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# **GRAMMAR FOR ENGINEERING**



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высшего профессионального образования  
«Нижегородский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет»

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## GRAMMAR FOR ENGINEERING

Утверждено редакционно-издательским советом университета в качестве  
учебного пособия для студентов инженерных специальностей

Нижегород  
ННГАСУ  
2015

ББК  
К  
М  
П  
УДК

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Михайлова Е.Б. Grammar for Engineering: [Текст]: учеб. пособие для вузов / Е. Б. Михайлова; Нижегород. гос. архитектур.-строит. ун-т. – Н. Новгород: ННГАСУ, 2015. – 58 с.

Учебное пособие соответствует требованиям Примерной программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык», строится на междисциплинарной интегративной основе и предназначено для студентов инженерных специальностей. Основной целью пособия является формирование и развитие языкового компонента иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студентов в сфере их будущей профессиональной деятельности. Грамматический материал сопровождается упражнениями, обеспечивающими осознанную и систематическую отработку языкового учебного материала.

ISBN

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## Present Simple – простое настоящее время

Время **Present Simple** обозначает действие в настоящем в широком смысле слова. Оно употребляется для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий, например когда мы говорим о чьих-либо привычках, режиме дня, расписании и т. д., т. е. **Present Simple** обозначает действия, которые происходят в настоящее время, но не привязаны к моменту речи.

### Образование Present Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I work	We work
You work	You work
He / she / it works	They work

Вопросительные предложения:

Do I work?	Do we work?
Do you work?	Do you work?
Does he / she / it work?	Do they work?

Отрицательные предложения:

I do not work	We do not work
You do not work	You do not work
He / she / it does not work	They do not work

Английский глагол во временной форме **Present Simple** почти всегда совпадает со своей начальной, то есть указанной в словаре, формой без частицы **to**. Лишь в 3-м лице единственного числа к ней нужно прибавить окончание **-s**:

I work – he works

Если глагол оканчивается на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, то к нему прибавляется окончание **-es**:

I go – he goes

К глаголам на **-y** тоже прибавляется окончание **-es**, а **-y** заменяется на **-i**:

I try – he tries

Для того, чтобы построить **вопросительное предложение**, перед подлежащим нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол **do** (или **does** в 3 л. ед. ч.):

**Do** you **use** Excel in you work?

Does he **speak** English?

В **отрицательных предложениях** вспомогательный глагол **do/does** используется перед глаголом, после него прибавляется отрицательная частица **not**. **Do/does** и **not** часто сокращаются до **don't** и **doesn't** соответственно:

We **don't** design roadways.

He **doesn't** create new materials.

### Случаи употребления Present Simple

- Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия, в этом случае могут быть использованы следующие наречия: always, never, sometimes, usually, often, rarely, every day / year, twice a week / month.

We often **test** new devices.

They **have** meetings every week.

- Действие в настоящем в широком смысле слова (не обязательно в момент речи):

Ann **studies** Physics and Mathematics.

We **live** in Nizhny Novgorod

- Общеизвестные факты:

The Earth **is** round.

Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.

- Перечисление последовательности действий:

We **analyze** what our customers may need, **develop** a new product, then **produce**, **test** and **sell** it.

- Некоторые случаи указания на будущее время (если имеется в виду некое расписание или план действий, а также в придаточных предложениях времени и условия):

The airplane **takes off** at 2.30 p.m.

When you **see** a big green house, turn left.

### Exercises

1. Complete the sentences using one of the following:

cause(s) close(s) write(s) design(s) open(s) speak(s) reduce(s)

1. Ann ..... English very well.
2. I never ..... reports.
3. The bank ..... at 9 o'clock and ..... at 17.00 every day.
4. Bad driving ..... many accidents.
5. The new seatbelts ..... injuries.
6. He ..... buildings.

2. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Jane ..... (not / visit) construction sites very often.
2. What time ..... (the banks / close) in Britain?
3. 'Where ..... (Sean / come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
4. 'What ..... (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
5. It ..... (take) me an hour to get to work. How long ..... (it / take) you?
6. I ..... (play) the drums but I ..... (not / play) very well.
7. I don't understand this sentence. What ..... (this word / mean)?



3. Complete the text below with the following words:

never always every a times usually

Simon's life is (1) ..... very busy. He is president of his own company MST which makes equipment for telecommunication industry. He doesn't begin too early because he works late (2) ..... evening. He (3) ..... finishes at 8 o'clock and sometimes later. Simon goes to Germany three (4) ..... a year to visit important customers. He also travels to Canada, the USA and Argentina, maybe 15 weeks (5) ..... year. He walks to work most days and walks home for lunch. He (6) ..... works at the weekend. He spends weekends with his family on the beach.

4. Complete these questions about Simon.

1. When / start work?
2. What time / finish?
3. How often / go to Germany?
4. Where / go at lunchtime?
5. What / do at the weekend?

5. Match the questions (1-5) and answers (a-e).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Do you ever walk to work?              | a. Not a lot. Sometimes I just listen to music.       |
| 2. When do you normally start work?       | b. Before 8.30.                                       |
| 3. When do you normally finish work?      | c. No, I don't. I always drive.                       |
| 4. What do you usually do in the evening? | d. It depends, but I'm usually at the office until 7. |
| 5. How often do you go away on business?  | e. Once or twice a month.                             |

6. Use one of the following verbs to complete these sentences. Sometimes you need the negative:

flow freeze go grow make rise translate

1. The earth ..... round the sun.
2. Rice ..... in Britain.
3. The sun ..... in the east.
4. Bees ..... honey.
5. Water ..... at 0 degrees Celsius.
6. The River Amazon ..... into the Atlantic Ocean.
7. An interpreter ..... from one language into another.

7. Ask Mike questions about himself and his family.

1. You know that Mike plays hockey. You want to know how often. Ask him.

How often .....

2. Perhaps Mike 's brother plays hockey too. You want to know. Ask Mike.

..... your brother .....

3. You know that Mike listens to music a lot. You want to know what kind. Ask him.

.....

4. You know that Mike's sister works. You want to know what she does. Ask Mike.

.....

5. You know that Mike goes clubbing a lot. You want to know how often. Ask him.

.....

6. You don't know where Mike 's mother lives. Ask him.

.....

## Present Continuous – настоящее длительное время

Время **Present Continuous** обычно указывает на процесс, длящийся непосредственно в момент речи. На это могут указывать контекст или такие слова, как *now*, *at the moment* и т.п.:

Mary **is doing** her homework now.

We **are discussing** the new project at the moment.

### Образование Present Continuous

Утвердительные предложения:

I am working	We are working
You are working	You are working
He / she / it is working	They are working

Вопросительные предложения:

Am I working?	Are we working?
Are you working?	Are you working?
Is he / she / it working?	Are they working?

Отрицательные предложения:

I am not working	We are not working
You are not working	You are not working
He / she / it is not working	They are not working

Для того, чтобы поставить глагол в форму времени **Present Continuous**, требуется вспомогательный глагол **to be** в настоящем времени и причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

**To be** в настоящем времени имеет три формы:

- **am** – 1 лицо ед. ч. (I am talking.)
- **is** – 3 лицо ед. ч. (He is reading.)
- **are** – 2 лицо ед. ч. и все формы мн. ч. (They are sleeping.)

Личные местоимения и вспомогательный глагол часто сокращаются до I'm, he's, she's, it's, we're, you're, they're.

Причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) можно получить, прибавив к начальной форме значимого глагола окончание **-ing**:

ride – **riding**, stop – **stopping**

В **вопросительном предложении** вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

Are you **using** this dictionary?

Who **are** we **waiting** for?

В **отрицательных предложениях** за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Формы **is** и **are** при этом могут быть сокращены до **isn't** и **aren't** соответственно.

Radio **is not (isn't) working**.

### Случаи употребления Present Continuous

- Указание на процесс, происходящий непосредственно в момент разговора:

I'm **looking** for a soldering iron.

- Длительное действие, совершающееся в настоящий период времени, хотя и не обязательно в момент речи:

We're **working** on the new seatbelt design.

- Запланированное действие в будущем:

We **are landing** in Heathrow in 20 minutes.

### Exercises

1. Complete the sentences with one of the following verbs in the correct form:

have deliver phone unload wait look for

1. We ..... the truck.
2. I ..... the site manager.

3. He ..... the lumber.
4. She ..... the supplier.
5. They ..... a meeting.
6. We ..... for the driver.

2. Use the words in brackets to complete the questions.

1. .... this week?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin / work)
2. Why ..... at me like that? What's the matter? (you / look)
3. 'Jenny is a student at university.' 'Is she? What ..... ?' (she / study)
4. .... to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody / listen)
5. What crops ..... for biodiesel? (you / use)
6. .... to the meeting? (your boss / come)

3. Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (*I'm not doing etc.*).

1. "Can I ask you a question?" "Yeah, go ahead, I ..... (do) anything special at the moment.
2. I heard you ..... (work) on the engine for the new vehicle.
3. 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good at the moment. I ..... (enjoy) it very much.'
4. Next week we ..... (start) to make biodiesel from non-food crops.
5. I want to get some rest, so this week I ..... (work) in the evenings.
6. Angela has just started evening classes. She ..... (learn) German.

4. Read this conversation. Put the verbs into the correct form.

JOAN: Tony! How nice to see you! What (1) ..... (you/do) these days?

TONY: I (2) ..... (train) to be a site manager.

JOAN: Really? What's it like? (3) ..... (you/enjoy) it?

TONY: It's all right. What about you?

JOAN: Well, actually I (4) ..... (not/work) at the moment. I (5) ..... (try)

to find a job but it's not easy. But I'm very busy. I (6) ..... (decorate) my flat.

TONY: (7) ..... (you/do) it alone?

JOAN: No, some friends of mine (8) ..... (help) me.

*5. A friend of yours is planning to go on holiday soon. You ask him about his plans.  
Use the words in brackets to make your questions.*

1. (where/go?) .... *Where are you going?* ..... – Scotland.
2. (how long/stay?) ..... – Ten days.
3. (when/go?) ..... – Next Friday.
4. (go/alone?) ..... – No, with a friend of mine.
5. (travel/by car?) ..... – No, by train.
6. (where/stay?) ..... – In a hotel.

*6. Have you arranged to do anything at these times? Write sentences about yourself.*

1. (this evening) *I'm going out this evening.* or  
*I'm not doing anything this evening.* or  
*I don't know what I'm doing this evening.*
2. (tomorrow morning) *I ...*
3. (tomorrow evening)
4. (next Sunday)
5. (choose another day or time)

## Present Simple or Present Continuous (настоящее простое или настоящее продолженное время)

Сравните:

<b>Present Continuous</b> (I am doing)	<b>Present Simple</b> (I do)
Используется, когда действие происходит в данный момент или в действии в процессе, но не обязательно в данный момент	Используется, когда говорим о повторяющемся действии или о действии вообще
<p>The kettle <b>is boiling</b>. Can you turn it off, please?</p> <p>Listen to those people. What language <b>are they speaking</b>?</p> <p>What <b>are you doing</b> here? – I'm <b>testing</b> the fire alarms.</p> <p>Silvia is in Britain for three months. She's <b>learning</b> English.</p> <p>"Where is Tom?" "He's <b>playing</b> tennis."</p>	<p>Water <b>boils</b> at 100 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>Excuse me. <b>Do you speak</b> English?</p> <p>What <b>do you do</b>? (What's your job?) – I <b>test</b> electrical and plumbing systems.</p> <p>Most people <b>learn</b> to swim when they are children.</p> <p>Tom <b>plays</b> tennis every Saturday.</p>

Некоторые английские глаголы, связанные с восприятием (notice, hear, see, feel ...), эмоциями (love, hate, like, want, prefer ...), процессами умственной деятельности (think (в значении believe), believe, understand, know, suppose, remember, forget, realize, mean, ...), владением (have (в значении possess), possess, belong, need ...), не используются во временах группы Continuous, вместо них используется время Present Simple:



**Do you understand** what I mean?

СРАВНИТЕ

What **do** you **think** Tom will do? (=What do you believe he will do?)

but

What **are** you **thinking** about? (=What is going on in your mind?)

We **have** a nice house in the countryside.

but

We **are having** a meeting.

### Exercises

1. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form: Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

1. What ..... you usually ..... (do) at weekends?
2. Ron is in London at the moment. He ..... (stay) at the Hilton Hotel.
3. The River Volga ..... (flow) into the Caspian Sea.
4. I called the office, but I ..... (not remember) who I spoke to.
5. How often ..... you ..... (go) to the library?
6. She ..... (talk) to him on the phone right now.
7. Currently we ..... (do) a project on history of space exploration.
8. Where is Paul? – He ..... (check) the stock.

2. *Choose the correct alternatives.*

1. You *work* / *'re working* very hard today.
2. Steve *often goes* / *is often going* on business trips.

3. I *do* / *'m doing* a Spanish evening class this term. It starts / is starting at 7.30 every Monday.
4. What *do you do* / *are you doing* these days? *Do you still study* / *Are you still studying*?
5. I *usually go* / *'m usually going* to work by car.
6. I *stay* / *'m staying* at my friends' in Moscow for a week.

3. *Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.*

1. I don't know your telephone number.
2. Please don't make so much noise. I study.
3. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?
4. The moon goes round the earth.
5. I'm thinking it would be a good idea to leave early.
6. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.
7. I'm usually going to work by car.
8. Hans and I work as chemical engineers for Entel AB.

4. *Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verb in brackets.*

A: Hi, James. Why (1) ..... (you / visit) the site? You normally (2) ..... (stay) in your office.

B: Well, (3) ..... (I / look) for Tony. I have a report for him.

A: I see. I think (4) ..... (Tony / have) his lunch at the moment.

B: Do you know where?

A: (5) ..... (he / train) some new apprentices today. (6) ..... (they / work) with wiring in Building 5.

B: Ok, thanks.

A: You're welcome.

## General question – общий вопрос

**Общий вопрос** задается, чтобы получить подтверждение или опровержение высказанной мысли, то есть ответ «да» или «нет».

**В общих вопросах используется следующий порядок слов:**

- Если сказуемое выражено глаголом **to be**, то оно ставится в начале предложения, после него следует подлежащее:

**Are you** an engineer?

**Is Mathematics** your favourite subject?

- Если сказуемое включает в себя вспомогательный или модальный глагол, то он (или первый из них, если их несколько) ставится перед подлежащим:

**Have you written** the report?

**Could you help** me?

- Если сказуемое выражено глаголом в Present Simple или Past Simple, то в качестве вспомогательного глагола нужно использовать **do / does** или **did**:

**Do you speak** German?

**Did he talk** to you yesterday?

Ответ на общий вопрос может быть кратким или полным.

В **кратком ответе** достаточно использовать слово **yes / no**, подлежащее и нужный вспомогательный / модальный глагол:

Can I ask something? – Yes, you can.

Do you know the answer? – No, I don't.

**Полный ответ** употребляется реже, он содержит в себе глагол в полной форме и все относящиеся к нему слова:

Do you like Physics? – Yes, I like Physics. / No, I don't like Physics.

### **Wh-question – специальный вопрос**

**Специальный вопрос** направлен на то, чтобы получить более подробную информацию о каком-либо члене предложения. **Порядок слов в специальном вопросе** такой же, как и в общем, кроме вопросительного слова в начале предложения:

What subjects do you have at your university?

В английском языке используются следующие вопросительные слова:

<b>What</b>	<b>What</b> do civil engineers do? <b>What products</b> do electrical engineers make? (неогранич. выбор)
<b>Which</b>	<b>Which tool</b> do you recommend? (ограниченный выбор)
<b>Who</b>	<b>Who</b> is the head of your department?
<b>Where</b>	<b>Where</b> do you come from?
<b>Why</b>	<b>Why</b> is the scientific method important?
<b>What time</b>	<b>What time</b> did the meeting start?
<b>When</b>	<b>When</b> do engineers give presentations?

<b>How</b>	<b>How</b> do engineers make cars safer?
<b>How long</b>	<b>How long</b> did you stay in Moscow?
<b>How many</b>	<b>How many</b> students are there at your university?
<b>How much</b>	<b>How much</b> money are you going to spend?
<b>How often</b>	<b>How often</b> do you have meetings?

Если специальный вопрос задается к подлежащему (**who? what?**) или его определению (**what? which? whose? how much? how many?**), то вопросительное слово в роли подлежащего ставится в начале предложения, а сказуемое – после него.

Другими словами, в подобных вопросах используется порядок слов обычного повествовательного предложения, и, если глагол использован в Present Simple или Past Simple, то вспомогательные глаголы использовать не нужно:

**What's** the difference?

**Who** helped you with the experiment?

### Exercises:

1. *Complete these questions with What, When, Where, Why, How.*

1. .... has happened?
2. .... does technology make our life easier?
3. .... is the magazine article mainly about?
4. .... do we need the vaults on the ceiling?
5. .... types of measurement systems are there?
6. .... do people use the scientific method?
7. .... do civil engineers help cities?

8. .... are you working now?
9. ....do you want to leave your company?

2 *Correct the mistakes in these questions.*

1. What you mean?
2. What tools you are using?
3. How much it cost?
4. What the blog is about?
5. When it must be finished?
6. Why engineers need a lot of education?
7. Did you took part in the design competition last week?
8. Is coming your friend tomorrow?

3 *Put the words in the correct order to make questions.*

1. problem / a / there / is?
2. important / physics / why / and / are / mathematics?
3. to / engineers / do / shapes / construct / use / different / what / buildings?
4. are / home / in / of / what / your / kinds / materials?
5. are / of / types / there / what / energy?
6. work / simple/ make / do / how / machines / easier?
7. have / question / you / do / a?
8. you / the / to / can / about / I / talk / accident?

4 *Write the questions.*

1. .... classes are for students who want to build structures.  
Which \_\_\_\_\_?
2. I'm designing ..... for the vehicle.  
What \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Most students learn about geometric shapes in .....
- Where \_\_\_\_\_?
4. .... has a polished decorative appearance.
- What \_\_\_\_\_?
5. These hallways have ..... ceilings.
- What kind of \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Ceramic tiles are less decorative than porcelain tiles.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_?
7. There are ..... types of glass we could use.
- How m\_\_\_\_\_?
8. I'm calling about the project ..... sent me.
- Who \_\_\_\_\_?
9. The new seatbelts reduce injuries because .....
- Why \_\_\_\_\_?

*5 Ask different types of questions to the following sentences:*

- Engineers are the coolest people around because they invent so many things for people and they want to make the world a better place.
- The majority of today's college graduates will have more than one career during their work life, and engineering can provide a strong foundation for almost any one of them.
- A long time ago I read an article in a popular electronics magazine and the title was "Micro Chips – Mega Death".

## Past Simple – простое прошедшее время

Время **Past Simple** используется для обозначения действия, которое произошло в определенное время в прошлом и время совершения которого уже истекло. Для уточнения момента совершения действия в прошлом при использовании времени **Past Simple** обычно используются такие слова, как yesterday, in 1980, five days ago, last year и т.п.

### Образование Past Simple

Утвердительные предложения:

I played	We played
You played	You played
He / she / it played	They played

Вопросительные предложения:

Did I work?	Did we work?
Did you work?	Did you work?
Did he / she / it work?	Did they work?



Отрицательные предложения:

I did not work	We did not work
You did not work	You did not work
He / she / it did not work	They did not work

Для того, чтобы поставить английский глагол во время **Past Simple**, нужно использовать его «вторую форму». Для большинства глаголов она образуется прибавлением окончания **-ed**:

examine – examined, supply – supplied, stop – stopped

Существует достаточно большая группа неправильных английских глаголов, которые образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам. Для них форму прошедшего времени нужно просто запомнить.

I can't believe I **made** such a simple mistake!

В **вопросительном предложении** перед подлежащим нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол **did**, а после подлежащего поставить основной, значимый глагол в начальной форме:

**Did** they sign the contract?

В **отрицательных предложениях** перед глаголом нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол **did** и отрицательную частицу **not** – **did not** или **didn't**:

I **did not (didn't) understand** this question.

### Случаи употребления Past Simple:

- Указание на простое действие в прошлом:

I **saw** John in the bank.

- Регулярные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом:

He usually **came** to work at 8 a.m.

- Перечисление последовательности действий в прошлом:

I heard a strange sound, looked back and saw a lion.

### Exercises

1. Complete the dialogue with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

A: Where (1) ..... (you / grow up)?

B: When I (2) ..... (be) very young, we (3) ..... (live) in Brighton. Then when I was twelve, my family (4) ..... (move) to Manchester. I (5) ..... (not / like) it at first, but later I (6) ..... (love) it.

A: (7) ..... (you / go) to college when you (8) ..... (leave) school?

B: No. I (9) ..... (not / go) to college until I was twenty-two. First, I (10) ..... (get) a job in a record shop for a year and (11) ..... (save) up some money. Then I (12) ..... (go) travelling. After that I (13) ..... (enter) Manchester University, Engineering faculty.

2. Put one of these verbs in each gap in the past simple:

work	see	go	have	live	go
	be	sell	teach		

1. I ..... hungry, so I ..... to the cafe.

2. Tom's father ..... him how to drive when he was 17.

3. I ..... her at the meeting last week.
4. Yesterday Tom ..... a sandwich for lunch.
5. We needed some money so we ..... our car.
6. When I ..... in Leeds, I ..... in a bank.
7. Yesterday I ..... to London to see a friend of mine.

3. *Correct the mistakes in these sentences.*

1. What do you do last night?
2. I didn't had time.
3. She didn't be interested in the book because she didn't understand it.
4. I not rushed because I wasn't in a hurry.
5. It was warm so I taken off my coat.
6. Did you went out last night?

4. *Read about the life and career of Steve Jobs. Complete the following text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.*

- 1955 Steven Paul Jobs (1) ..... (be) born in San Francisco, California. His father (2) ..... (show) him how to work on electronics in the family garage, demonstrating how to take apart and rebuild radios and televisions. As a result, Steve (3) ..... (become) interested in technologies.
- 1968 Steve (4) ..... (meet) 18-year-old Stephen Wozniak, who shared the same interest in electronics.
- 1972 Jobs (5) ..... (go) to Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He (6) ..... (spend) only one semester at Reed, then dropped out.
- 1974 Steve (7) ..... (travel) to India with one of his college friends in search of spiritual enlightenment, then returned home.
- 1975 Jobs (8) ..... (begin) attending meetings of the Homebrew

Computer Club with Wozniak.

1976 Jobs and Wozniak (9) ..... (form) their own business, which they named Apple Computer Company. At first they (10) ..... (assemble) Apple I computers in the Jobses' garage, and (11) ..... (sell) them to independent computer dealers in the area.

5. *Complete the questions about Steve Jobs' life. The answers are on the right to help you.*

When (1) ..... he born?	1955
How (2) ..... did he (3) ..... in college?	One semester
Where did he (4) .....?	India
Which club (5) ..... he (6) .....?	The Homebrew Computer Club
When did they (7) ..... Apple?	1976
Where (8) ..... they (9) ..... first computers?	In the garage.

## Present Perfect – настоящее совершенное время

Время **Present Perfect** обозначает действие, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту или завершено в период настоящего времени. Хотя английские глаголы в **Present Perfect** обычно переводятся на русский язык в прошедшем времени, в английском языке эти действия воспринимаются в настоящем времени, так как привязаны к настоящему результату этого действия. С **Present Perfect** часто используются предлоги и наречия just, already, yet, ever, never, since, for, so far, recently.

I **have checked** the calculations twice.

### Образование Present Perfect

Утвердительные предложения:

I have worked	We have worked
You have worked	You have worked
He / she / it has worked	They have worked

Вопросительные предложения:

Have I worked?	Have we worked?
Have you worked?	Have you worked?
Has he / she / it worked?	Have they worked?

Отрицательные предложения:

I have not worked	We have not worked
You have not worked	You have not worked
He / she / it has not worked	They have not worked

Время **Present Perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to have** в настоящем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы».

**To have** в настоящем времени имеет две формы:

- **has** – 3 л. ед. ч. (He has worked)
- **have** – 1 и 2 л. ед.ч. и все формы мн. ч. (I have worked)

Личные местоимения и вспомогательный глагол часто сокращаются до **he's, they've** и т. п.

Причастие второе, или причастие прошедшего времени (**Past Participle**), можно образовать, прибавив к начальной форме правильного глагола окончание **-ed**:

happen – happened, stop - stopped

Неправильные глаголы образуют форму прошедшего времени не по общим правилам. Для них форму причастия прошедшего времени нужно запомнить.

В **вопросительном предложении** вспомогательный глагол выносится на место перед подлежащим, а значимый глагол остается после него:

**Have** you **seen** the new design?

В **отрицательных предложениях** за вспомогательным глаголом следует отрицательная частица **not**. Формы **have** и **has** при этом могут быть сокращены до **haven't** и **hasn't** соответственно:

I **haven't seen** the new design yet.

### **Случаи употребления Present Perfect:**

- Если говорящему важен сам факт произошедшего действия, а не его время или обстоятельства:

We **have tested** the engine three times.

Если время события имеет значение, то нужно использовать время **Past Simple**:

We **tested** the engine last week.

- Если период, в который произошло действие, еще не закончился:

We **have finished** the project this week.

В противном случае используется время **Past Simple**:

We **finished** the project two weeks ago.

- Для обозначения действий, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются в момент разговора:

He **has worked** as an engineer for more than 20 years.

I **haven't seen** him since Monday.

### Exercises

1. *Correct the mistakes in these sentences.*

1. Sam hasn't arrive yet.
2. I have done it last week.
3. She haven't finished the report.
4. Do you have been to Italy?
5. I didn't have received any emails today.

2. *Complete the conversation between Ann and her boss Jane during the exhibition with the correct form of the verb in the Present Perfect.*

Anne: I've got some good news for you. We (1) ..... (receive) three big new orders. Rob Peterson from KTex (2) ..... (order) our Luminous tablets.

Jane: That's excellent. How many (3) ..... (order)?

Anne: Three hundred. Great, isn't it! And SBC and Hallcomb (4) ..... (also / decide) to buy a thousand of our Camera Lenses.

Jane: Fantastic. (5) ..... (you / tell) Don yet? He'll be delighted.

Anne: No, I (6) ..... (not / tell) him yet. I'll phone him later this afternoon.

Jane: And (7) ..... (you / speak) to any Japanese buyers?



Anne: Yes, but no luck! In fact, we (8) ..... (never / sell) any of our products in Japan. But, despite that, I have to say that the exhibition (9) ..... (be) a great success.

Jane: Thanks very much, Anne.

3. Complete the sentences with the Past Participles of the verbs in the box.

be ..... find ..... use ..... check ..... see ..... happen ..... finish
---

1. What has .....
2. I've ..... the calculations twice.
3. Have you ..... making the report?
4. He has never ..... metric measurements before.
5. Have you ..... a job yet?
6. I haven't ..... the results yet.
7. Have you ever ..... to New York?

4. Choose the correct alternatives.

A: Hello, I'd like to apply for the job of car mechanic.

B: Well, I hope you (1) *had / have had* the right kind of experience. (2) *Did you do / have you done* this kind of job before?

A: Yes, I (3) *did / have*.

B: Where?

A: Well, I (4) *had / 've had* some experience in a car shop.

B: Oh, really?

A: Yes, I (5) *worked / 've worked* there two years ago.

B: (6) *Were you / have you been* a car mechanic?

A: No, I (7) *wasn't / haven't*. I (8) *was / 've been* a sales assistant.

B: Oh, I'm sorry. We need someone who (9) *had* / *'s had* experience as a car mechanic.

5. *Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple:*

1. Did you like the movie "Star Wars?" – I don't know. I ..... (never / see) that movie.
2. I ..... (meet) a lot of people in the last few days.
3. Sam ..... (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.
4. My best friend and I..... (know) each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.
5. Stinson is a fantastic writer. He ..... (write) ten very creative short stories last year.
6. Things ..... (change) a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first ..... (start) working here three years ago, the company ..... (have) only six employees. Since then, we ..... (expand) to include more than 2000 full-time workers.

6. *Choose the right answer.*

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ the company?
  - a) have you joined
  - b) did you joined
  - c) did you join
  - d) have you ever joined
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany?
  - a) Did you ever worked
  - b) Have you ever worked
  - c) Worked you
  - d) Didn't you have worked

3. That's the best presentation \_\_\_\_\_

- a) I never heard
- b) I didn't hear
- c) I heard
- d) I've ever heard

4. He's the most creative person \_\_\_\_\_

- a) I never met.
- b) I never meet.
- c) I've ever met.
- d) I've never met.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ to him last week.

- a) I spoke
- b) I've already spoken
- c) I didn't spoke
- d) I speaked

6. The reason I look so brown is that \_\_\_\_\_ from a business trip to Spain.

- a) I come back
- b) I came back
- c) I never came back
- d) I've just come back

## Passive Voice – пассивный залог

Форма залога показывает, является ли подлежащее в предложении (лицо или предмет) производителем или объектом действия, выраженного сказуемым.

**Пассивный залог (Passive Voice)** показывает, что лицо или предмет, выраженное подлежащим, испытывает действие на себе:

Renault cars **are made** in France.

Пассивный залог употребляется, когда исполнитель действия очевиден или несуществен, или когда действие или его результат более интересны, чем исполнитель.

### Образование пассивного залога

Для того, чтобы получить форму глагола в пассивном залоге, необходим вспомогательный глагол **to be** в соответствующем времени, лице и числе и причастие прошедшего времени (**Past Participle**) значимого глагола:

Sound barrier **was broken** in 1947.

This building **will be demolished** next month.

В **отрицательных предложениях** частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола, а если их несколько, то после первого из них:

He **has not been seen** anywhere.

В **вопросительных предложениях** вспомогательный глагол (или первый из них) выносится на место перед подлежащим:

When **was** the telephone **invented**?

### Таблица времен пассивного залога

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	space is explored	space is being explored	space has been explored
Past	space was explored	space was being explored	space had been explored
Future	space will be explored	---	space will have been explored

Дополнение в предложении с глаголом-сказуемым в пассивном залоге употребляется с предлогами **by** или **with**.

Дополнение с предлогом **by** выражает действующее лицо или действующую силу:

Two hundred people **are employed by** the company.

Дополнение с предлогом **with** выражает орудие действия:

Holes **are made with** a drill.

### Exercises

*1. Change these active sentences into the passive so that they sound more natural.*

1. Somebody produces mobile phones in Finland.
2. A mechanic is repairing my car at the moment.

3. Somebody made this video game in Japan.
4. Anybody can find lots of information by searching Google.
5. They manufacture electronic goods in China.
6. They will print the newspaper at 3 a.m.

2. *Complete the text using the Present or Past Passive of the verbs in brackets.*

Here are some examples of spinoffs from space travel. The devices (1) ..... (create) many years ago for space programmes. But now they (2) ..... (use) by many people in everyday life.

The smoke detector (3) ..... (make) for the Skylab space station in the 1970s to detect toxic gases. Now they (4) ..... (install) in most buildings to warn people of fire.

The CAD/CAM computer program (5) ..... (invent) by NASA engineers over 20 years ago to find problems in spaceships. Now nearly all cars (6) ..... (design) using these programs.

Today many computer games (7) ..... (control) by means of small joysticks. In fact joysticks (8) ..... (introduce) many years ago to control the Apollo Lunar Rover.

3. *Read the article “Robotic Ants Inventor” and choose the appropriate verb forms (Active or Passive).*

At MIT’s Artificial Intelligence Lab, James McLurkin (1) *is developing / is being developed* robotics by combining ideas from engineering with biology.

McLurkin (2) *built / was built* his first robot, Rover, at age 15. For his thesis project as a student, he (3) *decided / was decided* to develop a group of smaller robots that could work together.

While working on this project, McLurkin (4) *observed / was observed* a large container of ants which (5) *kept / was kept* on his desk. Twelve “ant” robots (6) *designed and built / were designed and built*.

Being about an inch size, each ant (7) *powers / is powered* by a tiny internal computer that (8) *runs / is run* three motors. Each ant’s sensors (9) *allow / are allowed* it to detect and go around obstacles and move toward light. These mechanisms (10) *make / are made* the robots interact in ways that mimic the behavior of real ants.

“Biology (11) *can use / can be used* to open the secrets of intelligence. We could then take robots and possibly change things about biology.”

Nature also (12) *is studying / is being studied* by many other inventors to develop different types of robots. Animals serving as robot inspirations (13) *include / are included* mice, ladybugs, bats, cockroaches, and crabs.

4. *Fill in the gaps, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.*

1. Large drills ..... (make) holes in the roof of the tunnel. Then the holes ..... (fill) with bolts and cement.
2. A large propeller ..... (push) the hovercraft forwards. The propeller ..... (drive) by a powerful engine.
3. Hot water ..... (flow) from the engine into the radiator. Here it ..... (cool) by the fan.
4. The robot ..... (monitor) by a computer. This computer also ..... (control) all the other robots in the building.
5. First, the rusty machine parts ..... (bring) into the factory. Then they ..... (clean). Then the rust ..... (remove). Next the parts ..... (paint). Finally, they ..... (take) out of the factory again.

5. *Change this set of instructions into a description of a process, using the Passive and the words in the box.*

finally   first   next   now   then
-------------------------------------

1 Run the engine for a few minutes.	5 Put the oil drain plug on.
2 Switch off the engine.	6 Take off the oil filler cap.
3 Take off the oil drain plug.	7 Pour in the new oil.
4 Empty the old oil into a container.	8 Put the oil filler cap back on.

First the engine is run for a few minutes. Then it .....

6. *Tick the correct sentences. Correct the mistakes in the other sentences.*

1. The president was given John an award.
2. German speaks in Austria.
3. The firefighters saved the women.
4. The report must be completed by next Friday.
5. All the students were understood the explanation.
6. The DVD recorder is repairing at the moment.
7. She is reading an e-mail.
8. Thomas and his brother was built that house.
9. Honda cars is produced in Japan.
10. Lots of houses destroyed by the earthquake.
11. Henry Ford invented the assembly line.
12. This room has been painted blue.



## Degrees of Comparison – степени сравнения прилагательных

Существуют три степени сравнения прилагательных в английском языке – **положительная, сравнительная** и **превосходная**.

long – longer – the longest

## Способы образования степеней сравнения прилагательных в английском языке

	<b>Положительная Positive</b>	<b>Сравнительная Comparative</b>	<b>Превосходная Superlative</b>
Односложные прилагательные	cheap small big	cheaper (than) smaller (than) bigger (than)	the cheapest the smallest the biggest
Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -y	funny early heavy	funnier (than) earlier (than) heavier (than)	the funniest the earliest the heaviest
Прилагательные, состоящие из 2-х и более слогов	careful boring expensive	more careful (than) more boring (than) more expensive (than)	the most careful the most boring the most expensive
Исключения	good bad far	better (than) worse (than) further/ farther (than)	the best the worst the furthest/ farthest

Степени сравнения односложных прилагательных образуются при помощи суффиксов **-er** и **-est**.

cheap – cheaper – the cheapest

При прибавлении суффиксов **-er** и **-est** нужно помнить о следующих правилах орфографии:

- Немое **-e** в конце слов опускается:

safe – safer – the safest

- Если прилагательное оканчивается на краткую гласную и согласную, то в сравнительной и превосходной степенях конечная согласная удваивается:

big – bigger – the biggest

Сравнительная и превосходная степени прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **-y**, также образуются при помощи суффиксов **-er** и **-est**, при этом конечная **-y** заменяется на **-i**:

easy – easier – the easiest

Многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения при помощи слов **more/most** (более/наиболее), **less/least** (менее/наименее).

effective – **more** effective – **the most** effective

effective – **less** effective – **the least** effective

Некоторые прилагательные в английском языке образуют степени сравнения не по общим правилам:

**Good – better – the best**

**Bad – worse – the worst**

**Many / much – more – the most**

**Little – less – the least**

**Far – farther / further – the farthest / the furthest**

**Old – older / elder – the oldest / the elder**

Существуют различия в значении слов **farther/further** и **older/elder**.

**Farther – the farthest** используется только в отношении физического расстояния:

I live **farther** from university than Ann.

**Further – the furthest** имеет более широкое значение:

You can find **further** information on our website.

**Elder – the eldest** обозначает старшинство в семье:

My **elder** sister lives in Manchester.

**Older – the oldest** обозначает возраст:

This is **the oldest** university in Europe.

Для сравнения прилагательных используется союз **than**.

Steel is **heavier than** lumber.

Прилагательные в превосходной степени обычно используются в комбинации с определенным артиклем **the**.

That's **the best** presentation that I've ever seen.

## Exercises

### 1. Complete the table

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
important		
fast		
long		
much		
expensive		
cheap		
little		
new		
good		
complicated		
difficult		
easy		
high		
safe		
dangerous		
great		

### 2. Correct the sentences.

1. The importantest language for international business is English.
2. The exam was easy than we expected.
3. I'd like to have the more reliable car.
4. It's becoming more hard and more hard to find a job.
5. "The more difficult thing about English is the prepositions" students usually say.
6. My Spanish is badder than my French.

7. The aerospace industry is largest user of titanium.
8. Computer models are more fast than physical prototypes .

3. *Put the words together to make sentences.*

1. take / others / projects / longer / some / than
2. wants / room / a / the / bigger / client
3. more / ceilings / vaulted / space / create
4. standard steel / than / stainless steel / more / costs
5. pipes / much / we / longer / need
6. cars / do / safer / how / engineers / make ?
7. tiles / tiles / are / than / porcelain / ceramic / decorative / less
8. stretch / going / more / seatbelts / make / you / to / are ?

4. *Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives.*

1. Engineering is one of today's ..... (fast) growing areas.
2. Technology is a type of machine that makes life ..... (easy).
3. Vaulted ceilings make rooms look ..... (big).
4. We can make the estimate ..... (cheap).
5. .... (great) stopping distances exert ..... (little) force on passengers.
6. I can make the new seatbelts ..... (safe) than our current models.
7. Some computer cases dissipate heat ..... (good) than others.
8. The scale of this project is ..... (large) than the last one.

5. *Complete the text.*

Which is the better fuel for a car? Is it petrol or diesel? Petrol is (1) .....  
(common) because it makes a car go (2) ..... (fast) than diesel. Diesel

usually costs (3) ..... (little) than petrol, and you can travel for (4) ..... (many) kilometers per litre, because diesel has about 10% more energy per litre than petrol. But diesel engines are (5) ..... (noisy) and (6) ..... (heavy) than petrol ones, although they last longer. From an environmental point of view, diesel oil is (7) ..... (good) than petrol, because the exhaust from diesel engines produces less pollution. It's also (8) ..... (safe). Because diesel is (9) ..... (combustible) than petrol, it's less likely to catch fire in an accident.

A new fuel, LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas), makes cars go as fast as petrol, but produces less energy per litre. However, LPG is becoming very popular in some countries because it's the (10) ..... (harmful) to the environment compared with diesel or petrol. Of the three types of fuel (LPG, petrol and diesel), cars that use LPG emit the (11) ..... (small) amount of pollution from their exhaust. LPG is also the (12) ..... (clean) fuel when you're filling the car. There are two more strengths of LPG: it's the (13) ..... (quiet) fuel, and the (14) ..... (expensive) of the three. LPG engines are about the same weight as petrol ones, but they're much (15) ..... (durable).

*6. Make comparisons. Think of as many differences as possible.*

1. the Coliseum / the Eiffel Tower / the Pyramids
2. coal-fired power / nuclear power / wind power
3. lumber / concrete / steel
4. Norway / Zimbabwe / Australia

*7. Write down three items or products you know about. Compare them and make notes.*

## **Modal verbs – модальные глаголы**

Модальные глаголы в английском языке отличаются от остальных глаголов тем, что они не используются самостоятельно и не обозначают конкретного действия или состояния, они отражают его модальность, то есть отношение к нему говорящего. Вместе модальный глагол и инфинитив значащего глагола образуют составное модальное сказуемое:

I **can** answer your questions.

I **must** go.

Говорящий может оценивать действие как возможное, необходимое, разрешаемое, просимое, запрещенное, приказываемое, маловероятное, очень вероятное и т. д. В зависимости от такой оценки и структуры предложения нужно использовать один из модальных глаголов.

**Вопросительные предложения** с модальными глаголами образуются без вспомогательного глагола **to do**, при этом модальный глагол выносится в начало предложения:

**Could** you help me?

**Отрицательная форма** модального глагола образуется постановкой после него частицы **not**. Зачастую, особенно в устной речи, они сливаются в сокращенную форму.

I **can't** believe it.

## Модальный глагол **can**

Модальный глагол **can** используется только в двух формах: **can** – для употребления в настоящем времени и **could** – в прошедшем времени и сослагательном наклонении.

I **can** make the new seatbelts safer.

We **could** save money by getting ceramic tiles instead.

Из-за того, что глагол **can** не имеет формы будущего времени, для описания действия в будущем он заменяется на **'be able to'**:

Soon I will **be able to** read English books without a dictionary.

### Модальный глагол **can** употребляется:

- Для отражения физической или умственной способности, умения что-то делать:

This machine **can** split objects.

- Для обозначения общей возможности:

We **can** make the estimate cheaper.

- Для того, чтобы попросить/дать разрешение:

You **can** come in.

- Для запрещения чего-либо (в отрицательной форме **cannot** / **can't**):

One **cannot** smoke at a petrol station.

- При просьбе:

**Can** you wait for me in the hall?



Форма **could** отражает при этом подчеркнута вежливый тон:

**Could** you take a look at these numbers?

- Для выражения сильного недоверия (в отрицательной форме **cannot / can't**):

I **can't** believe it!

### Модальный глагол **may**

Модальный глагол **may** имеет основное значение вероятности или разрешения и используется только в двух формах: **may** – для использования в настоящем времени и **might** – в прошедшем времени и сослагательном наклонении.

You **may** come in.

Our budget **might** not cover it.

### Модальный глагол **may** употребляется:

- Для того, чтобы попросить/дать разрешение, причем такая фраза звучит более формально, чем с модальным глаголом **can**:

You **may** leave.

**May** I (**might** I) use your dictionary?

Форма **might** используется в особо вежливых просьбах.

- Для выражения предположения или возможности, в которых говорящий не уверен:

Josef **may** come today

The weather **might** be better tomorrow.

## Модальный глагол **must**

Модальный глагол **must** имеет общее значение долженствования и употребляется для выражения необходимости совершения действия в силу определенных обстоятельств, а также для выражения приказа или совета.

The frame **must** weigh 20 kilogram or less.

Так как у модального глагола **must** нет формы будущего и прошедшего времени, то в таких ситуациях вместо него используется модальный глагол **have to**:

I **had to** wake up at six yesterday.

### Модальный глагол **must** употребляется:

- Для выражения непосредственной необходимости или обязанности:

We **must** build this house by autumn.

При использовании во втором лице модальный глагол **must** означает прямой приказ:

You **must** prepare the monthly report.

- При запрете (отрицательных приказах):

You **must not** use a computer for more than 6 hours straight.

- Для выражения уверенности, высокой вероятности (переводится на русский язык как «должно быть», «наверняка»):

He **must** be on his way here.

## Модальный глагол **should**

Модальный глагол **should** имеет общее значение совета или рекомендации, необязательной к исполнению.

I don't think you **should** work so hard.

### Модальный глагол **should** употребляется:

- В советах и инструкциях:

I think you **should** apply for this job.

- Для выражения морального обязательства:

We **should** take care of nature.

## Модальный глагол **have to**

В отличие от остальных модальных глаголов **have to** не является недостаточным глаголом. Он, как и простые глаголы, способен отражать категории лица и числа. Связанный с ними значащий глагол используется с частицей **to**.

All I **have to** do is extend the stopping distance.

Для того, чтобы образовать вопросительную и отрицательную форму, нужно использовать вспомогательный глагол **to do**:

**Do** you really **have to** go?

You **don't have to** do it if you don't want to.

## Формы модального глагола **have to**:

Настоящее время	
I have to (don't have to)	We have to (don't have to)
You have to (don't have to)	You have to (don't have to)
He/She/It has to (doesn't have to)	They have to (don't have to)
Прошедшее время	
I had to (did not have to)	We had to (did not have to)
You had to (did not have to)	You had to (did not have to)
He/She/It had to (did not have to)	They had to (did not have to)

Глагол **have to** используется для выражения обязательства, необходимости что-то сделать из-за определенных обстоятельств:

I **have to** work tomorrow.

We are late so we **have to** take a taxi.

Также **have to** заменяет модальный глагол **must** там, где тот не может использоваться – в прошедшем и будущем времени, а также при отрицаниях для выражения отсутствия обязательства:

Yesterday I **had to** stay late and finish the report.

The road is blocked, so the bus **will have to** go round.

You **don't have to** work full time.

### Exercises

#### 1. *Correct the sentences.*

1. Vaulted ceilings can to increase energy costs.
2. I'm can give you a bid on lumber.
3. How you can do that?
4. It could be really help us design better computer cases.
5. What should do employees when they see a hazard?
6. The paramedics can to treat injury.
7. Do you have not to work at weekends?
8. In the UK you have wear seatbelts in the back of a car.

#### 2. *Choose the correct modal verb.*

1. My grandmother was a linguist. She ..... speak five languages fluently.  
a) should b) could c) might
2. Students ..... leave the classroom before the bell rings.  
a) shouldn't b) must c) can
3. Tomorrow is Sunday. I ..... go to university.  
a) can't b) must not c) don't have to
4. It's a secret. You ..... tell anyone about it.  
a) can't b) must not c) don't have to
5. I ..... give you a lift to the station. My car broke down yesterday.  
a) may b) should not c) can't

6. You don't look well. You ..... see a doctor.

a) could b) should c) can

7. I have no time. I ..... leave now or I'll miss the bus.

a) might b) should c) must

8. This new computer programme ..... be very interesting.

a) can b) doesn't have to c) has to

3. *Complete the sentences using the words from the box in the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative.*

can    could    have to    must    should
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1. If you want to get a better feeling of the city, you ..... walk downtown and climb the Empire State Building.

2. Hiking in the mountains ..... be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You ..... research the route a little more before you go.

3. I often ..... to take important business decisions. I ..... take long holidays because the company needs me in the office.

4. I ..... speak Arabic fluently when I was a child and we lived in Egypt. But after we moved back to Canada, I forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I ..... just say a few things in the language.

5. The book is optional. My professor says we ..... read it if we need extra credit. But we ..... read it if we don't want to.

6. For most people, learning a language is challenging. Experts agree that to make the most of your language learning experience, you ..... practice the language regularly.
7. You ..... book the tickets for the play in advance - they sell out quickly.
8. I ..... do Maths at school but I'm still not good with numbers.

*4. Think about what engineers have to do and what they don't have to do. Add your ideas.*

work hard

wear a uniform

go on business trips

work in the evenings

work with children

design projects

use a computer

do experiments

work at home

### List of English Irregular Verbs

<b>Verb (infinitive)</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>Past participle</b>	
be	was/ were	been	быть, находиться
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить, привозить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать, рубить
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать, чертить
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить машину
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить



feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	драться, сражаться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
get	got	got (BrE) / gotten (AmE)	получать, добираться
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударить
hold	held	held	держать
know	knew	known	знать
learn	learned	learnt/learned	учить, узнавать
leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать
lend	lent	lent	давать взаймы
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать, изготавливать

mean	meant	meant	значить, иметь в виду
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	положить
read	read	read	читать
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	устанавливать
show	showed	shown	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	проводить, тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	красть, воровать
swim	swam	swum	плавать

take	took	taken	брать, взять
teach	taught	taught	преподавать, учить
tell	told	told	сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	побеждать
write	wrote	written	писать

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## GRAMMAR FOR ENGINEERING

*Учебное пособие*

Редактор Н. А. Воронова

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Подписано к печати \_\_\_\_\_ Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная. Формат **60×90 1/8**  
Уч.-изд. л.            Усл. п. л.            Тираж 300 экз.    Заказ № \_\_\_\_\_

Нижегородский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет.  
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