stops. 4. What a pity my husband is away! If he (be) here, he (help) me. 5. If I (get up) early tomorrow morning, I (go) jogging. 6. You look tired. If I (be) you, I (take) a holiday. 7. If Benjamin Franklin (not/work) so hard, he (not/become) the symbol of America. 8. Did you say anything when he asked you? – No, I didn't. You see, if I (say) even a word, he (fly) into a rage. 9. Would it be right if I (come) round at about six? 10. If you (not/be) at a loose end last month, you (pass) your exam. But you failed it. 11. If the water (be heated) to 100°C, it (boil). 12. If pigs (have) wings, they (fly). 13. I (do) the same if I (be) in your shoes. 14. If I (see) her, I (speak) to her. But I didn't see her. 15. Hurry up! We (not/get) good seats if we (arrive) late. 16. If I (know) that you were coming, I (meet) you at the airport. 17. If Columbus (not/have) such a passion for travelling, he (not discover) America in 1492. 18. Robby, look at the man! If he (work) harder at school, he (not/sweep) the streets now. 19. He only wished he (meet) her ten or twelve years before. 20. You looked as though you (have) nice time last night.

Exercise 3 Translate into English

1. Если бы Паркеры были богатыми, они бы предложили помощь тем людям, которые страдают. 2. На твоём месте я бы искал другую работу. 3. Жаль, что Джон не сдал тест на вождение автомобиля. 4. Если вам нужна информация, позвоните нам. 5. Даже если бы шёл дождь, они бы наслаждались прогулкой в лесу. 6. Если бы ты прислушался к моим советам, ты бы не потерял все свои деньги. 7. Саймон жалел, что продал своё авто. Если бы он этого не сделал, то мог бы сейчас сесть в машину и поехать куда-нибудь. 8. Если бы не моя соседка, которая живёт рядом, я бы не смогла спасти собаку. 9. Если бы у нас были деньги, мы бы смогли открыть своё дело. 10. Когда я вижу его, я начинаю дрожать от страха. 11. Мы купим тебе новый мобильный, как только ты сдашь экзамены хорошо.

Test yourself (Conditionals)

1. If you ... late, you ... for classes.
A. get up, are late
B. get up, will be late
C. will get up, are late
2. When winter ... to Ukraine, it ... cold.
A. comes, will become
B. comes, becomes
C. will come, will become
3. If you ... me up, I ... tell you something important.
A. will ring, will tell
B. will ring, tell
C. ring, will tell
4. If the weather ... , we ... play outside.
A. was fine, will play
B. will be fine, would play
C. was, would play
5. If you ... the test well, I ... happy.
A. did, am
B. have done, would be
C. did, would be
6. If my father ... earlier, we ... dinner together.
A. comes, will cook
B. will come, will cook
C. come, would cook
7. If you ... free, we ... for a walk to the central park.
A. were, would have gone
B. are, would go
C. had been, would have gone
8. If he ... English, he ... a well-paid job.
A. knows, would get
B. would know, would have got
C. knew, would get
9. If the temperature of water ... 100°C, it

A. will be, will boil

B. were, boiled

C. is, boils

10. You ... surprised if I ... such a mistake.

A. are, make

B. were, made

C. will be, make

11. If I ... a scientist, I ... a time-machine.

A. were, would invent

B. am, would invent

C. will be, will invent

12. I wish I ... a yacht.

A. have

B. had

C. will have

13. If I ... a ticket yesterday, I ... to the theatre with you.

A. will have, would go

B. had had, would have gone

C. have had, would go

14. We wish you ... back home.

A. are

B. were

C. will be

15. You ... your language skills if you ... English every day.

A. would improve, learn

B. had improved, learnt

C. will improve, learn

16. If you ... your morning exercises every day, you ... healthy

A. do, will be

B. did, had been

C. will do, will be

17. If no one ... to help, we ... to do the work ourselves.

A. came, will be obliged

B. comes, will be obliged

C. will come, would be obliged

18. If you ... a toothache, you must go to the dentist.

A. have

B. had

C. will have

19. If Mike had read my note ..., he wouldn't have come here.

A. yesterday

B. today

C. tomorrow

20. In case the tooth isn't ill, it ...

A. wouldn't be extracted.

B. wouldn't have been extracted.

C. isn't extracted.

21. In case you had come to me, you ... the first aid immediately.

A. will receive

B. would receive

C. would have received

22. If you ... study hard, you won't pass the exams.

A. doesn't

B. don't

C. didn't

23. After I finish university, I ... a year off and travel.

A. won't probably take

B. will probably take

C. would probably take

24. If you hadn't been so lazy, you ... your tests.

A. wouldn't fail

B. didn't fail

C. wouldn't have failed

25. ... in the USA for at least another year before I return home.

A. I willn't study the medicine

B. Will you be studying economics

C. I will have been studying English

26. I ... better with my parents if I didn't live with them.

A. won't get on

B. will get on

C. would get on

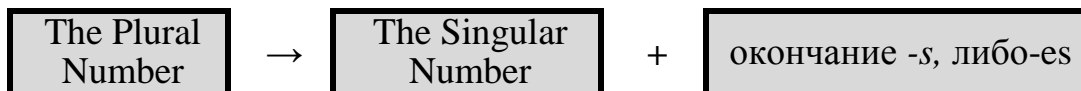
Unit 16. Look, Read and Remember

NOUN(существительное)

Единственное число
The Singular Number

Множественное число
The Plural Number

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА



Окончание -s (-es) читается

[s] после глухих согласных		[z] после звонких согласных		[ɪz] после s, ss, x, sh, ch, tch	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
book [buk]	books [bʊks]	day [deɪ]	days [deɪz]	inch [ɪntʃ]	inches [ɪntʃɪz]
map [mæp]	maps [mæps]	dog [dɒg]	dogs [dɒgz]	rose [rouz]	roses [rouzɪz]

ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ

	The Singular Number	The Plural Number
f, fe → v + es	a knife [naɪf] a shelf [ʃelf] a wife [waɪf] a leaf [li:f] Однако: a roof [rʊf] a chief [tʃɪf] a safe [seɪf]	knives [naɪvz] shelves [ʃelvz] wives [waɪvz] leaves [li:vz] roofs [rʊfs] chiefs [tʃɪfs] safes [seɪfs]
СОГЛАСНАЯ + y → i + es	a factory ['fæktəri] a lorry [lɒri] a city [sɪti] a family ['fæməli] a story [stɔ:ri] Однако: a day [deɪ] a boy [bɔɪ] a key [ki:]	factories ['fæktərɪz] lorries ['lɒrɪz] cities [sɪtɪz] families ['fæməlɪz] stories [stɔ:ɪz] days [deɪz] boys [bɔɪz] keys [ki:z]
o + es	a hero a potato a tomato Однако: a piano a photo a kilo	heroes potatoes tomatoes pianos photos kilos
ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ КОРНЕВОЙ ГЛАСНОЙ	a man [mæn] a woman ['wʊmən] a tooth [tu:θ] a foot [fʊt] a goose [gu:s] a mouse [maʊs]	men [men] women ['wɪmɪn] teeth [ti:θ] feet [fi:t] geese [gi:z] mice [maɪs]
th [θ] → ths [ðz]	a mouth [maʊθ] a path [pɑ:θ]	mouths [maʊðz] paths [pɑ:ðz]

	a bath [ba:θ]	baths [ba:ðz]
+ en	a child [tʃaɪld] an ox [ɒks]	children [tʃɪldrən] oxen ['ɒksən]
ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СОВПАДАЕТ С МНОЖЕСТВЕННЫМ	a sheep [ʃi:p] a deer [diə] a fish [fi:ʃ] a fruit[frut] Однако: 1)когда речь идёт о различных видах рыб, fish имеет форму множественного числа; 2)для обозначения различных видов фруктов употребляется множественное число существительного fruit	many sheep [ʃi:p] many deer [diə] many fish [fi:ʃ] many fruit[frut] 1)In this lake there are fishes of many varieties. (<i>В этом озере водятся рыбы многих разновидностей</i>) 2) On the table there are apples, plums and other fruits . (<i>На столе лежат яблоки, сливы и другие фрукты (виды фруктов)</i>)
ТОЛЬКО ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО	advice information progress knowledge money hair weather billiards athletics mathematics politics news	
ТОЛЬКО МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО		scissors trousers spectacles scales goods contents riches clothes [klouðz] jeans shorts tights proceeds wages people police
Слова греческого и латинского происхождения: -um → a on → a -us → i -is → es -ix, -ex → ices -a + e	datum, bacterium phenomenon, ganglion fungus, bacillus basis, crisis varix, apex vertebra, areola Однако: Virus –viruses, sinus –sinuses, Apparatus – apparatus, arcus – arcus, stigma - stigmata	data, bacteria phenomena, ganglia fungi, bacilli bases, crises varices, apices vertebrae, areolae

Притяжательный падеж (The Possessive Case)

Одушевленные существительные

Притяжательный падеж существительных в единственном числе:

the girl`s hat, Jack`s friend, the horse`s leg

Притяжательный падеж существительных во множественном числе:

the girls` dolls, the workers` tools

the children`s toys, the men`s hats (образуется как в единственном числе, т.к. существительные **children, men** не имеют окончания **-s** во множественном числе)

Притяжательный падеж *составных* существительных:

the commander-in-chief`s order, my brother-in-law`s library

Когда два и более лица:

Peter and Helen`s flat is large.

Когда существительное, определяемое существительным в притяжательном падеже, имеет при себе *другие определения*:

the student`s new dictionary, Kate`s best friends

Для выражения принадлежности часто употребляется существительное с предлогом **of**:

my friend`s father = the father **of** my friend

the teacher`s question = the question **of** the teacher

Неодушевлённые существительные

Существительные, обозначающие *время и расстояние*:

He had **a month`s** holiday last summer.

He lives at **a kilometer`s** distance from here.

Существительные, обозначающие *страны, города и суда (world, country, city, ship)*:

Moscow`s theatres, **the world`s** largest deposits, **our country`s** economics, **the ship`s** crew

Некоторые *наречия времени*:

Today`s newspaper, **yesterday`s** conversation

Слова *house, office, shop* часто опускаются после существительных в притяжательном падеже в оборотах, выражающих *обстоятельство места*:

I dined **at my friend`s** (= my friend`s house)

She went **to the baker`s** (= the baker`s shop)

Grammar Activities (Nouns)

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps.

They ate some (tomato).....

You can put (sugar)in your tea.

We have to buy new..... (furniture)

I need to wash my..... (hair).

We had lots of(fun).

The Milfords have a lot of(money).

How many (people)were at the cinema with you?

Could you give some (information)on your project?

In this hotel, (family)are very welcome.

Those (man)seem to be very tired.

Exercise 2. Choose one correct variant

1. The plural of "calf" (a baby cow) is

- A. calfs
- B. calves
- C. calf
- D. celf

2. The plural of "bus" is

- A. bi
- B. buss
- C. buses
- D. busa

3. The plural of "shelf" is

- A. shelves
- B. shelves
- C. shelvs
- D. shelfes

4. The plural of "child" is

- A. children
- B. childs
- C. cheeld
- D. child

5. The plural of "thesis" is

- A. thesises
- B. thesies
- C. thesi
- D. theses

6. The plural of "deer" is

- A. deers
- B. deerres
- C. door
- D. deer

7. The plural of "woman" is

- A. womans
- B. womanes

C. women

D. woman

8. The plural of "buffalo" is

- A. buffalos
- B. buffals
- C. buffalose
- D. buffaloes

9. The plural of "phenomenon" is

- A. phenomena
- B. phenomenons
- C. phenomeni
- D. phenomenon

10. The plural of "stimulus" is

- A. stimuluses
- B. stimuli
- C. stimula
- D. stimules

11. The plural of appendix is

- A. appendices
- B. appendicen
- C. appendi
- D. appendix

12. The plural of knife is

- A. knives
- B. knive
- C. knifes
- D. knifs

13. The plural for city is

- A. citys
- B. cities
- C. cityies
- D. citties

Exercise 3. Complete the statements by providing plural form of the words in bold.

One **thief** got away, but the other two _____ were caught.

One **analysis** was well-written, whereas the other _____ were not finished.

A **bacterium** multiplies in seconds to create new _____.

My **thesis** is different from their _____.

Here is the **syllabus** for Chemistry and these are _____ for Physics and Biology.

The **basis** of his research is built upon the _____ of many other researcher's work.

I found the chapter in one **index** but not the other two _____.

The course **curriculum** this year is more complete than _____ in the past.

My **belief** and your _____ may differ.

One **memorandum** was lost but the other _____ were in his laptop.

An **earthquake** is a phenomenon unlike any other _____.

The World **Series** this year was more exciting than all the _____ before.

The tile **roof** didn't burn but the wooden _____ all caught fire.

Your first **photo** is focused but the other _____ are out of focus.

There is only one **appendix** in this textbook and I suppose there should be two _____.

Exercise 4. Fill the gaps with the possessive case of nouns. Decide whether you have to use 's or an of phrase.

1. The boy has a toy. → It's the

2. Peter has a book. → It's

3. The magazine has my picture on its cover. → My picture is on

4. Our friends live in this house. → It's..... .

5. There is milk in the glass. → It's

6. This house has a number. → What is?

7. The walk lasts two hours. → It's..... .

8. John has a sister, Jane. → Jane is

9. The film has a name, "Scream". → "Scream" is..... .

10. This school is for girls only. → It's a

11. The monitor has a student card. → It's

12. This family has a summer house in this town. → It's

13. This company has an office. → The office

14. This man has a nice camera → It's

15. These students have a register. → It's

Test yourself (Nouns)

1. What ... of medicine are the most important nowadays?
 - A) branch
 - B) branches
 - C) branchs
2. We are going on a ... vacation.
 - A) two-week
 - B) two-weeks
 - C) two-week's
3. In his grandfather's meadow children saw...
 - A) several sheeps and cows
 - B) several sheep and cow
 - C) several sheep and cows
4. In libraries books are usually kept on the...
 - A) shelves
 - B) shelfs
 - C) shelvs
5. Her ... so long that she has difficulty washing her head.
 - A) hairs are
 - B) hairs is
 - C) hair is
6. A poor guy fell down from the bicycle and broke his...
 - A) foots
 - B) feets
 - C) feet
7. Physics ... speciality.
 - A) are professor Brown's
 - B) is professor Brown
 - C) is professor Brown's
8. Physics studies the main laws and ... of nature.
 - A) regularities
 - B) regularitys
 - C) regularitis
9. ... of research institutes are now having difficulties because of poor financial support.
 - A) A large number
 - B) A great amount

- C) Much
10. My ... two minutes slow and I took it to a watchmaker.
- A) watchs were
 - B) watch was
 - C) watches were
11. They say it is too ... sex and violence on TV nowadays.
- A) much
 - B) many
 - C) a lot of
12. As a result of systemic study his ... accurate and complete.
- A) knowledge was
 - B) knowledges were
 - C) knowledgs were
13. To write and defend your dissertation successfully you have to study...
- A) a number of scientific books and articles
 - B) lots of scientific books and articles
 - C) few scientific books and articles
14. A pale yellow smoke rose over the ... district.
- A) miners
 - B) miner
 - C) miners'
15. Today there are ... students than yesterday.
- A) less
 - B) few
 - C) fewer
16. You can take some ... newspapers from that table over there.
- A) yesterday
 - B) yesterday's
 - C) yesterdays
17. Fortunately the news ... as bad as we expected.
- A) weren't
 - B) didn't
 - C) wasn't
18. The police ... to interview Fred about a robbery.
- A) want
 - B) went
 - C) wants

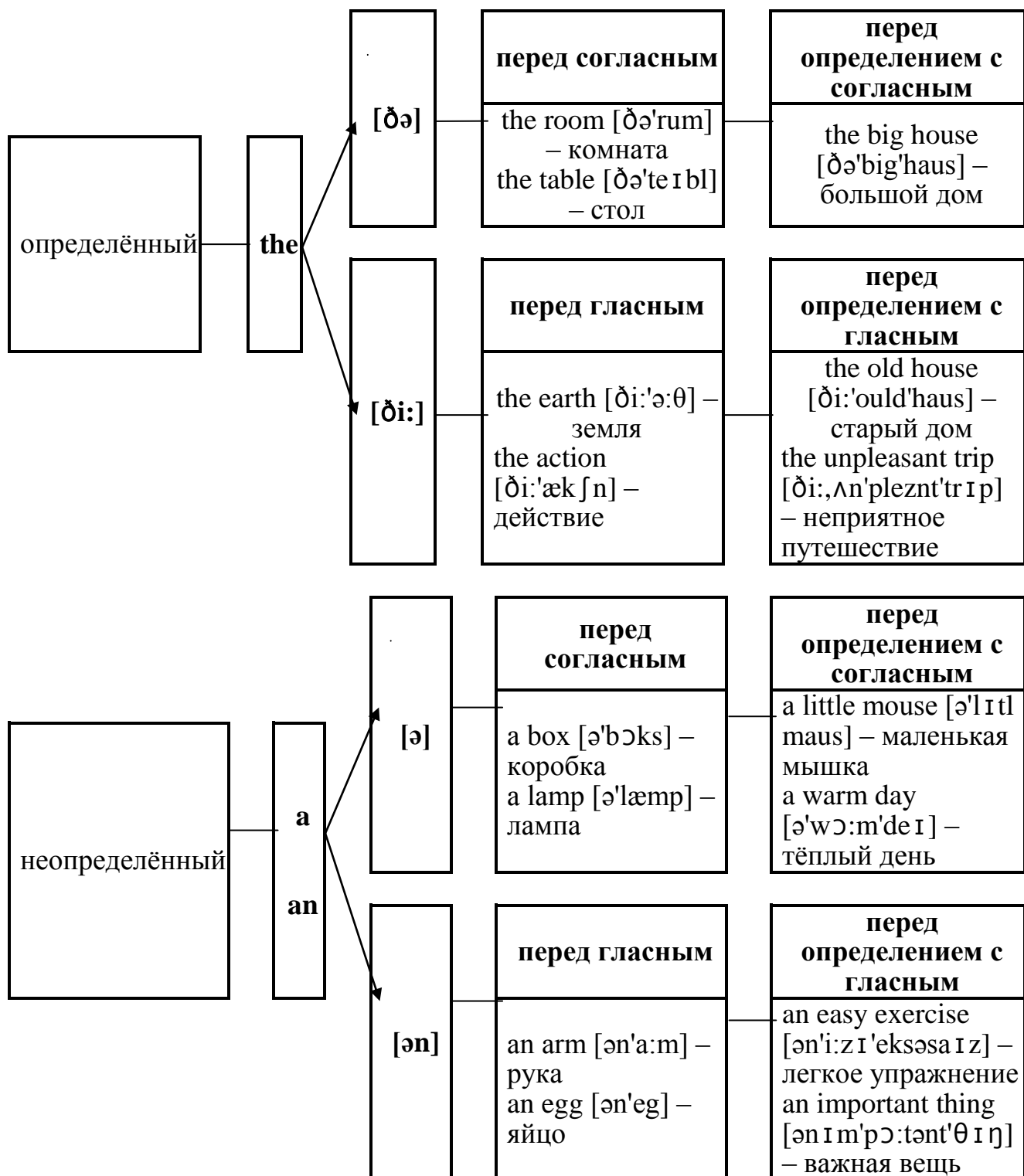
Unit 17. Look, Read and Remember

ARTICLE

Артикль – определитель существительного, передающий значение определённости (неопределённости) и не имеющий отдельного вещественного значения.

ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ (the Definite Article)

НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННЫЙ (the Indefinite Article)



УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ (The)

В каком случае	Примеры
Перед существительным, обозначающим конкретный предмет, о котором даются дополнительные сведения	The flat is quite large and comfortable. Квартира довольно большая и удобная. Where is the book? Где книга?
Перед существительным, являющимся единственным в данной обстановке.	The manager told you to do it at once. Директор велел вам сделать это сразу.
Перед существительным, обозначающим вещество в определенном количестве или в определенном месте в данной обстановке.	Pass me the salt, please. Передайте мне, пожалуйста, соль. The snow is dirty. Снег грязный.
В приложении при подчеркивании известности лица, к которому оно относится.	Dreiser, the famous American writer, is known all over the world. Драйзер, знаменитый американский писатель, известен всему миру.
Перед порядковым числительным + существительное.	the first page - первая страница the third day - третий день
Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени + существительное.	The best pupil - лучший ученик the longest way - самый длинный путь
Перед существительным + бессоюзное определительное придаточное предложение.	Who was the boy you were talking to just now ? Кто был тот мальчик, с которым вы только что говорили?
Предлог + артикль + существительное.	How can I get to the hotel ? Как мне добраться до гостиницы?
С предметами, единственными в своем роде.	the Moon – Луна the Sun – Солнце the Earth – Земля the sky - небо
После слов one of, some of, many of, each of, most of, all, both.	I've looked through all the magazines. Я просмотрел все журналы.
Перед прилагательными following, same, last, only, next, very. Исключения:	the following day - следующий день the same way - также the last word - последнее слово the only child - единственный ребенок the next lesson - следующий урок
	last week - на прошлой неделе last year - в прошлом году next time - в следующий раз last Monday - в прошлый понедельник
Перед названиями стран, океанов, морей и другими географическими названиями, состоящими из существительных нарицательных с определением.	the United States - Соединенные Штаты the Black Sea - Черное море the Pacific Ocean - Тихий океан
Перед названием рек и горных хребтов.	the Volga – Волга the Thames – Темза the Alps - Альпы
Перед названием газет и журналов.	the Morning Star / the Daily World

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОГО АРТИКЛЯ (A/An)

В каком случае	Примеры
Для обозначения принадлежности предмета к какому-либо классу предметов (с глаголами to see, to have и др., с оборотом there is , в именной части составного сказуемого) при наличии описательного определения и без него.	<p>A man is waiting for you. Вас ждет какой-то человек.</p> <p>I have a son and a daughter. У меня сын и дочь.</p> <p>The tulip is a beautiful flower. Тюльпан - красивый цветок.</p> <p>He is a doctor. Он доктор.</p> <p>There is a vacant seat in the third row. В третьем ряду есть свободное место.</p>
С существительными в единственном числе, так как предмет произошел от числительного "один".	<p>Give me a pen. Дайте мне ручку (одну ручку).</p>
Дает понятие о предмете, название предмета или класса, к которому принадлежит предмет.	<p>This is a book. Это книга (а не карандаш, не ручка и т. д.)</p>
Перед абстрактными существительными при наличии описательного определения.	<p>They lived a quiet life. Они вели спокойную жизнь.</p> <p>He has a deep knowledge of the subject. У него глубокие знания в этой области.</p>
В восклицательных предложениях после what (перед исчисляемыми существительными).	<p>What a lovely day! Какой чудесный день!</p>
В значении "один" перед исчисляемыми существительными, обозначающими время.	<p>How many times a month do you go to the theatre? Сколько раз в месяц вы ходите в театр?</p> <p>Will you be back in an hour? Ты вернешься через час?</p>
Перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, определяемым словами such, quite, rather .	<p>He is a quite young man. Он совсем еще молодой человек.</p> <p>I can't translate such a difficult article. Я не могу перевести такую трудную статью.</p>
Перед существительными, определяемыми порядковыми числительными в значении "другой, еще один".	<p>Suddenly we heard a shot, then a second one and a third. Внезапно мы услышали выстрел, затем второй (еще один) и третий (еще один).</p>
В выражениях a little и a few .	<p>If I have a little free time today I'll drop in. Если у меня будет немного свободного времени сегодня, я забегу к вам.</p> <p>I'd like to say a few words. Мне хотелось бы сказать несколько слов.</p>

Отсутствие артикля

В каком случае		Примеры
Перед именами собственными.		London – Лондон Europe – Европа England - Англия
	Исключения:	the Crimea – Крым the Caucasus - Кавказ
Перед существительными нарицательными, используемыми как обращение.		Good morning, young man - Доброе утро, молодой человек Porter, take these things to the taxi, please. Носильщик, отнесите эти вещи в такси, пожалуйста.
Перед словами Mother, Father, Uncle, Aunt в высказываниях членов семьи.		Ask Father about it. Mummy has come. Попроси папу об этом. Мама пришла.
Перед названиями наук.		I like Literature and History. Я люблю литературу и историю.
Перед неисчисляемыми существительными (названиями веществ, абстрактных понятий).		There is water in the glass. В стакане вода (а не кофе, молоко).
Перед исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе без определения или с определением описательного характера.		She has apples and bananas. У нее есть яблоки и бананы. She has red apples and yellow bananas. У нее есть красные яблоки и желтые бананы.
Перед неисчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, если они обозначают:	время суток времена года	Winter came. - Пришла зима. It was night. - Была ночь. Morning - утро, day - день, evening - вечер, night – ночь summer - лето, winter - зима, autumn - осень, spring - весна
Перед именами и фамилиями людей:	если нет определения;	Mike spoke about his studies. Майк говорил о своих занятиях.
	если перед ним стоит слово, обозначающее титул, семейные отношения, общественное	Captain Smith - капитан Смит Aunt Rose - тетя Роза Professor Brown - профессор Браун
	если перед именем собственным стоят слова dear, little, old, good, poor.	Little Tommy sat down and cried. - Маленький Томми сел и заплакал.

Grammar Activities (Articles)

Exercise 1. Complete with the correct article.

1. The only sport we enjoy is hockey.
2. I left it at office.
3. He is doctor.
4. He drives at a speed of 90 miles hour.
5. It's in Arthur Road.
6. I don't like milk.
7. It's third road on the left.
8. The River Amazon is longest river of all.
9. We're having fish for.....dinner.
10. price of petrol keeps rising.

Exercise 2. Insert the appropriate article where necessary.

I have horse of my own. I call her Pretty Girl. She is intelligent animal, but she is not thoroughbred horse. I could never enter her in race, even if I wanted to. But I do not want to. She is companion, for my own pleasure. I took her swimming day or two ago.

Horse knows when he is going to race. How does he know? His breakfast was scanty. He is angry about that. He does not have saddle on his back. Horse is nervous. Sometimes he does not know what to do when gate opens and track is before him. If he does not begin to run instantly, other horses are already ahead of him. During race, when he sees horse just ahead of him, he will try to pass him. Jockey holds him back to save his energy for last effort. Eventually horse gets to run as fast as he can.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct article to complete each sentence:

- 1) I likeblue T-shirt over there better than red one.
- 2) Their car does 150 miles hour.
- 3) Where'sUSB drive I lent you last week?
- 4) Do you still live in Bristol?
- 5) Is your mother working in old office building?
- 6) Carol's father works as electrician.
- 7) The tomatoes are 99 pence kilo.
- 8) What do you usually have for..... breakfast?
- 9) Ben has terrible headache.
- 10) After this tour you have whole afternoon free to explore the city.

Exercise 4. Complete with the corresponding article.

1. This is easy question.
2. Stephen could you speak little louder.
3. May I have yourphone number?
4. I have never seenUFO.
5. May I ask youquestion?
6. Astrid is..... best teacher in our school.
7. What isname of the next station?
8. My girlfriend has my car today.
9. I went tosea during my summer holiday.
10. Is there cash machine near here?

Exercise 5. Correct the mistakes, find the missing article.

1. I bought pair of pants and a shirt.
2. I saw car crash last week.
3. They are staying downtown.
4. I think man is very unfriendly.
5. I don't like soccer.
6. That is issue between you and the boss.
7. water is dirty. Don't drink it!
8. price of gas keeps rising.
9. John moved to San Francisco.
10. Celine is French.
11. amazing thing happened to me yesterday.
12. My friend doesn't eat red meat.
13. Last year we visited St. Paul's Cathedral and Tower.
14. Mount Everest is highest mountain on earth.
15. Loch Ness is most famous lake in Scotland.
16. most children like sweets.
17. summer of 1996 was hot and dry.
18. Plaza Hotel is on the corner of 59th Street and 5th Avenue.
19. My sister often stays at Uncle Tim's in Detroit.
20. Our friends Millers moved to Florida last August.
21. smog is a problem in big cities.
22. Our children go to school by bus.

Test yourself (Articles)

1. Generally speaking, _____ boys are physically stronger than girls.
A. a
B. no article
C. the
2. Do you remember _____ girl that we saw last night?
A. a
B. the
C. no article
3. P1: Did you go to the Thai restaurant? P2: No, I went to _____ place where you and I normally go.
A. the
B. a
C. no article
4. He is _____ really good person.
A. the
B. a
C. no article
5. My brother is _____ expert at fixing cars.
A. the
B. no article
C. an
6. _____ Paris is a beautiful city.
A. a
B. no article
C. the
7. My _____ teacher's name is William.
A. no article
B. a
C. the
8. We got our son _____ dog for Christmas.
A. the
B. a
C. no article
9. This is _____ English book

A. a

B. the

C. an

10. This man is _____ good taxi driver.

A. an

B. a

C. the

11. I had _____ fish and _____ chips for dinner

A. a/a

B. the/the

C. no article/no article

12. She heard _____ knock on _____ door.

A. a/a

B. a/the

C. the/a

13. I am staying at _____ hotel on _____ Hudson river.

A. a/the

B. the/a

C. the/the

14. When do you usually get _____ home after work?

A. a

B. the

C. no article

15. I wish he wouldn't talk during _____ lesson. Maybe the teacher should have _____ word with him.

A. the/a

B. a/an

C. no article/no article

16. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away

A. a

B. an

C. no article

17. _____ President of the United States was elected last year

A. a

B. the

C. no article

Часть речи, употребляемая вместо имени существительного
прилагательного, числительного

МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ УКАЗЫВАЮТ

ЛИЦО

ПРЕДМЕТЫ

ПРИЗНАКИ

КОЛИЧЕСТВО

Личные Personal Pronouns	
единственное число	множественное число
1 л. I(я)	We(мы)
2 л. You(ты)	You(вы)
He(он)	They(они)
3 л. She(она)	
It(он, она, оно)	

Притяжательные Possessive Pronouns			
присоединяемые (с существит.)		неприсоединяемы е (без существит.)	
my	our	mine	ours
your	your	yours	yours
his	their	his	theirs
her		hers	
its		its	

Возвратные Reflexive Pronouns	Косвенный падеж Objective Pronouns	Неопределённые Indefinite Pronouns
myself yourself himself herself itself	I – me You – you He – him She – her It – it We – us They – them	some, any, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything

РАЗРЯДЫ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ

Отрицательные Negative Pronouns	Указательные Demonstrative Pronouns	Вопросительные Interrogative Pronouns	Относительные Relative Pronouns	Обобщающие Universal Pronouns	Союзные Conjunctive Pronouns
no, none, nobody, no one, nothing, neither	this – these that – those it, such, same	who (whom), whose, which what	who (whom), whose, which, what, that	all, every, everybody, everything, both, each, either, other, another	who(whom), whose , which, what, that

PRONOUNS

1. Личные:	I, you, he, she, it. we, you, they	
2. Притяжательные: а) присоединяемые (к существительным) б) самостоятельные	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs	
3. Указательные:	this — these, that — those, it, same, such	
4. Вопросительные: who (whom), whose, which, what (в вопросительных предложениях)	<p>"Who's this man?" "It's Zotov."</p> <p>"What is this man?" "He's a doctor."</p> <p>Which of you is a doctor?</p> <p>What time is it?</p> <p>Whose journals are these?</p>	<p>— <i>Кто этот человек?</i> — <i>Это Зотов.</i></p> <p>— <i>Кто этот человек?</i> — <i>Он врач.</i></p> <p><i>Кто из вас врач?</i></p> <p><i>Который час?</i></p> <p><i>Чьи это журналы?</i></p>
5. Относительные: who (whom), whose, which, that (в определительных придаточных)	<p>The actress who played the leading part was a great success.</p> <p>The writer whose book we are discussing now has travelled a lot about the country.</p> <p>Here's the letter that (which) I have just got.</p>	<p><i>Актриса, которая играла главную роль, имела большой успех.</i></p> <p><i>Писатель, чью книгу мы сейчас обсуждаем, много путешествовал по нашей стране.</i></p> <p><i>Вот письмо, которое я только что получил.</i></p>
6. Союзные: who (whom), whose, which, what (в дополнительных и других именных придаточных)	<p>Do you know which of them will go on the business trip?</p> <p>I wonder what they are speaking about.</p> <p>He was asked whose lecture they were going to hear.</p>	<p><i>Вы не знаете, кто из них поедет в эту командировку?</i></p> <p><i>Интересно, о чем они разговаривают.</i></p> <p><i>Его спросили, чью лекцию они собираются слушать.</i></p>

<p>7. Возвратные: -self pronouns (myself, etc.) а) как часть глагола б) как часть предложения с) как средство усиления (сам)</p>	<p>He woke up to find himself in hospital.</p> <p>Is he angry with herself?</p> <p>Did you see it all yourself?</p> <p>They did it all by themselves.</p>	<p><i>Проснувшись, он увидел, что находится в больнице.</i></p> <p><i>Она на себя (саму) рассердилась?</i></p> <p><i>Ты сам все это видел?</i></p> <p><i>Они все это сделали сами.</i></p>
<p>8.Взаимные: each other, one another</p>	<p>They were angry with each other.</p> <p>"What has happened?" people were asking one another.</p>	<p><i>Они были сердиты друг на друга.</i></p> <p><i>«Что случилось?» — спрашивали друг друга люди.</i></p>
<p>9. Отрицательные: no, nobody (no one) none, nothing (в отрицательных предложениях)</p>	<p>There are no mistakes in this paper.</p> <p>Nobody has ever seen it.</p> <p>None of them have (has) ever been there.</p>	<p><i>В этой работе нет ошибок.</i></p> <p><i>Никто никогда этого не видел.</i></p> <p><i>Никто из них никогда не был там.</i></p>
<p>10.Неопределённые: some, any (и их производные), all, both, each, every (и его производные) other, another, one</p>	<p>If anything unexpected happens, I shall let you know.</p> <p>Would you like some tea?</p> <p>You are both (all) wrong.</p> <p>Each of them did his share (of the work).</p> <p>Every time I see this street I remember my childhood.</p> <p>He takes every opportunity of going to the theatre.</p> <p>What other stories do you know?</p> <p>Here is another story for you.</p>	<p><i>Если случится что-либо неожиданное, я дам тебе знать.</i></p> <p><i>Вы хотите чаю?</i></p> <p><i>Вы оба (все) неправы.</i></p> <p><i>Каждый из них сделал свою долю (работы).</i></p> <p><i>Каждый раз, когда я вижу эту улицу, я вспоминаю своё детство.</i></p> <p><i>Он использует всякую возможность пойти в театр.</i></p> <p><i>Какие ещё рассказы вы знаете?</i></p> <p><i>Вот вам ещё один рассказ.</i></p>

Grammar Activities (Pronouns)

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with a pronoun.

1. Is this cake for me? Yes, it is for.....
2. Give..... a glass of water. I am thirsty.
3. Peter is hungry. Give..... a sandwich.
4. Is your mother at home? Yes, is sitting in the dining room.
5. Do you know John? Yes, know him.
- 6 Do you know Betty? Yes, I know.....
7. The boys are there. Do you want to talk to.....
8. This is my pen. Give.....to me.
9. Why is she here? Because.....wants to see you.
10. Are those boys English? Yes, are.
11. This is textbook. I bought it last week.
12. She has just lostpurse!

Exercise 2. Choose the correct variant.

1. Be sure that Ann brings _____ own book.
A. HER
B.THEIR
2. If he calls, tell _____ that I'll be back in half an hour.
A. HIM
B. THEM
3. Joe and _____ have been close friends for many years.
A. YOUR
B. ME
4. Did you see Derek and _____ at the game?
A.HER
B.SHE
5. Between you and _____ , this politician cannot be trusted.
A.ME
B.I
6. Each person in the room turned _____ head to the front when the teacher entered.
A.THEIR
B.HIS

7. We know that we can count on James, Anne, and _____ .

A.HER

B.SHE

8. Rhonda explained that _____ and her sister had often eaten at that restaurant.

A.HER

B.SHE

9. Most of the workers were wearing _____ hard hats.

A.HIS OR HER

B.THEIR

10. It's always best for a student to ask questions when _____ doesn't understand a problem.

A.SHE

B.THEY

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences with objective pronouns.

Is he marrying Leila?

Yes, he is in love with!

Your son is making a lot of noise!

I'll ask to be quiet.

Please will you ask Robert to come in.

Sorry, I don't know

Where are my glasses?

You are wearing!

Do you like apples?

I love!

Why is he always talking about Liza?

He obviously likes ...!

Where is my book?

Oh dear! I've lost!

Is that's Nancy's new boyfriend?

Don't ask me! Ask!

What is the title of that article?

I'm afraid I can't remember ...

Look at John! He seems so happy!

His friends offered a guitar for his birthday!

Test yourself (Pronouns)

1. ... my brother too well to lend him money.
 - A) He knows
 - B) Him knows
 - C) He not knows
2. I looked through your test carefully but I didn't find...
 - A) some mistakes
 - B) no mistakes
 - C) any mistakes
3. You must definitely see...
 - A) so interestings films about Mars.
 - B) such informative movie on anatomy.
 - C) hers new fashion show.
4. ... is much more expensive and prestigious than yours.
 - A) Mine beautiful new BMW
 - B) Him new specially built Ford
 - C) Her miniature sports car
5. ... have discussed the problem thoroughly enough.
 - A) Professor Thompson and me
 - B) I and professor Thompson
 - C) Professor Thompson and I
6. Excuse me, but you shouldn't ask....
 - A) such a private question about my husband.
 - B) me so difficult questions on this subject.
 - C) no questions about hisself.
7. Yesterday the cook was ill and we had to prepare supper...
 - A) for himself
 - B) by ourselves
 - C) myself
8. Excuse me, could you lend me... till Monday?
 - A) a few money
 - B) some money
 - C) any money
9. All the students of our group respect...
 - A) she
 - B) her

- C) hers
10. We don't want ... to come to our party next night.
- A) no one of their company
 - B) any of her impulsive friends
 - C) some of yours relatives
11. My son bought... a brand new stereo hi-fi.
- A) herself
 - B) myself
 - C) himself
12. When the boy caught the lizard ... broke off in his hand.
- A) it's tail
 - B) her tail
 - C) its tail
13. Would you like ..., please?
- A) some coffee
 - B) a lot of coffee
 - C) coffee
14. Do ... questions concerning the lecture on mastication?
- A) you have any
 - B) your have questions
 - C) you have some
15. I couldn't agree less with ... about modern trends of medicine.
- A) so extraordinary ideas
 - B) such stupid and pretentious ideas
 - C) a lot of strange ideas
16. Practically ... could properly understand how great the discovery was.
- A) nobody of the scientist's contemporaries
 - B) no one of the committee
 - C) anybody of our group
17. Do you know the man ... wrote this article?
- A) what
 - B) that
 - C) who
18. He will be glad of any help ... you can give him.
- A) that
 - B) what
 - C) where

Unit 19. Look, Read and Remember

There be (some, any, no)

Употребляется для выделения **обстоятельства** места или времени.

В предложении сам оборот является сказуемым, а **“there”** теряет своё значение **«там»** и не переводится.

Перевод предложения начинается с обстоятельства места или времени, которое стоит в начале или конце предложения, а сам оборот переводится словами:

«есть, имеется, является, находится».

There are a lot of hospitals **in Kharkov**.

(В Харькове есть много больниц).

Образование конструкции there be:

	Singular (ед. ч)	Plural (мн. ч)
+ Positive	There is a lamp in the room.	There are some pictures on the wall.
– Negative	There isn't a lamp in the room. There is no lamp in the room.	There aren't any pictures on the wall. There are no pictures on the wall.
? Question	Is there a lamp in the room?	Are there any pictures on the wall?

There is/are (present)	There is a good film on TV this evening. We are staying in a very big hotel. There are 250 rooms.
There was/were (past)	There was a good film on TV yesterday. We stayed in a very big hotel. There were 250 rooms.
There has been/ There have been	Look! There has been an accident. This road is very dangerous. There have been many accidents on it.
There will be	Tomorrow the weather will be cold. There will be some rain in the afternoon.

Неопределённые местоимения SOME, ANY, NO (немного, несколько)
выражают неопределённое количество или качество

Some – употребляется в утвердительных предложениях с множественным числом и с неисчисляемыми существительными:

+ There are **some books** on the table.

+ There is **some milk** in the glass.

Мы употребляем **some** в вопросах, когда мы *ask* (просим) или *offer* (предлагаем) что-либо:

? Can you lend me **some** money? – Yes, of course.

? Would you like **some** coffee? – Yes, please.

Any – употребляется в вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях (если в них уже есть одно отрицание), с множественным числом и с неисчисляемыми существительными:

? Are there **any books** on the table?

? Is there **any milk** in the glass?

– There aren't **any books** on the table.

– There isn't **any milk** in the glass.

No – употребляется в отрицательных предложениях:

– There are **no books** on the table.

– There is **no milk** in the glass.

Производные от **SOME, ANY, NO**

Для образования производных используются: **body, one, thing, where**.

Body, one – употребляются для одушевлённых существительных;

Thing, where – употребляются для неодушевлённых предметов или мест

+	Somebody	– someone	(кто-то, кто-нибудь/ кто-либо, кое-кто);
? –	Anybody	– anyone	(– // – некто –//–);
–	Nobody	– no one	(никто) никого.

+	Something	– (что-то, что-нибудь) всё, что угодно, что-либо, кое-что;
? –	Anything	– (– // – нечто –//–);
–	Nothing	– (ничего) ничто.
+	Somewhere	– (где-нибудь, куда-нибудь);
? –	anywhere	– (– // – где-то –//–);
–	Nowhere	– (нигде, никуда).

There is **someone** in the room.

Somebody knocked at the door.

There is **something** in her mouth.

Tom lives **somewhere** near London.

There isn't **anyone** in the garden.

Please don't tell **anybody**.

It's dark. I can't see **anything**.

Do you have **anything** in the fridge (to eat)?

I'm staying here. I'm not going **anywhere**.

There is **nobody** in the garden.

What did you say? **Nothing**.

I can find my keys **nowhere**.

Grammar Activities (There be/ some any)

Exercise 1. Open the brackets.

1. Open the brackets and put the verb 'to be' in the **Present Indefinite**.

- a. There (to be) a fine view from here.
- b. There (to be) no knowing when he will come.
- c. How many students (to be) there in this group?
- d. (to be) there anybody there?

2. Open the brackets and put the verb 'to be' in the **Future Indefinite**.

- a. There (to be) snow on high ground.
- b. There (to be) enough for everybody, won't there?

3. Open the brackets and put the verb 'to be' in the **Past Indefinite**.

- a. There (to be) a child with her.
- b. There (to be) nothing to say.
- c. There (to be) not any flowers on the balconies.
- d. There (to be) no sign of him in the hall.
- e. There (to be) no talking that evening.
- f. There (to be) all of them on the bank.
- g. There (to be) nothing to do.
- h. There (to be) something wrong about the whole situation.
- i. Once upon a time there (to be) three wicked brothers.
- j. There (to be) circles under her eyes as though she had not slept

4. Open the brackets and put the verb 'to be' in the **Present Perfect**.

- a. There (to be/never) anybody like you.
- b. There (to be) a meeting at our plant this week.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

How many states are there in the USA?

How many medical universities are there in Ukraine?

How many planets are there in the Solar System?

How many letters are there in the English alphabet?

How many continents are there in the world?

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

- 1. Would you like _____ cake?
- 2. I'd like _____ more, if there is any.
- 3. Do you have _____ more cigarettes?

4. I don't mind which one I have. I'll be happy with _____ .
5. I don't want them. I don't like _____ of them.
6. I don't like _____ of them but others are OK.
7. Do you know _____ who lives in York?
8. I think I know _____ who lives there but I'll have to check in my address book.
9. I don't trust him. There's _____ strange about him.
10. We don't know _____ about him.
11. I put my glasses down _____ and now I cannot find them.
12. I have no idea where they are. They could be _____ .
13. I have three sets of car keys and I can't find _____ of them.
14. I don't need _____ help. I'm fine.
15. The phone hasn't rung all morning. I haven't spoken to _____ .

Exercise 4. Translate from Russian into English.

1. В коробке ничего нет. 2. Там есть кто-нибудь? 3. Кто-то стучит в дверь. 4. Некоторые из моих друзей говорят на двух иностранных языках. 5. Некоторые студенты первого курса сдают экзамен завтра. 6. Он попросил у меня марок, но у меня не было (никаких) марок. 7. Есть ли у вас (какие-нибудь) интересные книги? 8. Он задал мне несколько вопросов. 9. Он не сделал (никаких) ошибок в тесте. 10. Вы можете прийти в любое время, которое вам удобно.

Exercise 5. Complete with there is/are (affirmative, negative or interrogative).

1. a beautiful girl in my class. (aff.)
2. many people in the stadium. (aff.)
3. a restaurant in this area? (int.)
4. many cars in the parking lot? (int.)
5. a beach here, but there is a big lake. (neg.)
6. How many apartaments in this building? (int.)
7. any bookshops in the center of this town? (int.)
8. any milk left (neg.)
9. What places of interest in your country? (int.)
10. How much money in your wallet? (int.)
11. two teachers in the dean's office. (aff.)
12. What in the sky? Can you see it? (int.)

Test yourself (There be, some, any)

1. There ____ a lot of people coming.
A. are
B. is
C. any
2. Is there _____ who can help me?
A. somebody
B. anybody
C. are
3. There ____ a lot of water on the carpet.
A. is
B. are
C. any
4. I have ____ apples in my bag.
A. an
B. some
C. any
5. I don't have _____ friends in Chicago.
A. any
B. some
C. no
6. Do you have _____ brothers or sisters?
A. some
B. any
C. no
7. There is _____ milk in the fridge.
A. some
B. any
C. a
8. There ____ only one possible answer.
A. are
B. is
C. any
9. There _____ money on my bank account.
A. is some

B. are some

C. is any

10. _____ any reasons for this?

A. there are

B. are there

C. is there

11. There _____ food on the table.

A. isn't any

B. isn't some

C. aren't any

12. _____ forgot to switch off the light.

A. anyone

B. someone

C. anything

13. I have _____ to tell you!

A. anything

B. something

C. anyone

14. We didn't understand _____ the teacher said.

A. anything

B. something

C. nothing

15. There _____ coffee, tea and juice to drink.

A. is

B. are

C. any

16. There _____ mistakes in your calculations.

A. are some

B. is some

C. are any

17. There _____ two lectures before the module.

A. are

B. is

C. no

Unit 20. Look, Read and Remember

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS (Прилагательные и наречия)

DEGREES OF COMPARISON (Степени сравнения)

I. Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий:

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1. Односложные прилагательные и наречия (некоторые 2-сложн. с оконч. -y)		
old big hard easy	older bigger harder easier	the oldest the biggest the hardest the easiest
2. Многосложные прилагательные. Наречия, оканчивающиеся на -ly		
difficult beautifully	more (less) difficult more (less) beautifully	the most (least) difficult the most (least) beautifully
3. Прилагательные и наречия, образующие степени сравнения от разных основ		
good хороший well хорошо	better лучше	the best самый лучший the best лучше всего (всех)
bad плохой badly плохо	worse хуже	the worst самый плохой the worst хуже всего (всех)
much, many много much много	more больше	the most наибольший the most больше всего (всех)
little маленький little мало	less меньше	the least наименьший the least меньше всего (всех)
far дальний, далекий	farther более дальний, более далекий further более дальний, дальнейший	the farthest самый дальний the furthest самый далекий
far далеко	farther дальше further	the farthest дальше всего (всех) the furthest дальше всего (всех)

II. Образование степеней сравнения при помощи союзов

a) **than** - чем

He can draw better **than** I can. Он может рисовать **лучше**, чем я.

b) **as... as...** - такой же... как...

It is **as** broad **as** it is long. Что в длину, что в ширину. (Что в лоб, что по лбу.)

The kitchen in my flat is **as** large **as** the bedroom. Кухня в моей квартире **такая же** большая, **как** спальня. **As** heavy **as** lead. Тяжелый **как** свинец.

As light **as** a feather. Легкий **как** перышко. **As** wet **as** a fish. Мокрый **как** рыба.

c) **not as (so)... as** - не такой... как...

The Moskva river is **not so** long **as** the Volga. Москва-река **не такая** длинная, **как** Волга.

d) **the same as** – точно такой же (одинаковый)

Ann's salary is **the same as** mine. Tom is **the same** age **as** George.

Зарплата у Анны точно такая же как и у меня. Том и Джордж одного возраста.

e) **the... the...** - чем..., тем...

The sooner the better. Чем скорее, тем лучше.

The less we know, the more we suspect. Чем меньше мы знаем, тем больше подозреваем.

Grammar Activities (Comparison of adjectives)

Exercise 1. Choose the correct answer

You haven't got much experience. You should drive ____.

more careful b) more carefully c) the most careful

What is ____ way to the shopping center?

a) more short b) the shortest c) the most short

The test was ____ than we expected.

the most difficult b) difficulter c) more difficult

Fred is ____ person I've ever met

more serious b) the most serious c) more seriously

You should visit your grandparents ____.

more often b) oftener c) the most often

Exercise 2. Insert the appropriate variant.

1. I am _____ (tall) my sister.

2. My mum thinks that cats are _____ (good) pets than dogs.

3. Cycling is one of _____ (dangerous) sports.

4. I want to have _____ (big) car.

5. A blue whale is _____ (heavy) twenty-five elephants.

6. You look _____ (thin) last month. Have you lost weight?

7. Bicycles are _____ (slow) cars.

8. She is _____ (nice) person I know.

9. What is _____ (good) film you've seen?

10. Computers are _____ (cheap) mobile phones.

11. Is your brother _____ (tall) you?

12. I think Spanish is _____ (easy) Japanese.

13. Our dog is _____ (nice) your dog.

14. Glass bottles are _____ (good) plastic bottles.

15. I think Rafael Nadal is _____ (good) tennis player in Spain.

16. Sharks are _____ (dangerous) other fish.

17. This situation is _____ (serious) the last one.

18. He is _____ (smart) his brother.

19. My brother wanted _____ (expensive) trainers in the shop.

20. Today is _____ (good) day of the year.

21. Daniela is _____ (funny) me.

22. My house is _____ (large) on this street.

23. Mount Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
24. The sea is _____ (large) a lake.
25. My job is _____ (easy) yours.
26. London is _____ (big) city in England.
27. This car is _____ (comfortable) yours.
28. He is _____ (rich) man in town.
29. I am _____ (strong) you.
30. A baby whale gets _____ (great) a great white shark.

Exercise 3. Translate from Russian into English.

Студент написал тест так же быстро, как и вчера.

Он не такой умный, как он думает

Товары в этом магазине не такие дорогие, как в том.

Возьмите этот чемодан, он не такой тяжелый как ваш.

Я думаю, что он старше вас, но моложе меня.

Это самый умный студент в нашей группе.

Где ближайшая станция метро?

В районе West End находятся самые дорогие магазины.

Хотя у нас были самые плохие места, нам очень понравился спектакль.

Чем раньше мы выйдем, тем меньше он будет нас ждать

Он получил такое же образование, как и ты.

Он не потратил так много времени на перевод этой статьи, как вы.

Это самый трудный вопрос для меня.

Чем быстрее ты напишешь этот тест, тем лучше

Чем меньше ты сделаешь ошибок, тем выше оценка

Он самый высокий в семье

Этот дом расположен дальше всего от центра

Этот студент подготовил самый лучший реферат

Exercise 4. Fill in with as...as.

1. We can run (fast) they can.
2. My mom is (not / strict)your mum.
3. Your mobile phone is (not / trendy)mine.
4. Matrix II was (not / interesting)Matrix I.
5. This yoghurt (not / taste / good) the one I bought yesterday.
6. I can do (many / press-ups) you.
7. I (not / earn / much / money)you do.

Test yourself (Adjectives and Adverbs)

1. Australia is ... of all the countries.
 - A) the flatter and drier
 - B) the flattest and driest
 - C) the most flat and most dry
2. The more populated the area becomes ... it has.
 - A) more noise
 - B) the more noise
 - C) much noise
3. My group-mates speak English...
 - A) as fluently as I do.
 - B) fluently than I.
 - C) so fluent as I do.
4. More students failed their exams... passed them.
 - A) as
 - B) as well as
 - C) than
5. She looked at me so... that I got scared to talk to her.
 - A) angry
 - B) angrily
 - C) more angry
6. Rita plays violin so... that one can't help admiring her.
 - A) good
 - B) well
 - C) better
7. The harder you work ... results you obtain.
 - A) the more better
 - B) better
 - C) the better
8. One of ... tasks we have is to understand spoken English.
 - A) the difficultest
 - B) the most difficult
 - C) most difficult
9. Please, don't speak so...! I can't follow you!
 - A) quick
 - B) fastly
 - C) quickly

10. Of all the students of our group, Simon is...
- A) the least clever
 - B) less clever
 - C) the most cleverest
11. The music sounded so ... that I got a headache.
- A) louder
 - B) loudly
 - C) loud
12. This composition of yours is not ...the previous one.
- A) as good as
 - B) as well as
 - C) better
13. ... prices in this café prevented us from visiting it.
- A) Highly
 - B) More high
 - C) High
14. This apple was too small for me and I asked for...
- A) a bigger one.
 - B) a bigger one.
 - C) more big one
15. Yesterday I was absent because I felt...
- A) very bad.
 - B) very badly.
 - C) worse as ever.
16. He was working ... sitting his exams, that he has overstrained himself.
- A) so hardly
 - B) hard than usually
 - C) so hard
17. I was disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be
- A) well
 - B) good
 - C) better
18. You look ... Have you lost weight?
- A) thinner
 - B) more thin
 - C) thiner

Unit 21. Look, Read and Remember

Numerals (числительные)

I. Количественные (Cardinal Numerals):

		ударный teen [ti:n]		неударный ty [tɪ]			
1	one						
2	two			20	twenty		
3	three	13	thirteen	30	thirty		
4	four	14	fourteen	40	forty		
5	five	15	fifteen	50	fifty	100	a (one) hundred
6	six	16	sixteen	60	sixty	1000	a thousand
7	seven	17	seventeen	70	seventy	1000000	a million
8	eight	18	eighteen	80	eighty		
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	ninety		
10	ten						
11	eleven						
12	twelve						
Сложные числительные: 21 – twenty-one 99 – ninety- nine							
После числительного 100 всегда произносится and 140 – one hundred and forty							
Каждые три разряда справа налево отделяются запятой – 3,734 или 2,720,000							

Употребление:

Числительные **hundred, thousand, million** не употребляются во множественном числе: 300 – *three hundred*; 2,000 – *two thousand*; 5,000,000 – *five million* и т.д.

Существительные **hundred, thousand, million** могут употребляться во множественном числе: *hundreds of birds; thousands of people; millions of books*.

II. Порядковые числительные (Ordinal Numerals):

1	первый	one→ first
2	второй	two→ second
3	третий	three→ third

Для остальных числительных – **th**

4	четвёртый	four → fourth
11	одиннадцатый	eleven → eleventh
32	тридцать второй	thirty two → thirty-second
245	двести сорок пятый	two hundred and forty-five→ two hundred and forty- fifth

Изменения в орфографии:

8 eight → **eighth** восьмой

9 nine → **ninth** девятый

v → f

5 – five – **fifth**

12 – twelve – **twelfth**

v → ie

20 – twenty – **twentieth**

90 – ninety – **ninetieth**

Номера телефонов:

0 обозначается **oh** и читается [əʊ]

68296 – six eight two nine six

994 0332 – double nine four, oh double three two

(071) 498 2563 – oh seven one, four nine eight, two five six three

Хронологические даты

<i>Годы</i>	<i>Даты</i>
1649 – sixteen forty-nine	15 th May, 1948 – The fifteenth of May, nineteen forty-eight
1804 – eighteen four (eighteen hundred and four)	May 15 th , 1948 – May, the fifteenth, nineteen forty-eight
1900 – nineteen hundred	May 15, 1948 – May, the fifteenth, nineteen forty-eight
2006 – two thousand and six	3/4/1992 – the third of April, nineteen ninety-two April the third, nineteen ninety-two

Денежные знаки и цены:

50p – fifty p (pence)

35p – thirty-five p

100p=£1

£1 – a pound

£1.20 – one pound twenty

£1.50 – one pound fifty

£4.75 – four pounds seventy-five

Обозначение номеров глав, страниц, параграфов, частей книг и т.д.

the first part = part one

первая часть

the fifth chapter = chapter five

пятая глава

the ninth paragraph = paragraph nine

девятый параграф

the twenty-first page = page twenty-one

двадцать первая страница

Обозначение номеров домов, квартир, трамваев, размеров обуви и т.д.

classroom No.15

Аудитория №15 (пятнадцатая аудитория)

apartment 10

Квартира №10

tram No.5

Трамвай №5

size forty

Размер 40 (сороковой размер)

III. Дробные числительные (Fractional Numerals):

Простые дроби (Common Fractions)	Десятичные дроби (Decimal Fractions)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a (one) half $\frac{1}{3}$ a (one) third $\frac{2}{3}$ two thirds $\frac{1}{4}$ a (one) quarter; a (one) fourth $\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters; three fourths $\frac{5}{8}$ five eighths $1\frac{1}{2}$ one and a half $2\frac{1}{3}$ two and a (one) third $\frac{2}{3}$ ton – two thirds of a ton $\frac{1}{2}$ ton – half a ton $\frac{3}{4}$ kilometre – three quarters of a kilometre	– nought point one (point one) – nought point nought one (point nought one) 2.35 – two point three five 32.305 – three two (thirty-two) point three nought five 0.25 ton – nought point two five of a ton 23.76 tons – two three (twenty-three) point seven six tons В десятичных дробях целое число от дроби отделяется точкой

В Америке 0 читается **zero**

Проценты обозначаются:

2% или 2 per cent или 2 p.c.(читается: two per cent)

$\frac{1}{2}$ % или $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent или $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.(читается: a half per cent a half of one per cent).

Математические символы: + plus, – minus, × multiplied (by), ÷ divided (by)

2 + 5 = 7 (two plus five is seven); 10 – 8 = 2 (ten minus eight is two);

3×4=12 (three multiplied by four is/makes twelve);

18÷3=6 (eighteen divided by three is equal to six).

Grammar Activities (Numerals)

Exercise 1. Write the numbers and dates.

1. 12th October 1492
2. 12th April 1961
3. 6th March 1876
4. 8,454 km
5. 206
6. 822
7. 824
8. 5,895 m
9. 19,888,000
10. 20th July 1969
11. I live in Tverskaya street 25, flat 69
12. 22.06.1941
13. $2 \times 4 = 8$
14. $7 + 5 = 12$
15. $10 : 2 = 5$

Exercise 2. In pairs, practice saying these numbers:

$\frac{2}{3}$ 0.7 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 7.8 30% \$90 100% 430 2,800 £60 \$200,000
3,000,000 9,250 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.7 € 600 15 50 3 184 2014 5687 50%

Exercise 3. Complete the numbers.

£ 2.50 two _____ fifty _____
\$8.99 eight _____
€3.20 three _____
40% forty _____
0.5 nought _____ five
3.9 _____
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a _____
 $\frac{1}{3}$ a _____
 $\frac{1}{4}$ a _____
 $\frac{3}{4}$ three _____
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ six _____

Exercise 4. Answer the questions with a number, percentage, etc. If you don't know the exact number, use *about* or *approximately*.

What's the population of?

your country

your city

What proportion of people in your country?

speak good English

have more than two children

have a dog

smoke

How much do these things cost?

a cup of coffee

a laptop computer

a small flat in the centre of city

a newspaper

a DVD

a small car

What's the speed limit in....?

in the city

in the motorway

Exercise 5. Write the numbers. Practice them.

_____ thirteen _____ thirty _____ seventy-five thousand
_____ seven hundred and fifty _____ seven hundred and fifty thousand
_____ seven thousand five hundred _____ seven and a half million
fifteen _____ fifty _____ one fifth _____ nought point five _____
two thousand fourteen _____ two thousand forty _____

Exercise 6. Insert the correct ordinal or cardinal numeral.

There are _____ months in a year.

January is _____ month of the year.

May is _____ month of the year.

There are _____ months in winter.

December is _____ month of the year and _____ month of winter.

There are _____ days in a week: _____ one is Monday, _____ one is Tuesday, _____ one is Wednesday, _____ one is Thursday, _____ one is Friday, _____ one is Saturday and _____ one is Sunday.

Sunday is _____ day of the week in England and _____ one in Russia.

Monday is _____ day in Russia and _____ in Great Britain.

There are _____ hours in a day, _____ minutes in an hour and _____ seconds in a minute.

September, April, June and November have _____ days. All the rest have _____ except February.

There are _____ days in February except the leap year. It's the time when February has _____ days.

Test yourself (Numerals)

1. We spell 19 in the following way:

- A. ninety
- B. nineteen
- C. the nineteenth

2. The government spent \$24 _____ on education.

- A. thousand
- B. thousands
- C. the thousands

3. $\frac{1}{2}$ is spelled in the following way:

- A. a half
- B. a quarter
- C. the second

4. _____ of people received a small pay rise.

- A. hundreds
- B. hundred
- C. two hundreds

5. "A quarter" is a _____ numeral.

- A. cardinal
- B. ordinal
- C. fraction

6. "One" is a _____ numeral.

- A. cardinal
- B. ordinal
- C. fraction

7. The numeral, corresponding to "two thousand and nine" is _____.

- A. 209
- B. 2/9
- C. 2009

8. The spelling for $\frac{7}{10}$ is _____.

- A. seven ten
- B. seven tenth
- C. ten seventh

9. The spelling for the 25th is _____

- A. the twenty-fifth
- B. the twenty-fiveth
- C. the twenty-fivth

10. The numeral for one-sixteenth is_____
- A. 1/16
 - B. 16/1
 - C. 1/60
11. The numeral for three hundred ten thousand five hundred thirty-three is_____
- A. 310 533
 - B. 301 533
 - C. 310 053
12. The numeral for “the sixtieth” is _____
- A. 60th
 - B. 6th
 - C. 16th
13. I don’t understand the _____ question!
- A. third
 - B. three
 - C. one third
14. We invited _____ people to our wedding.
- A. thirty
 - B. the thirtieth
 - C. three hundreds
15. He got _____ place in the conference.
- A. firsts
 - B. the first
 - C. first
16. You have to answer _____ questions to pass the test.
- A. twenty
 - B. twentieth
 - C. one twentieth
17. That was your _____ permission!
- A. fourth
 - B. four
 - C. forth
18. He is _____ year old.
- A. eighteen
 - B. eighteenth
 - C. eightieth

Unit 22. Look, Read and Remember

PREPOSITIONS

ПРЕДЛОГИ

ПРОСТЫЕ

of, for, in, at,
on, by, to, up

ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ

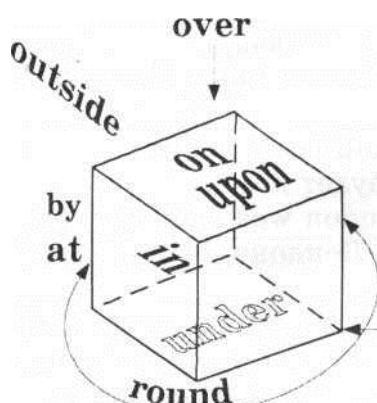
across, between, below,
against, beside

СОСТАВНЫЕ

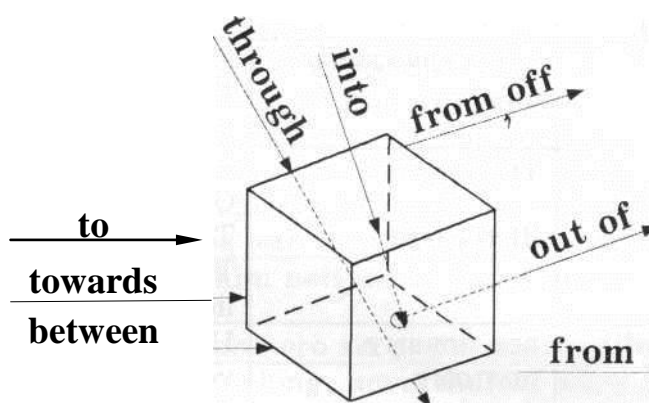
into, upon, out of, in
front of, after all

ПРЕДЛОГИ МЕСТА, НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ДВИЖЕНИЯ

Места



Направления и движения



ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ

on	on Saturday - в субботу on the first of May – первого Мая
in	in March - в марте
at	at seven o'clock - в 7 часов
by	by 3 o'clock - к 3 часам
from ... till	from 3 till 5 o'clock -от 3 до 5 часов
since	since 5 o'clock - с 5 часов
for	for an hour - в течение часа
during	during the lecture - во время лекции
after	after the lecture - после лекции
till	till June - до июня
between	between one and two o'clock - между часом и двумя

Grammar Activities (Prepositions and adverbs)

Exercise 1 Insert the prepositions *at, on, from, of, to* or *in*.

1. I get up ... seven o'clock or ... a quarter past seven ... the morning but yesterday I got up ... noon.
2. My birthday is ... the ninth ... July. Yes, I was born ... summer!
3. ... Wednesday I usually have a lot ... work ... do.
4. My granny likes getting up ... sunrise.
5. The class is to finish ... twenty minutes.
6. I began writing my composition ... 9 o'clock and finished only ... midnight.
7. ... summer my mother doesn't go ... work and I don't go ... school.
8. We live ... the country, not far ... the lake.
9. My Dad goes ... work every day. As we live ... the country, he has to stay ... town ... weekdays. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early ... the morning, when I am still ... bed.
10. The young scientist was trying ... persuade the professor ... the necessity ... the experiment.
11. The embankments ... the Neva River are faced with granite.
12. It is clear ... me that you don't know the lesson.
13. I was trying to explain ... the teacher that I hadn't finished the test yet and couldn't hand it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great.
14. Would you like a piece ... lemon cake and a cup ... coffee?
15. The roof ... the house was covered with snow which was glittering ... the sun.

Exercise 2 Choose the correct answer

1. What are you staring ...?
A. in
B. at
C. over
2. I am going ... a trip ... the morning.
A. on, in
B. in, at
C. up, over
3. Look ... her! She must have been ... a great hurry!
A. to, without
B. on, of
C. at, in

4. She had a warm heart hidden ... her fidgety ways.
A. with
B. under
C. over
5. I think you should apologize ... your teacher.
A. to
B. for
C. at
6. The wind has blown ... some apples ... the tree.
A. away, to
B. off, from
C. of, from
7. Sheila could see just a little bit ... what was inside.
A. on
B. in
C. of
8. You should try ... several boots to choose the best ones.
A. to
B. on
C. off
9. It is too cold ... here. Let's get warm and have a cup ... hot tea.
A. in, of
B. inside, with
C. out, of
10. The memories flooded ... him. They had had a lot ... fun together.
A. over, of
B. above, with
C. beneath, in
11. The lecture was ... Microeconomics. It was important ... us.
A. on, to
B. upon, of
C. at, over
12. Just see! He did it ... jealousy!
A. from under
B. out of
C. from above

Test yourself (Prepositions and adverbs)

1. Pour some tea ... my cup.

A. in

B. to

C. at

2. She has dropped her doll ... the water and she's crying.

A. in

B. to

C. into

3. Don't cry ... split milk.

A. to

B. over

C. on

4. The teacher wrote the words ... the board and the students wrote them ... their copy-books.

A. on, down into

B. at, down onto

C. to, down to

5. Open your books ... page 4.

A. on

B. in

C. at

6. The teacher is standing ... the board.

A. at

B. to

C. on

7. Go ... the board and write the sentence ... the board, please.

A. at, in

B. to, on

C. to, into

8. Get ready for the lesson and take things ... the bags.

A. from

B. out from

C. into

9. I get up early ... the morning and go to bed late ... night.

A. at, at

B. in, at

C. on, in

10. He lived ... the south of Ukraine in his childhood.

A. on

B. at

C. in

11. We have known each other ... childhood.

A. from

B. at

C. since

12. He said he would come back ... two days.

A. for

B. in

C. through

13. I haven't been ... France.

A. in

B. at

C. to

14. We tried to speak ... him, but he didn't want to listen ... us.

A. with, for

B. about, to

C. to, to

15. I can show you ... the campus.

A. in

B. to

C. around

16. She was walking ... the corridor and talking ... the phone.

A. in, to

B. along, over

C. in, over

17. While talking ... the doctor the patient was complaining ... his illness.

A. to, of

B. about, to

C. with, to

Unit 23. Look, Read and Remember

PHRASAL VERBS (фразовые глаголы)

Фразовые глаголы – это глаголы, за которыми следуют короткие слова: **предлоги** (например, on, out, in, off, after, for, etc.) или **наречия** (например, away, back, over, forward, round, about, through, etc.) Часто эти предлоги или наречия придают другое значение глаголу, после которого они употребляются.

Например:

The bus was full. We couldn't **get on**.

(Автобус был переполнен. Мы не смогли в него сесть).

Tom is leaving tomorrow and **coming back** on Saturday.

(Том уезжает завтра и вернётся в субботу).

She got into the car and **drove off**.

(Она села в машину и уехала).

Фразовые глаголы могут иметь больше одного значения:

Например:

This meat has **gone off**. (It's bad. We can't eat it).

(Мясо пропало. Оно плохое. Мы не можем его есть.)

Paddy's **gone off** somewhere. I don't know where. (Paddy's gone away).

(Педди куда-то ушла. Я не знаю куда.)

Фразовые глаголы могут употребляться **without object** (без дополнения),

Например:

The plane **took off** at seven. (The plane left the runway).

We **set off** for the beach early that morning. (We went to the beach).

Фразовые глаголы могут употребляться **with object** (с дополнением), которое имеет два местоположения после фразового глагола:

а) после предлога или наречия:

Take off your coat.

I **turned off** the light.

Could you **fill in** this form?

б) до предлога или наречия:

Take your coat **off**.

I **turned** the light **off**.

Could you **fill** this form **in**?

Иногда **object** (дополнение) к фразовому глаголу является местоимением (**me /you /him /her /it /us /them**). Местоимение всегда употребляется **между** фразовым глаголом и предлогом или наречием.

Например:

Ann's asleep. Don't **wake her up**.

Here's the money you need. Don't forget to **pay me back**.

В некоторых случаях после фразового глагола может идти два коротких слова (два предлога или предлог и наречие), в таких случаях мы не можем ставить **object (дополнение)** между глаголом и этими короткими словами (предлогами или наречиями), оно будет следовать после них.

Например:

I'm sorry. We've **run out of** coffee. ~~Not We've run coffee out of.~~

(We haven't got any coffee left).

I've **come up with** a brilliant idea! ~~Not I've come a brilliant idea up with!~~

(I have had a brilliant idea).

Примеры фразовых глаголов: Phrasal verb: look

Look at – смотреть на
Look after – присматривать (заботиться)
Look in – навещать, заходить
Look up – искать, посмотреть что-либо (в словаре)
Look out – Осторожно!
Look for – искать

Phrasal verb: put

Put off= put aside - откладывать
Put on (a coat) – надевать (пальто)
Put away – убирать, прятать
Put down – записывать
Put out – тушить (огонь)
Put up with – мириться

Phrasal verb: come

Come across – случайно встретить, натолкнуться на что-либо
Come along – пойти с кем-нибудь
Come back – возвращаться
Come off – отлететь, оторваться
Come on – пойдём

Phrasal verb: get

Get up – вставать, подниматься (I get up at 7 o'clock)
Get together – собираться, встречаться
Get over – оправиться после болезни
Get off – сойти, слезть (I get off the bus)
Get along with somebody=get on – жить, поживать

Phrasal verb: give

Give away – отдавать, дарить, раздаривать
Give out – раздавать (учебники)
Give in – уступить
Give up – отказаться

Phrasal verb: go

Go in for – увлекаться (чем-либо), to go in for sports – заниматься спортом
Go off – гаснуть
Go on – продолжать, идти дальше
Go without – обходиться без чего-либо

Phrasal verb: turn

Turn on/off – включить (выключить)
Turn down – убавлять
Turn to smb for smth – обращаться к кому-либо за чем-либо
Turn into – превращаться
Turn inside out – выворачивать наизнанку
Turn up – появляться

Phrasal verb: run

Run into – встретиться (случайно) с кем-то
Run over – переехать, задавить
Run out of – истощить свой запас

Grammar Activities (Phrasal verbs)

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1. Putyour shoes - it's too cold to walk around barefoot.
2. You must get now or you will be late for school.
3. Sit, please. I'll be with you in a minute.
4. Could you write this word for me, please?
5. Don't give singing. You are very talented.
6. Where is the fitting room? I'd like to try..... these trousers.
7. Have you tidied the kitchen, yet?
8. My little sister woke me in the middle of the night.
9. Don't put the vase there, it will fall..... .
10. Adam switched his torch, so we could find our way home in the dark.

Exercise 2. Use the following verbs (believe, fill, get, look, put, switch, take, throw, turn, try) and the prepositions (away, down, for, in, off, on, out) to form sentences.

1. Quick!the bus. It's ready to leave.
2. I don't know where my book is. I have to it.
3. It's dark inside. Can you the light, please?
4.the form, please.
5. I need some new clothes. Why don't you these jeans?
6. It's warm inside.your coat.
7. This pencil is really old. You can it .
8. It's so loud here. Can youthe radio a little.
9. The firemen were able to..... the fire in Church Street.
10. Does your little brotherghosts?

Exercise 3. Complete the phrasal verbs according to their meanings in brackets.

1. your shoes.(Remove)
2. Somebody has to..... the baby. (See if he is alright and give him everything he needs)
3. She wants tothe truth (Discover)
4. Where can I the sweater? (See if it fits)
5. (be quick)
6. Why don't you? (Take a seat)
7. I will the train now. (Enter)
8. the word in a dictionary. (Consult a dictionary)
9. I want to the form. (Complete)
10. The firemen the fire.(Extinguish)

Exercise 4. Match a phrasal verb in A with its meaning in B

A	B
1. find out	A. search
2. look for	B. discover
3. cut down	C. reduce
4. look after	D. recover
5. go on	E. be in good relationship with someone
6. run into	F. care for
7. look up	G. stop doing something
8. get over	H. continue
9. get on well with	I. meet someone unexpectedly
10. give up	J. extinguish fire
11. put out	K. search a word in the dictionary
12. give away	L. to become different; to change
13. turn into	M. make the volume less
14. come across	N. suddenly or unexpectedly see something
15. turn down	O. to have other people own your things

Exercise 5. Complete with the appropriate phrasal verb in the correct tense.

1. Alex's been _____ his keys for an hour but he hasn't found them yet.
2. You have to _____ this application form to get a full membership.
3. The radio is too loud. Can you please _____ it _____?
4. Don't worry we'll _____ your cat while you are on holidays.
5. While I was walking down the main street I _____ one of my old friends. We talked about old days for hours.
6. His was very tired but still he _____ doing his work.
7. We have _____ sugar! - Yes, I know, I'm going to buy it later.
8. She decided to _____ the bus and to walk instead.
9. I was trying to find my glasses when I suddenly _____ my old hat!
10. At 0°C water _____ ice.
11. Last year he _____ almost all his money for charity.
12. You should _____ the light. It's too dark here.
13. The doctor told him that he should _____ smoking.
14. _____ your coat, it's going to be cold tonight!
15. One of their group-mates fell ill and the students decided to _____

Test yourself (Phrasal verbs)

1. He finally gave _____ to their demands and found a job
A. in
B. off
C. out
2. Look _____ ! There is a big dog behind you!
A. up
B. out
C. for
3. She wants to move to another apartment because she doesn't get _____ with her roommate
A. along
B. away
C. through
4. Don't try to _____ the bus after it leaves the bus stop.
A. get on
B. get off
C. get away
5. It took my grandfather a long time to _____ his heart attack.
A. get over
B. get off
C. get round to
6. Why don't we all _____ for lunch one day during the holidays?
A. get along
B. get together
C. get by
7. Yesterday we _____ of eggs.
A. run out
B. ran into
C. ran out
8. Patrick hates _____ early in the morning. Luckily, he works in the evening.
A. getting up
B. gets up
C. give up
9. He doesn't want to _____ with this report. On the contrary, he is eager to finish it.
A. go on
B. give in

C. get off

10. I _____ with the crossword in the end. It was too difficult.

A. gave up

B. get over

C. get on well

11. We must _____ or we'll be late for school!

A. hurry in

B. hurry up

C. hurry into

12. Julie went to the bookshop to _____ a book.

A. look for

B. look after

C. look out

13 It's time for the news. Let's _____ the radio.

A. turn up

B. turn on

C. turn into

14. He had promised to come, but didn't _____

A. turn up

B. turn into

C. turn on

15. He came into the room and _____ his coat _____.

A. took/on

B. took/off

C. took/over

16. They _____ him when his parents couldn't.

A. look for

B. looked after

C. look at

17. When I was younger I used to _____ tennis.

A. go in

B. go in for

C. go in to

APPENDIX 1. Irregular Verbs

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Translation</i>
arise [ə'raɪz]	arose ['rouz]	arisen [ə'raɪzn]	возникать, появляться
be [bi:]	was [wɒz]/ were[wə:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten [bi:tn]	бить
become [br'kʌm]	became [br'keɪm]	become [br'kʌm]	становиться, делаться
begin [br'gɪn]	began [br'gæn]	begun [br'gʌn]	начинать
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть; цвести
break [breɪk]	broke [brʊk]	broken ['brʊkn]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bɪld]	built [bɪlt]	built [bɪlt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	жечь, гореть
buy [baɪ]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	поймать, ловить
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [tʃouz]	chosen ['tʃouz]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keɪm]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	cost [kɒst]	стоить
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
dig [dɪg]	dug [dʌg]	dug [dʌg]	копать
do [du:]	did [dɪd]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	тащить; рисовать
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt] dreamed [dri:md]	dreamt [dremt] dreamed [dri:md]	видеть сон; мечтать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	гнать; ехать
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen [fɔ: ln]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [faɪt]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	сражаться, бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒtn]	забывать
forgive [fə'gɪv]	forgave [fə'geɪv]	forgiven [fə'gi:vn]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	замораживать; замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать, достигать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given ['gɪvn]	давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти, уходить
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	висеть, вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdn]	прятать
hear [hɪə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	ударять, попадать
hold [hould]	held [hɛld]	held [hɛld]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	причинять вред, боль
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	держать, хранить
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	знать
lay [lei]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt] learned [lɜ:nd]	learnt [lɜ:nt] learned [lɜ:nd]	учить

leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	одалживать (кому-то)
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	пускать, разрешать
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	лежать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	делать
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить; подразумевать
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
mistake [mis'teɪk]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teɪkn]	ошибаться, неправильно понять
pay [peɪ]	paid [peɪd]	paid [peɪd]	платить
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	класть, ставить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raɪd]	rode [roud]	ridden ['rɪdn]	ехать (верхом и т.п.)
ring [rɪŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [ruŋ]	звонить
rise [raɪz]	rose [rouz]	risen [rɪzn]	подниматься
run [rʌn]	ran [ræn]	run [rʌn]	бежать
say [seɪ]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить, сказать
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	устанавливать
shine [ʃaɪn]	shone [ʃɔn]	shone [ʃɔn]	светить, сиять
shoot [ʃu:t]	shot [ʃɒt]	shot [ʃɒt]	стрелять
show [ʃou]	showed [ʃoud]	shown [ʃoun]	показывать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sink [sɪŋk]	sank [sæŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	опускаться; погружаться
sit [sɪt]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spoukn]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt] spelled [speld]	spelt [spelt] spelled [speld]	писать или произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	вскакивать; возникать
stand [stænd]	stood [stud]	stood [stud]	стоять
strike [straɪk]	struck [strak]	struck [strak]	бить; ударять(ся); бастовать
sweep [swi:p]	swept [sept]	swept [swept]	мести
swim [swɪm]	swam [swæm]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪkn]	брать
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	рассказывать; говорить
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrou]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θroun]	бросать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə 'stud]	understood [ʌndə'stud]	понимать
wake [weɪk]	woke [wouk] waked [weɪkt]	woken ['woukn] waked [weɪkt]	просыпаться; будить
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить (одежду)
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать, добиваться
write [raɪt]	wrote [rout]	written ['rɪtn]	писать

APPENDIX 2.

ВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

V = verb (глагол)

Гр	Время	Залог	Формула	Примеры
I N D E F I N I T E	Present	Active	V₁ (-s)	I write letters every day. He always helps his mother.
		Pass.	am/is/are + V₃	Letters are written by me every day. She is always helped by her son
	Past	Active	V₂	I wrote letters yesterday. He always helped his mother.
		Pass.	was/were + V₃	Two letters were written by me yesterday. She was always helped by her son.
	Future	Active	shall/will+ V₁	I shall write these letters tomorrow. He will always help his mother.
		Pass.	shall/will + be+V₃	These letters will be written tomorrow. She will be always helped by her son.
	Future-in-the-Past	Active	should/would + V₁	I thought that I should write the letters next day. We knew that he would always help his mother.
		Pass.	should/would + be + V₃	I thought that the letters would be written next day. We knew that she would always be helped by her son.
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	Active	am/is/are + V_{ing}	I am writing these letters now. He is helping his mother at present.
		Pass.	am/is/are + being + V₃	These letters are being written by me now. She is being helped by her son at present.
	Past	Active	was/were + V_{ing}	I was writing these letters when she came in. He was helping his mother yesterday from 7 to 9 a.m.
		Pass.	was/were + being + V₃	The letters were being written by me when she came. She was being helped by her son all day long.
	Future	Active	shall/will + be + V_{ing}	I shall be writing the letters tomorrow for 2 hours. He will be helping his mother for about 3 hours.
	Future-in-the-Past	Active	should/would + be + V_{ing}	I thought that I should be writing the letters for 2 h. We knew that he would be helping his mother for a week.
P E R F E C T	Present	Active	have/has + V₃	I have already written these letters. He has already helped his mother.
		Pass.	have/has + been + V₃	These letters have already been written by me. She has already been helped by her son.
	Past	Active	had + V₃	I had written the letters by yesterday. He had helped his mother by the time we came.
		Pass.	had + been + V₃	These letters had been written by me by yesterday. She had been helped by her son by the time we came.
	Future	Active	shall/will + have + V₃	I shall have written the letters by tomorrow. He will have helped his mother by Sunday.
		Pass.	shall/will + have + been + V₃	The letters will have been written by tomorrow. She will have been helped by her son by 7 o'clock.
	Future-in-the-Past	Active	should/would + have + V₃	I thought that I should have written the letters by May. We knew that he would have helped her by Sunday.
		Pass.	should/would + have + been + V₃	I thought that the letters would have been written by... We knew that she would have been helped by 1987.
Per fect Con tinu- ous	Present	Active	have/has + been + V_{ing}	I have been writing these letters for 2 hours. He has been helping his mother since last month.
	Past	Active	had+ been + V_{ing}	I had been writing the letters for 2 hours by that time. He had been helping her for half a day when I came.
	Future	Active	shall/will + have + been + V_{ing}	I shall have been writing the letters for 2 hours by... He will have been helping her for 3 hours by...
	Future-in-the-Past	Active	should/would + have + been + V_{ing}	I thought that I should have been writing the letters for 2 hours by this time. - We knew that he would have been helping his mother for half a week by now.

APPENDIX 3. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВОПРОСОВ Выделяют 5 типов вопросов.

1) Общий (general question)

	+	-
Is he a boy?	Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .
Do you live here?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Did he go there?	Yes, he did .	No, he didn't .
Have you done it?	Yes, I have .	No, I haven't .
Was he playing chess?	Yes, he was .	No, he wasn't .
Can you do it?	Yes, I can .	No, I can't .

2) Альтернативный (alternative Question)

– Is he in Paris or (is he) in Madrid?	He is in Paris.
– Does he like apples or (does he like) oranges?	He likes oranges.
– Did you get a newspaper or (did you get) a magazine?	I got a magazine.
– Has she been to Spain or (has she been) to France?	She has been to Spain.
– Was he selling potatoes or (was he selling) carrots?	He was selling carrots.
– Can you ski or (can you) skate?	I can skate.

3) Специальный (special question)

Who, What, Where, When, Why, Which, Whom, Whose, How, How well, How long, How often

Where is the house?	It is on the hill.
How do you get there?	I get there by bus.
When did he come back?	He came back late.
What has he done?	He has bought a car.
What was he reading?	He was reading a book.
How long can he stay here?	He can stay here for 2 days.

4) Разделительный (disjunctive question)

	+	-
I am five, aren't I?		I am not five, am I?
He is ill, isn't he?		He isn't ill, is he?
We are here, aren't we?		We aren't here, are we?
There is a picture on the wall, isn't there?		There isn't a picture on the wall, is there?
There are two windows in the classroom, aren't there?		There aren't two windows in the classroom, are there?
I've got an exercise-book, haven't I?		I haven't got an exercise-book, have I?
He's got a pencil, hasn't he?		He hasn't got a pencil, has he?
He can sing, can't he?		He can't sing, can he?
We must study well, mustn't we?		We mustn't do it, must we?
I always meet her at 5, don't I?		I don't meet her at 5, do I?
She laughs a lot, doesn't she?		She doesn't often laugh, does she?

LOOK, READ. REMEMBER

She is **never** late, is she?
 They **never** laugh in class, do they?
 He **will** phone you tomorrow, **will** he **not**?
 We **can** do this work quickly, **can** we **not**?

5) Вопрос к подлежащему (question to the subject)

Who is at home?	We are. (I am. He is.)
Who lives in this flat?	We do. (I do. He does.)
Who went to the park yesterday?	We did. (I did. He did.)
Who has bought milk?	We have. (I have. He has.)
Who can win?	Everybody can.
What has happened?	Nothing has.

APPENDIX 4.

Test 1

1. He ... a student of medical university.
 - a) am
 - b) is
 - c) are
2. This language ... spoken in France.
 - a) is
 - b) are
 - c) have
3. We haven't got any money. We ... go to the bank today.
 - a) must
 - b) need
 - c) have to
4. ... your mother speak English?
 - a) Does
 - b) Do
 - c) Are
5. I ... articles in Gastroenterology.
 - a) reading
 - b) read
 - c) readers
6. They ... in the garden from 3 to 5 yesterday.
 - a) played
 - b) playing
 - c) were playing
7. My brother ... just cleaned his shoes.
 - a) has
 - b) is
 - c) have
8. Tom ... taking a shower at the moment.
 - a) was
 - b) am
 - c) is
9. Mary ... the exam next week.
 - a) passes
 - b) will pass
 - c) pass
10. Yesterday I ... walk home. There was no bus.
 - a) should
 - b) need
 - c) had to
11. The research ... to prove the hypothesis.
 - a) carried out
 - b) has been carried out
 - c) had carried out
12. It is too late, you ... hurry up.
 - a) can
 - b) are able to
 - c) have to
13. Do we have ... to eat in the fridge?
 - a) anybody
 - b) something
 - c) anything

14. If the weather ... we'll go to the country.
a) is fine
b) will be fine
c) be fine
15. He ... not buy a new medical journal yesterday.
a) was
b) did
c) has
16. The lungs ... by the mediastinum.
a) separate
b) separated
c) are separated
17. The book was ... last month.
a) wrote
b) writes
c) written
18. Yesterday we ... not accomplish the work.
a) have
b) did
c) will
19. There are ... four chambers in the heart.
a) the
b) –
c) a
20. When the patient's condition is not bad he goes to the ... by himself.
a) institute
b) hospital
c) polyclinic
21. She was ... to go to the doctor.
a) decided
b) told
c) advised
22. Headache, running nose, body aches, chills are the signs of ...
a) hepatitis
b) acute bronchitis
c) flu
23. The ... are located in the abdominal cavity.
a) bowels
b) lungs
c) eyes
24. The trachea ... into two branches called bronchi.
a) consists
b) divides
c) joins
25. The term "nephritis" means inflammation of ...
a) liver
b) kidney
c) stomach
26. Acute cholecystitis is treated ...
a) surgically
b) usually
c) gradually
27. The skull consists of 20 ...
a) tendons

- b) bones
- c) cartilages
- 28. Meningitis is a very serious ...
 - a) relapse
 - b) improvement
 - c) disease
- 29. As his ... was bad he was operated on immediately
 - a) condition
 - b) cough
 - c) temperature
- 30. Ann was terribly upset and ... to take some medicines.
 - a) decide
 - b) will decide
 - c) decided

Test 2

- 1. This restaurant ... very expensive.
 - a) am
 - b) is
 - c) are
- 2. The rooms ... cleaned every day.
 - a) are
 - b) is
 - c) have
- 3. You ... pass a test before you can get a driving license.
 - a) must
 - b) have to
 - c) should
- 4. ... you live in a big city?
 - a) Does
 - b) Do
 - c) Are
- 5. I ... foreign languages.
 - a) learning
 - b) learn
 - c) learners
- 6. We ... just read this text.
 - a) has
 - b) have
 - c) is
- 7. They ... TV from 7 to 9 yesterday.
 - a) watched
 - b) watch
 - c) were watching
- 8. I was tired last night but I ... finish the work.
 - a) can
 - b) am able to
 - c) was able to
- 9. The girls ... playing with dolls now.
 - a) was
 - b) is
 - c) are
- 10. Tomorrow they ... in Rome.
 - a) be
 - b) were

- c) will be
- 11. The operation ... to confirm the diagnosis.
 - a) has been performed
 - b) performed
 - c) has performed
- 12. If the person has fever he ... stay in bed.
 - a) can
 - b) must
 - c) is able to
- 13. Does ... knock at the door?
 - a) somebody
 - b) anything
 - c) anybody
- 14. If you ... hard you will pass exams.
 - a) works
 - b) will work
 - c) work
- 15. We ... not like the lecture in Anatomy yesterday.
 - a) were
 - b) did
 - c) have
- 16. Organs ... of several kinds of tissue.
 - a) compose
 - b) are composed
 - c) composed
- 17. The bridge was ... perfectly.
 - a) build
 - b) built
 - c) did build
- 18. They worked on Monday but they ... not work on Tuesday.
 - a) did
 - b) have
 - c) will
- 19. There are ... 15 students in this group.
 - a) —
 - b) a
 - c) the
- 20. If you fall ill you may phone to your local ... and call in a doctor.
 - a) hospital
 - b) sanitary unit
 - c) polyclinic
- 21. Cough, high temperature and general malaise are the signs of ...
 - a) gastric ulcer
 - b) hepatitis
 - c) acute bronchitis
- 22. The ... is sometimes called the buccal cavity.
 - a) cranial cavity
 - b) abdominal cavity
 - c) oral cavity
- 23. The alimentary tract ... of mouth, esophagus, stomach and intestine.
 - a) is divided
 - b) is joined
 - c) is composed
- 24. The inflammation of gall bladder is called ...

- a) appendicitis
 - b) cholecystitis
 - c) gastritis
25. When the patient's condition is very poor he is ... at the in-patient department.
- a) investigated
 - b) treated
 - c) kept
26. Adenoidectomy is ... of adenoids
- a) removal
 - b) injection
 - c) excision
27. The skin is the ... covering for the body.
- a) anterior
 - b) outer
 - c) inner
28. Endocarditis is a very serious ...
- a) amount
 - b) exacerbation
 - c) disease
29. Mary consulted a gastroenterologist. Her chief ... was extreme discomfort in the stomach.
- a) sign
 - b) complaint
 - c) condition
30. Sam had a toothache and ... to go to a dentist.
- a) decided
 - b) decide
 - c) will decide.

Test 3

1. My elder brother ... a doctor.
- a) Am
 - b) Is
 - c) Are
2. I ... in a small Ukrainian town not far from Kharkov.
- a) Was borne
 - b) Am born
 - c) Was born
3. Doctors ... wear white overalls.
- a) Have to
 - b) Must
 - c) Can
4. ... your sister often go to the theatre?
- a) Is
 - b) Does
 - c) Do
5. When I arrived, Tom ... over the phone.
- a) Spoke
 - b) Was speaking
 - c) Is speaking
6. He ... Spanish language.
- a) Understander
 - b) Understand
 - c) Understands
7. We ... to the teacher now.
- a) Was speaking

- b) Were speaking
 - c) Are speaking
8. I ... just opened the window.
- a) Have
 - b) Has
 - c) Am
9. Bill is 24. Next year he ...25 years old.
- a) Will be being
 - b) Will be
 - c) Is
10. Yesterday I ... carry out this experiment.
- a) Can
 - b) Am able to
 - c) Was able to
11. The problem ... to get new results.
- a) Was studied
 - b) Has been studied
 - c) Studied
12. It is too late. We ... hurry up.
- a) Can
 - b) Are able to
 - c) have to
13. Would you like ... to drink?
- a) Anything
 - b) Something
 - c) Nothing
14. If it ... we won't go to the country tomorrow.
- a) Will rain
 - b) Rains
 - c) Will be raining
15. We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we ... it at all.
- a) Had
 - b) Don't have
 - c) Didn't have
16. The lungs ... by the mediastinum.
- a) Separate
 - b) Separated
 - c) Are separated
17. The experiment was ... out successfully.
- a) Did
 - b) Carried
 - c) Carrying
18. My son always goes to work by car, but last week he ... on foot.
- a) Went
 - b) Had gone
 - c) Goed
19. Maria was ill with ... grippe last month.
- a) A
 - b) The
 - c) –
20. If pigs ... wings, they will fly.
- a) Had
 - b) Have
 - c) Would have

21. The act of putting liquid into someone with a syringe is called ...
 - a) Introduction
 - b) Infection
 - c) Injection
22. ... is a discomfort, heaviness, pressure, aching, burning and painful feeling in your chest.
 - a) Indigestion
 - b) Angina
 - c) Pneumonia
23. The ... are located in the oral cavity.
 - a) Hard and soft palates
 - b) Bronchioles
 - c) Kidneys
24. The respiratory system ... of nasal cavities, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi.
 - a) Is connected
 - b) Is composed
 - c) Is joined
25. The term "colitis" means inflammation of ...
 - a) Lungs
 - b) Intestines
 - c) Bones
26. A big health service institution for treatment and prevention of diseases
 - a) Polyclinic
 - b) Hospital
 - c) Epidemiological station
27. A doctor's room is called ...
 - a) Study
 - b) Cabinet
 - c) Surgery
28. A physician who treats the diseases of the ear, nose and throat.
 - a) Dentist
 - b) Therapist
 - c) ENT specialist
29. The first aid at night or weekends at the polyclinic is rendered by a ...
 - a) Doctor in charge
 - b) Private doctor
 - c) District doctor
30. When you ... to the polyclinic, you go to the registry first.
 - a) Will come
 - b) Come
 - c) came

Test 4

1. This scientific book ... expensive.
 - a) am
 - b) is
 - c) are
2. Yesterday we ... to the conference by Tom Jenkins.
 - a) are invited
 - b) invite
 - c) were invited
3. Entrance exams are compulsory, it means that you ... pass all the exams.
 - a) have to
 - b) must
 - c) should
4. ... the Browns speak French?

- a) Do
 - b) Does
 - c) Are
5. When you rang me yesterday, I ... a bath.
- a) had
 - b) am having
 - c) was having
6. I ... Medical Biology.
- a) learns
 - b) learner
 - c) learn
7. She ... doing shopping at the moment.
- a) am
 - b) was
 - c) is
8. He ... already cleaned his room.
- a) had
 - b) has
 - c) have
9. They ... with us tomorrow morning.
- a) work
 - b) worked
 - c) will be working
10. Last week we ... visit a museum.
- a) were able to
 - b) are able to
 - c) can
11. The experiment ... to prove this fact.
- a) has been performed
 - b) has performed
 - c) performed
12. You will ... speak Italian in few months.
- a) can
 - b) be able to
 - c) ought
13. Have you heard ... about him?
- a) something
 - b) anybody
 - c) anything
14. Plants die if you ... them.
- a) won't water
 - b) don't water
 - c) couldn't water
15. They ... not attend their Histology lesson yesterday.
- a) were
 - b) did
 - c) would
16. Headway ... by English authors.
- a) writes
 - b) was written
 - c) wrote
17. The work was ... perfectly.
- a) did
 - b) do

- c) done
18. I ... to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get there.
- a) go
- b) went
- c) have gone
19. There are ... 5 thousand students in our university.
- a) the
- b) a
- c) –
20. What a pity, my husband is away! If he is here, he ... us.
- a) will help
- b) would help
- c) helps
21. To ... means to cut open one's body to repair or to remove something inside.
- a) act
- b) kill
- c) operate
22. Sore throat, fever, headache and often vomits are the signs of ...
- a) chicken pox
- b) scarlet fever
- c) measles
23. The skull is located in the ...
- a) cranial cavity
- b) spinal cord
- c) abdominal cavity
24. The heart .. of four chambers: two atria and two ventricles
- a) consist
- b) consists
- c) is consisted
25. The term "dermatitis" means inflammation of ...
- a) nails
- b) fingers
- c) skin
26. Health service establishment for in-patient treatment is called ...
- a) polyclinic
- b) hospital
- c) sanitary unit
27. In each hospital there is an admitting department where the patients ... by a doctor in charge and a nurse on duty.
- a) receive
- b) received
- c) are received
28. A therapist ... direct a patient to one or several specialists to make a correct diagnosis.
- a) must
- b) should
- c) may
29. Large hospitals usually ... different departments and a surgical unit.
- a) has
- b) have
- c) have
30. When the patient's condition is very poor, he ... at the in-patient department.
- a) treats
- b) will treat
- c) is treated.

FINAL TEST 1

1. I would spend my holidays in Italy if I ... enough money.
A) have
B) had
C) had had
2. Why are you late? We ... for you since 2 o'clock.
A) have been waiting
B) have been waited
C) had been waiting
3. The doctor asked me, "What diseases...?"
A) did you have
B) will you have
C) did you have
4. You must do this task... , if you want to be ready on time.
A) quickly
B) quick
C) fastly
5. Almost every workday I do homework after dinner,...?
A) isn't it
B) don't I
C) can I
6. The doctor asked her how long ... in hospital.
A) was she treated
B) she treated
C) she had been treated
7. Students from other towns usually live in the ...
A) hostel
B) hospital
C) university
8. At the end of each term students take their ...
A) lessons
B) exams
C) lectures
9. In the USA the students study ... subjects at colleges.
A) theoretically
B) theory
C) theoretical
10. In Ukraine ... two kinds of policlinics: for adults and for children.
A) there is
B) there are
C) there was
11. A lot of students think that ... task is very difficult.
A) these
B) this
C) a few
12. Listen, young man, you ... all the lectures this term.
A) have being missing
B) have been missed
C) have been missing
13. Remember that you should do this task... .
A) yourselves
B) himself
C) myself
14. If you have to attend a lecture willy-nilly, this lecture is called ...

- A) optional
 - B) important
 - C) compulsory
15. Some students ... that this test is very difficult.
- A) are thinking
 - B) think
 - C) are thought
16. After the students had written the test they ... answering questions.
- A) started
 - B) had started
 - C) were started
17. In case the apparatus doesn't work properly it ... by another.
- A) were replaced
 - B) is replaced
 - C) is replacing
18. The patient ... immediately if he has acute appendicitis.
- A) has to be operated
 - B) must to be operated
 - C) has to operate
19. ... where your local polyclinic is?
- A) Does you know
 - B) You know
 - C) Don't you know
20. My salary is smaller than
- A) yours
 - B) the your salary
 - C) your
21. The human body ... three main parts.
- A) consists of
 - B) is divided for
 - C) composes of
22. There are ... in the classroom now.
- A) the twenty chairs
 - B) twenty chairs
 - C) twenty chair
23. People use their ... to speak, taste, lick etc.
- A) language
 - B) tongue
 - C) throat
24. Why ... to music in the evening instead of doing his homework?
- A) does he listen
 - B) does he listens
 - C) he listens
25. Patients who are deaf can not ...
- A) speak
 - B) see
 - C) hear
26. The doctor asked me when ... in the hospital.
- A) I had been treated
 - B) had I been treated
 - C) was I treated
27. The teacher sees a lot of ... in the room.
- A) a students
 - B) students

- C) the students
28. In this country physicians ... at high medical schools.
A) is trained
B) are being trained
C) are trained
29. The professor asked the students ... the classes.
A) to don't miss
B) not miss
C) not to miss
30. In Ukraine an academic year is divided into two ...
A) terms
B) classes
C) subjects

FINAL TEST 2

1. I have no idea ... manage to do everything.
A) how do the students
B) how the students
C) how do the student
2. Your skin and deeper ... contain millions of sensory receptors.
A) tissues
B) fabrics
C) textiles
3. Doctors must know ... specialities extremely well.
A) his
B) their
C) them
4. After the final examinations the student ... herself a doctor.
A) may call
B) may to call
C) call
5. Do you have ... practitioners in Ukraine?
A) privately
B) privacy
C) private
6. When something is very different from usual people call it ...
A) normal
B) abnormal
C) difficult
7. Glutamate plays an ... role in the fast transmission of nerve signals.
A) important
B) impotent
C) importance
8. We ... use our notebooks at the exams.
A) don't can
B) can no
C) can not
9. There is ... bad news on television tonight.
A) too many
B) too much
C) a lot
10. This book is rather out-of-date, ... more than ten years ago.
A) having been writing
B) having been written
C) having written

11. It's not possible to prevent Parkinson's and the ... is not curable.
 - A) lecture
 - B) disease
 - C) operation
12. Students discussed this material after ... of the lesson.
 - A) end
 - B) the end
 - C) an end
13. To stop something from happening is ...
 - A) to grow
 - B) to operate
 - C) to prevent
14. ... department has several wards, a surgical unit and a staff-room.
 - A) Several
 - B) Each
 - C) An
15. When I come home I ... my homework first and then have some rest.
 - A) do
 - B) make
 - C) create
16. Anatomy is ... because we meet a lot of new terms.
 - A) such a difficult subject
 - B) so difficult subject
 - C) a difficulty subject
17. "You ... in bed", said the doctor to me.
 - A) should to stay
 - B) don't need to stay
 - C) haven't to stay
18. Do you like going swimming and ... every day?
 - A) to play tennis
 - B) playing tennis
 - C) play tennis
19. The scientific study of the structure of human and animal bodies is defined as ...
 - A) anatomy
 - B) therapy
 - C) zoology
20. In Ukraine medical aid is provided not only ... private doctors, but state doctors as well.
 - A) by
 - B) with
 - C) in
21. My nephew injured both feet playing
 - A) football
 - B) the football
 - C) in football
22. Don't you think that ... is more difficult than that?
 - A) these task
 - B) these tasks
 - C) this task
23. Dear Professor, ... have several questions to you.
 - A) our reader
 - B) the our readers
 - C) our readers
24. Some students in the group ... how to answer this question.
 - A) didn't knew

- B) don't knew
 - C) didn't know
25. The lecturer explained the students that they had to establish the diagnosis ...
- A) themselves
 - B) theirselves
 - C) themself
26. Most students are not used ... to real foreigners.
- A) to talk
 - B) talking
 - C) to talking
27. ... there are general hospitals with many departments and specialized hospitals.
- A) In Ukraine
 - B) At Ukraine
 - C) On Ukraine
28. Health service in Great Britain is ... than in Ukraine.
- A) more good
 - B) the best
 - C) better
29. I spoke Spanish ... when I lived in Spain.
- A) fluently
 - B) fluent
 - C) more fluent
30. ... to be an employee of Kharkiv Medical University?
- A) Are you happy
 - B) You happy
 - C) You are happy

Keys for Tests

Unit 1. Present Simple

1 – C; 2 – C; 3 – B; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – A; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – B; 16 – C; 17 – C

Unit 2. Present Continuous

1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – A; 7 – B; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – C; 11 – B; 12 – C; 13 – C; 14 – C; 15 – B; 16 – A; 17 – B

Unit 3. Past Simple

1 – C; 2 – C; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – A; 6 – B; 7 – A; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – A; 11 – B; 12 – C; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – B; 16 – C; 17 – C

Unit 4. Past Continuous

1 – C; 2 – B; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – B; 13 – A; 14 – B; 15 – C; 16 – B; 17 – B

Unit 5. Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous

1 – C; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – A; 7 – B; 8 – C; 9 – A; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – b; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – A; 17 – A; 18 – A; 19 – C; 20 – A; 21 – B; 22 – B; 23 – B; 24 – B; 25 – A; 26 – B

Unit 6. Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous

1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – A; 7 – C; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – B; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – C; 17 – C; 18 – B; 19 – B; 20 – A; 21 – A; 22 – B; 23 – B; 24 – C; 25 – A; 26 – B

Unit 7. Used to, would, be used to, get used to

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – B; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – A; 10 – C; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – C; 14 – B; 15 – C; 16 – B; 17 – C

Unit 8. Future forms

1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – A; 5 – A; 6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – A; 12 – A; 13 – B; 14 – A; 15 – A; 16 – B; 17 – A

Unit 9. Passive Voice

1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – C; 6 – B; 7 – B; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – A; 11 – B; 12 – A; 13 – C; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – B; 17 – B; 18 – A; 19 – C; 20 – B; 21 – A; 22 – B; 23 – C; 24 – A; 25 – A; 26 – B; 27 – C; 28 – C; 29 – C; 30 – A; 31 – C; 32 – A; 33 – B; 34 – C; 35 – A

Unit 10. Have something done

1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – A; 6 – A; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – C; 10 – C; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – A; 14 – B; 15 – A; 16 – B; 17 – A

Unit 11. Modal verbs

1 – C; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – A; 7 – B; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – A; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – A; 14 – A; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – C

Unit 12. Reported Speech

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – B; 5 – C; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – A; 12 – A; 13 – B; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – C; 17 – A

Unit 13. Infinitive/Gerund

1 – B; 2 – B; 3 – C; 4 – A; 5 – A; 6 – A; 7 – A; 8 – A; 9 – A; 10 – A; 11 – A; 12 – A; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – A; 17 – A

Unit 14. Participle

1 – B; 2 – B; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – A; 6 – B; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – B; 13 – B; 14 – B; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – B; 18 – B; 19 – B; 20 – A; 21 – A; 22 – C; 23 – A; 24 – C; 25 – B; 26 – A

Unit 15. Conditionals

1 – B; 2 – B; 3 – C; 4 – C; 5 – C; 6 – A; 7 – C; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – C; 11 – A; 12 – B; 13 – B; 14 – B; 15 – C; 16 – A; 17 – B; 18 – A; 19 – A; 20 – C; 21 – C; 22 – B; 23 – B; 24 – C; 25 – C; 26 – C

Unit 16. Nouns

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – A; 10 – B; 11 – A; 12 – A; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – B; 17 – C; 18 – A

Unit 17. Articles

1 – B; 2 – B; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – C; 6 – B; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – C; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – B; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – A; 16 – B; 17 – B

Unit 18. Pronouns

1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – B; 4 – C; 5 – C; 6 – A; 7 – B; 8 – B; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – C; 12 – C; 13 – A; 14 – A; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – C; 18 – A

Unit 19. There be (some, any, no)

1 – A; 2 – B; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – A; 6 – B; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – A; 10 – B; 11 – A; 12 – B; 13 – B; 14 – A; 15 – A; 16 – A; 17 – A

Unit 20. Adjectives and adverbs

1 – B; 2 – B; 3 – A; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – B; 9 – C; 10 – A; 11 – C; 12 – A; 13 – C; 14 – B; 15 – A; 16 – C; 17 – C; 18 – A

Unit 21. Numeral

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – A; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – A; 7 – C; 8 – B; 9 – A; 10 – A; 11 – A; 12 – A; 13 – A; 14 – A; 15 – B; 16 – A; 17 – A; 18 – A

Unit 22. Prepositions and adverbs

1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – B; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – A; 7 – B; 8 – B; 9 – B; 10 – C; 11 – C; 12 – B; 13 – C; 14 – C; 15 – C; 16 – B; 17 – A

Unit 23. Phrasal Verbs

1 – A; 2 – B; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – A; 6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – A; 10 – A; 11 – B; 12 – A; 13 – B; 14 – A; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – B

APPENDIX 4

Test 1

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – A; 4 – A; 5 – B; 6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – C; 9 – B; 10 – C; 11 – B; 12 – C; 13 – C; 14 – A; 15 – B; 16 – C; 17 – C; 18 – B; 19 – B; 20 – C; 21 – C; 22 – C; 23 – A; 24 – B; 25 – B; 26 – A; 27 – B; 28 – C; 29 – A; 30 – C

Test 2

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – B; 4 – B; 5 – B; 6 – B; 7 – C; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – C; 11 – A; 12 – B; 13 – C; 14 – C; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – B; 18 – A; 19 – A; 20 – C; 21 – C; 22 – C; 23 – C; 24 – B; 25 – B; 26 – A; 27 – B; 28 – C; 29 – B; 30 – A

Test 3

1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – B; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – A; 9 – B; 10 – C; 11 – B; 12 – C; 13 – B; 14 – B; 15 – C; 16 – C; 17 – B; 18 – A; 19 – C; 20 – B; 21 – C; 22 – B; 23 – A; 24 – B; 25 – B; 26 – A; 27 – C; 28 – C; 29 – A; 30 – B

Test 4

1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – C; 7 – C; 8 – C; 9 – C; 10 – A; 11 – A; 12 – B; 13 – C; 14 – B; 15 – B; 16 – B; 17 – C; 18 – B; 19 – C; 20 – A; 21 – C; 22 – B; 23 – A; 24 – B; 25 – C; 26 – B; 27 – C; 28 – C; 29 – B; 30 – C

Final test 1

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – A; 4 – A; 5 – B; 6 – C; 7 – A; 8 – B; 9 – C; 10 – B; 11 – B; 12 – C; 13 – A; 14 – C; 15 – B; 16 – A; 17 – B; 18 – A; 19 – C; 20 – A; 21 – A; 22 – B; 23 – B; 24 – A; 25 – C; 26 – A; 27 – B; 28 – C; 29 – C; 30 – A

Final test 2

1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – B; 4 – A; 5 – C; 6 – B; 7 – A; 8 – C; 9 – B; 10 – B; 11 – B; 12 – B; 13 – C; 14 – B; 15 – A; 16 – A; 17 – C; 18 – B; 19 – A; 20 – A; 21 – A; 22 – C; 23 – C; 24 – C; 25 – A; 26 – A; 27 – A; 28 – C; 29 – A; 30 – A

Навчальний посібник з граматики англійської мови

Essential Grammar (для студентів та аспірантів)

Укладачі:

І.В. Кузнецова

В.Б. Кальницька

О.В. Крайненко

Відповідальний за випуск: Овсяннікова А.В.

План 2013

Підпис до друку. Формат А4. Папір друк. Друк офсетний.

Тираж 100