

25
Days

Е. В. Макарова,
Т. В. Пархамович

4
упражнения
в день

to a Better
English

Grammar

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Пособие предназначено для широкого круга читателей, желающих самостоятельно совершенствовать свои знания английского языка. Оно рассчитано на тех, кто уже имеет определенный уровень языковой подготовки. Книга включает как изложение грамматических правил в доступной форме, так и практические задания.

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Предисловие

Эта книга для тех, кто хочет восстановить в памяти, а возможно, и восполнить некоторые пробелы в знаниях грамматики английского языка. Почему это важно? Грамматика — это фундамент, на котором основывается разговорная и письменная речь.

Одно из преимуществ данного пособия — краткость курса, рассчитанного всего на 25 дней. Вы можете работать над грамматикой в предложенной или любой удобной для вас последовательности и, выполняя всего 4 упражнения в день, менее чем за месяц значительно усовершенствовать свои знания и выработать практические навыки и умения.

Второе преимущество — изложение грамматических правил в доступной форме на русском языке. Не менее важно, что грамматические явления английского языка рассматриваются в сопоставлении с аналогичными явлениями родного языка, что способствует их лучшему пониманию.

Помимо правил вы найдете здесь разнообразные упражнения, пословицы и поговорки, устойчивые обороты и разговорные клише, которые не только помогут вам лучше усвоить грамматические категории, но и будут способствовать расширению лексического запаса.

Ключи, которые даются ко всем заданиям, позволяют работать с пособием в режиме самоконтроля.

Желаем вам успехов!

ДЕНЬ 1

Глагол *to be*

В английском языке этот глагол выполняет много функций и может выступать как *полнозначный глагол* в значении «быть, находиться», например: *He wants to be strong.* — Он хочет **быть** сильным. *Where is she now?* — Где она сейчас находится?

Как *вспомогательный глагол* он служит для образования сложных грамматических форм (длительные времена, страдательный залог и др.): *He is waiting for a bus.* — Он ожидает автобус. *The library is opened.* — Библиотека открыта. (*is* не переводится!)

Глагол *to be* изменяется по лицам и числам.

	Ед. число	Мн. число
1 лицо	<i>I am (I'm)</i>	<i>We are (we're)</i>
2 лицо	<i>You are (you're)</i>	<i>You are (you're)</i>
3 лицо	<i>He/she/it is (he's/she's/it's)</i>	<i>They are (they're)</i>

Отрицательная форма образуется при помощи слова *not*, которое ставится непосредственно после форм глагола *to be*.

Полная форма: *He is not a student. We are not doctors.*

Сокращенная форма: *He isn't a driver. We aren't doctors.*

Вопросительная форма образуется путем перемещения форм глагола *to be* на место перед подлежащим: *Are you at home? What is he doing? Were they at home?*

Глагол *to have*

Этот глагол может выступать как *полнозначный глагол* в значении «иметь, обладать», например: *I have a car.* — У меня **имеется** машина.

Как *вспомогательный глагол* он служит для образования сложных грамматических форм (перфектные времена и др.): *I have opened my business.* — Я начал свой бизнес. (*have* не переводится!)

Глагол *to have* имеет форму *has* для 3 лица единственного числа, настоящего времени, в разговорной речи обычно употребляется сокращенная форма:

<i>I have (I've)</i>	<i>We have (we've)</i>
<i>You have (you've)</i>	<i>You have (you've)</i>
<i>He/she/it has (he's/she's/it's)</i>	<i>They have (they've)</i>

Так же как и все остальные глаголы английского языка, *have* требует вспомогательного глагола при образовании вопросов и отрицаний:

I have a good car. Do you have a car? He doesn't have a car.

Вариант *Have you a car?* больше не употребляется, он устарел.

В британском варианте английского языка существует разговорная форма *have got*, которая употребляется наравне с *have* в значении «иметь»:

I have got (I've got) a car.

Для этой формы при образовании отрицания и вопроса вспомогательный глагол не нужен:

I haven't got a car. Have you got a car?

1. The verb to be. Fill in the gaps as in the example.

Long Form	Short Form	Negative Form	Negative Short Form
1. We are students. a)	a) We're students.	b) We are not students.	c) We aren't students.
2. He is from Spain.	a)	b)	c)
3. You are a singer.	a)	b)	c)
4. She has got a cat.	a)	b)	c)
5. It is a picture.	a)	b)	c)
6. They are actors.	a)	b)	c)
7. I am a student.	a)	b)	c)

2. a) He's b) He is not c) He isn't 3. a) You're b) You are not c) You aren't 4. a) She's got b) She has not got c) She hasn't got 5. a) It's b) It is not c) It isn't 6. a) They're b) They are not c) They aren't 7. a) I'm b) I am not c) I'm not

2. The verb to have. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

- I have got a calculator.
 - Negative: _____
 - Interrogative: _____
- I have a nice coat.
 - Negative: _____
 - Interrogative: _____
- He has got a black BMW.
 - Negative: _____
 - Interrogative: _____
- They have many friends.
 - Negative: _____
 - Interrogative: _____

1. a) I haven't got a calculator. b) Have you got a calculator? 2. a) I do not (don't) have a nice coat. b) Do you have a nice coat? 3. a) He has not (hasn't) got a black BMW. b) Has he got a black BMW? 4. a) They do not (don't) have many friends. b) Do they have many friends?

3. The verb to be. Insert appropriate forms.

A: Hi, Alex. How (1) you?

B: Hello David. I (2) fine and how (3) you doing?

A: I (4) doing fine.

B: How (5) you sister? Where (6) she now?

A: She (7) in London. She (8) learning English there.

B: Really? That (9) wonderful! How about your parents?

A: They (10) fine too. They (11) in Cyprus now.

B: (12) you busy tonight?

A: Not really, why?

B: We (13) having a party. Would you like to come?

A: I'd love to.

B: Then come to our place at 7:00 p.m.

1. are 2. am 3. are 4. am 5. is 6. is 7. is 8. is 9. is 10. are 11. are
12. Are 13. are

4. The verbs to be and to have. Tick the correct item.

1. Mr. Brown is my boss and I his secretary.

☐ am

☐ is

☐ are

2. We sent two letters to him.

☐ are

☐ have

☐ has

3. They in Sweden now.

☐ are

☐ have

☐ is

4. The team playing football.

☐ has

☐ has

☐ is

5. Does he keys to our office?

☐ has

☐ have

☐ have got

6. We see that the rooms three windows.

☐ are

☐ has

☐ have

7. He gone to Poland.

☐ have

☐ is

☐ has

1. am 2. have 3. are 4. is 5. have 6. have 7. has

ДЕНЬ 2

Система времен в английском языке

В английском языке, так же как и в русском, есть настоящее, прошедшее и будущее время (**Present, Past and Future**). Однако, в отличие от русского языка, эти времена бывают простыми (**Simple**), длительными (**Continuous**), перфектными (**Perfect**) и перфектно-длительными (**Perfect Continuous**). Сначала это может показаться очень сложным и запутанным. Но если не распутать этот клубок, научиться пользоваться языком невозможно! Каждое время несет в себе какую-то коммуникативную идею, намеки на эти идеи уже содержатся в названиях временных форм. Образование этих форм для правильных и неправильных глаголов иллюстрирует следующая таблица:

Present	Simple Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	clean/cleans am/is/are cleaning have/has cleaned have/has been cleaning	take/takes am/is/are taking have/has taken have/has been taking
Past	Simple Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	cleaned was/were cleaning had cleaned had been cleaning	took was/were taking had taken had been taking
Future	Simple Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	will clean will be cleaning will have cleaned will have been cleaning	will take will be taking will have taken will have been taking

Настоящее простое время (Present Simple)

1. Употребляется для действий, повторяющихся всегда, обычно, часто, редко или никогда: *I often **go** to the park.* — Я часто хожу в парк.
2. Для действий, происходящих по законам природы: *The Sun **ris**es in the east.* — Солнце встает на востоке.
3. Для событий, происходящих согласно расписанию: *The train **leaves** at 5 p.m.* — Поезд отходит в 5 часов вечера.
4. Для выражения будущих действий в придаточных предложениях времени и условия, после союзов *when* (когда), *until* (пока), *if* (если) и др.: *When you **come**, we will have lunch together.*

Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous)

5. Употребляется для действий, происходящих в момент речи: *I **am doing** maths now.*
6. Для действий, происходящих в настоящий период времени, хотя и не в данный момент речи: *He **is working** hard these days.*
7. Для постоянно развивающихся событий либо изменяющихся ситуаций: *The population of the world **is growing**.*
8. Для действий, запланированных на ближайшее будущее: *I **am playing** tennis on Friday.*
9. Для выражения раздражения по поводу чьих-либо действий, обычно со словом *always* (всегда/вечно): *You are **always grumbling**!* — Ты вечно ворчишь!

1. Now match sentences a—j with uses 1—9 with.

- a. Every day Tony checks his e-mail box.
- b. He is writing a letter from Helen now.
- c. She is very busy. She is working on a new project these days.
- d. Helen is listening to music.
- e. It is getting more and more difficult for her to combine work and studies.
- f. Her class begins at 9:00 a. m.
- g. When she returns home, they will go to the mountains.
- h. Water boils at 100 degrees C.
- i. She is always complaining about bad weather.
- j. They are leaving for Moscow in June.

a. - 1 b. - 5 c. - 6 d. - 5 e. - 7 f. - 3 g. - 4 h. - 2 i. - 9 j. - 8

2. Write the following tenses.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. Present Simple | (I, prepare) | _____ |
| 2. Present Continuous | (she, run) | _____ |
| 3. Present Perfect | (they, take) | _____ |
| 4. Present Perfect Continuous | (he, wait) | _____ |
| 5. Past Simple | (you, think) | _____ |
| 6. Past Continuous | (he, laugh) | _____ |
| 7. Past Perfect | (we, be) | _____ |
| 8. Past Perfect Continuous | (they, have) | _____ |
| 9. Future Simple | (it, rain) | _____ |
| 10. Future Continuous | (we, fly) | _____ |
| 11. Future Perfect | (she, do) | _____ |
| 12. Future Perfect Continuous | (I, wash) | _____ |

1. I prepare 2. She is running 3. They have taken 4. He has been waiting 5. You thought
6. He was laughing 7. We had been 8. They had been having 9. It will rain 10. We
will be flying 11. She will have done 12. I will have been washing

3. Change the following verbs using an appropriate form.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 1. want | He | _____ |
| 2. go | She | _____ |
| 3. miss | A girl | _____ |
| 4. carry | A boy | _____ |
| 5. fix | The man | _____ |
| 6. watch | The woman | _____ |
| 7. call | The machine | _____ |
| 8. dry | It | _____ |
| 9. play | Music | _____ |
| 10. dance | The puppet | _____ |
| 11. catch | The player | _____ |
| 12. serve | The waiter | _____ |

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. wants | 2. goes | 3. misses | 4. carries | 5. fixes | 6. watches | 7. calls | 8. dries |
| 9. plays | 10. dances | 11. catches | 12. serves | | | | |

4. Complete the sentences either with Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Hello. My name _____ (be) Alesya. I _____ (come) from Belarus.
- I _____ (speak) two foreign languages: Italian and French.
- Now I _____ (live) near London.
- I _____ (learn) English here.
- I _____ (need) it for my job. I _____ (work) for an international company.
- More and more people _____ (travel) to England to learn English.
- I _____ (stay) at a hotel. It _____ (be) very comfortable.
- My English classes _____ (begin) at 9 a.m. and _____ (finish) at 5 p.m.
- After classes I _____ (have) dinner at a restaurant and _____ (do) homework.
- I _____ (work) hard these days.
- The weather (be) fine. It seldom _____ (rain) here.
- I _____ (fly) to Minsk next month.

- | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. is, come | 2. speak | 3. am living | 4. am learning | 5. need, work | 6. are traveling | 7. am staying, is |
| 8. begin, finish | 9. have, do | 10. am working | 11. is, rains | 12. am flying | | |

ДЕНЬ 3

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

Рассмотрим следующий пример: *Охотник убил медведя. Медведя убил охотник.* Порядок слов изменился, а смысл предложения в целом остался неизменным. Однако подобная перестановка слов в английском языке без изменения смысла невозможна. Сравните: *The hunter killed the bear.* — *Охотник убил медведя.* *The bear killed the hunter.* — *Медведь убил охотника.*

Предложение в английском языке характеризуется строгим, фиксированным порядком слов: на первом месте — подлежащее, на втором — сказуемое, на третьем — дополнение, а дальше все остальные члены предложения.

Порядок слов в вопросительном предложении

Вопросы к предложениям с глаголом **to be**:

He is in the army now. ⇒ **Is he** in the army now? *Where is he* now?

They are in the office. ⇒ **Are they** in the office? *Why are they* in the office?

You are leaving tomorrow. ⇒ **Are you** leaving tomorrow? *When are you* leaving?

Вопросы к предложениям с другими глаголами:

She lives in Boston. ⇒ **Does she** live in Boston? *Where does she* live?

I speak English. ⇒ **Do you** speak English? *What language do you* speak?

Вопросы к подлежащему:

The boy speaks English. ⇒ **Who** speaks English?

Место наречий времени в предложении

В английском языке строгий порядок слов в предложениях (т. е. подлежащее + сказуемое) может нарушаться наречиями времени **always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never**, которые употребляются:

а) После глаголов **be, have** и модальных глаголов **can, must, should** и др.:

She is never late for school. I can never be late for school.

б) Перед другими смысловыми глаголами:

He always wakes up very early.

Usually, sometimes

Наречия **usually, sometimes** могут употребляться либо в начале, либо в конце предложения.

Usually we go to the mountains. We go to the mountains sometimes.

Запомните перевод некоторых наречий времени!

<i>always</i>	всегда
<i>usually</i>	обычно
<i>often</i>	часто
<i>sometimes</i>	иногда
<i>rarely</i>	редко
<i>never</i>	никогда

1. Match English and Russian words.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Always | a. Который |
| 2. Who | b. Как |
| 3. Often | c. Чей |
| 4. Why | d. Всегда |
| 5. Never | e. Почему |
| 6. Which | f. Никогда |
| 7. What | g. Где, куда |
| 8. How | h. Обычно |
| 9. Whose | i. Часто |
| 10. Rarely | j. Что |
| 11. Where | k. Редко |
| 12. Sometimes | l. Иногда |
| 13. How many/much | m. Кто |
| 14. Usually | n. Сколько |

1. - d 2. - m 3. - i 4. - e 5. - f 6. - a 7. - j 8. - b 9. - c
10. - k 11. - g 12. - l 13. - n 14. - h

2. Find the correct place for the words in brackets.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. I keep my room tidy. | (Always) |
| 2. I go on holidays. | (Sometimes) |
| 3. He helps his mother with the housework. | (Never) |
| 4. She plays tennis. | (Rarely) |
| 5. Does he visit his friends? | (Often) |
| 6. She doesn't eat sweets. | (Often) |
| 7. We eat a lot of vegetables. | (Usually) |
| 8. You must tell lies. | (Never) |
| 9. They don't use dictionaries. | (Often) |
| 10. My dad goes fishing. | (Occasionally) |

1. I always keep... 2. Sometimes I go.../I sometimes go.../I go on holidays sometimes. 3. He never helps... 4. She rarely plays... 5. Does he often visit...? 6. She doesn't often eat... 7. We usually eat.../Usually we eat... 8. You must never... 9. They don't often... 10. Occasionally my dad goes fishing./My dad goes fishing occasionally./My dad occasionally goes fishing.

3. Put the words into the right order.

1. often/classes/I/have/English/.

2. many/does/languages/Tom/speak/How/?

3. in/makes/the/Betty/coffee/morning/often/.

4. you/what/doing/tonight/are/?

5. you/always/interrupting/are/me/!

6. never/is/she/school/late/for.

7. winter/Do/on/sometimes/holiday/go/you/in/?

1. I often have English classes. 2. How many languages does Tom speak? 3. Betty often makes coffee in the morning. 4. What are you doing tonight? 5. You are always interrupting me!
6. She is never late for school. 7. Do you sometimes go on holiday in winter?

4. Make the following sentences negative. Use long and contracted forms.

1. I am a student.

2. We are at home.

3. They enjoy music.

4. He works flexible hours.

5. It is raining outside.

6. She has lunch at noon.

1. I am not (I'm not) a student. 2. We are not (aren't) at home. 3. They do not (don't) enjoy music. 4. He does not (doesn't) work flexible hours. 5. It is not (isn't) raining outside. 6. She does not (doesn't) have lunch at noon.

Стативные глаголы (Stative Verbs)

Такие глаголы обозначают состояние, а не действие. К ним относятся:

- Глаголы чувственного восприятия: **see** — видеть, **hear** — слышать, **smell** — чувствовать запах, пахнуть, **feel** — чувствовать, **taste** — быть на вкус и т. д.
- Глаголы умственного восприятия: **agree** — соглашаться, **believe** — верить, **think** — думать, **consider** — считать, полагать, **know** — знать, **hope** — надеяться и т. д.
- Глаголы, выражающие предпочтения: **like** — нравиться, **hate** — ненавидеть, **dislike** — не нравиться, **love** — любить, **prefer** — предпочитать, **want** — хотеть, **wish** — желать и т. д.
- Глаголы, выражающие принадлежность: **belong** — принадлежать, **have** — иметь, **possess** — обладать, **own** — владеть, **keep** — держать (например, магазин) и т. д.
- Другие глаголы: **appear** — казаться, **seem** — казаться, **be** — быть, **look** — выглядеть, **fit** — подходить, **contain** — содержать, **include** — включать и т. д.

Эти глаголы, в отличие от глаголов, которые выражают действие, не употребляются во временах группы **Continuous**. Таким образом, предложение *Я согласен с тобой сейчас* переводится *I agree with you now*. Нельзя сказать *I am agreeing with you now*.

Изменение значений стативных глаголов

Некоторые из этих глаголов все же употребляются в форме *Continuous*, но тогда их значение изменяется. Проанализируйте перевод следующих предложений:

They look tired. — Они **выглядят** усталыми. *She is looking at them.* — Она **смотрит** на них. (Выглядеть ⇨ смотреть)

The roses smell wonderful. — Розы **пахнут** чудесно. *I am smelling them.* — Я их **нюхаю**. (Пахнуть ⇨ нюхать)

Your soup tasted great. — Твой суп **был вкусным**. *I am tasting your soup.* — Я **пробую** твой суп. (Быть на вкус ⇨ пробовать)

I see my dentist. — Я **вижу** своего стоматолога. *I'm seeing the dentist on Monday.* — Я **посещу** стоматолога завтра. (Видеть ⇨ посетить)

What do you think about this dress? — Что ты **думаешь** (какое у тебя мнение) об этом платье? *I'm thinking about my future holidays.* — Я **думаю** (обдумываю) мой будущий отпуск. (Иметь мнение ⇨ обдумывать)

I feel that my dad is feeling better. — Я **чувствую** (м. е. считаю), что мой отец **чувствует** (с медицинской точки зрения) себя лучше.

The Smiths have a lot of money. — Смиты **имеют** много денег. *They are having a good time in Paris.* — Они **хорошо проводят время** в Париже.

1. Categorize the following verbs as action or stative.
Use your dictionaries to translate them into Russian.

Hope, teach, speak, imagine, cost, fight, know, go, remember, suppose, eat, come, prefer, bring, draw, have, need, sing, stand, jump, hate, depend, drink, see, belong, fall, owe, hear, forget, learn, possess, realize, grow, contain, consist, wash, dress, own.

Action verbs	Translation	Stative verbs	Translation

Action verbs: teach, speak, fight, go, eat, come, bring, draw, sing, stand, jump, drink, fall, learn, grow, wash, dress.

Stative verbs: hope, imagine, cost, know, remember, suppose, prefer, have, need, hate, depend, see, belong, owe, hear, forget, possess, realize, contain, consist, own.

2. Stative Verbs. Underline the correct form.

- I haven't decided what profession to choose. I **think about it/am thinking** about it.
 - I want to move to a new flat. What **are you thinking/do you think** about that?
- What's the matter? Why **do you look/are you looking** at me like that?
 - This new hat **looks/is looking** wonderful on you.
- He **has/is having** a mobile phone now.
 - Terry is in bed. He **has/is having** flu.
- Why **are you feeling/do you feel** your pockets? Have you lost anything?
 - I know your mind is made up but I **feel/am feeling** you are making a big mistake.
- Where are they? They **taste/are tasting** the cakes to see which one is the best.
 - The cakes in the cafeteria **taste/are tasting** delicious!

1. a. am thinking b. do you think 2. a. are you looking b. looks 3. a. has b. is having
 4. a. are you feeling b. feel 5. a. are tasting b. taste

3. Choose the right form.

- More and more forests _____ because of fires.
a) are disappearing b) disappear c) disappears
- _____ faster than sound?
a) Do light travel b) Is light traveling c) Does light travel
- The lesson _____ at 8:45.
a) doesn't finish b) isn't finish c) don't finish
- The museum _____ a large collection of paintings.
a) is owning b) owns c) own
- People _____ to be slaves.
a) doesn't agree b) don't agree c) aren't agree
- Please, be quite. You _____ so much noise.
a) make b) is making c) are making
- It is 5 o'clock now. I _____ an e-mail to my friend in New York.
a) is writing b) am writing c) I write
- No matter how long the holiday is, he _____ he wants a few days more.
a) is always feeling b) feel always c) always feels

1. a 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. c

4. Translate the words in brackets into English.

Use either Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- I (*не принадлежу*) to any political party now.
- The leaves (*падают*) from the trees. It is so beautiful in autumn.
- Mr. Floury used to own this farm. Who (*владеет*) it at present?
- Don't speak so loud. I (*слышу*) you very well.
- Could you translate what he (*говорит*)? I (*не понимаю*) him.
- I (*вдыхаю аромат*) your perfume. It (*пахнут*) wonderful.
- The parents (*взвешивают*) the baby. It (*весит*) 4.5 kilos.
- John (*думает*) about his trip to Canada. He (*думает*) it will not be easy.
- The coach (*чувствует*) his team will lose. He (*чувствует*) very badly about that.
- Jane (*смотрит*) in the mirror. She (*выглядит*) wonderful in a new dress.

1. do not/don't belong 2. are falling 3. owns 4. hear 5. is saying, don't understand
6. am smelling, smells 7. are weighing, weighs 8. is thinking, thinks 9. feels, is feeling
10. is looking, looks

Единственное и множественное число имен существительных

В английском языке **исчисляемые** существительные имеют единственное число и множественное число, которое образуется при помощи окончания **-s**: *one apple — two apples*.

Неисчисляемые существительные, так же как и в русском языке, имеют только форму единственного числа. К ним относятся:

названия продуктов: **cheese, salt, bacon, honey, chocolate**;

названия жидкостей: **coffee, water, tea, wine, lemonade, petrol**;

абстрактные существительные: **beauty, love, happiness, luck**.

Существительное **money** является неисчисляемым и употребляется в единственном числе, а в русском языке **деньги** — во множественном:

Where is money? This money belongs to me.

Трудность представляют слова, которые в английском языке относятся к **неисчисляемым** и всегда согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе, хотя в русском языке они являются **исчисляемыми** и употребляются как в единственном, так и во множественном числе:

advice — совет, советы;

news — новость, новости;

knowledge — знание, знания.

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -s

Будьте внимательны с существительными, оканчивающимися на **-s**. Некоторые из них имеют «застывшие» формы и употребляются:

а) только в единственном числе	б) в единственном и множественном числе	в) только во множественном числе
<i>news, politics, economics, electronics, physics, mathematics, athletics, gymnastics</i>	<i>means — средство/средства</i>	<i>clothes — одежда</i>
<i>measles — корь</i>	<i>series — серия/серии</i>	<i>goods — товары</i>
<i>diabetes — диабет</i>	<i>species — вид/виды</i>	<i>trousers — брюки</i>
<i>tums — свинка</i>	<i>headquarters — штаб/штабы</i>	<i>shoes — туфли</i>
	<i>works — завод/заводы</i>	<i>gloves — перчатки</i>
		<i>scissors — ножницы</i>
		<i>earrings — серьги</i>

Существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе

Police — полиция, people — люди, cattle — домашний скот и т. д.

Существительные, образующие множественное число не по правилу

A sheep — ten sheep, a trout — ten trout, a deer — ten deer, a fish — ten fish, a man — men, a woman — women, a foot — feet, a tooth — teeth, a mouse — mice, a goose — geese, a child — children, an ox — oxen.

1. Tick out uncountable nouns.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. sugar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. bird | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. fruit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. man | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. fish | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. housework | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. cup | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. ball | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. food | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. soap | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. bridge | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17. dog | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. water | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. weather | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. news | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. game | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. series | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. love | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1. ✓ 4. ✓ 6. ✓ 8. ✓ 9. ✓ 11. ✓ 12. ✓ 15. ✓ 16. ✓ 18. ✓ 20. ✓

2. Countable or uncountable nouns. Much or many?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ advice | 13. _____ information |
| 2. _____ equipment | 14. _____ knowledge |
| 3. _____ geese | 15. _____ teeth |
| 4. _____ evidence | 16. _____ money |
| 5. _____ fish | 17. _____ mice |
| 6. _____ fruit | 18. _____ news |
| 7. _____ furniture | 19. _____ research |
| 8. _____ means | 20. _____ sheep |
| 9. _____ goods | 21. _____ water |
| 10. _____ hair | 22. _____ snow |
| 11. _____ species | 23. _____ things |
| 12. _____ homework | 24. _____ salt |

1. much 2. much 3. many 4. much 5. many 6. much 7. much 8. many
 9. many 10. much 11. many 12. much 13. much 14. much 15. many
 16. much 17. many 18. much 19. much 20. many 21. much 22. much
 23. many 24. much

3. Plural or singular? Choose the correct item.

1. a) Your advices are always welcome.
b) Your advice is always welcome.
2. a) My sister is proud of her hair. It is long and shining.
b) My sister is proud of her hair. They are long and shining.
3. a) This money belongs to him.
b) This money belong to him.
4. a) Fruit was cheap last summer.
b) Fruits were cheap last summer.
5. a) There were more news coming from home.
b) There was more news coming from home.
6. a) We are looking for the police. Where is it?
b) We are looking for the police. Where are they?

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b

4. Correct mistakes if necessary.

1. I can't find my sunglasses. Do you know where it is?
2. If you want to be healthy, your diet should include much fruits.
3. His clothes was wet as he had been caught in the rain.
4. These scissor is very sharp.
5. The old man hunted deers and gathered wood for his house.
6. This goods have arrived from London.
7. When the cat is away, the mouses will play.
8. 'Did your son make any progress in English?' 'Yes, but not too many.'
9. The boy was happy because he caught two fishes.
10. Billiards were his hobby when he was in Great Britain.
11. Steve has three brother-in-laws.
12. Mathematic is my favorite subject at school.

1. they are 2. much fruit 3. were wet 4. scissors are 5. deer 6. These goods 7. mice
8. too much 9. two fish 10. Billiard was 11. brothers-in-law 12. Mathematics

ДЕНЬ 6

Определители существительных (Determiners)

В английском языке существительные часто сопровождаются особыми словами, которые называются *определителями*.

К ним относятся:

1. Неопределенный и определенный артикли **a, an, the**
2. Местоимения **some, any**
3. Указательные местоимения **this, that, these, those**
4. Притяжательные местоимения **my, his, her, its, our, their**
5. Неопределенные местоимения **much, many, little (a little), few (a few), each, every, either, neither**

Они взаимно исключают друг друга, т. е. наличие одного определителя исключает употребление другого. Поясним на примере. Нельзя сказать *the many books*, необходимо выбрать либо артикль **the**, либо местоимение **many**, т. е. возможны два варианта: *the books* — *many books* и т. д.

Некоторые из вышеназванных определителей употребляются как с исчисляемыми существительными, так и с неисчисляемыми, например: *my car* — *my coffee*, *this story* — *this news*.

Местоимения **many, few, a few** употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными, а местоимения **much, little, a little** — с неисчисляемыми: *many/few/a few tables* — *much/little/a little time*.

Артикли

Артикли — это показатели существительных. В английском языке имеется: а) *неопределенный артикль a/an* (произошедший от слова *one* — один), б) *определенный артикль the*. В некоторых случаях артикль перед существительными может отсутствовать.

A/an употребляется	The употребляется	Отсутствие артиклей
1. С <i>исчисляемыми</i> существительными в <i>единственном</i> числе, упоминающимися впервые. <i>I saw a girl.</i>	1. С <i>исчисляемыми</i> существительными в <i>единственном</i> числе, когда мы знаем, о ком или о чем идет речь. <i>The girl was beautiful.</i>	1. Перед <i>исчисляемыми</i> существительными во <i>множественном</i> числе, упоминающимися впервые. <i>I saw girls.</i>
2. В некоторых случаях, когда полностью сохранено значение <i>one</i> — один. <i>I have English two times a week.</i>	2. Перед <i>единственным</i> в своем роде или в данной обстановке существительным. <i>I saw the Moon last night.</i> <i>Will you open the door, please?</i>	2. Перед <i>неисчисляемыми</i> существительными, употребленными в общем смысле. <i>Power makes people crazy.</i>

1. In each of the following sentences underline determiners.

1. I must go. I have some homework to do.
2. There are many things you can do to help me.
3. He doesn't need any help.
4. Every job has its good points.
5. That story was interesting.
6. There is little sugar left at home.
7. I refused to give him much money.
8. They have their computers with them.
9. My uncle is a photographer. He has an expensive camera.
10. I saw him a few times.
11. She knows every flower in the garden.
12. Neither coat is warm enough for winter.

1. <u>some</u>	2. <u>many</u>	3. <u>any</u>	4. <u>Every</u> <u>its</u>	5. <u>That</u>	6. <u>little</u>	7. <u>much</u>	8. <u>their</u>
9. <u>a</u> , <u>an</u>	10. <u>a</u> <u>few</u>	11. <u>every</u> , <u>the</u>	12. <u>Neither</u>				

2. Insert a, an or the if necessary.

1. For lunch, I had _____ sandwich. I cannot remember what filling was in _____ sandwich.
2. I saw _____ man going into the office. I don't know who _____ man was.
3. When you come out the lift, you'll see two doors, _____ red one and _____ blue one. My door is _____ red one.
4. _____ man and _____ woman were walking in Oxford Street. _____ woman saw _____ dress that she liked. She asked _____ man if he could buy dress for her.
5. I like _____ Indian food because it is spicy.
6. We had _____ bad weather last week.
7. David is driving 50 miles _____ hour.
8. _____ sky is rather grey today. It looks like rain.
9. _____ K/knowledge is no burden.
10. They noticed dolphins in the sea. _____ D/dolphins were playing and jumping.
11. We went to the seaside only for _____ week.
12. Take _____ umbrella, it may rain.

1. a, the	2. a, the	3. a, a, the	4. A, a, The, a, the, the	5. -	6. -	7. an
8. The	9. -	10. -, The	11. a	12. an		

3. Insert *the* if necessary.

1. a) _____ H/horses are strong animals.
b) _____ H/horses in the field belong to the farmer.
2. a) _____ W/wisdom is a great virtue.
b) _____ W/wisdom of Solomon was famous.
3. a) _____ W/water is necessary to life.
b) _____ W/water in the kitchen is hot.
4. a) _____ S/summer is a hot season.
b) _____ S/summer of 1999 was very hot.
5. a) _____ English is spoken all over the world.
b) _____ English she speaks is not correct.
6. a) _____ B/breakfast is at 8 o'clock.
b) _____ B/breakfast I had this morning was delicious.
7. a) _____ B/blue is my favorite color.
b) _____ B/blue in this picture has faded.

1. a) — b) The 2. a) — b) The 3. a) — b) The 4. a) — b) The 5. a) —
b) The 6. a) — b) The 7. a) — b) The

4. Read the following proverbs and fill in *a, an, the* if necessary. Learn them by heart.

1. _____ apple _____ day keeps _____ doctor away.
Кто яблоко в день съедает, у того доктор не бывает.
2. _____ drowning man will clutch at _____ straw.
Утопающий хватается за соломинку.
3. Don't look _____ gift horse in _____ mouth.
Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.
4. While there is _____ life, there is _____ hope.
Пока есть жизнь, есть и надежда.
5. You cannot make _____ omelet without breaking _____ eggs.
Не разбивши яиц, не сделаешь яичницу.
6. _____ A/actions speak louder than _____ words.
Поступки говорят больше, чем дела.
7. Out of _____ sight, out of _____ mind.
С глаз долой — из сердца вон.

1. An, a, the 2. A, a 3. a, the 4. —, — 5. an, — 6. —, — 7. —, —

Определенный артикль (The Definite Article)

Обычно определенный артикль *the* употребляется с названиями:

- Музыкальных инструментов и танцев: *the piano, the tango*
- Организаций, партий: *the army, the police, the Labor Party, the EU*
- Театров, музеев, гостиниц, кораблей, газет, журналов: *the Globus (меандр), the Prado (музей), The Minsk Hotel, the Titanic, the Guardian (газета)*
- Исторических событий, эпох: *the Civil War, the Renaissance, the Middle Ages*
- Рек, морей, океанов, пустыней: *the Thames, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Sahara*
- Горных цепей и групп островов: *the Urals, the Alps, the Bermudas*
- Некоторых регионов: *the Crimea, the Middle East*
- Стран, в состав которых входят слова «королевство», «штаты», «республика»: *the UK, the USA, the Republic of Belarus*
- Со словами *station, shop, cinema, pub, bank, city, village, seaside* и др.

Артикль не употребляется

- С названиями видов спорта, игр, времен года, дней недели, цветов: *basketball, chess, winter, Monday, yellow*
- Со словами *home, father, mother*, когда мы говорим о своем доме/семье
- С названиями континентов, стран и городов: *Asia, North America, Europe, France, London*, за исключением *the Netherlands, the Hague (Гаага)*

Артикль со словами *school, hospital, prison, church*

Эти слова могут употребляться без артикля:

My son goes to school. — Мой сын школьник.

My husband is in hospital. — Мой муж болеет.

The criminal is sent to prison. — Преступник отбывает наказание в тюрьме.

Когда эти слова употребляются с артиклями *a/the*, имеются в виду здания, которые они обозначают:

We meet at the school. — Мы встречаемся около здания школы.

It was a modern hospital. — Здание больницы было современным.

The lawyer saw his client in the prison. — Адвокат встретился со своим клиентом в тюрьме.

Употребление артикля в некоторых сочетаниях и выражениях

Запомните употребление артиклей в следующих устойчивых выражениях:

- артикли *a/an*: *as a rule* — как правило; *as a result* — в результате; *be at a loss* — растеряться; *be on a diet* — быть на диете; *all of a sudden* — внезапно; *be in a hurry* — спешить и др.
- артикль *the*: *on the phone* — по телефону; *on the whole* — в целом; *by the way* — между прочим; *tell the time* — сказать, который час и др.
- без артиклей: *in detail* — в деталях; *in case* — в случае; *in cash* — наличными; *in common* — совместно; *in connection with* — в связи с; *in vain* — напрасно и др.

1. Fill in correct articles.

1. Do you know if Mike's dad is planning to meet him at _____ school or at the post office?
2. They were great friends and had been to _____ school together.
3. What are you going to do after _____ college?
4. Inside _____ college there is a big library.
5. I am worried about my aunt because she is in _____ hospital, I want her to recover as soon as possible.
6. Where are you meeting him? At _____ hospital.
7. _____ very old prison is located just in the center of my city.
8. This criminal will spend the rest of his life in _____ prison.
9. My parents go to _____ church every Sunday.
10. I stopped to look at _____ church.
11. It's new school but _____ hospital is quite old.
12. The wedding will be in _____ church.

1. the 2. — 3. — 4. the 5. — 6. the 7. A 8. — 9. — 10. the
11. a, the 12. the

2. Fill in correct articles in the following set expressions.

1. I am on _____ diet, so I had a very light dinner.
2. Don't be in _____ hurry; you've got plenty of time.
3. We'll take umbrellas with us in _____ case it rains.
4. Could you please tell me _____ time?
5. There was nothing in _____ common between the two sisters.
6. He has been on _____ phone all morning.
7. They tried in _____ vain; nothing could help them.
8. All of _____ sudden the sky became dark and the storm began.
9. By _____ way, do you remember his e-mail address?
10. A little boy was at _____ loss when his mother had disappeared.
11. It is not necessary to explain the situation in _____ detail.
12. On _____ whole, everything is clear and understandable.

1. a 2. a 3. — 4. the 5. — 6. the 7. — 8. a 9. the 10. a 11. — 12. the

3. Which article is correct? There are cases when no article is needed.

1. **The, A, An** longest river in **the, a, an** world is **the, a, an** Nile River.
2. It flows into **the, a, an** Mediterranean Sea.
3. Most of them like to spend their holidays at **the, a, an** seaside.
4. We saw that **the, a, an** Alps were covered with **the, a, an** snow.
5. When in **the, a, an** Rome, do as **the, a, an** Romans do.
6. I spent last summer in **the, a, an** UK, which was wonderful.
7. I am staying in **the, a, an** Hilton, so we can be in **the, a, an** touch.
8. He was one of **the, a, an** first Europeans to travel across **the, a, an** Asia.
9. **The, A, An** Hague isn't **the, a, an** capital of **the, a, an** Netherlands.
10. He was only seventeen when **the, a, an** Civil War began.
11. Students discussed **the, a, an** situation in **the, a, an** Middle East.
12. **The, A, An** Everest draws people from all over **the, a, an** world.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. The, the, the | 2. the | 3. the | 4. the, — | 5. —, the | 6. the | 7. the, — | 8. the, — |
| 9. The, the, the | 10. the | 11. the, the | 12. —, the | | | | |

4. Correct wrong use of articles.

1. The gold is a precious metal.
2. The dogs are faithful animals.
3. Tom speaks the English very well.
4. We'll start after the breakfast.
5. My favorite game is the football.
6. The green is a beautiful color.
7. The bravery is a great virtue.
8. The December is the last month.
9. On the Sunday I go to the church.
10. He could speak a Spanish when he was six.
11. The French are a wonderful people.
12. European Union admitted Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1. Gold | 2. Dogs | 3. English | 4. breakfast | 5. football | 6. Green | 7. Bravery | 8. De- |
| cember | 9. Sunday, church | 10. Spanish | 11. wonderful people | 12. The European Union | | | |

Притяжательный падеж существительных

В английском языке существительные не изменяются по падежам. Но один падеж все же есть — **притяжательный**. Он указывает на принадлежность предмета кому-либо и употребляется с *одушевленными* существительными, отвечающими на вопрос *чей/чья/чье?* Этот падеж образуется путем добавления к слову апострофа и окончания **s (-'s)**. Например, **the boy's book** — книга мальчика. Если существительное уже оканчивается на **-s**, то к слову добавляется только один апостроф: **the girls' room** — комната девочек. Составные существительные прибавляют **-s** к последнему слову: **my father-in-law's car** — машина моего тестя (свекра).

Чтобы показать, что *что-то* принадлежит *двоим или нескольким* людям, апостроф и окончание **s (-'s)** прибавляется к последнему слову: **Jack and Jill's house**. Если речь идет о предметах, принадлежащих *каждому в отдельности*, апостроф и окончание **s (-'s)** прибавляется к каждому слову: **Jack's and Jill's houses**.

Слова *shop, home* и др. опускаются во фразах **at the baker's (shop)** — в булочной, **at Tom's (flat)** — у Тома.

Притяжательный падеж с неодушевленными существительными, обозначающими:

- 1) страны, города: *Italy's museums, Rome's population*
- 2) время и расстояние: *today's newspaper, two days' work, a mile's walk*
- 3) со словами **world, city, country**: *world's economy, the city's theater*

Многоликость суффикса -s

1. Суффикс **-s** для множественного числа существительных:
I spent my summer with my sisters-in-law.
2. Суффикс **-s** для притяжательного падежа существительных:
My sister-in-law's desk is over there.
3. Суффикс **-s** для 3 лица единственного числа глаголов в **Present Simple**:
He works in a big company.
4. Краткая форма глагола **is** и **was** — **-s**:
Paul's a dentist. It's snowing outside.
Paul's a dentist two years ago. It's snowing outside yesterday.
5. Краткая форма глагола **has** — **-s**:
She's got a flower. He's been to Greece many times.

Словосочетания, обозначающие период времени или расстояние

Словосочетания **семидневный отпуск, десятиминутная прогулка** и т. д. могут быть переведены двумя способами:

- 1) **a seven-week holiday, a ten-meter distance** (*seven-week, ten-meter* используются как прилагательные и не имеют множественного числа)
- 2) **seven-weeks' holiday, ten meters' distance** (*seven weeks', ten meters'* — существительные в притяжательном падеже)

Оба способа перевода правильны. Главное — их не путать.

1. Categorize the suffix -s, according to the six functions given above.

1. He drinks (...) coffee in the morning.
2. The drinks (...) in the café were expensive.
3. The manager presents (...) new products (...) every month.
4. The presents (...) in the box were from Santa Clause.
5. The captain's (...) speech was impressive.
6. The captain's (...) ordered him to open the door.
7. The driver's (...) tired and needs (...) some rest.
8. It's (...) one of the Russia's (...) new pizza restaurant.
9. It's (...) got some wonderful collection of pictures (...).
10. The boy's (...) disappeared in the crowd.
11. She's (...) listening to music in the next room two minutes ago.
12. Her heart's (...) beating wildly.

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. (3) | 2. (1) | 3. (3), (1) | 4. (1) | 5. (2) | 6. (5) | 7. (4), (3) | 8. (4), (2) |
| 9. (5), (1) | 10. (5) | 11. (4) | 12. (4) | | | | |

2. Rewrite each sentence beginning as shown.

*This watch belongs to my father. This is my **father's** watch.*

1. This car belongs to our company.
This is _____ car.
2. That house is owned by my grandparents.
That is _____ house.
3. This camera belongs to our children.
This is _____ camera.
4. The flat on the second floor is owned by Paul and Mary.
This is _____ flat.
5. This computer belongs to my elder brother.
This is _____ computer.
6. These two rooms belong to Steve and Paul.
This is _____ room and the other is _____ room.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. our company's | 2. my grandparents' | 3. our children's | 4. Paul and Mary's | 5. my elder brother's | 6. Steve's, Paul's |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|

3. Choose the correct item.

- _____ parents have not met before.
a) Ann and Alex's b) Ann's and Alex's
- This car does not belong to John. It is his _____.
a) brother-in-law's b) brother's-in-law
- I was introduced to _____ father.
a) Mary and John's b) Mary's and John's
- I have two sisters. That's my room and that's my _____ room.
a) sisters' b) sister's
- Let's meet at the _____.
a) baker shop b) baker's
- The _____ coats were left in the cloakroom downstairs.
a) boy's b) boys'

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b

4. Time and distance expressions. Translate them into English using possessive case.

- We took (*двухнедельный*) course last month.

- They will get their exam results in (*трехдневный*) time.

- We will leave on (*завтрашнем*) flight.

- Have you still got (*вчерашняя*) newspaper?

- Many people have visited the (*городской*) museum.

- There is nothing to worry about. (*Мировая*) economy continues to grow.

1. two weeks' 2. three days' 3. tomorrow's 4. yesterday's 5. city's 6. World's

ДЕНЬ 9

Личные и возвратные местоимения (Personal and Reflexive Pronouns)

Личные местоимения		Возвратные местоимения
Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	
I (я)	Me	Myself
You (ты)	You	Yourself
He (он)	Him	Himself
She (она)	Her	Herself
It (оно)	It	Itself
We (мы)	Us	Ourselves
You (вы)	You	Yourselves
They (они)	Them	Themselves

Местоимение *I* (я) всегда пишется с заглавной буквы. Когда оно употребляется с другими местоимениями или существительными, то ставится на второе место:

My wife and I must be there at 7. — Моя жена и я должны быть там в 7.

Личные местоимения в объектном падеже выполняют функцию прямого или косвенного дополнения:

She gave him a book. She gave a book to him. — Она дала ему книгу.

Некоторые функции местоимения *it*

Местоимение *it* употребляется:

1. Для обозначения *неодушевленного* предмета и переводится на русский язык в зависимости от рода существительного, которое оно заменяет:

The table is broken. It is in the corner. — Стол сломан. Он в углу.

I've bought a blouse. It's very nice. — Я купила блузку. Она очень хорошая.

Where is my letter? It is on the desk. — Где мое письмо? Оно на письменном столе.

2. По отношению к животным, когда их пол для говорящего неизвестен или безразличен:

There is a dog in the house. It's angry. — В доме собака. Она злая.

The cat is on the roof. It is black. — Кот на крыше. Он черный.

3. Для обозначения неизвестного вам человека:

Did someone ring? It was Mr. Smith. — Кто-нибудь звонил? Это был мистер Смит.

4. Для построения безличных конструкций, когда говорится о погоде, времени, расстоянии:

It's half past six. — Сейчас полседьмого.

It was much colder yesterday. — Вчера было намного холоднее.

It's a pity that you can't go with me. — Жаль, что ты не можешь пойти со мной.

Возвратные местоимения

Возвратные местоимения могут соответствовать в русском языке:

1. Частице **-ся (-сь)**, которая, присоединяясь к глаголам, придает им возвратное значение:

Представьтесь, пожалуйста. — Introduce yourself, please.

Она обожглась, когда готовила. — She burnt herself while cooking.

Возвратные местоимения не употребляются, как правило, после глаголов **wash** — *умываться*, **dress** — *одеваться*, **shave** — *бриться*, **hide** — *прятаться* и т. д., хотя в русском языке они являются возвратными.

Однако, если нужно показать, что выполнение действий, выраженное этими глаголами, потребовало усилий, возвратное местоимение употребляется:

He had a broken arm, but he managed to dress himself.

2. Возвратному местоимению **себя (себе, собой)**:

She bought herself a new bag. — Она купила себе новую сумку.

3. Местоимению **сам (сама, само, сами)**, которое употребляется для усиления значения существительного или местоимения, чтобы подчеркнуть, что действие выполнено самостоятельно, без чьей-либо помощи:

I saw it myself. — Я сам это видел.

Tom fixed the leak himself. — Том починил кран сам.

Запомните следующие выражения с возвратными местоимениями

Enjoy yourself! = Have a good time!

Behave yourself! = Be good!

I like being by myself. = I like being alone.

She lives by herself. = She lives on her own.

Help yourself to cookies. = You're welcome to take some cookies.

Make yourself at home. = Feel comfortable.

Пословицы и поговорки

Every man is of importance to himself.

Каждый человек сам себе кажется значительным./Всяк дурак хвалит свой колпак.

He that is full of himself is very empty.

Пуст тот, кто сам собой полон.

A good name will sell itself.

Доброе имя само за себя говорит.

If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.

Если хочешь, чтобы дело было сделано хорошо, сделай его сам.

God helps those who help themselves.

На бога надейся, а сам не плошай.

1. Fill in the gap with the correct object pronoun.

My husband and I are very lucky. We have many close friends in this city, and they are all interesting people.

Our friend Jack is a scientist. We see (1) _____ when he isn't busy in his laboratory. When we get together with (2) _____, he always tells (3) _____ about his new experiments. Jack is a very close friend. We like (4) _____ very much.

Our friend Maggy is an actress. We see (5) _____ when she isn't making a movie in Hollywood. When we get together with (6) _____, she always tells (7) _____ about her life in Hollywood. Maggy is a very close friend. We like (8) _____ very much.

Our friends Bob and Mary are journalists. We see (9) _____ when they are not traveling around the world. When we get together with (10) _____, they always tell (11) _____ about their meetings with famous people. Bob and Mary are very close friends. We like (12) _____ very much.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1. him | 2. him | 3. us | 4. him | 5. her | 6. her | 7. us | 8. her | 9. them |
| 10. them | 11. us | 12. them | | | | | | |

2. Fill in the gap with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. She introduced _____.
2. They bought this house for _____.
3. They are enjoying _____.
4. She likes being by _____.
5. Shall I help you? No, thanks. I'll do it _____.
6. Ann and Jane are looking at _____ in the mirror.
7. Don't worry about us. We can look after _____.
8. The cat licked _____ all over.
9. Be careful! Don't cut _____.
10. Nobody repaired my bicycle, so I did it _____.
11. Dear guests, help _____.
12. They _____ offered to help.
13. I _____ saw the advertisement.
14. The plan wasn't illegal in _____.

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. herself | 2. themselves | 3. themselves | 4. herself | 5. myself | 6. themselves | 7. ourselves |
| 8. itself | 9. yourself | 10. myself | 11. yourselves | 12. themselves | 13. myself | 14. itself |

3. Fill in the gap with the appropriate personal or reflexive pronoun.

1. To be successful in life, _____ must believe in yourself.
2. Susan is late. Has _____ called? It's not like _____ to be late.
3. Mary is so generous, isn't _____ ?
4. Take a taxi. _____ 's a long way to the station.
5. When Alice saw the Browns, _____ invited _____ to come.
6. The police carried guns to protect _____ in case the gangsters were armed.
7. To save money we decorated the house _____.
8. You look dreadful! You should look after _____ a little better.
9. Please, make _____ heard. _____ is a bit too noisy here.
10. 'Why has the light gone off?' '_____ switches _____ off automatically.'
11. If you want a thing well done, do it _____.
12. With stupidity the gods _____ struggle in vain. (*F. Schiller*)
13. We went to the circus and enjoyed _____ immensely.
14. 'Did you see John?' 'Yes, I met _____ at the station.'

1. you 2. she, her 3. she 4. It 5. she, them 6. themselves 7. ourselves 8. yourself
9. yourself, It 10. It, itself 11. yourself 12. themselves 13. ourselves 14. him

4. Practice the use of personal and reflexive pronouns.

- A: Ow! This knife is sharp! I've cut myself.
B: Let me see it... oh, it's O.K. You haven't cut yourself badly... it's only a scratch.
A: But my finger's bleeding!
B: Don't be a baby! It isn't bleeding much. I'll get a bandage.
C: Did you see the play on television last night?
D: No, I didn't. What was it?
C: *Romeo and Juliet*. I cried.
D: Cried? Why?
C: Well, it was very sad. At the end Romeo killed himself and then Juliet killed herself.
D: It sounds silly to me! Why did they kill themselves?
C: ...for love!
D: Oh! They were very silly, weren't they?
E: Have you seen my new electric cooker?
F: No, I haven't.
E: Oh, it's wonderful! It's got an automatic timer. It can switch itself on and off.

Притяжательные местоимения (Possessive Pronouns)

Эти местоимения обозначают принадлежность указанному лицу или предмету. Они имеют две формы: 1) местоимение-прилагательное — **my son, their dog**, 2) местоимение-существительное — **This pen is mine**.

Местоимение-прилагательное	Местоимение-существительное
My (мой)	Mine (мой)
Your (твой)	Yours (твой)
His (его)/ Her (ее)/ Its (его/ее)	His (его)/ Hers (ее)/ Its (его/ее)
Our (наш)	Ours (наш)
Your (ваш)	Yours (ваш)
Their (их)	Theirs (их)

В английском языке нет особой формы притяжательного местоимения **свой**. Оно переводится одним из указанных притяжательных местоимений в зависимости от лица подлежащего:

*Я потеряла **свой** ключ. — I lost my key. Он потерял **свой** паспорт. — He lost his passport. Они гордятся **своим** сыном. — They are proud of their son.*

Другие способы выражения принадлежности

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>My friend</i> = A friend of mine. | Your friend = A friend of yours, etc. |
| 2. <i>My flat</i> = A flat of my own. | Our flat = a flat of our own, etc. |

Указательные местоимения this/these, that/those

This/these используются, когда говорят:	That/those используются, когда говорят:
1. О вещах или людях, которые находятся рядом: <i>This picture <u>here</u> is a real antique.</i>	1. О вещах или людях, которые находятся далеко: <i>That girl <u>over there</u> is a singer.</i>
2. О периоде времени, относящемся к настоящему или будущему: <i>I'm taking my English exam this week.</i>	2. О периоде времени, относящемся к прошлому: <i>That week in Thailand was the worst in my life.</i>
3. О чем-то, к чему собираются привлечь внимание: <i>Listen to this! It's really funny.</i>	3. О чем-то, что уже упоминалось ранее: <i>She lost her job. That's awful.</i>
4. По телефону, отвечая кому-то или представляя кого-то: <i>Hello. This is Mark speaking. 'Mark, this is Helen.' 'Glad to see you.</i>	4. По телефону, спрашивая, кто говорит: <i>Hello? This is Jim Smith. Who's that, please?</i>

1. Fill in appropriate personal or possessive pronouns.

1. The students will get _____ exam results in six weeks' time.
2. At the moment I'm staying with a friend of _____.
3. I saw a nice coat in the shop window today, but I didn't see _____ price.
4. 'You took _____ umbrella yesterday.' 'I know. I'm sorry. I thought _____ was _____, because _____ are both red.'
5. 'Are these gloves _____?' 'Oh, yes, thank you. I nearly forgot _____.'
6. 'I like _____ ring.' 'Where did you get _____?' 'I bought _____ in India.'
7. Unfortunately, _____ team played better than _____. So we lost the game.
8. Harry is not a friend of _____, he is _____ brother's friend.
9. 'Why did you lend Jane _____ car?' 'Because _____ is being repaired at the moment.'
10. Lisa doesn't live with _____ parents any more. _____ has got a flat of _____ own.
11. Don't let the cat sleep on _____ bed. It's got a bed of _____ own.
12. 'Where did you put the money?' '_____ is on the bookshelf.'

1. their 2. mine 3. its 4. my, it, mine, they 5. yours, them 6. your, it, it 7. their, ours
8. mine, my 9. your, hers 10. her, she, her 11. your, its 12. It

2. Fill in appropriate personal, reflexive or possessive pronouns.

1. Instead of answering he shrugged _____ shoulders.
2. Did you recognize all _____ former school-mates at the yesterday's party?
3. If dogs could talk, perhaps we'd find it just as hard to get along with _____ as we do with people.
4. You are wrong, these books are not _____ (Helen's), they are _____ (Nick's).
5. Ellen didn't buy this dress, she made it _____.
6. If they had a plot of land of _____ own, they could grow vegetables.
7. The house next door has a fence around _____ backyard.
8. This is my pen but that one over there is _____ (Pete's).
9. Look at my cat. It is really enjoying _____ meal.
10. My friend built his house _____.
11. Did she go on holiday by _____ or with her parents?
12. 'Can I have a drink?' 'Help _____ !'

1. his 2. your 3. them 4. hers, his 5. herself 6. their 7. its 8. his 9. its
10. himself 11. herself 12. yourself

3. Insert the correct word.

1. This _____ is easy.
a) questions b) homework c) exercises
2. These _____ are my neighbors.
a) women b) man c) woman
3. What are you doing _____ afternoon?
a) that b) this c) these
4. Who's _____ speaking?
a) this b) it c) that
5. These are my glasses and _____ are hers.
a) this b) that c) those
6. We are going to the seaside _____ summer.
a) that b) this c) these
7. _____ man over there is a famous politician.
a) This b) These c) That

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. c

4. Fill in the gaps with *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.

1. _____ people over there are waiting for the bus.
2. The day I first came to London was wonderful. I will remember _____ day for ever.
3. I'm working as a receptionist _____ summer. I'm pretty busy _____ days.
4. Do you remember _____ winter we all went to Egypt? _____ were the days!
5. Hello! _____ is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please?
6. _____ is a new cathedral and _____ one over there was built 900 years ago.
7. Will you come over at five o'clock? I'll be at home at _____ time.
8. The summer of 1999 I spent in the country. I remember we had a lot of rain _____ year.
9. _____ are my sisters. They have just arrived from London.
10. Who was _____ I saw you with last night?
11. Do you want to sit on _____ chair here or one over there?
12. _____ sweets you gave me last night were very nice.

1. Those 2. that 3. this, these 4. that, Those 5. This 6. This, that 7. that
8. that 9. These 10. that 11. this, that 12. Those

Неопределенные местоимения *much/many, little/few*

Английским местоимениям ***many/much*** соответствует русское слово ***много***, а местоимениям ***few/little*** — слово ***мало***.

Many, few употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными:

many books, many lectures, many exams

few friends, few dogs, few people

Much, little употребляются с неисчисляемыми существительными:

much information, much knowledge, much luggage

little money, little time, little education

В утвердительных предложениях ***many/much*** часто заменяются выражениями ***a lot of, lots of, plenty of***, которые также обозначают ***много***:

many/a lot of/lots of/plenty of friends

much/a lot of/lots of/plenty of work

A few/a little переводится ***немного*** (но достаточно для определенных целей). ***A few*** употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе, ***a little*** — с неисчисляемыми существительными:

I have a few friends and we enjoy life.

I have a little money; we can have a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Местоимения *either, neither, both*

Эти местоимения используются, когда речь идет о ***двух*** предметах или лицах:

Both hotels are very good. — Обе гостиницы очень хорошие.

Neither hotel is expensive. — Ни та, ни другая гостиница не является дорогой.

We can stay at either hotel. — Мы можем остановиться в любой из гостиниц.

С этими местоимениями возможно также употребление предлога ***of***:

Can either of you speak English? — Кто-то из вас говорит по-английски?

Both of us can answer you. — Мы оба можем ответить вам.

Neither of them can speak Russian. — Никто из этих двоих не говорит по-русски.

Эти местоимения также используются в изолированной позиции:

Do you want coke or juice? — Ты хочешь кока-колу или сок?

Either. I don't mind. — Или то, или другое. Мне все равно.

Neither. I'd like a cup of coffee. — Ни то, ни другое. Я бы хотела чашечку кофе.

1. Fill in a few/few, a little/little.

1. At the end of the holiday they didn't have any money, but Tom had _____.
2. When Alex first came to London, he only spoke _____ words of English.
3. There is _____ chance of the plumber fixing the bathroom this week.
4. There is very _____ petrol in the car. We must go to the petrol station.
5. Very _____ people know where Timbuktu is.
6. You could never be a teacher; you have _____ patience with children.
7. 'When did you see Alan?' '_____ days ago.'
8. Hurry up! We've got _____ time!
9. You seem to have _____ interest in your work.
10. Do you mind waiting _____ minutes?
11. You'll get used to working here after _____ days.
12. Very _____ people seem to be buying this model. I don't know why.

1. a little	2. a few	3. little	4. little	5. few	6. little	7. A few	8. little
9. little	10. a few	11. a few	12. few				

2. Choose the correct item.

1. _____ students are there in your group?
a) How much b) How many
2. _____ time do you have?
a) How many b) How much
3. I need _____ things for my new house.
a) a few b) a little
4. I like to take _____ photos.
a) much b) many
5. David wants to have _____ children.
a) much b) many
6. Can you give me _____ information?
a) a little b) a few
7. I saw Jim _____ days ago.
a) few b) a few
8. We spent _____ money.
a) a lot of b) many

1. b	2. b	3. a	4. b	5. b	6. a	7. b	8. a
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

3. Complete these sentences with both/either/neither.
Sometimes you need of.

- _____ us is particularly interested in gardening.
- _____ candidate will be ideal for the job.
- I failed my driving test because I didn't keep _____ hands on the steering wheel.
- _____ my parents likes my boyfriend.
- You can get there by train or bus; in case it _____ will take an hour.
- 'Would you like apple juice or grape juice?' '_____ will do.'
- I don't eat meat and my husband doesn't _____.
- Are _____ us invited, or just you?
- We've got two TVs, but _____ works properly.
- 'Do you prefer pork or beef?' 'I don't like _____.'
- They have two grown up children, _____ them live abroad.
- 'Which picture would you choose?' '_____. They're both terrible.'

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Neither of | 2. Either | 3. both | 4. Neither of | 5. either | 6. Either | 7. either |
| 8. both of | 9. neither | 10. either | 11. both of | 12. Neither | | |

4. Circle the correct determiner.

- The assistant did not give **much**/**many** information.
- The case had to be reconsidered with **this**/**these** new evidence.
- After the negotiations they made **little**/**few** changes in their proposals.
- There are **less**/**fewer** chairs in this room than in the other room.
- Light beer has **less**/**fewer** calories than regular beer.
- Who is **this**/**that** man over there?
- Is there **much**/**many** cheese in the fridge?
- I'd like **a little**/**a few** more time to finish it.
- Is this **your**/**yours** umbrella? No, **my**/**mine** is yellow.
- It happened very long ago. In **these**/**those** days people used to travel by carriage.
- Bill, **this**/**that** is Mary and **these**/**those** are her lovely children.
- Unfortunately John has **a little**/**little** time for his hobby.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1. much | 2. this | 3. few | 4. fewer | 5. fewer | 6. that | 7. much | 8. a little | 9. your, |
| mine | 10. those | 11. this, these | 12. little | | | | | |

Неопределенные местоимения **some, any, no** и их производные

Some и **any** употребляются со значением *некоторое количество чего-либо, несколько, какие-то, какие-нибудь*. Очень часто эти местоимения на русский язык не переводятся.

Some и его производные употребляются:

1. В утвердительных предложениях:
*I need **some** help. There's something/somebody in the room.*
2. В вопросительных предложениях, когда что-то вежливо предлагается или выражается просьба:
*Would you love **some** bread? Will **someone** help me?*

Any и его производные употребляются:

1. В вопросительных и отрицательных предложениях:
*Is there **any** juice in the fridge? There isn't anything in the box.*
2. В утвердительных предложениях со значением *любой*:
*You can come **any** day you like.*
3. В условных предложениях:
*If **anything** happens, ring me up.*

При наличии в предложении **no** и его производных глагол употребляется в утвердительной форме:

*I have **no** idea where he is. He told me nothing.*

Многозначное местоимение **тоже**

Сопоставляя употребление английского и русского местоимения **тоже**, мы обнаруживаем много несовпадений и трудностей в переводе. Давайте попробуем перевести такие фразы, как *я тоже, он тоже, мы тоже, они тоже*.

*I can swim. — Я умею плавать. I can swim **too**. — Я тоже.*

*He doesn't like coffee. — Я не люблю кофе. I don't like it **either**. — Я тоже.*

Too и **either** употребляются в конце предложения. В утвердительных предложениях употребляется **too**, а в отрицательных — **either**.

Есть и другие соответствия местоимению **тоже**.

*I'm happy! — Я счастлива. **So am I**. — Я тоже.*

*He is tired. — Он усталый. **So is she**. — Она тоже.*

*I love this car. — Мне нравится эта машина. **So do I**. — Мне тоже.*

*She loves this car. — Ей нравится эта машина. **So does he**. — Ему тоже.*

*I was here yesterday. — Я была здесь вчера. **So was I**. — Я тоже.*

*He studied in England. — Он учился в Англии. **So did she**. — Она тоже.*

*They don't have any money. — У них нет денег. **Neither (nor) have we**. — У нас тоже.*

*I'm not busy. — Я не занят. **Neither (nor) am I**. — Я тоже.*

*I do not like snakes. — Я не люблю змей. **Neither (nor) does he**. — Он тоже.*

1. Fill in the gaps with *some, any, no* or one of their compounds.

1. There are _____ mistakes in your translation.
2. If there are _____ today's newspapers, buy some for me.
3. 'What would you do if you were lost?' 'I would ask _____ for directions.'
4. Have you seen my dictionary? I cannot find it _____.
5. 'Do you have _____ plans for the summer?' 'Yes, I'd like to go away _____ .
What about you?' 'I have _____ plans for this summer yet.'
6. 'Is _____ wrong with Ann?' 'No, there's _____ wrong with her. She is just tired.'
7. I cannot see _____ here. It's too dark. Could you switch on the light?
8. There hasn't been _____ in the house since early morning.
9. I haven't got _____ idea where he is.
10. 'Would you like _____ tea?' 'Yes, thanks.'
11. Does _____ know where my gloves are?
12. If _____ letters arrive at Mr. Smith office, his secretary gives them to him.

1. some 2. any 3. someone 4. anywhere 5. any, somewhere, no 6. anything, nothing
7. anything 8. anyone 9. any 10. some 11. anyone 12. any

2. Choose the right item.

1. He left without saying goodbye to **someone/anyone**.
2. If **anything/something** delays you, please, let me know.
3. Suddenly **anyone/someone** entered the room.
4. There is **anything/nothing** on the table.
5. Jim seems to know the subject. He can answer **some/any** question.
6. They are in a hurry. They really haven't got **some/any** time.
7. Don't worry! I can give you **something/anything** you need.
8. Why didn't you ask **anybody/somebody** to help you with this heavy bag?
9. Did you go **anywhere/somewhere** yesterday?
10. He didn't make **some/any** mistake in this exercise.
11. Listen! **Someone/Anyone** is calling for help.
12. Is there **nobody/anybody** at home?

1. anyone 2. anything 3. someone 4. nothing 5. any 6. any 7. anything
8. somebody 9. anywhere 10. any 11. Someone 12. anybody

3. Agree to the statements. Use *So ... I* or *Neither ... I*.

1. I'm learning English. _____
2. I'm not American. _____
3. I have never been to the USA. _____
4. I'm not married. _____
5. I live in Belarus. _____
6. I don't like cold weather. _____
7. I didn't watch TV last night. _____
8. I went to the cinema yesterday. _____
9. I enjoyed the film very much. _____
10. I'm going out tomorrow evening. _____
11. I often go to the theater. _____
12. I was very tired that evening. _____
13. I have sold my old car. _____
14. I would like to go to Australia. _____

1. So am I. 2. Neither am I. 3. Neither have I. 4. Neither am I. 5. So do I. 6. Neither do I. 7. Neither did I. 8. So did I. 9. So did I. 10. So am I. 11. So do I. 12. So was I. 13. So have I. 14. So would I.

4. Practice the use of pronouns.

- A: I'm on holiday next month.
B: (1) _____ (*Я тоже*).
A: I need a change.
B: Oh, (2) _____ (*я тоже*). I'm tired of the same office and the same people every day!
A: Where are you going?
B: Spain.
A: Oh, I went there last year.
B: (3) _____ (*я тоже*). We always go to Spain... but we never go to the Costa Brava.
A: No, (4) _____ (*я тоже*). There are too many English people there.
B: Where exactly are you going?
A: San Pedro... it's a little village on the north coast.
B: You're joking!
A: No, I'm not. I've been there three times.
B: (5) _____ (*мы тоже*)... and we're going there this year, (6) _____ (*тоже*).
A: ...not to the Hotel del Solo?
B: Yes... why?
A: Well, I'll see you. I'm staying there (7) _____ (*тоже*)!

1. So am I 2. so do I 3. So did I 4. neither do I 5. So have we 6. too 7. too

Настоящее совершенное время (Present Perfect)

Present Perfect обозначает действие, совершившееся к настоящему моменту и определенным образом связанное с настоящим: *I have cleaned my room. She has won the game.* Эта грамматическая форма употребляется:

1. Когда время совершения действия не указано или не имеет значения.
2. Когда указан момент начала действия словом *since* (с тех пор как) или его продолжительность словом *for* (в течение).
3. Когда период времени *today, this morning/week/month* и т. д., в котором происходило действие, не закончился к моменту речи.
4. Когда действие только что произошло, обычно со словами *just* (только что), *already* (уже), *recently* (недавно), *lately* (в последнее время).
5. Когда результат происшедшего действия очевиден.

Прошедшее простое время (Past Simple)

Past Simple обозначает совершившееся в прошлом действие и употребляется:

6. Когда время его совершения указано словами *yesterday* (вчера), *last year* (в прошлом году), *two years ago* (два года тому назад) и т. д.
7. Когда совершившиеся в прошлом действия следуют одно за другим.
8. Когда действия ассоциируются с определенным периодом в прошлом, так как связаны с именами известных людей или историческими событиями.

Сопоставление Present Perfect и Past Simple

Употребление этих двух временных форм вызывает особые трудности, поскольку одно и то же предложение, например *Я был в Москве*, можно перевести, используя **Past Simple** (*I was in Moscow*) и **Present Perfect** (*I have been to Moscow*). Оба варианта правильны. Какая все же между ними разница? Первое ассоциируется у говорящего с прошедшим временем, или с местом проведения действия. Поэтому вопрос *When?* (когда?), а часто и *Where?* (где?) задается в **Past Simple**, поскольку спрашивающего интересует только время совершения действия: *When were you there?* А когда интерес говорящего сфокусирован на сообщении какого-то факта, используется **Present Perfect**: *I have been to Moscow.* Соответственно, вопрос о том, имел ли этот факт место в жизни говорящего, задается в **Present Perfect**: *Have you been to Moscow?*

Правописание Past Simple правильных глаголов

-ed	-ied	-d	Удвоенная согласная + ed
laugh — laughed	tidy — tidied	hate — hated	plan — planned
travel — traveled	cry — cried	dance — danced	drop — dropped
stay — stayed	study — studied	change — changed	prefer — preferred
pull — pulled	try — tried	love — loved	ban — banned

1. Match sentences 1—8 with uses a—j given above.

- a. We stayed at my uncle's last year.
- b. She has cleaned her room. It looks so nice.
- c. She called an hour ago.
- d. He has taught at New York University for twenty years.
- e. He walked down the street, slipped on a banana peel and broke his arm.
- f. Shakespeare wrote many plays.
- g. I've lost five kilos.
- h. The students have just finished their tests.
- i. Bob has already completed four problems.
- j. She has called him this morning (this morning is not over yet).

a. - 6 b. - 5 c. - 6 d. - 2 e. - 7 f. - 8 g. - 1 h. - 4 i. - 4 j. - 3

2. Write three forms of the following irregular verbs.

- 1. catch _____
- 2. steal _____
- 3. know _____
- 4. shake _____
- 5. bring _____
- 6. see _____
- 7. come _____
- 8. begin _____
- 9. win _____
- 10. write _____
- 11. sleep _____
- 12. meet _____
- 13. be _____

1. caught, caught 2. stole, stolen 3. knew, known 4. shook, shaken 5. brought, brought
6. saw, seen 7. came, come 8. began, begun 9. won, won 10. wrote, written 11. slept,
slept 12. met, met 13. was/were, been

3. Present Perfect or Past Simple. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. a. Dan Brown... (write) a lot of books. He... (write) his first one in 2001.
b. William Shakespeare... (write) a lot of plays. He... (write) his last one many years ago.
2. a. ...(you/send) your application yet?
b. Yes, I...
c. When... (you/do) it?
d. I... (do) it last Monday.
3. a. Jack... (live) in London for eight years, and he wants to move to another place.
b. Nora... (live) in Manchester for two years, and then in 2003 she... (move) to London.
4. a. How long... (you/know) them?
b. How long ago... (you/see) them?

1. a. has written, wrote b. wrote, wrote 2. a. Have you sent b. have c. did you do d. did
3. a. has lived b. lived, moved 4. a. have you known b. did you see

4. Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple and Present Perfect.

1. The team _____ (go) to Greece last year.
2. Jack _____ (live) in this house for ten years.
3. He _____ (arrive) here on Sunday night.
4. I _____ (not/see) her since we (work) together in New York.
5. They _____ (buy) just a small house in this area.
6. I can't help you now. I _____ (cook) dinner.
7. I _____ (make) a cake and then _____ (lay) the table.
8. The River Volga _____ (flow) into the Black Sea.
9. He _____ (be) one of those who _____ (complain) always.
10. He _____ (leave) about five minutes ago.
11. Mrs. Collin _____ (feel) so lost without her two sons now.
12. Her students were polite. When she _____ (enter) the classroom, they _____ (stand up).

1. went 2. has lived 3. arrived 4. haven't seen, worked 5. have just bought 6. am cooking
7. made, laid 8. flows 9. is, is always complaining 10. left 11. feels
12. entered, stood up

Прошедшее длительное время (Past Continuous)

Past Continuous обозначает:

1. Действия, происходившие в определенный момент в прошлом, который обозначен:
 - а) выражением времени, таким как *at 5 o'clock yesterday, at that moment* и т. д.
*He **was jogging** in the park at 7:00 a. m. yesterday.*
 - б) другим действием в прошлом, которое выражается глаголом в форме Past Simple.
*When I **was jogging**, the man stopped me and asked the time.*
2. Действия, два или более, происходящие одновременно в определенный период в прошлом:
*The children **were playing** while their mothers were watching them.*

Вопросительная форма в Past Continuous

*Was he **jogging** in the park at 7:00 a.m. yesterday? Yes, he was.*
*Were they **jogging** in the park at 7:00 a.m. yesterday? Yes, they were.*

Отрицательная форма в Past Continuous

*He **was not (wasn't)** jogging in the park at 7:00 a.m. yesterday.*
*They **were not (weren't)** jogging in the park at 7:00 a.m. yesterday.*

Прошедшее совершенное (Past Perfect)

Past Perfect обозначает действия, совершившиеся до определенного момента в прошлом или до какого-либо другого действия в прошлом. (Это другое действие обозначается глаголом в форме **Past Simple**.)

*By 3 o'clock, the lecture **had ended**. Before I arrived, the library **had closed**.*

Временное соотношение действий обычно подкрепляется словами *before, after, already, for, since, just, before, till/until, when, by, by the time*.

Результат предшествующего действия может быть очевиден в определенный момент в прошлом.

*She was sad because she **had failed** the test.*

Прошедшее совершенное длительное (Past Perfect Continuous)

Past Perfect Continuous обозначает действие, которое длилось в течение некоторого времени до определенного момента в прошлом.

*She **had been working** as a teacher for ten years before she resigned.*

Результат предшествующего действия может быть очевиден в определенный момент в прошлом.

*They **were wet** because they **had been walking** in the rain.*

Таким образом, **Past Perfect** и **Past Perfect Continuous** отличаются только акцентом на длительность.

1. Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B.

A

- John was checking his e-mail
- John had checked his website
- I was watching the news
- I had watched the news
- I had eaten breakfast
- I was eating breakfast
- Lora was cooking the meal
- Lora had cooked the meal
- Bill was reading a book
- Bill had read a book

B

- by the time my sister woke up.
- by 5 p.m. yesterday.
- when my sister woke up.
- when the telephone rang.
- before the telephone rang.
- at 5 p.m. yesterday.
- by the time we arrived home.
- when we arrived home.
- when she returned home.
- while she was sunbathing.

1. - f 2. - b 3. - d 4. - e 5. - a 6. - c 7. - h 8. - g 9. - j 10. - i

2. Auxiliary verbs to be and to have. Tick the correct item.

- I finishing my homework when the movie began.
☐ was ☐ have ☐ had
- I finished my homework before the movie began.
☐ was ☐ have ☐ had
- We already left the city before I realized I had forgotten my glasses again.
☐ was ☐ have ☐ had
- We leaving the city when I realized that I had forgotten my glasses again.
☐ were ☐ have ☐ had
- you drinking tea or coffee now?
☐ Have ☐ Are ☐ Were
- you drunk your apple juice yet?
☐ was ☐ have ☐ had
- I finished my homework. May I watch the movie now?
☐ was ☐ have ☐ had
- I finishing my homework now. When will the movie begin?
☐ am ☐ have ☐ had

1. was 2. had 3. had 4. were 5. Are 6. Have 7. have 8. am

3. Write the following sentences in negative and interrogative forms.

1. People were watching a plane in the sky.
a) Negative: _____
b) Interrogative: _____
2. The weather had changed by the time we got to the place.
a) Negative: _____
b) Interrogative: _____
3. John has left his bag on the bench.
a) Negative: _____
b) Interrogative: _____
4. The Smiths went to Spain in August.
a) Negative: _____
b) Interrogative: _____

1. a) were not (weren't) watching; b) Were people watching..? 2. a) had not (hadn't changed);
b) Had the weather changed..? 3. a) has not (hasn't) left; b) Has John left..? 4. a) did not
(didn't) go; b) Did the Smiths go..?

4. Write questions to the underlined words beginning with the question word in brackets.

1. Fred told Magi about his adventure in Africa. (*Who?*)

2. He was returning to his camp with a pail of water. (*Where?*)

3. He saw a huge tiger coming out of the jungle. (*Whom?*)

4. He threw his pail of water over the tiger's head. (*What?*)

5. The tiger got frightened and ran away. (*Who?*)

6. Fred was happy to save his life like that. (*Why?*)

1. Who told Magi about his adventures in Africa? 2. Where was he returning? 3. Whom did he see? 4. What did he do? 5. Who got frightened? 6. Why was Fred happy?

Будущее простое (Future Simple)

Future Simple употребляется:

1. Со словами, обозначающими будущее время: *tomorrow, tonight, the day after tomorrow, soon, next week/month/year, in a/week/month/year.*
Mary will be back tomorrow.
2. Со словами, выражающими мнение говорящего относительно возможности будущих действий: *I think, I hope, probably, I am sure* и т. д.
I think he will come. I am sure he will come soon.
3. Для обозначения спонтанно принятых решений.
'I gave you my book yesterday.' 'Oh, I'll bring it tomorrow.'

Будущее продолженное (Future Continuous)

Future Continuous употребляется для действий, которые будут происходить в определенный момент в будущем, указанный словами (*at*) *this time next week, (at) this time tomorrow, at 3 o'clock tomorrow* и т. д.

At this time tomorrow, I will be flying to Canada.

Будущее совершенное (Future Perfect)

Future Perfect употребляется для действий, которые будут происходить до определенного момента в будущем, указанного словами *by 3 o'clock, by the time, before, until, by then* и т. д.

By this time tomorrow I will have finished my report.

Конструкция *be going to*

Очень часто для будущих действий употребляется выражение *be going to*, которое соответствует русским глаголам *собираться, намереваться*.

I am going to study for a test tonight. — Я собираюсь готовиться к тесту сегодня вечером.

They are going to have a home warming party. — Они намереваются устроить новоселье.

Мы также можем использовать это выражение, когда говорим о неизбежности какого-то действия или события в ближайшем будущем.

Look at this big cloud! It is going to rain very soon. — Посмотри на эти тучи. Скоро пойдет дождь.

When, while, before, until, by the time, as soon as, after

После этих союзов, которые вводят придаточные предложения времени, а также после *if* — союза условного придаточного предложения — будущее время не употребляется. Вместо него употребляется настоящее.

I'll let you know as soon as he arrives. You will be late if you do not hurry.

Однако будущее время употребляется после *when/if*, когда *when* не является союзом, а служит вопросительным словом или союзным словом, а *if* имеет значение частицы *ли*:

When will he meet us? He isn't sure when he will return.

I don't know if he will accept my offer.

1. Future Tenses and to be going to.

Put the verb in brackets into the most suitable form.

1. She is sure that he _____ (not/manage) to catch the train.
2. This time next year we _____ (travel) together around Europe.
3. The athletes _____ (return) from the competition by the end of July.
4. His parents think he _____ (become) a doctor one day.
5. They have bought new sports shoes. They _____ (start) running next week.
6. She _____ (not/finish) her translation until 10 o'clock.
7. Look at the sky! It _____ (rain), let's go home.
8. It is getting dark, I _____ (turn) on the light.
9. They _____ (be) eighteen next month.
10. Ann _____ probably _____ (come) home very soon.
11. Don't call me tonight between seven and nine. I _____ (study) for a test.
12. Scientists _____ (find) a cure for this disease by 2010.

1. will not (won't) manage	2. will be traveling	3. will have returned	4. will become
5. are going to start	6. won't have finished	7. is going to rain	8. will turn
9. will be	10. will probably come	11. will be studying	12. will have found

2. Fill in the correct tense.

1. If the weather _____ (be) fine, we _____ (take) a walk together.
2. As soon as the meeting _____ (finish), we _____ (celebrate) Mary's birthday.
3. By the time he _____ (graduate) from the University, he _____ (be) twenty-five.
4. After he _____ (receive) all necessary treatment, he _____ (feel) much better.
5. She _____ (buy) a new computer while she _____ (stay) there.
6. Don't leave the house, until I _____ (tidy) up your room.
7. I don't know when they _____ (agree) to travel with us.
8. She (let) me know if anything _____ (happen) to the children.
9. I want to know if you _____ (help) me or them.
10. Will you give me this book when I _____ (need) it?
11. Does anybody know when they _____ (meet) us?
12. I will be writing you while you _____ (be) in Canada.

1. is, will take	2. finishes, will celebrate	3. graduates, will be	4. receives, will feel
5. will buy, is staying	6. tidy up	7. will agree	8. will let, happens
9. will help	10. need	11. will meet	12. are

3. Write the correct tense of the verb *talk* to fit the time expressions.

1. I _____ to my parents **every week**.
2. I _____ to my parents **every week last month**.
3. I _____ to my parents **for two hours**.
4. I _____ to my parents **yesterday evening**.
5. I _____ to my parents **in two days**.
6. I _____ to my parents **at the moment**.
7. I (negative) _____ to my parents **since** I came to Moscow.
8. I _____ to my parents **three days ago**.
9. I _____ to my parents **while** my sister was sleeping.
10. I _____ to my parents **by the time** my sister returned.
11. I _____ to my parents **by the time** my sister returns.
12. I _____ to my parents **this time next week**.

1. talk 2. talked 3. have been talking 4. talked 5. will talk 6. am talking 7. haven't talked
8. talked 9. was talking 10. had talked 11. will have talked 12. will be talking

4. Choose the most appropriate time expression underlined.

1. Are you studying French often/at the moment?
2. I'll be back after a few minutes/in a few minutes.
3. What's the matter? Haven't you started yet/still?
4. Diana will be retiring soon/already.
5. I am making a great progress these days/the other day.
6. I haven't been feeling very well lately/currently.
7. Alec will have been studying for three years at the end of next month/by the end of next month.
8. The food tastes worse now/usually. You've put too much salt in it.
9. I expect Samantha will have been sleeping at/until nine o'clock.
10. I'm feeling rather down lately/at present, doctor.
11. The trouble with you is that you are always/often complaining.
12. Computers are becoming faster and faster every year/already.

1. at the moment 2. in a few minutes 3. yet 4. soon 5. these days 6. lately 7. by the end of next month
8. now 9. until 10. at present 11. always 12. every year

Прилагательные (Adjectives)

В английском языке прилагательные обычно употребляются:

1. *Перед* существительным: *shiny paper* — блестящая бумага, *red ribbons* — красные ленты.
2. *После* некоторых глаголов, таких как **appear, be, become, get, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste** (глаголы, обозначающие не действие, а состояние).

It is getting cold. The soup smells delicious. It sounds great.

Обратите внимание: в этой позиции прилагательные часто переводятся на русский язык соответствующим наречием — *Становится холодно. Суп пахнет вкусно. Это звучит здорово.*

The Young or the Young People?

Некоторые прилагательные, как и в русском языке, могут употребляться в значении существительных (с артиклем *the*), обозначая лиц, обладающих определенным признаком (возраст, социальное положение, состояние здоровья и пр.).

the rich — богатые, *the unemployed* — безработные, *the homeless* — бездомные, *the poor* — бедные, *the sick* — больные, *the disabled* — нетрудоспособные, *the injured* — пострадавшие, *the blind* — слепые.

Как видно из примеров, подобные прилагательные имеют обобщающее значение, хотя у них и нет множественного числа.

Причастия в роли прилагательного

Причастия настоящего времени (verb + **ing**) могут описывать кого-либо или что-либо: *an interesting book, a pleasing result, a disappointing decision, an embarrassing situation.*

Причастия прошедшего времени (verb + **ed**) описывают чьи-то чувства или состояния: *tired, surprised, impressed, excited, frightened, bored.*

Сравните:

*I am reading an **interesting** book.*

*The situation was **embarrassing**.*

*London is an **exciting** city.*

*The results were **disappointing**.*

*The experiment was **satisfying**.*

*The film was **boring**.*

*I am **interested** in history.*

*I was **embarrassed** to admit that
I was scared.*

*I was **excited** to visit it.*

*He was **disappointed** after the test.*

*The teacher was **satisfied**.*

*We were **bored**.*

1. Practice using adjectives after linking verbs

1. I like summer. I always feel **happy/happily** when the sun is shining.
2. You look **awful/awfully**! Are you all right?
3. Do you usually feel **nervous/nervously** before examinations?
4. This sauce tastes **bitter/bitterly**. You've added too much pepper in it.
5. I know it sounds **strange/strangely**, but I'll miss him when he's gone.
6. 'We're having a party next Saturday night. Can you come?' 'Sounds **good/well**.'
7. 'You look **smart/smartly**, Bill.' 'It's very **pleasant/pleasantly** to hear that.'
8. Claire seemed **angry/angrily**. All her instructions had been ignored.
9. The man appeared to be **happy/happily**. He must have got good news.
10. By four o'clock Tom was really **hungry/hungrily**. It was time to stop digging in the garden.

1. happy	2. awful	3. nervous	4. bitter	5. strange	6. good	7. smart	8. angry
9. happy	10. hungry						

2. Underline the correct form *-ing* or *-ed*.

1. Tom is **interested/interesting** in politics. He really finds politics **interested/interesting**.
2. The film was **disappointed/disappointing**. I expected it to be much better.
3. It was a really **terrifying/terrified** experience. Afterwards everybody was **shocking/shocked**.
4. Susan is one of the most **boring/bored** persons I've ever met. She never stops talking and she never says anything **interesting/interested**.
5. We were all **horrifying/horrified** when we heard about the earthquake.
6. Do you easily get **embarrassing/embarrassed**?
7. I was **fascinating/fascinated** to hear about his travels in Africa.
8. She was really **exhausting/exhausted** after her participation in the sailing competition.
9. The river rose to a **surprised/surprising** level for this time of the year.
10. The people in the nearby villages were worried by the continued **alarmed/alarming** rise in the river level.

1. interested, interesting	2. disappointing	3. terrifying, shocked	4. boring, interesting		
5. horrified	6. embarrassed	7. fascinated	8. exhausted	9. surprising	10. alarming

3. Complete the conversations.

Write the appropriate form of the word in each space.

1. A: I'm surprised how warm it is for October.
B: Yes, all this sunshine is quite _____ (*surpris...*).
2. A: I can't understand these instructions.
B: Neither can I. I got very _____ (*confus...*) trying to make sense of them.
3. A: The test results were very _____ (*disappoint...*).
B: I was quite _____ (*shock...*) to see them.
4. A: I don't like rainy weather.
B: This weather makes me _____ (*depress...*) too.
5. A: Was it a big thrill meeting Tom Hanks?
B: You bet. It was just about the most _____ (*thrill...*) moments of my life.
6. A: Claire was certainly _____ (*amus...*). She couldn't stop laughing.
B: I also enjoyed the performance.
7. A: You look _____ (*tir...*).
B: Driving down from Scotland was pretty _____ (*exhaust...*).

1. surprising 2. confused 3. disappointing, shocked 4. depressed 5. thrilling 6. amused
7. tired, exhausting

4. Rewrite the sentences using *the + adjective* instead of the underlined phrase.

1. The government should do more for people who do not have money.
2. There is a special TV program for people who can't hear.
3. The local authorities are organizing a charity concert for people who are disabled.
4. This kind of sport is for those people who are physically strong.
5. There are not enough hospitals for people who were injured during the earthquake.

Translate the word in brackets into English.

6. The government introduced some benefits for (*безработные*) _____.
7. Sign language is usually taught to (*глухие*) _____ to enable them to communicate.
8. (*Богатые*) _____ arranged a party for orphans.
9. Dogs are used for guiding (*слепые*) _____.
10. Rich nations can afford to feed (*голодные*) _____.

1. the poor 2. the deaf 3. the disabled 4. the strong 5. the injured 6. the unemployed
7. the deaf 8. The rich 9. the blind 10. the hungry

Наречия (Adverbs)

Наречия могут относиться:

➤ к глаголу:

She **speaks slowly**. I can't find my dictionary **anywhere**.

➤ к прилагательному, другому наречию или ко всему предложению:

The cuisine is **extremely good**. The holiday passed incredibly quickly. Probably they were right.

Наречия образуются от прилагательных с помощью суффикса **-ly**:

careful — carefully, serious — seriously, public — publicly, polite — politely.

Наречие или прилагательное?

Некоторые прилагательные и наречия в английском языке *одинаковы по форме*: **hard, fast, free, high, low, deep, early, late, long, near, straight, right, wrong**.

The river is **deep** (прилагательное). — Река **глубокая**.

They went **deep** into the forest (наречие). — Они зашли **глубоко** в лес.

Некоторые наречия имеют две формы, различные по значению:

near — близко, около

nearly — почти, приблизительно

hard — настойчиво, упорно

hardly — едва, вряд ли, почти не

high — высоко

highly — очень, чрезвычайно

free — бесплатно

freely — охотно, свободно

last — после всех, последний

lastly — наконец

Сравнительная и превосходная степень (Comparatives and Superlatives)

Имена прилагательные в английском языке, как и в русском, образуют две степени — сравнительную и превосходную. Существует два способа образования степеней сравнения:

1. Односложные прилагательные образуют сравнительную и превосходную степень путем прибавления к исходной (положительной) форме суффиксов **-er** и **-est** соответственно.

cold — colder — coldest; warm — warmer — warmest; tall — taller — tallest

Двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-y, -er, -ow, -ble**, образуют степени сравнения этим же способом.

busy — busier — busiest; clever — cleverer — cleverest; noble — nobler — noblest;

2. Большинство двусложных прилагательных и прилагательных, состоящих из трех и более слогов, образуют сравнительную степень при помощи слова **more**, а превосходную — **most**.

famous — more famous — the most famous

modern — more modern — the most modern

Сравнение может быть усилено словами **much, far**, а превосходная степень — выражением **by far**.

Наречия образуют степени сравнения по тем же правилам.

1. Make adverbs with the following adjectives.

1. happy _____
2. real _____
3. fast _____
4. near _____
5. slow _____
6. joyful _____
7. sudden _____
8. daily _____
9. hard _____
10. quick _____
11. long _____
12. good _____
13. sad _____
14. free _____

1. happily	2. really	3. fast	4. near/nearly	5. slowly	6. joyfully	7. suddenly
8. daily	9. hard/hardly	10. quickly	11. long	12. well	13. sadly	14. free/freely

2. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following words:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1. young | _____ | _____ |
| 2. old | _____ | _____ |
| 3. shallow | _____ | _____ |
| 4. difficult | _____ | _____ |
| 5. dirty | _____ | _____ |
| 6. patient | _____ | _____ |
| 7. hot | _____ | _____ |
| 8. comfortable | _____ | _____ |
| 9. brave | _____ | _____ |
| 10. wise | _____ | _____ |
| 11. friendly | _____ | _____ |
| 12. ridiculous | _____ | _____ |
| 13. late | _____ | _____ |
| 14. little | _____ | _____ |

1. younger, youngest	2. older, oldest	3. shallower, shallowest	4. more difficult, most difficult
5. dirtier, dirtiest	6. more patient, most patient	7. hotter, hottest	8. more comfortable, most comfortable
9. braver, bravest	10. wiser, wisest	11. friendlier, friendliest	12. more ridiculous, most ridiculous
13. later, latest	14. less, least		

3. Complete the conversation.

Choose the correct forms of adverb or adjective.

Ann: Is it true you saw a ghost last night?

Tom: Yes, I did. I went to bed (1) *late/late*, and I was sleeping (2) *bad/badly*. I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. I went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the lawn.

Ann: Was it a man or a woman?

Tom: A woman in a white dress. I had a (3) *good/well* view from the window, but she walked very (4) *fast/fastly*. She wasn't there very (5) *long/longly*. I'd (6) *hard/hardly* caught sight of her before she'd gone. I (7) *near/nearly* missed her.

Ann: It isn't very (8) *like/likely* that ghosts actually exist, you know. You must have been dreaming. I had a (9) *strange/strangely* dream last night too. I was in the garden. It was getting (10) *dark/darkly*, and it was (11) *terrible/terribly* cold. My head was aching (12) *bad/badly*. I (13) *sudden/suddenly* saw a man. He seemed very (14) *unhappy/unhappily*. He looked up and smiled (15) *sad/sadly* at me. I don't know why, but I felt (16) *curious/curiously* about him. I wanted to talk to him, but I couldn't think what to say.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. late | 2. badly | 3. good | 4. fast | 5. long | 6. hardly | 7. nearly | 8. likely | 9. strange |
| 10. dark | 11. terribly | 12. badly | 13. suddenly | 14. unhappy | 15. sadly | 16. curious | | |

4. Translate the words given in brackets.

Use adjectives after linking verbs and adverbs after action verbs.

1. Drive (*осторожно*) on those icy roads!
2. He had an accident because he had been driving (*неосторожно*). He is often rather (*невнимателен*).
3. He never even thanked me, so that's (*последний*) time I do him a favor.
4. I thanked my teachers, my supervisor and (*наконец*) my mum.
5. Our train was two hours (*позже*) because of the strike.
6. Have you heard (*последнюю*) news about Jane and Bill?
7. In many countries the elderly people travel (*бесплатно*) on public transport.
8. They encouraged the victims to talk (*свободно*) about their experience.
9. She lives very (*близко*) to the bus station.
10. I (*почти*) forgot to tell you about this accident.
11. I (*высоко*) appreciate your help.
12. The plane flew (*высоко*) in the sky.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. carefully | 2. carelessly, careless | 3. the last | 4. lastly | 5. late | 6. the latest |
| 7. free | 8. freely | 9. near | 10. nearly | 11. highly | 12. high |

Исключения в образовании степеней сравнения

good/well хороший/хорошо	better лучше	best наилучший
bad/badly плохой/плохо	worse хуже	worst наихудший
much/many много/много	more больше	most наибольший
little маленький/мало	less меньше	least наименьший
far далекий/далеко	farther/further дальше/дальше	farthest/furthest дальнейший

Обратите внимание на различие в значениях:

- **further/farther** используются, когда речь идет о расстоянии:
*Your house is two miles **further/farther** from here than mine.*
- **further** используется, когда речь не идет о расстоянии:
*There is no **further** information about your flight.*

Прилагательное **old** также имеет две формы: **older/oldest** — **elder/eldest**. Последние две формы используются, когда речь идет о членах одной семьи: *He is **the eldest child**. My **elder sister** studies at the university* (not: He is **elder** than me).

As (so)... as, the more... the better, twice as much, etc.

Для сравнения двух предметов одинакового качества прилагательное в положительной степени ставится между **as... as** со значением *такой же... как, так же... как*: *He is **as tall as** his father is.*

В отрицательных предложениях первое **as** может замениться на **so**:
*The weather is not **as (so) good as** it was yesterday.*

Выражение в два (в три) раза переводятся **twice (thrice) as... as**:
*John spends **twice (thrice) as much time as** Tom.*

Выражение в половину меньше переводится **half as much... as**:
*John spends **half as much time as** Tom does.*

Конструкция *чем больше, тем лучше* и аналогичные ей переводятся **the more... the better**:
***The warmer the weather the better** I feel.*

Устойчивые сравнительные обороты

Многие из них практически соответствуют русским: *as brave as a lion* — *храбрый как лев*; *as busy as a bee* — *трудолюбивый как пчелка*; *as changeable as the weather* — *изменчив как погода* и т. д. Однако некоторые характерны только для английского языка: *as old as the hills/sea* (*hills/sea* — холмы/море). Русский аналог — *старо как мир*.

Запомните следующие выражения: *as good as gold*, *as soft as butter*, *as sweet as honey*, *as bright as silver*, *as fresh as a daisy*, *as fit as a fiddle*, *as dead as a doornail*.

1. The comparison of adjectives and adverbs.

Use the required form of the adjective in brackets.

1. He's a far (*intelligent*) person than my brother.
2. She was the (*practical*) of the family.
3. He felt (*bad*) yesterday than the day before.
4. This wine is the (*good*) I've ever tasted.
5. Jack was the (*tall*) of the two.
6. Jack is the (*clever*) of the three brothers.
7. If you need any (*far*) information, please contact our head office.
8. The sinking of *Titanic* is one of (*famous*) shipwreck stories of all time.
9. Please, send the books back without (*far*) delay.
10. The deposits of oil in Russia are by far the (*rich*) in the world.
11. Could you come a bit (*early*) tomorrow?
12. I like this song (*well*) than the previous one.
13. Which of these two performances did you enjoy (*much*)?
14. The fire was put out (*quickly*) than we expected.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. more intelligent | 2. most practical | 3. worse | 4. best | 5. the tallest | 6. the cleverest |
| 7. further | 8. the most famous | 9. further | 10. the richest | 11. earlier | 12. better |
| 13. more | 14. quicker | | | | |

2. The comparison of adjectives and adverbs.

Use the required form of the word.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. He felt ____ yesterday than the day before. | хуже |
| 2. This wine is the ____ I've ever tasted. | самое лучшее |
| 3. If you need ____ information, please contact our head office. | дополнительную |
| 4. Please, send the books back without ____ delay. | дальнейшей |
| 5. I like this song ____ than the previous one. | больше |
| 6. Which of the two performances did you enjoy ____? | больше |
| 7. Tomorrow morning is the ____ convenient time for me. | наименее |
| 8. The scarf is beautiful but I'd like something ____ expensive. | менее |
| 9. The ____ we care for any woman the easier we win her heart. | чем меньше |
| 10. My dad used to say to me ____ late than never. | лучше |
| 11. It was the ____ situation I could imagine. | наихудшая |
| 12. I found my dog in the ____ corner of the park. | самый дальний |

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. worse | 2. best | 3. further | 4. further | 5. better | 6. more | 7. least | 8. less |
| 9. less | 10. better | 11. worst | 12. farthest/furthest | | | | |

3. Fill in the gaps with the comparative or superlative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets as in the example. Add any other necessary words.

There is no time to lose. The faster you drive, the better.

- _____ (old) he gets, _____ (tall) he grows.
- _____ (expensive) the hotel, _____ (good) the service.
- _____ (long) the telephone call, _____ (much) you have to pay.
- _____ (early) we leave, _____ (soon) we will arrive.

*The comedy wasn't **half as** exciting **as** the film.*

- His friend doesn't spend _____ much money on CDs _____ he does.
- Traveling by bus isn't _____ comfortable _____ traveling by plane.
- A three-star hotel is _____ comfortable _____ a five-star one.

*This cake is **twice as** expensive **as** the one we bought last year.*

- The blue jacket costs _____ expensive _____ the red one.
- The gold ring has _____ many stones _____ the silver one.
- We can do crosswords _____ quickly _____ you do.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The older... the taller | 2. The more expensive... the better | 3. The longer... the more |
| 4. The earlier... the sooner | 5. half as... as | 6. half as... as |
| 7. half as... as | 8. twice as... as | |
| 9. twice as... as | 10. twice as... as | |

4. Match these proverbs and sayings with their translation.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. False friends are worse than open enemies. | a) Женщине столько лет, на сколько она выглядит, а мужчине — насколько он себя чувствует. |
| 2. Health is better than wealth. | b) Лучше всех смеется тот, кто смеется последним. |
| 3. Two heads are better than one. | c) Эта шутка стара как мир. |
| 4. Better short of pence than short of sense. | d) Она худая как щепка. |
| 5. Actions speak louder than words. | e) Дела говорят лучше слов. |
| 6. The more haste, the less speed. | f) Тише едешь — дальше будешь. |
| 7. He laughs best who laughs last. | g) Одна голова — хорошо, а две — лучше. |
| 8. That joke is as old as the hills. | h) Лучше иметь мало денег, чем мало ума. |
| 9. He is as drunk as a lord. | i) Здоровье — лучшее богатство. |
| 10. She is as busy as a bee. | j) Он пьян как сапожник. |
| 11. A woman is as old as she looks, while a man is as old as he feels. | k) Неискренние друзья хуже, чем явные враги. |
| 12. She is as thin as a rake. | l) Она трудолюбива как пчелка. |

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. — k | 2. — i | 3. — g | 4. — h | 5. — e | 6. — f | 7. — b | 8. — c | 9. — j | 10. — l |
| 11. — a | 12. — d | | | | | | | | |

ДЕНЬ 19

Пассивный залог (Passive Voice) to be + Participle II

В английском языке пассивные формы употребляются намного чаще, чем в русском. Пассивный залог употребляется:

1. Когда в центре внимания лицо или предмет, который подвергается действию.
*Jack was killed in an accident. The first computer **was invented** in the 20th century.*
2. Когда неизвестно, неважно или очевидно из контекста, кто выполняет действие.
*The tests **are checked and marked**.*
3. Когда, ссылаясь на неприятный факт, мы проявляем тактичность и не называем виновника происшедшего.
*Your application **has been lost**.*
4. В газетных заголовках, статьях, объявлениях, когда хотим подчеркнуть действие, а не лицо, его выполняющее.
*Five-day strike (is) **to be held** by drivers.*
5. Для описания процесса.
*Water **is added** to the mixture, which **is heated**.*

Времена пассивного залога

Формы пассивного залога образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующей временной форме + глагол в 3 форме (причастие прошедшего времени). Формы *Perfect Continuous*, *Future Continuous* отсутствуют.

Tense \ Time	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	<i>is done</i>	<i>is being done</i>	<i>have been done</i>
Past	<i>was done</i>	<i>was being done</i>	<i>had been done</i>
Future	<i>will be done</i>	—	<i>will have been done</i>

Употребление предлогов *by*, *with*

Если вы хотите указать исполнителя действия, используйте предлог **by**. Если необходимо сказать, с помощью какого инструмента или материала выполнялось действие, то используйте предлог **with**.

*Mary opened the door.
John cut the bread.
They made the cake.*

*The door was opened by Mary (agent).
The bread was cut with a knife (instrument).
It was made with eggs and flour (material).*

1. Use the verbs in brackets in Passive Forms.

1. This church ____ (build) more than 100 years ago.
2. The room ____ (clean) every day.
3. I saw an accident yesterday. Three people ____ (take) to hospital.
4. The English language ____ (speak) all over the world.
5. Many American films ____ (show) on Belarusian TV.
6. A lot of money ____ (steal) from the bank last week.
7. Two hundred people ____ (employ) by the company.
8. The Bible ____ (translate) into Belarusian language by F. Skorina.
9. Smoking ____ (not/allow) in the reception area.
10. Japanese children ____ (teach) to think of themselves as members of the group.
11. 'Are you going to the party?' 'No, I ____ (invite).'
12. 'Can I help you, madam?' 'No, thank you I ____ (serve).'

1. was built 2. is cleaned 3. were taken 4. is spoken 5. are shown 6. was stolen
7. are employed 8. was translated 9. is not allowed 10. are taught 11. haven't been
invited 12. am being served

2. Write the correct form of the verb *translate* in the passive to fit the time expressions.

1. The article _____ at the moment.
2. The article _____ by 3 o'clock tomorrow.
3. The article _____ by the time you come back.
4. The article _____ by the time he arrived.
5. The article _____ for two hours.
6. The article _____ for two hours before he came.
7. The article _____ yet.
8. The article _____ just.
9. The article _____ in two hours.
10. The article _____ while I was getting ready for the presentation of my report.
11. The article _____ two weeks later.
12. The article should _____ yesterday.

1. is being translated 2. will have been translated 3. will have been translated 4. had been translated
5. has been translated 6. had been translated 7. hasn't been translated
8. has just been translated 9. will be translated 10. was being translated 11. was translated
12. have been translated

3. Fill in the blanks with *by* or *with*.

1. Most children are strongly influenced _____ their parents.
2. Trained dogs are used _____ the police to find drugs.
3. Standard Assessment Tests were produced centrally _____ the government to ensure national uniformity.
4. The hall was decorated _____ pink and purple balloons.
5. University laboratories are equipped _____ up-to-date devices.
6. Rare books, issued _____ British publishers, are being shown at the exhibition.
7. The students must be provided _____ necessary knowledge.
8. The deer was run over _____ a car.
9. The parcels were tied _____ a string.
10. The beds were made up _____ clean sheets.
11. He was hit on the head _____ the burglar _____ a piece of wood.
12. This novel was written _____ Dickens.

1. by 2. by 3. by 4. with 5. with 6. by 7. with 8. by 9. with 10. with
11. by, with 12. by

4. Use the verbs in brackets in Passive Forms.

An American in London

One day I (1) _____ (tell) the following story. An American in London went sight-seeing. He (2) _____ (take) round the city by a guide and (3) _____ (show) many interesting buildings.

'How long did it take to build this house?' he asked the guide when they were passing a hotel.

'About six months,' said the guide.

'Six month!' cried the American. 'A building like that can (4) _____ (built) in a month in America.'

Then he (5) _____ (show) a new building.

'And how long did it take to build that?' he asked.

'This building (6) _____ (construct) in a month,' said the guide.

'A month!' exclaimed the American. 'In America a place like that can (7) _____ (build) in two days.'

Some minutes later they came to the Houses of Parliament.

'That's not a bad-looking place. When (8) _____ it (build)?' asked the American.

'You may not believe me,' said the guide smiling, 'but that building was not there when I crossed the bridge last night!'

1. was told 2. was taken 3. was shown 4. be built 5. was shown 6. was constructed
7. be built 8. was it built

Инфинитив и *-ing* форма (Infinitive and *-ing* form)

Инфинитив — это неопределенная форма глагола, формальным показателем которой в английском языке является частица *to*: Я хочу **жить** у моря. — *I want to live near the sea.*

-ing форма может быть образована от любого глагола, правильного или неправильного (*enjoy — enjoying, find — finding* и т. д.), и ее употребление сходно с инфинитивом: Я люблю **читать**. — *I like reading.* Аналогичная форма в русском языке отсутствует.

Изучая английский язык, вы заметите, что очень часто русский инфинитив не переводится английским инфинитивом: Я **предлагаю пойти** в кино. — *I suggest going to the cinema.* Можно ли сказать *I suggest to go to the cinema*? Ответ — нельзя, поскольку глагол **suggest** требует после себя *-ing* форму.

А вот предложение Я **отказываюсь идти** в кино необходимо перевести *I refuse to go to the cinema*, поскольку глагол **refuse** требует после себя употребления инфинитива.

Таким образом, выбор между инфинитивом и *-ing* формой осуществляется на основе знания глаголов, после которых употребляется инфинитив, и тех глаголов, после которых употребляется *-ing* форма.

Глаголы, после которых употребляется инфинитив

Agree — соглашаться, **advise** — советовать, **appear** — оказаться, **ask** — просить, **choose** — выбирать, **come** — приходить, **decide** — решать, **happen** — случаться, **hesitate** — колебаться, **hope** — надеяться, **learn** — узнавать, **manage** — удаваться, **mean** — иметь в виду, **offer** — предлагать, **pretend** — претворяться, **refuse** — отказывать, **seem** — казаться, **try** — пытаться, **wait** — ждать и др.

Глаголы, после которых употребляется *-ing* форма

Admit — признавать, **appreciate** — оценивать, **avoid** — избегать, **deny** — отрицать, **excuse** — извинять, **mention** — упоминать, **mind** — возражать, **miss** — пропускать, **postpone** — откладывать, **practice** — практиковать, **prevent** — предотвращать, **recommend** — рекомендовать, **resist** — сопротивляться, **suggest** — предлагать и др.

It's no use crying over spilt milk...

-ing форма употребляется после следующих выражений: *It's no use/good...* — бесполезно, *be busy...* — быть занятым..., *it's (not) worth...* — (не) стоит..., *what's the use of..?* — какая польза..?, *be/get used to...* — привыкать, *there's no point in...* — нет смысла в..., *look forward to...* — с нетерпением ожидать и др.

This book is worth reading. What's the use of crying? There is no point in doing it now. He got used to living in a hot country. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

**1. Complete the sentences with the expression *get a good job*.
Use the Infinitive or the *-ing* form of the verb *get*.**

1. I want _____
2. I suggest _____
3. I decided _____
4. I recommend _____
5. I hope _____
6. I feel like _____
7. I managed _____
8. I am trying _____
9. I would appreciate _____
10. I will not refuse _____
11. I agree _____
12. I have denied _____

...to get a good job — 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11

...getting a good job — 2, 4, 6, 9, 12

2. Tick the correct item.

1. He enjoys _____ in the rain.
☐ walk ☐ walking ☐ to walk
2. I'd like _____ her an e-mail now.
☐ send ☐ sending ☐ to send
3. What do you want _____ ?
☐ do ☐ doing ☐ to do
4. The coach watched his team _____ football now.
☐ play ☐ playing ☐ to play
5. I prefer _____ detective stories.
☐ read ☐ reading ☐ to read
6. Would you like something _____ ?
☐ drink ☐ drinking ☐ to drink
7. A little boy started _____ .
☐ cry ☐ crying ☐ to cry

1. walking 2. to send 3. to do 4. playing 5. reading 6. to drink 7. to cry/crying

3. Correct mistakes.

1. I am looking forward to see you soon.
2. The two friends refused going to the beach.
3. She agreed meeting him at 5'oclock.
4. They suggested to have a meeting on Tuesday.
5. London museums are worth to visit.
6. The teacher wanted discuss this problem with Peter's parents.
7. The company decided opening a new office in Chicago.
8. We felt like have a quick snack.
9. The team managed finishing their task in time.
10. Would you mind open the window?
11. The audience hesitated asking questions.
12. It is hard to get used to drive on the left.

1. seeing	2. to go	3. to meet	4. having	5. visiting	6. to discuss	7. to open
8. having	9. to finish	10. opening	11. to ask	12. driving		

4. Open the brackets using *Infinitive* or *Gerund*.

1. Try _____ (forget) it; it isn't worth _____ (worry) about.
2. There is no point in _____ (remain) in a dangerous place if you cannot _____ (help).
3. It is not much use of _____ (have) a bicycle if you don't know how _____ (ride) it.
4. What's the use of _____ (tell) one and the same story over and over again?
5. I can't help _____ (laugh) at his stupid behavior.
6. If a thing is worth _____ (do) at all, it is worth _____ (do) well. (*Proverb*)
7. You cannot _____ (make) an omelet without _____ (break) eggs. (*Proverb*)
8. It is no use _____ (cry) over spilt milk. (*Proverb*)
9. It is no good _____ (write) to him; he never answers letters.
10. I am not used to _____ (drive) on the left.
11. There is no way of _____ (get) out of the building.
12. The children were busy _____ (do) homework.

1. to forget, worrying	2. remaining, help	3. having, to ride	4. telling	5. laughing
6. doing, doing	7. make, breaking	8. crying	9. writing	10. driving
11. getting				

Конструкция **глагол + предлог + -ing форма**

После глаголов с предлогами используется **-ing форма**, а не инфинитив:

*He thinks **about traveling** to Alaska.*

Вот некоторые глаголы с предлогами, после которых используется **-ing форма**: **accuse of** — обвинять в, **apologize for** — извиняться за, **believe in** — верить в, **care about** — любить/беспокоиться о, **complain about** — жаловаться на, **congratulate on** — поздравлять с, **depend on (upon)** — зависеть от, **dream about/of** — мечтать о, **hear of** — слышать о, **insist on** — настаивать на, **prevent from** — предотвращать, **remind of** — напоминать о, **succeed in** — преуспевать в, **think about** — думать о и др.

Обратите внимание, что в следующих выражениях **to** является предлогом, а не частицей: **adjust to** — приспособляться к, **be/get used to** — привыкать к, **look forward to** — с нетерпением ожидать, **object to** — возражать.

Конструкция **прилагательное + предлог + -ing форма**

После прилагательных с предлогами также используется **-ing форма**:

<i>afraid of</i>	<i>excited about</i>
<i>angry at/with</i>	<i>fond of</i>
<i>ashamed of</i>	<i>interested in</i>
<i>concerned about</i>	<i>proud of</i>
<i>delighted at</i>	<i>surprised at</i>
<i>disappointed with/at</i>	<i>sure of</i>

Инфинитив без частицы **to**

Иногда инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**. Вот случаи, когда частица **to** не нужна:

1. После глаголов **let, make**.

*The teacher **made** the students do this exercise again.*

2. После глаголов чувственного восприятия **see, hear, watch, notice, feel** для обозначения законченного действия.

*Several people **heard** him answer the phone.*

Примечание:

- а) Для обозначения *незаконченного* действия, находящегося в процессе, используется **-ing форма**.

*They saw him **leave** the house. — Увидели, как он вышел.*

*They saw him **leaving** the house. — Увидели, как он выходил.*

- б) Если эти глаголы употреблены в страдательном залоге, инфинитив употребляется с частицей **to**.

*We were **made to clean** the kitchen. He was **seen to leave** the house.*

3. После выражений **had better, would rather**.

*You'd (had) **better hurry**. — Тебе бы лучше поторопиться.*

*I'd (would) **rather drink** juice. — Я предпочел бы выпить сока.*

4. После модальных глаголов.

*You **may stay** with us. You **can do it** yourself. They **must be** in time.*

1. Complete the following sentences, using the infinitive with or without to.

1. The teacher asked us _____ (listen) to his explanation.
2. I must _____ (be) very attentive now.
3. He made the students _____ (write) the composition.
4. The students seem _____ (understand) his instructions.
5. The teacher let us _____ (use) our dictionaries.
6. The students were seen _____ (use) their dictionaries.
7. The teacher noticed me _____ (open) my dictionary several times.
8. I made myself _____ (write) as neatly as I could.
9. The teacher waited for us _____ (finish) our compositions.
10. He watched us _____ (work) and did not say anything.
11. The students were made _____ (collect) their compositions when the bell rang.
12. The teacher watched the students _____ (leave) the class room.

1. to listen	2. be	3. write	4. to understand	5. use	6. to use	7. open	8. write
9. to finish	10. work	11. to collect	12. leave				

2. Choose the correct form.

1. I managed **to buy/buy/buying** the tickets for the morning train.
2. Jack has decided **to stop/stop/stopping** smoking.
3. Would you mind **repeat/to repeat/repeating** that last sentence?
4. Let's **go/to go/going** shopping!
5. You'd better **to hurry/hurrying/hurry** or you'll miss your train.
6. I am tired of **listen/to listen/listening** to their complaints.
7. Plants cannot **to live/live/living** without water.
8. I'd rather **to read/read/reading** a book than **to watch/watch/watching** TV.
9. My little brother is excited about **to go/go/going** to the Zoo.
10. Please, let me **to watch/watch/watching** the hockey match.
11. Ted was surprised at **to see/see/seeing** his son in the street.
12. You must **to do/do/doing** everything in time.

1. to buy	2. to stop	3. repeating	4. go	5. hurry	6. listening	7. live	8. read,
watch	9. going	10. watch	11. seeing	12. do			

3. Use the correct preposition and -ing form of the verb in brackets.

1. I'm looking forward **to/for/at** _____ (see) you on Sunday.
2. Please forgive me **of/for/from** _____ (interrupt) you.
3. I got used **to/at/for** _____ (live) in such a hot country.
4. Jenny was very excited **with/about/of** _____ (go) to the party.
5. At dinner she was afraid **of/by/at** _____ (ask) him questions.
6. He complained **of/about/on** _____ (have) too much trouble with his request.
7. I have always been interested **about/in/on** _____ (learn) about different cultures.
8. Was he accused **in/on/of** _____ (shoplift)?
9. The students congratulated their teacher **with/on/of** _____ (receive) an award.
10. Were you surprised **with/at/of** _____ (hear) this funny announcement?
11. She had adjusted nicely **with/to/at** _____ (live) in the house.
12. Ann's remark reminded him **about/of/on** _____ (visit) Canada several years ago.

1. to seeing 2. for interrupting 3. to living 4. about going 5. of asking 6. about having
7. in learning 8. of shoplifting 9. on receiving 10. at hearing 11. to living
12. of visiting

4. Use Infinitive or -ing form.

1. It was quite late when they saw Martin _____ (come) up the other side of the street. They saw him _____ (pause) in front of his house, _____ (look) up at it and _____ (knock) at the door.
2. My parents let me _____ (stay) at my friend's house last weekend. They agreed _____ (take) me to his place in the car and they made me _____ (promise) to behave myself. It was a great weekend!
3. He hates _____ (answer) the phone. And very often just lets it _____ (ring).
4. At first I enjoyed _____ (listen) to him but after a while I got tired of _____ (hear) the same story again and again.
5. I can't _____ (go) to the cinema today. I'm busy _____ (study) for my exam which is next week, but I've decided _____ (take) a break and _____ (phone) you.
6. I tried _____ (listen) carefully and in order not/show how I was embarrassed, I did my best _____ (keep) the conversation _____ (go) on one topic and another.

1. come, pause, look, knock 2. stay, to take, promise 3. answering, ring 4. listening, hearing
5. go, studying, to take, to phone 6. to listen, not to show, to keep, going

Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs)

Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, should, would, need, в отличие от всех других глаголов, не обозначают действие. Они обозначают отношение говорящего к необходимости, возможности, обязательности, вероятности выполнения действия, выраженного другим глаголом. Поэтому модальные глаголы употребляются в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола.

I can help you. I must help you. You ought to help him.

Наряду с ними используются такие выражения, как *have to, be able to* и др.

Модальные глаголы для выражения долженствования, обязательности, необходимости действия

В настоящем времени для выражения этих функций употребляются:

- **Must** — когда говорящий сам решает, что ему необходимо что-то сделать, высказывает личное отношение к обязательности совершения действия.

I must give him a call. — Я должен (мне нужно) позвонить ему.

- **Have to** — когда кто-то другой, а не говорящий, принимает решение либо речь идет о необходимости, диктуемой обстоятельствами.

Military men have to wear a uniform. — Военные должны носить форму.

В прошедшем времени для обоих случаев употребляется:

- **Had to** — безотносительно к тому, чем решение диктуется.

They had to stay at home. — Они должны (им пришлось) остаться дома.

Модальные глаголы для выражения отсутствия необходимости (lack of necessity)

В настоящем времени в этой функции употребляются:

- **Needn't/doesn't need to/doesn't have to + Infinitive**

You needn't/doesn't need to/don't have to do it now or tomorrow.

Тебе не нужно (нет необходимости) делать это сейчас или завтра.

В прошедшем времени в этой функции употребляются:

- **Didn't need to/didn't have to + Infinitive** — не было необходимости в совершении действия, и оно не было совершено.

The weather was fine we didn't need to/didn't have to bring umbrellas.

Погода была хорошая, и нам не нужно было брать зонтики.

- **Needn't + have + Past Participle** — не было необходимости в совершении действия, но оно было совершено.

You needn't have done it. I could do it myself.

Тебе не нужно было этого делать. Я мог сделать это сам.

Модальные глаголы, выражающие запрет (prohibition)

- **Mustn't/can't** со значением *не должен*, когда действие запрещено, не разрешается, противозаконно.

Don't you see the sign? You mustn't (can't) park here.

- **May not** используется в основном в письменных объявлениях.

You may not leave your luggage here.

1. Choose the correct alternative to express necessity.

Use *must* or *have to* in its correct form.

1. It's really late. I hate to say goodbye, but I _____ go now.
2. John _____ leave home at 8 o'clock, as his boss wants him to be at the office earlier.
3. Military students _____ wear a uniform.
4. I had a toothache yesterday, so I _____ go to the dentist.
5. We couldn't repair the washing machine ourselves. We _____ take it to the repair shop.
6. I think I really _____ work harder if I want to pass the examination.
7. I _____ get up early tomorrow. I have a day off.
8. 'What _____ I _____ do to get a driving license?' 'You _____ pass a test.'
9. I don't see very well. I _____ wear glasses.
10. 'Last night I _____ walk home.'
'Why _____ you _____ walk?'
'Because there were no buses.'

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------------|
| 1. have to | 2. has to | 3. have to | 4. had to | 5. had to | 6. must | 7. don't have to |
| 8. do... have to, have to | 9. have to | 10. had to, did... have to | | | | |

2. Choose the right modal verb from the list on the right.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fred can stay in bed all day because he _____ work. | <i>had to</i> |
| 2. There are many bad curves on this road so you _____ drive fast. | <i>needn't have</i> |
| 3. Before passing his math test, John _____ study very hard. | <i>must not</i> |
| 4. Tom _____ watered the garden. It rained an hour later. | <i>needn't</i> |
| 5. You've got plenty of time. You _____ hurry. | <i>have to</i> |
| 6. It was a through train, so John _____ change. | <i>needn't have</i> |
| 7. I went to college today, but I _____ gone as all the lectures were cancelled. | <i>mustn't</i> |
| 8. You _____ forget what I told you. It's very important. | <i>don't need to</i> |
| 9. Tomorrow is Monday. I _____ work. | <i>didn't have to</i> |
| 10. We _____ pack many things, as we will only be away for one night. | <i>doesn't have to</i> |

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. doesn't have to | 2. must not | 3. had to | 4. needn't have | 5. needn't | 6. didn't have to |
| 7. needn't have | 8. mustn't | 9. have to | 10. don't need to | | |

3. Rewrite the sentences using modal verbs and their equivalents.

1. It's necessary for me to buy some new dress for summer holidays.

2. It wasn't necessary for John to buy bread, but he did.

3. It wasn't necessary for Helen to work late and she didn't.

4. It's forbidden to park cars here.

5. You are obliged to stop when the traffic light is red.

6. It's necessary to be at the airport at 10 o'clock.

7. Is it necessary to talk to the boss right now?

8. Is it necessary to do the translation of the text in a written form?

1. must/have to buy... 2. John needn't have bought... 3. Helen didn't have to work...
4. You mustn't/can't park... 5. You must stop... 6. We must be... 7. Need I talk.../Do I have to...?
8. Do I have to translate..?

4. Choose the correct alternative to express the lack of necessity.

1. You **needn't have come/didn't need to come**. The lecture is over!
2. I think you **needn't have told/didn't need to tell** him a lie even if you didn't want to tell him the truth.
3. She **didn't need to explain/needn't have explained**. Everything was clear without explanation.
4. 'I've brought my laptop.' 'Oh, you **didn't need to bother/needn't have bothered**. There are plenty of computers.'
5. You **didn't need to finish/needn't finish** this report tonight if you are too tired. You can do it tomorrow.
6. You **needn't bring/needn't have brought** your textbooks to the class every day. They are mainly for your homework.
7. You **needn't bring/needn't have brought** your dictionary we have a lot of them here.
8. I rushed to the station and arrived at 5 o'clock sharp. But I **didn't need to be/needn't have been** in a hurry as the train was half an hour late.

1. needn't have come 2. needn't have told 3. needn't have explained 4. needn't have bothered
5. needn't finish 6. needn't 7. needn't have brought 8. needn't have been

Модальные глаголы для выражения возможности (ability)

В настоящем и будущем времени в этой функции употребляются:

- **can = be able to** (могу, можешь, может и т. д.)

*John **can** come today or tomorrow. I think I **will be able to** come.*

В прошедшем времени в этой функции употребляются:

- **could**

*I **could** play tennis very well when I was younger.*

- **was/were able to** — обычно, когда речь идет о фактически совершившемся или единичном действии, потребовавшем определенных усилий. При переводе на русский язык это соответствует словам *смог, сумел/а, удалось, был/а в состоянии*.

Once I was able to win the city tournament.

Отсутствие возможности (lack of ability)

В этой функции употребляются:

- **can't/couldn't**

*Tom **can't play** the guitar. She **couldn't play** tennis.*

- **not to be able to**

*I **am not able to** come. I **will not be able to** come. She **was not able to** win. I **have not been able to** find my key.*

Модальные глаголы для выражения вероятности действия (possibility)

В настоящем времени обычно выражается глаголами **could/may/might** в сочетании с инфинитивом.

*Kate is late. The roads **could/may/might** get very busy.*

Катя опаздывает. Вероятно, дороги перегружены.

В прошедшем времени, когда речь идет о вероятности действия, употребляются глаголы **could/might** в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом.

*I left the car unlocked. It **could/might have been stolen**. Luckily, it wasn't.*

Я оставил машину незапертой. Ее могли украсть. К счастью, этого не произошло.

Логическое предположение (logical assumption)

Модальный глагол **must** используется, когда говорящий достаточно уверен в высказываемом предположении.

*Today's Sunday. Sue **must be** at home, Tom **must be working** in the yard.*

Сегодня воскресенье. Сью должна быть дома, а Том, должно быть, работает во дворе.

Модальный глагол **can't** используется, когда говорящий не допускает возможности, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, вероятно.

*Today is Sunday. They **can't be** at work.*

Сегодня воскресенье. Не может быть, чтобы они были на работе.

1. Choose the correct alternative to express ability or the lack of ability.

- After graduation from the University Jack **could find/could have found** a good job somewhere in New Jersey and moved there.
- I wish I had your opportunities. With a proper education I **can be/could have been** a rich man now.
- When I arrived yesterday everyone was asleep. Fortunately, I **could/was able to** wake my brother and he let me in.
- Catherine **couldn't/wasn't able to** speak any Dutch when they moved to the Netherlands last year.
- My appointment was cancelled at the last moment, so I **could/was able to** go to the fitness center with my friends.
- Although it was dark, Robin **could/was able to** find his way through the woods.
- James broke his leg last summer, so he **couldn't/wasn't able to** play tennis.
- I **couldn't have found/haven't been able to find** my keys for days. It's very inconvenient.
- I had no key so I **couldn't/wasn't able to** lock the door.
- We **could save/could have saved** a lot of the animals that were extinct.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. could find | 2. could have been | 3. was able to | 4. couldn't | 5. could | 6. was able |
| 7. couldn't | 8. haven't been able | 9. couldn't | 10. could have saved | | |

2. Fill in an appropriate modal verb. Use the prompts in brackets.

- You've got plenty of time. You _____ hurry. (*Lack of necessity*)
- You _____ drive if you've been drinking. (*Prohibition*)
- Mum says you _____ to tidy your room before you go out. (*Obligation*)
- I like Saturdays because I _____ be in a hurry in the morning. (*Lack of necessity*)
- That's _____ be Bob coming down the street. He is in New York on business. (*Logical assumption*)
- Last night Jack suddenly became ill. We _____ call the doctor. (*Necessity*)
- I _____ wear a suit to work but I usually do. (*Lack of necessity*)
- You can tell Tom what I said but he _____ tell anybody else. (*Prohibition*)
- He speaks English very well. He _____ have lived in the USA for a long time. (*Logical assumption*)
- My supervisor told me I _____ complete my term paper by Monday. (*Necessity*)
- I am not usually very good at chess but yesterday I _____ win. (*Ability in a particular situation*)
- 'Where's Sue?' 'She _____ have gone to the supermarket.' (*Possibility*)

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|--|----------|-----------|--|------------|
| 1. needn't/don't need to/don't have to | 2. mustn't/can't | 3. have | 4. needn't/don't have to/don't need to | 5. can't | 6. had to | 7. don't have to/don't need to/needn't | 8. mustn't |
| 9. must | 10. have to | 11. was able to | 12. may/might/could | | | | |

3. Choose the correct response.

- A student has just come into the classroom and left the door open. It is noisy outside. You say to him:**
a) Could you close the door, please? c) You must close the door!
b) Shall you close the door? d) Would you like to close the door?
- Your friend wants to pay for your dinner. You tell her it's not necessary:**
a) You mustn't pay for my dinner. c) You can't pay.
b) You shouldn't have paid. d) You needn't pay for my dinner.
- Your friend is going to park the car. You see a *No parking* sign and say:**
a) You can't park here. c) You don't need to park here.
b) You shouldn't have parked here. d) You should park here.
- Your father told you to stay at home and help him. You tell your friends:**
a) I should have stayed and helped. c) I will stay and help my father.
b) I have to stay and help my father. d) I must stay and help my father.

1. - a 2. - d 3. - a 4. - b

4. Choose the correct response.

- Your best friend failed a very important exam because she didn't study. What would you say to her?**
a) You ought to study for the exam. c) You ought to have studied for the exam.
b) You needn't study so hard. d) You could study harder.
- Kate lost her passport and didn't report to the police. Her mother says:**
a) You should have reported it to the police. c) You had to report it to the police.
b) You should to report it to the police. d) You didn't need to report it.
- A parcel arrives on the eve of your birthday. You are sure it is from your mother. You exclaim:**
a) It might be from my mother! c) It must be from my mother!
b) It may have been from my mother! d) It can't be from my mother!
- You want to have a cat in your room, but your landlady tells you that it isn't allowed. She says:**
a) You shouldn't keep pets in the room. c) You needn't keep pets in the room.
b) You don't have to keep pets in your room. d) You mustn't keep pets in the room.

1. - c 2. - a 3. - c 4. - d

Модальные глаголы для выражения совета (*advice*), порицания (*criticism*), просьбы (*request*)

Совет выражается глаголами **should/ought to = had better**, а настоятельная рекомендация — глаголом **must**.

*My friend thinks I **should/ought to** follow a healthy diet.*

*'You **must follow** a healthy diet,' the doctor said.*

Порицание, критика, упрек за то, что *следовало бы* сделать, но такая возможность упущена, выражается конструкцией **should/ought to + Perfect Infinitive**.

*You **should/ought to have revised** for exam. — Тебе следовало бы повторить материал к экзамену.*

Просьба о разрешении что-либо сделать может быть выражена с помощью глаголов **can/could/may/might** в зависимости от ситуации.

*'**Can/could/may/might** I ask you another question?' 'Certainly.'*

Для выражения просьбы что-либо сделать для вас используются глаголы **will/would/can/could** в зависимости от ситуации.

***Can/Will** you help me?*

*'**Could/Would** you type these letters for me?' 'Yes, of course.'*

Модальные глаголы **can/could, may/might, will/would** в формальных и неформальных ситуациях

Неформальная ситуация

Tom to his friend: *'**Can** I use your phone?' 'Yes, of course./Yes, you can.'*

Tom to his brother: *'**Will/Can** you help me with the translation?' 'Surely.'*

Более формальная ситуация или более вежливое обращение

Tom to a stranger: *'**Could** I use your phone?' 'Certainly.'*

Tom to his teacher: *'**Would/Could** you help me with the translation?' 'I'd (would) be happy to.'*

Формальная ситуация

Tom to a police officer: *'**May/Might** I use your phone?' 'Yes, you may.'*

*'**May** I park here?' 'I'm sorry, but you can't.'*

Обратите внимание, что в ответах на просьбу глаголы **could** и **might** никогда не употребляются. Вместо них употребляются глаголы **can** и **may** в случае разрешения (*да, можно*) или глагол **can't** в случае запрета (*нет, нельзя*).

1. Give advice to your friends. Choose from the right column.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I am overweight. | a. You must buy her a present. |
| 2. My dog is ill. | b. You should work very hard. |
| 3. I've got exams next week. | c. You should take warm clothes. |
| 4. I had a terrible toothache. | d. You should go on a diet. |
| 5. It's my mother's birthday soon. | e. I think you should say 'yes'. |
| 6. I'm going skiing to Poland. | f. You must go to the dentist. |
| 7. My hair is too long. | g. I think he should take it easy. |
| 8. Garry works too much! | h. I think you should get it cut |
| 9. Peter is in hospital. | i. I think you should phone your bank. |
| 10. Tony has a very bad cold. | j. You must visit him. |
| 11. I lost my credit card. | k. I don't think he should go to work. |
| 12. Bill has asked me to marry him. | l. You should take it to the vet. |

1. - d 2. - l 3. - b 4. - f 5. - a 6. - c 7. - h 8. - g 9. - j 10. - k
11. - i 12. - e

2. Comment the following situations using *should/shouldn't/shouldn't have*.

- Jack is very tired. He needs a rest.
He should go away for a few days.
- I'm feeling sick. I have eaten too much.
- The speed limit is 30 miles an hour, but Jimmy is doing 50.
- Lisa couldn't bake a cake because she hadn't bought any flour.
- Tom's library books are overdue and now he has to pay a fine.
- Ann has a test tomorrow, but she isn't studying. Instead, she's watching TV.

2. You shouldn't have eaten so much. 3. He shouldn't be driving so fast. 4. She should have bought some flour. 5. He should have taken the books to the library on time. 6. She shouldn't be watching TV.

3. Underline the correct word.

1. Good morning. How **can/must** I help you?
2. No, you **can't/may not** have another chocolate.
3. **Could/Would** I leave my luggage here until 11 o'clock?
4. 'Could I leave a little earlier today?' 'Yes, you **can/could**.'
5. **May/Will** I have a pen and some paper, please?
6. **Can/May** you hold the door for me, please?
7. **Would/Might** I ask you another question?
8. 'Could I park my car here?' 'I'm sorry, but you **can't/couldn't** park here.'
9. **Can/Will** I give you a hand with this bag?
10. 'Might I speak to Mr. Smith, please?' 'I'm afraid, you **can't/might not**.'
11. **Can/Could** I talk to you about my job application? (*Be particularly polite!*)
12. **Can/May** I call my brother from your phone? (*Informal*)

1. can 2. can't 3. Could 4. can 5. May 6. Can 7. Might 8. can't 9. Can 10. can't 11. Could 12. Can

4. Practice the use of modal verbs in a conversation.

- A: What's the matter, Jenny? You looked worried.
J: Yes... I'm trying to lose weight.
A: Oh, you (1) _____ (*не нужно*) to lose weight.
J: Oh, I do! I've just bought new jeans and I (2) _____ (*не могу*) get them on. They are too tight.
A: Well, you (3) _____ (*следует*) go on a diet.
J: I know, but what kind of a diet?
A: You (4) _____ (*следует*) eat lots of salad and fruit.
J: Yes, but I don't like salad... I prefer meat.
A: Well, you (5) _____ (*можно*) eat meat, but you (6) _____ (*не следует*) eat too much. You (7) _____ (*не следует*) eat bread or potatoes, either.
J: What about alcohol? (8) _____ (*Можно*) I drink wine?
A: Oh, no, you (9) _____ (*не стоит*) never drink alcohol.
J: I (10) _____ (*должна*) confess I like good food and occasional wine.
A: Then you (11) _____ (*нужно*) do more exercises. I have an idea! Let's join fitness club!

1. don't need 2. can't 3. should 4. should 5. can 6. should't 7. should't 8. Can 9. should 10. must 11. should

Условные предложения (Conditionals)

Первый тип условных предложений — реальные, осуществимые предположения, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему. Соответствуют в русском языке условным предложениям с глаголом в *изъявительном* наклонении.

If I have any free time, I will phone you.

Если у меня будет свободное время, я тебе позвоню.

Второй тип условных предложений — невероятные или маловероятные предположения, относящиеся к настоящему. Соответствуют в русском языке условным предложениям с глаголом в *сослагательном* наклонении, т. е. с частицей **бы**.

If I had any free time, I would phone you.

Если бы у меня было время, я бы позвонил тебе. (У меня нет времени.)

Третий тип условных предложений — предположения, относящиеся к прошлому и поэтому невыполнимые. Также соответствуют в русском языке условным предложениям с глаголом в *сослагательном* наклонении, т. е. с частицей **бы**.

I would have phoned you if I had had any free time yesterday.

Если бы вчера у меня было время, я бы позвонил тебе.

Условные предложения I wish, if only

Сожаление о настоящем положении дел или ситуации можно выразить конструкцией **I wish (if only) + глагол в форме Past Simple**.

I wish (if only) I were in your place. — Как бы мне хотелось быть на вашем месте.

I wish (if only) he were having some rest now. — Я бы хотела, чтобы он сейчас отдохнул.

I wish (if only) I could fly. — Я бы хотела уметь летать.

Сожаление о прошлом выражается конструкцией **I wish (if only) + глагол в форме Past Perfect**.

I wish (if only) I hadn't done it. — Как жаль, что я это сделал.

I wish (if only) I could have done it. — Если бы только я могла это сделать.

Had better, would rather

Русским предложениям в *сослагательном* наклонении типа *Ты бы лучше сделал что-либо* (совет) соответствуют предложения с выражением **had better + Infinitive**.

You'd better (had better) stay at home. — Ты бы лучше остался дома.

Предложениям типа *Я бы предпочел сделать что-либо* соответствуют предложения с выражением **would rather + Infinitive**.

I'd rather (would rather) go home. — Я бы лучше пошла домой.

1. Define the type of conditional in each sentence. Fill in correct forms.

1. If I _____ (be) taller, I would play in a basketball team.
2. I would have acted more cautious if I _____ (be) in his situation yesterday.
3. If our guests _____ (stay) a bit longer, they will be able to meet our parents.
4. If you had not been in a hurry, they _____ (already, explain) everything to you.
5. If you _____ (see) them tomorrow, please, let them know I am coming this weekend.
6. If you _____ (not, be) so late from school yesterday you wouldn't have been so tired.
7. If _____ I (meet) him, you will be the first to know.
8. If he didn't eat so much, he _____ (be) in a better shape.
9. If you were rich, you _____ (can, buy) expensive cars.
10. If you _____ (get) wet, you should change your shoes immediately.
11. If wishes were horses, beggars _____ (ride). (*Proverb*)
12. If he _____ (be) younger, he would win the match.

1. were (type 2) 2. had been (type 3) 3. stay (type 1) 4. would have already explained (type 3)
5. see (type 1) 6. hadn't been (type 3) 7. meet (type 1) 8. would be (type 2)
9. could buy (type 2) 10. get (type 1) 11. would ride (type 2) 12. were (type 2)

2. Wish-sentences. Fill in correct forms.

1. I wish I _____ (live) in a warmer country. It is so cold here.
2. If only I _____ (can, have) a dog.
3. I wish you _____ (understand) the situation long ago.
4. If only I _____ (know) more about the people with whom I traveled last year.
5. I wish my sister _____ (have) real friends.
6. I wish I _____ (be) younger and more beautiful.
7. If only the children _____ (can, participate) in this competition.
8. I wish I _____ (sleep) now.
9. I wish I _____ (can, speak) English like Jane can.
10. If only Jane _____ can marry) him last year.
11. I wish I _____ (meet) you when I was 18.
12. I wish I _____ (learn) French when I was at school.

1. lived 2. could have 3. had understood 4. had known 5. had 6. were 7. could participate
8. were sleeping 9. could speak 10. could have married 11. had met
12. had learned

25 Days to a Better English Grammar

Пособие посвящено усовершенствованию
практических навыков использования английского языка.
Оно дает возможность поработать над грамматикой
в формате, доступном каждому читателю.

Всего за 25 дней вы сумеете освежить в памяти
основные грамматические правила и потренироваться
применять их на практике с помощью различных
упражнений. Систематически выполняя по 4 задания
в предложенной авторами последовательности,
менее чем за месяц вы достигнете
высокого уровня языковой подготовки.

