

Е. А. Алешугина, Д. А. Лошкарева, Н. Ф. Угодчикова

**ПРАКТИКУМ
ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
(ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ)**

Учебное пособие

Нижний Новгород
2019

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«Нижегородский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет»

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ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
(ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ)

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Рецензенты:

- О. И. Ваганова* – канд. пед. наук, доцент кафедры профессионального образования и управления образовательными системами ФГБОУ ВО «Нижегородский государственный педагогический университет имени Козьмы Минина»
- О. Г. Красикова* – канд. пед. наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой иностранного языка и культуры речи ФГКОУ ВО «Нижегородская академия Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации»

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Целью пособия является развитие и совершенствование профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, приобретенной на предыдущей ступени образования, (способность эффективно осуществлять общение на иностранном языке в профессиональной сфере, извлекать информацию из иноязычных источников), как составляющей общепрофессиональной компетентности специалиста неязыкового вуза. Приоритетным является развитие грамматических навыков, которые являются одними из важнейших компонентов профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции.

Предназначено при подготовке к практическим занятиям по дисциплине Б.1.06 Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере для студентов, магистрантов и аспирантов всех направлений, а также обучающихся по программе «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык», а также обучающихся по программе «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации», магистрантов и аспирантов всех направлений подготовки.

Учебное пособие служит развитию и закреплению навыков, необходимых для понимания и перевода текстов профессионального характера.

Учебное пособие «Практикум по теоретической грамматике английского языка (части речи)» состоит из нескольких разделов, содержащих грамматические упражнения, направленные на разбор наиболее трудных грамматических конструкций, свойственных текстам профессионального характера. Пособие способствует развитию переводческих умений работать с иноязычными источниками информации.

Целью данного пособия является развитие и совершенствование профессиональной иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, приобретенной на предыдущей ступени образования, (способность эффективно осуществлять общение на иностранном языке в профессиональной сфере, извлекать информацию из иноязычных источников) как составляющей общепрофессиональной компетентности специалиста неязыкового вуза.

Пособие рекомендуется для аудиторной и для самостоятельной работы студентов, магистрантов и аспирантов.

Авторы выражают благодарность всему коллективу кафедры иностранных языков ННГАСУ, преподавателям специальных кафедр ННГАСУ, студентам-магистрантам и аспирантам за помощь и ценные замечания в процессе подготовке данного пособия.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ГРАММАТИКИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА (ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ)

Лекция № 1

Части речи

Имя существительное

План лекции:

1. Предмет теоретической грамматики
2. Определение понятий «грамматика», «язык», «речь»
3. Характеристика строя английского и русского языков
4. Морфология и основные единицы морфологии
5. Основные понятия морфологии
6. Три основных принципа классификации частей речи
7. Знаменательные части речи и служебные слова
8. Грамматическое определение имени существительного
9. Подклассы имени существительного
10. Категория числа
11. Категория падежа
12. Проблема категории рода
13. Артикль

Ключевые понятия по теме лекции:

Теоретическая грамматика

Практическая грамматика

Язык, речь

Аналитические языки

Синтетические языки

Предмет грамматики: морфология, синтаксис, слово, морфема, корень слова, основа слова, нулевая морфема

Триединый принцип классификации частей речи

Семантический критерий

Морфологический критерий

Синтаксический критерий

Знаменательные части речи и служебные слова

Значение предметности

Имена нарицательные

Имена собственные

Исчисляемые существительные

Неисчисляемые существительные

Собирательные существительные

Категория числа

Продуктивная открытая

Непродуктивная закрытая модель

Категория падежа Падеж (The Case)

Общий падеж (The Common Case)

Притяжательный падеж (The Possessive Case)

Теория аналитических падежей

(Genitive Case) (Noun+Preposition)

Препозитивное определение

Категория рода Род (Gender)

Мужской род (Masculine)

Женский род (Feminine)

Средний род (Neuter)

Вопросы по теме, которые у вас возникли

1. _____
2. _____

Часть речи	Пример
Имя существительное (The Noun)	House , wood, time, kindness
Артикль (The Article)	A, the
Имя прилагательное (The Adjective)	Long, free, green, silver
Имя числительное (The Numeral)	One, first, second, one fifth
Местоимение (The Pronoun)	We, I, my, somebody, this, himself, each, any, mine
Глагол (The Verb)	Go, be do have work, take, get
Наречие (The Adverb)	Yesterday, here, quickly, very
Предлоги (The Preposition)	Of, at, about, by, on, through
Союзы (The Conjunction)	And, before, since, what, but
Частицы (The Particles)	Only, even, just
Модальные слова (Modal Words)	Perhaps, possibly, certainly
Слова утверждения и отрицания (Words of Affirmation and Negation)	Yes, No
Междометия (The Interjection)	Alas, Ah, Oh, Well

Вопросы по теме лекции:

1. Что изучает теоретическая грамматика английского языка?

2. Чем отличается теоретическая грамматика от практической грамматики?

3. Чем отличаются язык и речь?

4. Каковы особенности аналитических и синтетических языков?

5. Из каких двух разделов состоит грамматика?

6. Какие самые крупные и самые мелкие единицы морфологии?

7. В чем состоит триединый принцип классификации частей речи, предложенный отечественными лингвистами

8. Что понимается под продуктивной (непродуктивной) моделью форм множественного числа

9. У каких существительных совпадает форма единственного и множественного числа

10. Глаголы какого числа используются с существительными собирательными

11. Как определяются существительные по семантическому морфологическому и синтаксическому признакам

12. На какие подклассы делятся существительные

13. Что понимается под категорией падежа

14. Как бы вы определили общий, притяжательный падежи

15. Существуют ли грамматические способы выражения категории рода в английском языке

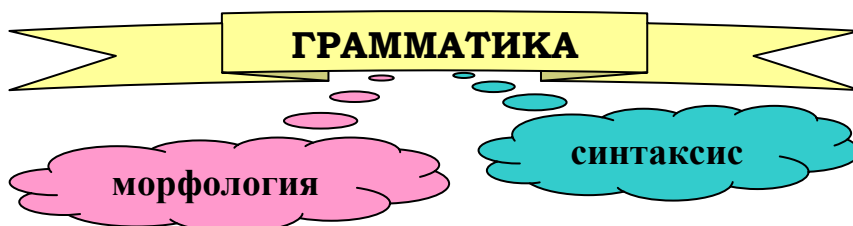
16. Какие лексические способы выражения рода вы можете назвать

Имя существительное

Лексическое значение существительного	Морфологическая форма существительного	Синтаксическая функция существительного

Схема:

Изобразите содержание лекции схематически



Лекция № 2

Имя прилагательное

Имя числительное

Местоимение

План лекции:

Грамматическое определение имени прилагательного

Классификация имени прилагательного

Категория степеней сравнения прилагательного

Субстантивация прилагательного

Грамматическое определение имени числительного

Классификация имени числительного

Грамматическое определение местоимения

Классификация местоимений

Категории падежа, числа местоимений

Вопросы по теме, которые у вас возникли

1. _____

2. _____

Ключевые понятия

Качественные прилагательные

Относительные прилагательные

Простые прилагательные

Составные прилагательные

Производные прилагательные

Сравнительная степень сравнения

Превосходная степень сравнения

Количественные числительные

Порядковые числительные

Личные местоимения

Притяжательные местоимения

Указательные местоимения

Вопросительные местоимения

Возвратные местоимения

Относительные местоимения

Неопределенные местоимения

Схема:

Изобразите содержание лекции схематически

Вопросы по теме лекции:

1. Как определяются прилагательные по семантическому морфологическому и синтаксическому признакам?

2. На какие подклассы делятся прилагательные?

3. Какие прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения?

4. Какие синтаксические функции имеют прилагательные?

5. На какие классы подразделяются числительные?

6. На какие классы подразделяются местоимения?

7. Какие грамматические категории имеют местоимения?

Лекция № 3

Глагол – The Verb

План лекции:

1. Общая характеристика глагола.
2. Морфологическая классификация глагола. Спряжение глагола.
3. Функциональная классификация глагола
4. Видовые характеристики глагола. Предельные (непредельные). Смешанного типа. Переходные (непереходные).
5. Категория лица и числа
6. Категория вида.
7. Категория времени.
8. Категория залога. Общие характеристики действительного и страдательного залогов.

Ключевые понятия

Личные формы глагола	Категория вида
Неличные формы глагола	Несовершенный вид
Спряжение глагола	Совершенный вид
Синтетические формы	Общий вид
Аналитические формы	Длительный вид
Стандартные глаголы	Категория залога
Нестандартные глаголы	Действительный залог
Неизменяемые глаголы	Страдательный залог
Супплетивные формы	Страдательный залог
Полнозначные глаголы	Категория времени
Вспомогательные глаголы	Видо-временные формы глагола
Предельные (непредельные) глаголы	Переходные (непереходные) глаголы

Вопросы по теме, которые у вас возникли:

1. _____
2. _____

Заполните таблицы:

Морфологическая классификация глаголов (по способу образования форм прошедшего времени, причастия II)

стандартные	нестандартные	неизменяемые
	смешанная подгруппа супплетивные формы	

Функциональная классификация глаголов (по способности глагола выступать в том или ином типе сказуемого, вытекающей из степени лексической полноты глагола)

знаменательные (полнозначные)	служебные	модальные

Вопросы по теме:

1. Каковы основные различия личной и неличной форм глаголов?

2. На чем основана система спряжения английского глагола?

3. По какому принципу глаголы делятся на стандартные и нестандартные?

4. Как классифицируются глаголы по функциональному принципу?

5. Как спрягаются личные формы английского глагола?

6. Что такое категория времени?

7. Какие виды глагола существуют в русском и английском языках?

8. Что такое категория залога?

Представьте свою схему видо-временных форм глагола

Лекция № 3 (продолжение)

Глагол – The Verb

Категория наклонения

План лекции

I. Определение категории наклонения

II. Формы наклонения

1. Изъявительное наклонение (The Indicative Mood)

2. Повелительное наклонение (The Imperative Mood)

3. Сослагательное наклонение. Разногласия в трактовке сослагательного наклонения

4. Формы сослагательного наклонения. Синтетические формы. Аналитические формы

Ключевые понятия по теме лекции

категория наклонения

изъявительное наклонение

повелительное наклонение

сослагательное наклонение

синтетические формы сослагательного наклонения

аналитические формы сослагательного наклонения

Subjunctive II

Subjunctive I

Suppositional Mood (Предположительное наклонение)

Conditional Mood

(Условное наклонение)

Схема:

Изобразите содержание лекции схематически

Вопросы по теме, которые у вас возникли:

1. _____

2. _____

Вопросы по теме лекции

1. Что такое категория наклонения.

2. Почему вопрос о количестве наклонений является спорным

3. Какие типы наклонений существуют в английском языке

4. В чем заключаются разногласия в трактовке сослагательного наклонения?

5. В чем состоят особенности аналитических и синтетических форм сослагательного наклонения?

Лекция № 4

План лекции

Модальные Глаголы – The Modal Verbs

Adverb

1. Общая характеристика **модальных глаголов**
2. Морфологические особенности модальных глаголов
3. Смысловые особенности, передаваемые модальными глаголами и их формами
4. Заменители модальных глаголов
5. Общая характеристика **наречия**. Морфологические особенности наречий.
6. Основные классификации наречия
7. Степени сравнения наречий
8. Синтаксические функции наречия
9. Сравнение наречия и прилагательного

Ключевые понятия по теме лекции

Недостаточные глаголы

Модальность

Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs)

Vare infinitive

Заменители модальных глаголов

Наречие (Adverb)

Качественные наречия

Обстоятельственные наречия

Простые наречия, производные наречия

Сложные наречия

Составные наречия

Наречия времени

Наречия образа действия

Наречия места

Наречия меры и степени

Вопросительные наречия

Супплетивные формы

Схема:

Изобразите содержание лекции схематически

Вопросы по теме, которые у вас возникли:

1. _____

2. _____

Заполните таблицы

Лексические значения модальных глаголов	Морфологическая форма мо- дальных глаголов	Синтаксическая функция модальных глаголов

Значения/ Модальные гла- голы	can	must	may	shall	should	ought	will	would
Возможность								
Долженствование								
Вероятность								
Необходимость								
Предположение								
Разрешение								
Необходимость								
Совет								
Запрос								
Предложение								
Запрет								
Критика								

Лексическое значение наречия	Морфологическая форма наречия	Синтаксическая функция наречия

Классификация наречий

качественные			
наречия способа и образа действия		Наречия меры, степени, количества признака	
slowly, sadly, (признак - ly) исключения: well, fast, low, hard		very, highly, scarcely, much, too, quite	
обстоятельственные			
наречия места	наречия времени	наречия со значением мгновенности действия	наречия со значением частотности
here, near, far, downstairs	now, today, tonight, then	suddenly, at once	often, seldom, twice

Вопросы по теме лекции:

1. Каковы морфологические особенности модальных глаголов?

2. Какие значения модальности передаются модальными глаголами

3. Какие модальные глаголы имеют заместителей

4.Какие особенности употребления модальных глаголов вы знаете

5.Каковы морфологические особенности и синтаксические функции наречий

6.Каковы взгляды лингвистов на наречие как часть речи?

7.Какие способы классификации наречий вы знаете?

8.Каковы особенности образования степеней сравнения наречий?

Лекция № 5

Синтаксис. Словосочетание. Предложение

Сложное предложение

План:

1. Понятие «синтаксис». Предмет синтаксиса.
2. Определение словосочетания.
3. Типы синтаксических связей в словосочетании (сочинение, подчинение).
4. Определение предложения.
5. Понятие предикативности.
6. Классификация предложений.
7. Структура простого предложения.
8. Главные члены предложения.
9. Второстепенные члены предложения.
10. Определение сложного предложения.
11. Типы сложных предложений.
12. Структура сложного предложения.
13. Виды придаточных предложений.

Ключевые понятия:

синтаксис	подлежащее
слово	дополнение
словосочетание	определение
предложение	обстоятельство
сочинение	союз
подчинение	сочинение
предикативность	подчинение
предложение	инверсия
повествовательное	явное сказуемое
вопросительное	неявное сказуемое
побудительное	сложное предложение

Вопросы по теме, которые у вас возникли

1. _____
2. _____

Вопросы по теме лекции:

1. Дайте определение словосочетания. Приведите примеры;

2. Какие типы синтаксических связей в словосочетании вы знаете?

Приведите примеры

3. Чем отличаются предложение от словосочетания?

4. Каково отношение предложения к другим единицам структуры языка;

5. В чем специфика порядка слов в предложении в английском языке?

6. Какие классификации предложений вы знаете?

7. Из каких элементов складывается система членов предложения?

8. Чем отличается явное сказуемое от неявного?

9. Какими частями речи может быть выражено подлежащее?

10. Какие второстепенные члены предложения вы знаете?

11. Чем отличается прямое дополнение от косвенного?

12. В чем отличие левого от правого определения?

13. Какие виды обстоятельств вы знаете?

14. Дайте определение сложного предложения?

15. Какие классификации сложного предложения вам известны?

16. Как определяется тип придаточного предложения?

17. Что такое инверсия? Приведите пример.

ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

2.1 The Noun

Имя существительное

Именем существительным называется часть речи, которая обозначает предмет. Предметом в грамматике называют все то, о чем можно спросить: who is this? кто это? или what is this? что это? Например: who is this? кто это? — a man человек, a girl девочка, an engineer инженер; what is this? что это? — a house дом, wheat пшеница, darkness темнота, work работа.

Имена существительные бывают **простые, производные** и **сложные**.

К **простым** именам существительным относятся существительные, не имеющие в своем составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов: ship корабль, town город, book книга, wheat пшеница.

К **производным** именам существительным относятся существительные, имеющие в своем составе суффиксы или префиксы, или одновременно и те и другие: darkness темнота, misprint опечатка, unemployment безработица.

К наиболее характерным суффиксам производных существительных относятся:

-age:	passage, marriage
-ance/ence:	importance, difference
-dom:	freedom, wisdom
-er:	speaker
-hood:	childhood, neighbourhood
-ion/tion/sion:	emotion
-ment:	development
-ness:	happiness
-ship:	friendship
-ty:	certainty
-ure:	pleasure
-al:	proposal
-sis:	analysis

Существительные почти не имеют характерных префиксов. Префиксы существительных в основном совпадают с префиксами глаголов и прилагательных, так как они встречаются главным образом в существительных, образованных от этих частей речи: **re**construction реконструкция, **dis**armament разоружение, **une**asiness беспокойство, **ine**quality неравенство.

К **сложным** именам существительным относятся существительные, образованные из соединения двух слов в одно. Они пишутся слитно или через дефис (черточку): bedroom спальня, newspaper газета, dining-room столовая. Некоторые сложные существительные состоят из двух слов с предлогом между ними: commander-in-chief главнокомандующий, mother-in-law свекровь, теща.

Имена существительные имеют два падежа: **общий** и **притяжательный**: worker (общий падеж), worker's (притяжательный падеж).

2.1.1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns. Plurals

Exercise 1. Give the plural of the following nouns.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. nanny | 14. watch |
| 2. father-in-law | 15. bay |
| 3. headache | 16. forget-me-not |
| 4. dictionary | 17. datum |
| 5. phone | 18. phenomenon |
| 6. hoof | 19. safe |
| 7. radio | 20. walking-stick |
| 8. bush | 21. taxi-driver |
| 9. pen-friend | 22. bacterium |
| 10. video | 23. crisis |
| 11. wife | 24. potato |
| 12. mouse | 25. woman-doctor |
| 13. roof | 26. tooth |

Exercise 2. Fill in: *is* or *are*.

1. Your jeans _____ hanging in the wardrobe.
2. Where _____ my scissors?
3. There _____ a lecture on economics today.
4. The shopping _____ is extremely heavy.
5. Where _____ my boxing gloves?
6. This information _____ incorrect!
7. Her hair _____ is beautiful.
8. Your socks _____ in the drawer.
9. Her furniture _____ very expensive.
10. His accommodation _____ luxurious.
11. Evidence _____ needed before the trial can continue.
12. The news _____ very exciting.
13. Mumps _____ is a dangerous disease among children.
14. Where _____ my glasses?
15. German _____ difficult to learn.
16. Chess _____ a popular game.
17. People _____ starving in some African countries.
18. Happiness _____ the key to success.
19. The team _____ united.
20. The team _____ discussing the strategy now.
21. Five km _____ not a long way to ski.
22. Two hours _____ is a small amount of time.
23. Her earnings _____ low.
24. All of his clothes _____ dirty.
25. The police _____ looking for the clue.
26. His luggage _____ heavy.
27. Billiards _____ played by many people.
28. Physics _____ interesting to study.
29. There _____ a lot of sheep in the field.

Exercise 3. Translate into English

1. Велосипеды мальчиков
2. Квартира Мери и Джона
3. Книги Люси и Джейн (разные книги у обеих, у каждой свои)
4. Комната детей
5. Совет свекрови
6. Макдональдс (ресторан, не человек)
7. Городской концертный зал

2.1.2. The Article

Exercise 1. Insert the necessary article.

1.... youngest boy has just started going to ... school; ... eldest boy is at ... college. 2. Ann's habit of riding a motorcycle up and down ... road early in ... morning. 3. I'd like to see ... Mr Smith, please. Do you mean ... Mr Smith who works in ... box office or ... other Mr Smith? 4. I had a lovely voyage on ... Queen Elizabeth II. 5. ... most of ... stories that ... people tell about ... Irish aren't true. 6. When ... Titanic was crossing ... Atlantic she struck an iceberg which tore a huge hole in her bow captain ordered ... crew to help ... passengers into ... boats. 7. ... Americans have entered a new period of arms race. 8. She spent a lot of time looking after ... sick. 9. ... dull anger rose in his chest. 10. He is ... Jim who called you up this morning. 11. He lived in ... Kameroun for several years.12. They were visited by ... Queen Elizabeth II. 13. He was ... President of ...USA for several years. 14. It was ... wonderful dinner at ... Browns. 15. I gave him ... book to read.

Exercise 2. Insert *a*, *an* or *the* if necessary.

1. Are John and Mary ... cousins? — No, they aren't ... cousins; they are ... brother and ... sister.
2. ... fog was so thick that we couldn't see ... side of ... road. We followed ... car in front of us and hoped that we were going ... right way.

3. I can't remember ... exact date of ... storm, but I know it was ... Sunday because everybody was at ... church. On ... Monday ... post didn't come because ... roads were blocked by ... fallen trees.
4. Peter thinks that this is quite ... cheap restaurant.'
5. There's been ... murder here. — Where's ... body? — There isn't ... body. — Then how do you know there's been ... murder?
6. Number ... hundred and two, ... house next door to us, is for sale. It's quite ... nice house with ... big rooms. ... back windows look out on ... park.
7. I don't know what ... price ... owners are asking. But Dry and Rot are ... agents. You could give them ... ring and make them ... offer.
8. ... postman's little boy says that he'd rather be ... dentist than ... doctor, because ... dentists don't get called out at ... night.
9. Just as ... air hostess (there was only one on the plane) was handing me ... cup of ... coffee ... plane gave ... lurch and ... coffee went all over ... person on ... other side of ... gangway.
10. There was ... collision between ... car and ... cyclist at ... crossroads near ... my house early in ... morning. ... cyclist was taken to ... hospital with ... concussion. ... driver of ... car was treated for ... shock. ... witnesses say that ... car was going at ... seventy miles ... hour.
11. Professor Jones, ... man who discovered ... new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give ... press conference.
12. Peter Piper, ... student in ... professor's college, asked him why he refused to talk to ... press.
13. We're going to ... tea with ... Smiths today, aren't we? Shall we take ... car? — We can go by ... car if you wash ... car first. We can't go to ... Mrs Smith's in ... car all covered with ... mud.
14. He got ... job in ... south and spent ... next two years doing ... work he really enjoyed.
15. It is ... pleasure to do ... business with such ... efficient organization.
16. ... day after ... day passed without ... news, and we began to lose ... hope.

17. Would you like to hear ... story about ... Englishman, ... Irish-I man and ... Scotsman? — No. I've heard ... stories about ... Englishmen, ... Irishmen and ... Scotsmen before and they are all... same.

18. But mine is not ... typical story. In my story ... Scotsman is generous, ... Irishman is logical and ... Englishman is romantic.— Oh, if it's ... fantastic story. I'll listen with ... pleasure.

19. My aunt lived on ... ground floor of ... old house on ... River Thames. She was very much afraid of ... burglars and always locked up ... house very carefully before she went to ... bed. She also took ... precaution of looking under ... bed to see if ... burglar was hiding there.

20. "... modern burglars don't hide under ... beds," said her-daughter. "I'll go on looking just ... same," said my aunt.

21. One morning she rang her daughter in ... triumph. "I found ... burglar under ... bed ... last night," she said, "and he was quite ... young man."

22. ... apples are sold by ... pound. These are forty pence ... pound.

23. It was ... windy morning but they hired ... boat and went for ... sail along ... coast. In ... afternoon ... wind increased and they soon found themselves in ... difficulties.

Exercise 3. Read the story and insert the necessary article in the blank spaces.

There was ... knock on ... door. I opened it and found ... small dark man in ... blue overcoat and ... woolen cap. He said he was ... employee of ... gas company and had come to read ... meter. But I had ... suspicion that he wasn't speaking ... truth because ... meter readers usually wear ... peaked caps. However, I took him to ... meter, which is in ... dark corner under ... stairs (... meters are usually in ... dark corners under... stairs). I asked if he had ... torch; he said he disliked torches and always read ... meters by ... light of... match. I remarked that if there was ... leak in ... gas pipe there might be ... explosion while he was reading ... meter. He said, "As ... matter of ... fact, there was ... explosion in ... last house I visited; and Mr. Smith, ... owner of ... house, was burnt in ... face." "Mr. Smith was holding ... lighted match at ... time of ... explosion." To prevent ... possible repetition of this accident, I lent him ... torch. He

switched on ... torch, read ... meter and wrote ... reading down on ... back of ... envelope. I said in ... surprise that ... meter readers usually put ... readings down in ... book. He said that he had had ... book but that it had been burnt in ... fire in ... Mr. Smith's house. By this time I had come to ... conclusion that he wasn't ... genuine meter reader; and ... moment he left ... house I rang ... police.

Exercise 4. In the following sentences supply the articles (a, an, or the) if they are necessary. If no article is necessary, leave the space blank.

1. Jason's father bought him ... bicycle that he had wanted for his birthday.
2. ... Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from ... France to ... United States.
3. Rita is studying ... English and ... math this semester.
4. ... judge asked ... witness to tell ... truth.
5. Please give me ... cup of... coffee with ... cream and ... sugar.
6. ... big books on ... table are for my history class.
7. No one in ... Spanish class knew ... correct answer to ... Mr. Perea's question.
8. My ... car is four years old and it still runs well.
9. When you go to ... store, please buy ... bottle of ... chocolate milk and ... dozen oranges.
10. There are only ... few seats left for ... tonight's musical at ... university.
11. John and Marcy went to ... school yesterday and then studied in ... library before returning home.
12. ... Lake Erie is one of ... five great Lakes in ... North America.
13. On our trip to ... Spain, we crossed ... Atlantic Ocean.
14. ... Mount Rushmore is the site of ... magnificent tribute to ... four great American presidents.
15. What did you eat for ... breakfast this morning?
16. Louie played ... basketball and ... baseball at ... Boys' Club this year.
17. Rita plays ... violin and her sister plays ... guitar.
18. While we were in ... Alaska, we saw ... Eskimo village.
19. Phil can't go to ... movies tonight because he has to write ... essay.

20. David attended ... Princeton University.
21. Harry has been admitted to ... School of Medicine at ... midwestern university.
22. Mel's grandmother is in ... hospital, so we went to visit her ... last night.
23. ... political science class is taking ... trip to ... Russia in ... spring.
24. ... Queen Elisabeth II is ... monarch of ... Great Britain.
25. ... Declaration of Independence was drawn up in 1776.
26. Scientists hope to send ... expedition to ... Mars during ... 1989.
27. Last night there was ... bird singing outside my house.
28. ... chair that you are sitting on is broken.
29. ... Civil War was fought in ... United States between 1861 and 1865.
30. ... Florida State University is smaller than ... University of Florida.

Exercise 5. Put in *a, an, the* or "—".

SUNRAYCER

I read recently in ... Times that the big American company, General Motors, has developed ... vehicle that uses ... power of ... sun instead of petrol. ... vehicle is called Sunraycer. Sunraycer has just taken part in ... race against 25 solar-powered vehicles. ... route of ... race was from Darwin to Adelaide, ... immense distance. Sunraycer covered ... distance in 45 hours at ... average speed of 41 miles per hour in temperatures as high as 48 °C. It beat all other cars by two and ... half days! Sunraycer is certainly ... car of... future!

HIGH FLYER

I travel all over ... world on business and my neighbour thinks my life is one long holiday. You know what ... business travel is like: up at ... dawn to catch ... plane; ... breakfast in ... London, ... lunch in ... New York, ... luggage in ... Bermuda. When you're in ... sky, you see only snow in. ... Arctic or ... Greenland. You have glimpses of ... Andes or ... Pacific. You're always exhausted. Your wife or husband complains you're never there to take ... children to ... school or put them to ... bed. When you get home, your neighbour says, "Another nice holiday, eh?" Give me Home Sweet Home any day!

Exercise 6. Insert the definite or the indefinite article.

1. What ... easy exercise!
2. We have chosen ... easiest exercise.
3. Do you know which is ... shortest day in ... year?
4. We have holidays four times ... year.
5. There are nearly ... thousand pupils in our school.
6. ... baby is playing in ... hall.
7. It caused ... great deal of trouble.
8. ... fifth month of... year is May.
9. It is ... lovely month.
10. ... ground is white in winter.
11. London is on ... River Thames.
12. ... Volga is ... important waterway.
13. Can you tell me ... time?
14. Are you in ... hurry?
15. It is ... shame to be late.
16. ... few of ... old people lives over ... hundred years.

Exercise 7. Put *a, an, the* or "—".

1. Both ... English and ... German are taught at school.
2. ... Shelley has studied at ... Oxford University.
3. ... father is not at home but you may ask ... mother's opinion.
4. ... ground is covered with ... snow in ... January.
5. Shall we go to ... pictures?
6. ... dinner is ready.
7. We finished ... dinner and went out into ... garden.
8. They went to ... seaside on ... hot summer day.
9. It was ... evening when we stopped working.
10. It took ...two boys only ... minute to reach ... top of ... tree.
11. George knows ... lot about ... USA.

12. He has studied ... geography of ... USA at ... school.
13. ... Americans spell some English words differently.
14. I have ... few friends in St Petersburg.
15. We had ... hot breakfast at ... hotel in ... Minsk.
16. We'll stay there for ... month.
17. Why did you not read ... last ten pages of ... book?
18. May I have another ... cup of ... tea?
19. ... child looked at us with ... charming smile.
20. She stopped at ... kitchen door.
21. ... boy grew stronger from... day to ... day.
22. Well, ... young man, what can I do for you?
23. After ... long silence she was ... first to speak.
24. She broke ... silence.
25. It was ... pleasure to see ... Urals.
26. I'll do it with ... pleasure.
27. Ann was making ... great progress. ... teacher told us of ...progress she was making.
28. What is ... weather like today?
29. ... life went on as usual.
30. Charles was sent to ... school when he was seven.He was sent to secondary school. It was ... oldest school in ... town.
31. What will ... future promise him?
32. He has ... bright future before him.
33. Is ... North Sea stormy in ... autumn?
34. ... Fleet Street is in ... City of... London.
35. ... Mount Cook is ... highest peak in New Zealand.
36. Besides ... English, ... French is also in ... Canada.
37. Let's go to see ... uncle Alfred!
38. I want to read ... next chapter now, there are only two chapters left before ... last one.

39. It was almost ... evening when I went home.
40. We wanted to reach ... home before ... sunset.
41. On ... Saturday evening most of ... schoolchildren had gone to the country.
42. It was raining for ... three whole days.
43. ... whole weekend was spoiled.
44. Our fishermen went to fish in ... Atlantic.
45. It was ... fine evening and we decided to walk ... home.
46. It was ... late autumn.
47. It was ... very warm autumn.
48. Can you get ... good supper here?
- 49... sky was cloudless.
50. ... Aunt Helen sent us ... telegram and on ... next day we met her at ... station.

2.2. The Adjective

Имя прилагательное

Именем прилагательным называется часть речи, которая обозначает признак предмета и отвечает на вопрос *what* какой? Например: *red* красный, *good* хороший, *interesting* интересный, *Russian* русский.

Имена прилагательные в английском языке не изменяются ни по родам, ни по числам, ни по падежам: *a young man* молодой человек, *a young woman* молодая женщина, *young people* молодые люди, *with a young man* с молодым человеком.

Имена прилагательные в английском языке могут изменяться только по степеням сравнения: *long, longer, longest* длинный, длиннее, самый длинный.

Имена прилагательные бывают **простые, производные** и **сложные**.

К **простым** именам прилагательным относятся прилагательные, не имеющие в своем составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов: *big* большой, *short* короткий, *black* черный, *red* красный.

К **производным** именам прилагательным относятся прилагательные, имеющие в своем составе суффиксы или префиксы, или одновременно и те и другие: *natural* естественный, *incorrect* неправильный, *unnatural* неестественный. К наиболее характерным суффиксам прилагательных относятся: *-able, -ible*: *eatable* съедобный, *accessible* доступный *-al*: *formal* формальный, *central* центральный *-ant, -ent*: *important* важный, *-different* различный *-ary, -ory*: *elementary* элементарный, *contradictory* противоречивый *-ful*: *useful* полезный, *doubtful* сомнительный *-ic*: *patriotic* патриотический, *heroic* героический *-ive*: *comparative* сравнительный, *progressive* прогрессивный *-less*: *helpless* беспомощный, *useless* бесполезный *-ous*: *famous* знаменитый, *dangerous* опасный *-y*: *dirty* грязный, *rainy* дождливый. К наиболее распространения префиксам прилагательных относятся префиксы с отрицательным значением: *un-*: *unhappy* несчастный, *unequal* неравный *in-*: *incomplete* неполный, *indifferent* безразличный.

К **сложным** именам прилагательным относятся прилагательные, образованные из соединения двух слов в одно: dark-blue темно-синий, snow-white белоснежный.

The degrees of comparison

Exercise 1. Make the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

small, young, thin, thick, tall, fine, new, straight, few, easy, busy, dirty, good, much, bad, little, many.

Exercise 2. Put the adjectives into groups as in the example:

1 2 3
nice nicer nicest

modern; reasonable; many; more; dearer; best; most important; good; worse, high; cheapest; light; less; more polite; higher; dear; most modern; bad; cheap; more important; little; better; important; highest; dearest; polite; worst; lighter; most polite; more modern; most reasonable; cheaper; most reasonable; most; least; lightest.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions like in the example:

Example: Which is longer: a mile or a kilometer? A mile is. A mile is longer than a kilometer.

Which is longer: an hour or a minute?

Which is higher: a mountain or a hill?

Which is bigger: a ship or a bus?

Which is more difficult: to go on foot or to go by train?

Which is more convenient: to ride a horse or to go by Cadillac?

Which country is bigger France or England? (Spain or Italy, Sweden or Denmark)?

Which sea is deeper, the Black sea or the Azov Sea?

Which sea is colder, the Black sea or the Baltic sea?

Which city is older, Moscow or St. Petersburg? (London or Washington)?

Which is the best time for a holiday? Which is the worst?

Which month is shorter, June or July?

Which is the hottest season of the year, and which is the coldest?

Exercise 4. Open the brackets in the sentences:

February is (cold) than March.

John Williams is (young) than me.

Lake Baikal is (deep) than this lake.

Peter is (tall) than Boris.

Our flat is (more/less) comfortable than yours.

This dictation is (more/less) difficult than yesterday's one.

This bird is (more/less) beautiful than ours.

Alex's wrist-watch is (more/less) expensive than mine.

Exercise 5. Fill in the missing words:

1. We are bigger ____ GNC, but Satco are ____ biggest in the market.
2. I can see you either day. One day is ____ good ____ the other.
3. Nobody knows more about electronics ____ Tina ____.
4. Of course, I'll speak to him. It's the ____ I can do after all your help.
5. Sorry, 5% discount is my best offer. It's the ____ I can do.
6. He is one of the ____ difficult customers I have ever dealt with.
7. Everyone else had worked a lot longer on the project ____ I ____.
8. I don't think that this market is ____ risky ____ it was.
9. The restaurants are the same. This one is ____ as expensive ____ that one.
10. This restaurant is better for us. It's ____ as expensive ____ that one.

Exercise 6. Correct the mistakes:

1. Prague has become central Europe's glamourest city.
2. Most tallest office towers in the world are in Kuala Lumpur.

3. Cleveland is now one of the most cleanest cities in North America.
4. In Buenos Aires foreign bankers are as common than coffee house poets.
5. The London Underground is worst than the Tokyo Underground system.
6. Ireland is not as larger as Sweden.
7. The London Stock Exchange is very older than the Singapore Exchange.
8. Their prices are very high in compared to ours.

Exercise 7. Put the constructions as...as, so...as

The temperature today is ... high ... it was yesterday. He is not ... old ... he looks. He is ... strong ... his brother. This street is ... wide ... the next one. His radio set is not ... powerful ... mine. She is ... tall ... her sister. In Kislovodsk it is not ... hot ... in Sochi.

Exercise 8. Put the right form of the adjective.

Mr. Sukrisno and Mr. Suyanto differ from each other in some ways. Mr. Sukrisno is ...*older*... (1) and ... (2) than Mr. Suyanto. He is ... (3) and he gets things done ... (4) than Mr. Suyanto does. On the other hand, Mr. Suyanto is less busy than Mr. Sukrisno because he only keeps house and run a small business at home. Mr. Suyanto is much ... (5) in music. Mr. Sukrisno has children ... (6) as Mr. Suyanto does. Each has two. Mr. Sukrisno's children are Dhani and Dewi. Dhani is a vocational school student and Dewi is a Junior High School student. Dhani is probably the ... (7) student in his class, but Dewi is not. Dhani's hobbies are ... (8) as Dewi's but he gets ... (9) grades than she does. Mr. Suyanto's children are Tini and Toni. Tini is ... (10) as Dhani but Toni is ... (11) than Dewi.

1. (a) old (b) older
2. (a) taller (b) the tallest
3. (a) more diligent (b) the most diligent
4. (a) quickly (b) more quickly

5. (a) interested (b) more interested
6. (a) as many (b) much many
7. (a) good (b) the best
8. (a) similar (b) the Same
9. (a) good (b) better
10. (a) more intelligent (b) as intelligent
11. (a) lazier (b) the laziest

Order of Adjectives

	Opinion	Fact adjectives							
		size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	used for	noun
It's a	nice	small	old	square	white	Italian	wooden	dinner	table

Exercise 9. Put the adjectives in the right order to make a sentence

1. a (n) adventure/exciting/action-packed/book
2. a (n) sweet/Italian/fresh fruit/dessert
3. a delicious/cheese/fresh/sandwich
4. a (n) Australian/thin/rugby/tall/player
5. a (n) fanatical/old/Liverpool/supporter
6. a (n) old-fashioned/lovely/marble/French/fireplace
7. a (n) pair of/grey/old/woolen/football/socks
8. a talented/jazz/black/musician
9. a colourful/ cinema/ huge/poster
10. a (n) old/well-designed/flower/English/garden

Exercise 10. Underline the correct word

When Laura got married she had a **1) silk/silky** dress made by one of the best designers and the **2) gold/golden** rings she and her groom had bought were extremely expensive. The church had beautifully-carved **3) wood/wooden** statues, and they had

the **4) stone/stony** floors covered in expensive red **5) wool/woolen** carpets. On the big day she had her **6) silk/silky** blond hair styled and she wore a long **7) gold/golden** cape over the dress. She rode to the church in a fantastic old **8) metal/metallic** blue limousine. When she entered the church, her mother gave her a **9) stone/stony** look. Laura looked down and saw that she wasn't carrying her flowers, but a large white **10) feather/feathery** duster.

Exercise 11. Put the adjectives in the right order to make a sentence

Dear Suzie,

It's a shame you couldn't make it to the wedding, but thank you for the 1) _____ (dessert/crystal/lovely) bowls which you sent us. The wedding was unforgettable and everyone looked beautiful, especially the bridesmaids in their 2) _____ (silk/long/cream) dresses. At the reception we had a 3) _____ (three-course/home-made/delicious) meal and the best man gave a(n) 4) _____ (amusing/nice/short) speech. In the evening, more guests arrived and the hotel provided 5) _____ (Irish/live/excellent) music. Before we left, we cut the 6) _____ (wedding/white/iced) cake.

Hope to see you soon.

Love,

Amanda and Tim

Adjectives and Adverbs which have the same form

best, better, big, cheap, clean, close, cold, daily, dead, dear, deep, direct, dirty, early, easy, extra, far, fast, fine, free, further, hard, high, hourly, inside, kindly, last, late, long, low, monthly, past, right, straight, sure, thick, tight, weekly, well, wide, wrong, yearly.

Adjectives with two forms and differences in meaning

deep = a long way	full =exactly, very	late =not early	sure =certainly
deeply = greatly	fully =completely	lately =recently	surely =without doubt

direct = by shortest route	hard =with effort	near =close	wide =fully/off target
directly =immediately	hardly =scarcely	nearly =almost	widely =to a large extent
easy =gently and slowly	high =at/to a high level	pretty =fairly	wrong =incorrectly
easily =without difficulty	highly =very much	prettily =in a pretty way	wrongly =unjustly
free =without cost	last =after all others	short =suddenly/off target	
freely =willingly	lastly =finally	shortly =soon	

Exercise 12. Choose the correct item explaining the meaning

1. The soldier **near/nearly** died as a result of being hit **full/fully** in the chest by a bullet, which penetrated **deep/deeply** inside him.
2. Simon told everyone he would pass the exam **easy/easily**, so he was **deep/deeply** embarrassed when he came last/lastly in the class, with 20%.
3. “I **sure/surely** am happy to meet you,“ said the reporter to the **high/highly** respected singer.“ “You’re **pretty/prettily** famous around here, you know.”
4. When he was almost **full/fully** recovered from his illness the doctor told him to take it **easy/easily** and said that he would be able to return to work **short/shortly**.
5. As he was found **near/nearly** the scene of the murder with a knife in his hand, it is **hard/hardly** surprising that he was **wrong/wrongly** accused.
6. **Sure/Surely** you can’t have answered every question **wrong/wrongly**.
7. Rob was a very poor archer. His first arrow fell **short/shortly** of the target, his second flew about 10 metres **wide/widely** and the third flew **high/highly** into the air and landed behind him.

How to form opposites

dis-, un-, in-, -il- (before L), **im-** (before M or P), **ir-** (before R), **mal-** are negative prefixes which are used to make opposites of certain adjectives or adverbs.

Exercise 13. Make the opposite of the following words

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. honest | 11. satisfied |
| 2. legally | 12. true |
| 3. possible | 13. capably |
| 4. tolerant | 14. agreeable |
| 5. regularly | 15. moral |
| 6. logically | 16. literate |
| 7. successful | 17. friendly |
| 8. polite | 18. gratefully |
| 9. mortal | 19. attractive |
| 10. responsibly | 20. convenient |

Like is used

- **for similarities.** She is just **like** a big baby. (She is not a baby though). He works **like** a horse (very hard).
- **after: feel, look, smell, sound+noun.** It sounds **like** jazz. He looks **like** Charles.
- **with nouns, pronouns or -ing form to express similarity.** This tastes **like** coffee. Is that your Dad? You look **like him** (not: ~~You look as him~~). It was **like flying** in a balloon.

As is used

- **to say what sb or smth really is (jobs or roles).** She works **as** a pilot (it's her job). Lyz Taylor was a brilliant **as** Cleopatra (it's her movie role).

- **in certain expressions: as usual, as...as, as much, such as, the same as** He came late **as usual**.
- **after: accept, be known, class, describe, refer to, regard, use** He's **regarded as** the best jazz singer of all time.
- **in clauses of manner to mean "in the way that"** Do it **as** I showed you.

Exercise 14. Fill in: as or like

Mary: What do you want to do when you grow up, Fred?

Fred: I'd like to work 1) _____ a chef in a big hotel.

Mary: Oh no! I've worked in a kitchen before. It's 2) _____ working in an oven.

Fred: At least it wouldn't be 3) _____ boring 4) _____ working in a bank.

Mary: Don't you want to be something more interesting, such 5) _____ a lawyer, or a doctor?

Fred: NO, I'd prefer to do something creative 6) _____ cooking. I could never see myself 7) _____ a lawyer or a doctor.

Mary: You're just 8) _____ my brother. He's always saying things 9) _____ that.

Exercise 15. Fill in: as or like

Mr Brown works 1) _____ a gardener. Although he regards his job 2) _____ interesting, he works 3) _____ a slave and gets so dirty that he looks more 4) _____ a miner at the end of the day. He doesn't earn 5) _____ much money 6) _____ his wife, because she works 7) _____ a teacher. Her job sound 8) _____ fun, but although she doesn't work 9) _____ hard 10) _____ her husband, she has just 11) _____ many problems. Sometimes she feels 12) _____ screaming because the children are naughty.

2.3. The verb. Active voice

Глаголом называется часть речи, которая обозначает действие или состояние, представленное в виде действия: My brother works at a factory. Мой брат работает на фабрике. He slept for six hours. Он спал шесть часов.

Глагол отвечает на вопросы: what does the person (thing) do? что делает лицо (предмет)?, what is done to the person (thing)? что делается с лицом (предметом)?

Глаголы бывают **простые, производные, сложные и составные**.

К **простым** глаголам относятся глаголы, не имеющие в своем составе ни префиксов, ни суффиксов: to do делать, to run бежать, to take брать.

К **производным** глаголам относятся глаголы, имеющие в своем составе суффиксы или префиксы: to shorten укорачивать, to unload разгружать.

К наиболее характерным суффиксам глаголов относятся: -en: to widen расширять, to strengthen усиливать -fy: to simplify упрощать, to signify означать -ize: to mobilize мобилизовать, to organize организовать. К наиболее распространенным префиксам глаголов относятся: re-: to resell перепродавать, to reconstruct перестраивать dis-: to disarm разоружать(-ся), to disappear исчезать un-: to unload разгружать, to untie развязывать.

К **сложным** глаголам относятся глаголы, образованные из соединения двух слов в одно: to whitewash белить, to broadcast передавать по радио, to blackmail шантажировать и др.

К **составным** глаголам относятся сочетания глаголов с наречиями. В английском языке имеется очень большое количество составных глаголов, как, например: to come in входить, to take off снимать, to go on продолжать, to ring up звонить по телефону.

Present tenses

Exercise 1. Open the brackets putting the verb into Present Continuous or Present Simple.

I (to read) now. He (to sleep) now. We (to drink) tea now. They (to go) to school now. I (not to sleep) now. She (not to drink) coffee now. I (to read) every day. He (to sleep) every night. We (to drink) tea every morning. They (to go) to school every morning. I (not to sleep) in the daytime. She (not to drink) coffee after lunch. We (not to watch) TV now. They (not to eat) now. My mother (not to work) now. You (to work) now? He (to play) now? They (to eat) now? Your sister (to rest) now? What you (to do) now? What you (to read) now? What they (to eat) now? What your brother (to drink) now? We (not to watch) TV in the morning. They (not to eat) at the lesson. My mother (not to work) at an office. You (to work) every day? He (to play) in the afternoon? They (to eat) at school? Your sister (to rest) after school? What you (to do) every morning? What you (to read) after dinner? What they (to eat) at breakfast? What your brother (to drink) in the evening?

Exercise 2. Open the brackets putting the verb into Present Continuous or Present Simple.

What you (to do) here now? – We (to listen) to tape-recordings. 2. You (to want) to see my father? - Yes, I ... 3. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now. 4. What magazine you (to read)? - It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here. You (to be) interested in sports? – Yes, I But I (not to know) French. 5. We (to have) an English lesson now. 6. Lena usually (to prepare) her homework at the institute? – No, she As a rule, she (to work) at home. — And what she (to write) now? -Oh, she (to write) an article for our wall newspaper. 7. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? - You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin. 8. I (to have) no time now, I (to have) dinner. 9. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? – Yes, we always (to go) to the sea-side. We all (to like) the sea. Mother (to

stay) with us to the end of August, but father (to return) much earlier. 10. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? — They (to have) a smoke in the garden.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets putting the verb into one of the following tenses: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He (to run) now. He (to run) for ten minutes without any rest. 2. What they (to do) now? — They (to work) in the reading-room. They (to work) there for already three hours. 3. Where he (to be) now? — He (to be) in the garden. He (to play) volley-ball with his friends. They (to play) since breakfast time. 4. I (to live) in St. Petersburg. I (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 5. She already (to do) her homework for two hours; but she (not yet to do) half of it. 6. I (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 7. What you (to do)? — I (to read). I (to read) for already two hours. I already (to read) sixty pages. 8. This man (to be) a writer. He (to write) books. He (to write) books since he was a young man. He already (to write) eight books. 9. What you (to do) here since morning? 10. Lena is a very good girl. She always (to help) her mother about the house. Today she (to help) her mother since morning. They already (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they (to cook) dinner together. 11. This is the factory where my father (to work). He (to work) here for fifteen years. 12. You (to find) your note-book? — No! I still (to look) for it. I already (to look) for it for two hours, but (not yet to find) it. 13. You (to play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework. 14. Wake up! You (to sleep) for ten hours already. 15. I (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not yet to receive) it. 15. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not to hear) it. 16. I just (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. 17. The weather (to be) fine today. The sun (to shine) ever since we got up. 18. Every day I (to wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. 19. Come along, Henry, what you (to do) now? I (to wait) for you a long time. 20. Where your gloves (to be)? — I (to put) them into my pocket.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, or Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.

1. Я уже три дня об этом думаю. 2. Моя сестра пьет кофе с молоком. А я всегда предпочитал черный кофе. 3. Мы очень рады вас видеть. Мы вас ждали целый месяц. 4. Вы все еще читаете эту книгу? Сколько времени вы ее уже читаете? 5. Моя сестра занимается музыкой уже пять лет. 6. Я ищу тебя весь вечер. Где ты был все это время? 7. Они пишут сочинение уже два часа. 8. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года. 9. Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык. 10. Где Нина? — Она уже два часа дома. 11. Где дети? — Они все еще играют во дворе. 12. Мой брат уже три года инженер. 13. Мой друг знает английский с детства. 14. Я уже полчаса наблюдаю за тобой. 15. Ваш брат еще болен? — Нет, он уже поправился. Он уже три дня занимается физикой. Он хочет получить отличную оценку на экзамене. 16. Мне уже давно хочется прочесть эту книгу. 17. Я уже двадцать минут пытаюсь найти мою старую тетрадь. 18. Они уже десять лет живут в Нью Йорке. 19. Моя тетя — артистка. Она всегда любила театр. 20. Ваш папа уже вернулся с севера? — Да, он уже две недели дома. Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, или Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Я уже три дня об этом думаю. 2. Моя сестра пьет кофе с молоком. А я всегда предпочитал черный кофе. 3. Мы очень рады вас видеть. Мы вас ждали целый месяц. 4. Вы все еще читаете эту книгу? Сколько времени вы ее уже читаете? 5. Моя сестра занимается музыкой уже пять лет. 6. Я ищу тебя весь вечер. Где ты был все это время? 7. Они пишут сочинение уже два часа. 8. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года. 9. Я всегда хотел изучать английский язык. 10. Где Нина? — Она уже "два часа дома. 11. Где дети? — Они все еще играют во дворе. 12. Мой брат уже три года инженер. 13. Мой друг знает английский с детства. 14. Я уже полчаса наблюдаю за тобой. 15. Ваш брат еще болен? — Нет, он уже поправился. Он уже три дня занимается физикой. Он хочет получить отличную оценку на экзамене. 16. Мне уже давно хочется прочесть эту книгу. 17. Я уже двадцать минут пытаюсь найти мою старую тетрадь. 18. Они уже десять лет живут в Нью Йорке. 19. Моя тетя — артистка. Она всегда любила театр. 20. Ваш папа уже вернулся с севера? — Да, он уже две недели дома.

Exercise 5. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets.

Tanya: Julia, what you (do)? It's already two o'clock. Aren't we going shopping?

Julia: I know, but everything takes twice as long to do as I expected. I (have) a lot of problems since I (move) into this apartment.

Tanya: How long you (paint) those cabinets?

Julia: I started at 8.00 this morning.

Tanya: You mean you (paint) for six hours!

Julia: I really don't know what I (do). I never (paint) before. Besides, nothing (go) right today. The man from the phone company still not (come). I (wait) for him all day.

Tanya: What's that strange noise I (hear)?

Julia: Oh, that! That's the toilet. It (run) like that since last night. And the refrigerator not (work) properly since I moved in.

Tanya: Well, just call the superintendent to fix those things.

Julia: I don't know. Maybe I (make) a mistake. I (think) things over lately. Maybe I shouldn't have moved into this apartment. It (need) too much work.

Tanya: It's not that bad. Your apartment will be great in a few weeks.

Julia: Maybe. All I know is that I (have) nothing but headaches ever since I (move) in.

Tanya: But don't forget that you (have) a lot of fun, too.

Exercise 6. Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

Population **a** (mean) *means* the number of people who live in a particular area.

The population of the world **b** (not stay) _____ the same. At the moment it **c** (grow) _____ at an increasing rate. In fact, scientists **d** (believe) _____ that the world population will increase until 2200, and then stop growing. However, things are not the same in all parts of the world. At present in many Western industrial countries the population **e** (fall) _____

This **f** (happen) _____ because families are small, and health conditions are good.

In developing countries, on the other hand, the population **g** (rise) _____ sharply. In Ghana, for example, most families **h** (have) _____ several children. Many children in Ghana **i** (die) _____ from illness, so it is important to have lots of children. They earn money for the family and **j** (look after) _____ their parents in old age.

Exercise 7. Underline the correct item.

1. I see / am seeing that the situation is out of control.
2. The sausages are tasting/taste delicious.
3. Do you enjoy / are you enjoying this party?
4. You haven't said a word all morning. What are you thinking / do you think about?
5. He has / is having a Siamese cat.
6. These flowers are smelling / smell nice.
7. I don't know / am not knowing where she keeps the keys.
8. Why are you feeling/do you feel your pockets? Have you lost anything?
9. Why do you smell / are you smelling the milk? Do you think it has gone off?
10. Anna is Italian. She is coming/comes from Italy.
11. That dress looks/is looking nice on you.
12. Paul listens/is listening to a new record in his room.
13. If you don't look/aren't looking at that comic book, I'd like to see it.
14. Joan weighs/is weighing 50 kilos.
15. Mary is/is being very naughty these days.

Exercise 8. Fill in with Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

Tom: 1) _____ (you/see) the state of this kitchen? Someone 2) _____ (wash) clothes in the sink and they're still there!

Fred: Yes, I know. I usually 3) _____ (use) the bath, but it 4) _____ (be)

too dirty at the moment.

Tom: Why didn't you clean it? You 5) _____ (live) here for two months now, and I 6) _____ (never/see) you do any housework.

Fred: What do you mean? I 7) _____ (wash) the dishes at least three times and I always 8) _____ (make) my bed.

Tom: Rubbish! You 9) _____ (always/make) a mess and not cleaning up afterwards.

Fred: What about you? You 10) _____ (always/drink) my milk!

Tom: Don't be ridiculous! Where 11) _____ (you/go)?

Fred: Out! I 12) _____ (see) my girlfriend this evening.

Tom: What about the kitchen?

Fred: Bye!

Future tenses

Exercise 1. Open the brackets using the following tenses: Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 5. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 6. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 7. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 8. What you (to do) tomorrow? 9. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 10. You (to play) volley-ball tomorrow? 11. You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 12. When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 13. How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow? 14. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from three till six. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (to go) for a walk together.

Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue using the correct future form.

A: What 1) are you doing (do) tonight?

B: I 2) _____ (try) to finish my home work because I 3) _____ (go) to my cousin's wedding on Saturday and I 4) _____ (not be able) to do it then.

A: What time 5) the wedding _____ (start) on Saturday?

B: The ceremony 6) _____ (begin) at 2 o'clock, then I 7) _____ (go) to the party in the evening.

A: 8) _____ any of your friends (be) there?

B: Well, my cousin says I can bring a friend. 9) _____ (you/do) anything on Saturday night?

A: No, but 10) _____ (feel) shy if I don't know anyone.

B: Never mind. 11) _____ (be) a big party and I'm sure you 12) _____ (have) a great time.

A: OK, then. Thanks very much.

Exercise 3. Underline the correct form.

1. 'Be careful with that test tube. It will break / *it breaks*.'

2. 'The egg is cracking. The baby bird *will come out* / *is going to come out* / *comes out*.'

3. 'Can you hurry up please. The film *will start* / *is going to start* / *starts*.'

4. 'Carry this very carefully. "Don't worry, *I'm not dropping it* / *I won't drop it*.'

5. '*We're playing* / *We'll play* football this afternoon. Do you want to play too?'

6. 'This dictionary costs €50, but the red one is cheaper. "Ok, *I'll take* / *I'm taking* / *I'm going to take* the red one.'

7. 'Have you decided about next year yet? "Yes, *I'm studying* / *I'm going to study* / *I'll study* journalism. Well, that's the plan anyway.'

8. 'Ok, bye for now. "Bye, *I'll see you* / *I'm going to see you* / *I'm seeing you* at the same time on Friday.'

Past tenses

Exercise 1. Open the brackets using the following tenses: Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

1. By eight o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework and at eight I (to play) the piano. 2. By six o'clock father (to come) home and at six he (to have) dinner. 3. By nine o'clock yesterday grand-mother (to wash) the dishes and at nine she (to watch) TV. 4. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to eat) an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street. 5. When I (to come) home, my sister (to read) a book which she (to bring) from the library. 6. When mother (to come) home, the children (to eat) the soup which she (to cook) in the morning. 7. When I (to ring) up Mike, he still (to learn) the poem which he (to begin) learning at school. 8. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) with a ball which Pete (to bring) from home. 9. By ten o'clock the children (to settle) comfortably on the sofa and at ten they (to watch) a TV film. 10. When father (to come) home, we (to cook) the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood. 11. When I (to see) Ann, she (to sort) the flowers which she (to pick) in the field. 12. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that my little brother (to break) my pen and (to play) with its pieces. 13. When I (to open) the door of the classroom, I (to see) that the teacher already (to come) and the pupils (to write) a dictation.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the following tenses: Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

Last night we (to go) to a football match. We (to take) a bus. The bus (to be) full of people as many people (to want) to see the match. We (to get) off the bus and (to go) in the direction of the stadium. While we (to cross) the road, I (to see) Victor. He (to stand) at the corner. He said he (to wait) for his friend who (to come) to St. Petersburg the day before and (to wish) to see the new stadium. A man (to come) up to me and asked if I (to have) a spare ticket for the match. Victor told us that two boys just (to ask) him whether he (to have) a spare ticket. We (to enter) the stadium just as the

football players (to come) out on to the field. At the entrance to the stadium we (to meet) Sergei. He (to show) us to our seats and we (to agree) to meet in the refreshment-room during the interval. He (to ask) me if I (to play) football in my childhood.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the following tenses: Past Simple, Past Continuous and Past Perfect.

1. I (to sit) in an armchair and (to think) of my coming trip across the North Sea when the door suddenly (to open) and an old friend of mine whom I (not to see) for a very long time (to enter) the room. 2. She (to come) to see us just at the time when we (to have) dinner. It (to be) the first time I (to see) her. 3. I (to see) him just as he (to leave) the hotel. 4. I (not to see) him before we (to meet) at the concert. 5. He (to leave) the house before I (to have) time to ask him anything. 6. He (to tell) me he (to learn) it from the newspaper. 7. He (to enter) the room, (to take) something from the desk and (to go) out. 8. There (to be) two men in the room. One of them (to write) something while the other (to read) a newspaper. 9. He (not to tell) me that he (to receive) a telegram from her. 10. I (to ask) him if he (to know) where she (to live). I (to say) I (not to know) her address. 11. He (to ask) me if I (can) give him your address. 12. She (to say) that he (to give) her the wrong address. 13. I (to ask) him where he (to put) my letter. 14. He (to tell) us that they (to spend) all the money.

Exercise 4. Complete the text with the Past tenses of the verbs in brackets.

Mozart was born in 1756, the son of a professional musician. His father soon (give up) composing when he recognized his son's musical talent. By the age of three, the young Mozart (learn) to play several pieces of music. While he and his father (travel) round Europe, Mozart met many famous musicians and composers. Before he was 17, he (compose) several operas. While he (visit) the Vatican in Rome, he (listen) to a piece of music which, up to this point, the Vatican authorities (keep) secret. No one (publish) a copy of the piece before, but Mozart (manage) to write it down from memory after he (listen) to it once.

By the age of 30 he (become) one of the most famous composers in Europe, and

(have) a large apartment in Vienna, which is now a tourist attraction. It was here that he (write) his famous opera "The Marriage of Figaro". In 1791, while he (work) on his Requiem, he (fall) ill and died at the age of 35.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past form.

I remember when I 1) went (go) on holiday abroad for the first time. I 2) _____ (just/leave) school. I 3) _____ (study) very hard for my final exams and I 4) _____ (feel) that I needed a holiday. A friend of mine 5) _____ (want) to come as well so we 6) _____ (look) at some brochures from the travel agents. We 7) _____ (read) for about an hour when my friend 8) _____ (find) the perfect holiday - two weeks in Hawaii. We 9) _____ (be) very excited about it.

Finally the day of our holiday 10) _____ (arrive). We 11) _____ (just/leave) the house when the phone 12) _____ (ring). I 13) _____ (run) back into the house. but the phone 14) _____ (stop) by the time I 15) _____ (reach) it. When we 16) _____ (arrive) at the airport we 17) _____ (sit) in the cafeteria. The airline 18) _____ (just/make) an announcement. Our flight was delayed for eight hours. We 19) _____ (get up) very early and rushed to the airport, all for nothing.

Exercise 6. Underline the correct form.

1. When the police stopped / *were stopping* Smith's car for a routine check, they realized that he was the man who *robbed* / *had robbed* the bank.
2. I woke up in the middle of the night and *turned on* / *was turning on* the light. Someone or something *climbed* / *was climbing* in my window!
3. Unfortunately Jan *arrived* / *was arriving* at the station at 3.25, and found that she *missed* / *had missed* the train.
4. The doctors *tried* / *had been trying* their best, but while they were performing the operation, the patient *died* / *was dying*.
5. We'd been watching the film for half an hour before we realized that we *were making* / *had made* a terrible mistake. We *went* / *had gone* into the wrong cinema!
6. On the morning of the accident, Mr Davis *just finished* / *had just finished* a night

shift at a local factory, and *didn't have / hadn't had* any sleep for 24 hours.

7. I'm sorry I *didn't answer / wasn't answering* the phone earlier, but I *was painting / had been painting* the ceiling in my bedroom.

8. The office Marlowe was visiting was on the 15th floor, and unfortunately the lift *wasn't working/ hadn't been working*, so by the time he arrived at the top of the stairs, he *was / had been* out of breath.

9. On Christmas morning when they *woke up / were waking up*, the children looked eagerly out of the window. It *snowed / had been snowing*, and the garden was covered in a thick white carpet.

10. After the two film stars *landed / were landing* at the small airport, they left quickly in a van that *was waiting / had been waiting* for them since the early morning.

2.3.2. The verb. Passive voice.

Exercise 1. Open the brackets using the verb in Active или Passive Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday. 2. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow. 3. He (to give) me this book next week. 4. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia. 5. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation. 6. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book. 7. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest. 8. Yuri Dolgoruki (to found) Moscow in 1147. 9. Moscow University (to found) by Lomonosov. 10. We (to call) Zhukovski the father of Russian aviation.

Exercise 2. Put the sentences into Passive Voice.

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. 2. We shall bring the books tomorrow. 3. They are repairing the clock now. 4. They sell milk in this shop. 5. I have translated the whole text. 6. They broke the window last week. 7. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 8. We shall do the work in the evening. 9. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 10. They were playing tennis from four till five. 11. He stole a lot of money from the shop. 12. By six o'clock they had finished the work. 13. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks. 14. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks. 15. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year. 16. They will show this film on TV. 17. They are building a new concert-hall in our street. 18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory. 19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century. 20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees. 21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season. 22. They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates.

Exercise 3. Make up sentences using the words in brackets:

Example: (the office/ clean/ every day) *The office is cleaned every day.*

1. (what/ languages/ speak /in the UK?) _____

2. (this envelope/ deliver / by Express service/ yesterday)_____
3. (a very important evidence/ find / at a crime scene)_____
4. (the lectures / on crime detection/ give / by the experienced investigator_____
5. (sports events / show/ on TV/ every day)_____
6. (the law/ adopt/ by Duma / yesterday) _____
7. (I / invite / to the theatre/ by my friend/ last weekend)_____
8. (we/ allow/ to park here?)_____
9. (how/ this word/ pronounce?)_____
10. (three people/ injure/ in the accident)_____
11. (how/ these windows/ break?_____

Exercise 4. Finish the sentences in Passive voice (Present and Past tenses), Using the following verbs:

show give found find paint steal take invite damage

Example: I saw an accident yesterday. Two people were taken to hospital.

1. "Where did you get this picture?" "It to me by a friend of mine."
2. "How old is your hometown?" "It in 1730 by Akinty Demidov."
3. My car...last week but the next day it by the police.
4. "This house looks new!" "It just last month".
5. There was a fire at the hotel last week. Two of the rooms
6. "Did you go to the party last Saturday?" "No. We but we couldn't go.
7. Many American programmers on Russian television.

Exercise 5. Finish the sentences in Passive voice using the following verbs:

cause, damage, hold, include, invite, make, overtake, show, translate

Example: Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.

1. Cheese ... from milk.
2. The roof of the building ... in a storm a few days ago.
3. There's no need to leave a tip. Service ... in the bill.

4. You ... to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
5. A cinema is a place where films
6. In the United States elections for President ... every four years.
7. Originally the book was written in Spanish and a few years ago it ... into English.
8. We were driving quite fast but we ... by lots of other cars.

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive form.

There is an old castle in Norwich which 1) is believed (believe) to 2) _____ (haunt). It 3) _____(call) North Castle and it 4) _____ (say) that ghosts can 5) _____ (see) there at night. The castle 6) _____ (build) 400 years ago and 7) _____ (own) by two old ladies who 8) _____ (believe) to be witches. One day, long ago, they both disappeared and they 9) _____ (never/see) again. In 1985 the castle 10) _____ (buy) by a businessman and 11) _____ (convert) into a luxurious hotel. The castle 12) _____ (visit) by quite a few guests every year and special groups 13) _____ (organize) to watch for ghosts. It has been a long time since any ghosts 14) _____ (see), but one night a trick 15) _____ (play) on some visitors by a local couple, who dressed up as the two "witches". They 16) _____ (see) by a guest, who said she 17) _____ (frighten) almost to death. The couple apologized the next day, and 18) _____ (tell) never to visit the castle again, certainly not in the middle of the night dressed up as witches.

Exercise 7. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.

Somebody gave me a goat for my birthday last year. They had bought it from a farm down the road. We keep it tied to a tree in our garden. My father normally looks after it, but last week his company sent him abroad on business. A few days later, our neighbour called me to the window. I hadn't tied the goat up properly. The goat was eating her washing!

Tense contrasts

Exercise 1. Complete the sentence with the Past Simple or Present Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

1. I (leave) my bag on the train this morning.
2. Helen (complete) the test half an hour before the end.
3. The match can't begin yet because the other team (not arrive)
4. We (not play) chess for ages. Do you feel like a game?
5. I (like) their last album, but I'm not keen on the new one.
6. When (you go) to the cinema last?
7. Sam (not take) a day off since last April.
8. (you see) my wallet? I'm sure I left it here on the desk.
9. When (you realize) that you wanted to be a musician?
10. I (have) an idea! Why don't we go skating tomorrow?

Exercise 2. Put the words in brackets into the Past simple or Present perfect.

Example: (you see) _____ Jane last night? (key = Did you see)

Where is my mobile phone? It (disappear) .

This is the first time I (be) to this country.

She wasn't at school yesterday. She (be) at home.

She (just have) lunch so she is not hungry.

My grandmother (die) in the second world war.

Mary (be) in America last year.

I'm still reading the same book. I (not finish) it yet.

I'm looking for Ann, (you see) her?

I wanted to call my mum yesterday, but I (forget) .

I spent a lot of time in America, but I (forget) many English words

I felt very sad so I (go) to my friend's party.

I (never eat) caviar.

I (never meet) my grandmother. She lives abroad.

I (live) in London for 10 years.

I (feel) sick in the morning, but now I am much better.

I (borrow) money from my uncle last week.

'Where is your umbrella?' - 'I don't know I (lose) it

'Do you know Lucy's husband?' - 'I (meet) him just

'(fly you ever) first class?' - 'Yes, many times.'

Exercise 3. Make the sentences using the words in brackets

1. (it/not/rain/this week)
2. (the weather/be/cold/recently)
3. (it /be/cold/last week)
4. (I not/read/a newspaper yesterday)
5. (I not/read/a newspaper today)
6. (Ann/earn/a lot of money/this year)
7. (she not/earn/so much/last year)
8. (you have/a holiday recently?)

Exercise 4. Put the most suitable tense form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The ferry (to arrive) at 12.00 am.
2. He (to run) a large travel agency.
3. I just (to hear) that his mother isn't very well.
4. Yesterday morning, he (to buy) two tickets to Paris and (to go) to the bank.
5. Tom (to pick up) me at 7 o'clock tonight.
6. He (to be) to Paris twice.
7. She (to stay) with her aunt in the country at present.
8. She can't speak now, she (to have) dinner.
9. He (to translate) this article for 3 hours already and hasn't finished yet.
10. - (you\finish) the test yet?
- Yes. I (to finish) it a moment ago.

11. I (to study) French for the last 2 years but I can't speak it.
12. I was not able to see Mr. Dodson because when I found his office he (to go) to lunch with some foreign visitors.
13. I (to live) in Minsk for 10 years but I (to leave) for another place soon.
14. I have bought a piano. They (to deliver) it only tomorrow.
15. Dennis looked at the man who (to come up) to the microphone.
16. He is a gentleman. Whenever a woman (to enter) the room he (to stand) up.
17. You'll feel better after you (to take) this medicine.
18. He said he (to be) to our town twice.
19. It is autumn. Soon the leaves (to change) colour.
20. Common, we (to wait) for you downstairs.
21. Who (to move) the furniture about upstairs? It's Sarah. She (to paint) the living room because she (to want) to sell her flat.
22. What languages you (to speak)? – I (to speak) French and Spanish.
23. He never (to be) to Hong Kong but he would like to go there.
24. By the time she was 21, she (to write) two novels.
25. The papers are all here. I (to put) them on the table.
26. We are new in the neighborhood. We (to live) here only for a few weeks
27. Once, while I (to walk) in a park of London, I (to see) an old strange-looking man. He (to sit) on a bench and he (to hold) a closed book in his hands.
28. I just (to pass) my examinations.
29. I (to get) interested in my future profession when I studied at school.
30. In five years I (to become) a specialist in this subject.
31. Tell me what book you (to read) now.
32. Tchaikovsky first (to visit) England in 1861.
33. By the time you make up your mind to marry Connie she (to grow) old.
34. Where is Dickey? He (to play) in the garden.
35. Oh, Abraham. Here you are at last. I (to wait) for you three hours.
36. Mary always stays with us when she (to visit) Rome.
37. Someone ran off with my clothes while I (to swim).

38. When I heard the door bell, I (to run) downstairs.
39. By the end of next century scientists (to learn) to control the weather.
40. I first (to go) abroad when I was seventeen.

Exercise 5. Underline the correct form.

1. How *do you get on / are you getting on* in Paris? Sorry, I *haven't written / I'm not writing* before but I *train / I've been training* hard for my basketball team. We *played / have played* in a tournament last week – we *come / came* third! I really *enjoy / enjoyed* taking part, but I *haven't done / I wasn't doing* anything else for the past month.
2. Unfortunately, when Sarah's big day *arrived / was arriving*, things *have gone / went* disastrously wrong at first. For a start, it *was raining / has been raining* and as the traffic was so heavy, she *arrived / was arriving* nearly ten minutes late for her interview. Then while she *was crossing / has crossed* the road, a passing bus *splashed / was splashing* her with water. But inside the building her luck *changed/ has changed*. “Mr Fortescue *is expecting /has expected* me,” she *was telling / told* the receptionist. “He *hasn't arrived / doesn't arrive* yet,” she was told. “Just take a seat.” Perhaps everything would be all right after all!
3. An art historian *has discovered / is discovering* two missing paintings by Fra Angelico (1395-1455) in the home of a pensioner from Oxford who *has died / died* earlier this year. Jean Preston *bought / has bought* the paintings when she *was working / has been working* in America in the 1960s. Shortly before her death, a friend *recognized / has recognized* them as part of a group of six small paintings which Angelico *painted / has painted* in 1439. Miss Preston *paid / was paying* about £200 for the pair, but experts *say / said* they are now worth around £1 million.

Exercise 6. Mark the most suitable tense form for the verbs in brackets.

1. George said that he (see) it before.
 - a) saw b) had seen c) would see d) would have seen
2. It is raining. It (rain) most days at this time of year.
 - a) will have rained b) rains c) would rain d) would have rained

3. When Magnus found Madeleine she (play) cards with Nicolas.
a) had played b) would be playing c) was playing d) played
4. Jack just (return) to Santa Domingo.
a) returned b) has returned c) had returned d) will return
5. David (retire) from his job five years ago.
a) has retired b) had retired c) was retiring d) retired
6. Don't shout! Harry (sleep).
a) is sleeping b) was sleeping c) has slept d) would sleep
7. Richard wants to be a driver when he (grow).
a) will grow b) grew c) grows d) had grown
8. Hello, Andrew. You (sit) here for an hour.
a) sat b) are sitting c) were sitting d) have been sitting
9. By the end of the century atomic energy (replace) oil and coal.
a) replaces b) will replace c) will have replaced d) has replaced
10. Is Roy the boy who (come) to stay next weekend?
a) is coming b) came c) has come d) will have come

Exercise 7. Which word or verb form can be used to fill the gap?

1. We (live) in England for nearly two years now.
a) lived b) have been living c) are living d) will have lived
2. George said that he (see) it before.
a) saw b) had seen c) would see d) would have seen
3. Jack just (return) to Santa Domingo.
a) returned b) has returned c) had returned d) will return
4. Goodnight, I (go) to bed.
a) went b) am going c) will have gone d) will have been going
5. Juliana (drink) whisky when Jonathan met her
a) drinks b) will drink c) was drinking d) drank
6. I (read) from 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. tomorrow.
a) will have read b) will be reading c) am reading d) read

7. We always (go) to Paris when we want to have some fun.
 a) go b) went c) will go d) have gone
8. What time Joe (get home) after work yesterday?
 a) did... get home b) had... got home c) will... get home d) does... get home
9. Will you come home after you (finish) work?
 a) have finished b) will finish c) finished d) will have finished
10. Next August Mr. and Mrs. Hopkings (be married) for 25 years.
 a) are married b) will be married c) will have been married d) will marry

Exercise 8. Put the most suitable tense form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He (translate) this article for 3 hours already and hasn't finished yet.
2. Mr. Jones arrived on Tuesday. So he (be) here for 3 days. In a week he (leave) for Moscow.
3. – You (finish) the test yet?
 – Yes. I (finish) it a moment ago.
4. – Let's go and see those film at the local cinema.
 – It's an old film, isn't it?
 – Yes, it (have) a long run, but it still (draw) a full house.
5. My mother asked me when my guests (come) next Sunday.
6. I (study) French for the last 2 years but I can't speak it.
7. I haven't been able to see Mr Dodson because when I found his office he (go) to lunch with some foreign visitors.
8. I (live) in Minsk for 10 years but I (leave) for another place soon.
9. I have bought a piano. It (deliver) only tomorrow.
10. – There (be) the phone again.
 – Take no notice. We (not answer) it.
11. He was a gentleman. Whenever a woman (enter) the room he (stand) up.
12. I'm so angry! He always (try) to disturb me when I'm busy!
13. We (expect) to offer him the position at our company.
14. Last month a special edition for women (publish).

15. He is so calm but today something strange (happen) to him, he (be) so noisy.
16. The old building (pull) down now in Green street.
17. You'll feel better after you (take) this medicine.
18. Next day he (give) the details of his uncle's will by the family lawyer.
19. He said he (be) to our town twice.
20. You (listen) to music always late at night!
21. I (not have) my laptop yesterday because it (repair).
22. It is autumn. Soon the leaves (change) colour.
23. Common, we (wait) for you downstairs.
24. A lot of crimes (prevent) if the governments paid more attention to the problem of unemployment.
25. Sarah hoped she (attend) the conference on Monday.
26. Next May the house (build) for a year already.
27. Who (move) the furniture about upstairs? It's Sarah. She (paint) the living room because she (want) to sell her flat.
28. – What languages you (speak)?
– I (speak) French and Spanish.
29. He never (be) to Hong Kong but he would like to go there.
30. By the time she was 21, she (write) two novels.

Conditionals

Exercise 1. Open the brackets with the real conditional and time subordinate clauses. (All the sentences refer to the future).

1. I (to see) you before you (to start)? 2. What he (to do) when he (to come) home? 3. Where they (to go) if the weather (to be) fine? 4. He (to ring) me up when he (to return) home. 5. If it (to rain), we (to stay) at home. 6. She (to walk) home if it (not to be) too cold. 7. I am sure he (to come) to say good-bye to us before he (to leave) St. Petersburg. 8. Please turn off the light when you (to leave) the room. 9. If we (to be) tired, we (to stop) at a small village half-way to Moscow and (to have) a short rest and a meal there. 10. If you (to miss) the 10.30 train, there is another at 10.35. 11. She (to make) all the arrangements about it before she (to fly) there. 12. Before he (to start) for London, he (to spend) a day or two at a rest-home not far from here.

Exercise 2. Open the brackets in the unreal conditional subordinate clauses.

1. If she (to want) to see us, she would come to our place today.
2. If you (to have) no shoes. I would buy you these ones. But you have a pair of fairly new shoes.
3. If I (to be) free tomorrow evening. I would keep you company to the theatre.
4. If it (to be raining) now, the children would not be playing in the park.
5. If it (not to be) so frosty now, we would go skiing.
6. If you (to go) to the booking office now, you would still manage to book a couple of tickets for the evening show.
7. If the group (to work) regularly, they would pass their exams successfully.
8. If I (to go) to the City, I would see the Tower, the Tower Bridge and the Barbican Centre.
9. If there (to be) more amenities in the countryside people wouldn't be attracted by big cities so much.
10. If you (to have) more friends here, you wouldn't feel so lonely and isolated.

Exercise 3. Open the brackets in the principal clauses.

1. He (not to cough) if he didn't smoke so much
2. They (to be) nice children if they were better brought up.
3. I think he (to study) better if he tried harder.
4. She (to look) more attractive if she didn't use so much make up 5.1 (not to feel homesick) if I had friends here
6. She (not to be so anxious) to see her parents if they were not so old and weak.
7. She (to feel) much better if she took care of her health.
8. Life (to be) happier if people tried to be more polite and cared for one another,
9. She (not to feel) offended if you were not so rude.
10. Road accidents (not to be) so frequent if drivers and pedestrians looked at the traffic lights.

Exercise 4. Open the brackets in the following sentences.

1. If she (not to live) in the suburbs it (not to take) her so much time to get to work.
2. If they (not to look) down on her she (not to feel) ill at ease.
3. If she (to know) how to make friends she (to be happier).
4. She (not to feel) so disappointed if she (to know) what to expect of him.
5. I (not to dine out) with my friend tonight if I (to know) you would phone me up.
6. People (not to live) in these accommodations if they (can afford) better housing.
7. He (not to live) in this housing project if his office (not to be) at hand.
8. This housing estate (to look) nicer if there (to be) more lawns and flower beds and if it (to be) better-kept.
9. I (not to be) so genuinely fond of her if she (not to be) so open and friendly
10. If kids (to be taken) care of they (not to take) to drugs and

Exercise 5. Open the brackets in the sub-clauses.

1. If I (to have) time yesterday I'd have gone to the theatre with you.
2. If the rain (not to stop) we wouldn't have gone on a trip.
3. If I (not to take) money with me I wouldn't have been able to buy the dictionary.
4. If he (not to help) his friend he wouldn't have caught up with the group.
5. If she (not to buy) the tickets beforehand she wouldn't have been able to get to the concert-hall.
6. If he (not to hire) a taxi they would have been late for the train.
7. If he (to take) the trouble to be introduced, this wouldn't have happened.
8. If you (to know) you'd have been much more eager about the party, wouldn't you?

Exercise 6. Use the words to complete the conditional if-sentence. Use an always true, real or unreal conditional to suit the meaning.

1. Scientists are planning a way of writing extremely small letters, using xenon (Xe) atoms. If you (use) this system, you (be able) to write ten copies of the Bible on the area of a postage stamp.
2. Humans are among the few animals to have colour vision. If you (be) a horse, for example, you (see) everything in black and white.
3. The brain works in two parts, the left side and the right side. Scientists can put one side of the brain to sleep, and see what happens. For example, if they (turn off) the right side of the patient's brain, the patient (not be able) to sing, because musical ability comes from the right side of the brain.
4. Beetles are one of the most numerous species on the planet. In fact, if other insects and animals (not eat) beetles, in about a year and a half the beetle population (weigh) as much as the whole Earth!
5. Parts of the body send messages to other parts of the body when they have to do things. For example, if you (not have) enough water in your body the brain (let) you know that you need more, by making you feel thirsty.
6. If you (look) inside your own eye at the images there, they (be) upside down, and they (be) moving.

7. If you (smoke), chemical changes (take place) in your cells, which do not receive enough oxygen and die.

8. The world's oceans contain huge amounts of salt. In fact, if you (remove) all the salt from the oceans, you (be able) to use it to build a wall about 300km wide and a kilometer tall all around the Earth!

Exercise 7. Complete these sentences, thus speculating about the past.

1. I'm sure she wouldn't have married him if...
2. If you had taken my advice...
3. We wouldn't have been able to come last Thursday if
4. If the sea hadn't been so rough...
5. If he had told me the truth...
6. If we'd have left without him.
7. I'd have enjoyed the party much more if...
8. It would only have added to our difficulties if...
9. If we hadn't missed the train...
10. If you hadn't spoken to her like that last time...
11. She wouldn't have been so hurt if...
12. Nothing could have happened if..
13. She would have told him the truth if...
14. They wouldn't have got into trouble if...
15. The production would have been much better if...

Mixed Type

Exercise 8. Complete these sentences

1. If she had entered the institute last year.... now.
2. If I had got in touch with him yesterday.... now
3. If I hadn't watched TV until late yesterday.... now.
4. If he had rung me up yesterday, today I

5. If she had studied hard last year, this year
6. If you had listened to the text in the lab yesterday, now...
7. If you had gone through all the rules yesterday today's test ...
8. If she hadn't neglected her disease, now...
9. If I had followed my mother's advice. ... now.
10. If I had consulted the doctor in good time now ...

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Yesterday the famous bank robber, Fingers Smith, robbed another bank in the center of town. As usual, he only stole £10. If he 1) *had left* (leave) any clues, he 2) _____ (be) in prison now, but he's much too clever. He disconnected the security cameras: if he 3) _____ (not/'do) that, the police 4) _____ (have) him on film now. The strange thing is, Fingers doesn't seem to be interested in the money; if he 5) _____ (be), he 6) _____ (can/steal) thousands of pounds by now. The police are determined to catch him, and the Chief is confident that they will. He says that if he 7) _____ (think) they weren't going to arrest Fingers eventually, he 8) _____ (leave) the police force long ago.

Exercise 10. Adam is a music student. He rents a room from Mr. Day. Put in the correct forms.

Mr. Day: Can't you stop playing that trumpet? You're making an awful noise.

Adam: Well, if I don't practise (I / not practise), I won't pass my exam.

Mr. Day: But why at night? It's half past twelve. If (1) (you / play) it in the daytime, (2) (I / not / hear) you because I'd be at work. If (3) (you / tell) me about this trumpet when you first came here, (4) (I / not / let) you have the room. I'm afraid it's becoming a nuisance. If (5) (you / not / play) so loud, (6) (it / not / be) so bad.

Adam: I'm sorry, but you can't play a trumpet quietly.

Mr. Day: If (7) (I / realize) a year ago what you were going to do, then (8) (I / throw) you out long ago. If (9) (you / go) on making this noise at night, (10) (I / have) to complain to your college.

Wish clauses

Exercise 11. React to the following statements expressing envy like the example.

- *We've got a house in the country, actually.*

- *Really? / wish I lived in the country too.*

1. They have a house by the sea.
2. I'm lucky. My job involves a lot of traveling.
3. I'm going to work abroad next year.
4. We've bought a new car.
5. I have many relatives.
6. He isn't our lecturer.
7. I go to the sea-side every summer.
8. Her imagination is very rich
9. My son has got a knack for drawing.
10. She's good at swimming.

Exercise 12. Complete these sentences:

1. The concert was dull, actually. I wish we...
2. It's a pity I couldn't come. I wish I...
3. I don't understand the question. I wish you...
4. How I envy you! You've seen the painting in the original. How I wish I...
5. He plays the violin so well. If only I...
6. I live too far from my office. I wish...
7. You've got soaked to the skin. I wish you...
8. The film is dubbed. I wish it...
9. The play fell short of our expectations. I wish we...
10. The weather is dull. If only it... tomorrow.

Exercise 13. Open the brackets putting the verb in the necessary form.

1. I would be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat.
2. If it (to rain) tomorrow, we'll have to stay at home.
3. If he (to work) hard, he would achieved great

progress. 4. If it is not too cold, (not to put) on my coat. 5. I (to write) the composition if you did not disturb me. 6. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 7. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do. 8. If he were not such an outstanding actor he (not to have) so many admirers. 9. If you (to give) me your address, I'll write you a letter. 10. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 11. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 12. If they (not to go) to Moscow, they would not hear that famous musician. 13. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we'll stay at home. 14. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor.

Exercise 14. Translate the sentences using different types of conditionals.

1. Если бы я знал французский, я бы уже давно поговорил с ней. 2. Если бы я знал немецкий язык, я бы читал Гете в оригинале. 3. Если бы я жил близко, я бы чаще заходил к вам. 4. Если бы вы не прервали нас вчера, мы бы закончили работу в срок. 5. Если бы он не следовал советам врача, он бы не поправился так быстро. 6. Если бы он не был талантливым художником, его картину не приняли бы на выставку. 7. Если бы вы тогда послушались моего совета, вы бы не были сейчас в таком затруднительном положении. 8. Если бы я не был так занят в эти дни, я бы помог тебе вчера. 9. Если бы он не был так близорук, он бы узнал меня вчера в театре. 10. Она здорова. Если бы она была больна, ее брат сказал бы мне об этом вчера. 11. Вы бы много знали, если бы регулярно читали этот журнал. 12. Если бы я узнала об этом раньше, то не сидела бы сейчас дома. 13. Если бы мои родители были богаты, они бы уже давно купили мне машину. 14. Она очень талантлива. Хорошо бы родители купили ей пианино. Если она начнет играть сейчас, она будет выдающимся музыкантом.

Exercise 15. Complete the text with the verbs in brackets.

Sloths live in trees and eat mainly leaves, twigs and fruits. In fact, if you **1** (be) were, a sloth, you **2** (spend) _____ most of your life hanging upside down from a tree.

This is the safest place for sloths. If a sloth **3** (stay) _____ completely still, predators **4** (not realize) _____ it is there, because it has green algae living on its skin, and it is difficult to see. Sloths move very slowly on the ground, but if they **5** (go) _____ in water, they **f** (swim) extremely well. However, they have a low body temperature, and if they **6** (remain) _____ too long in hot sunlight, they **7** (die) _____. Sloths are not large animals, growing to about a meter in length. On the other hand, if you **8** (be) _____ in North America 20,000 years ago, you **9** (see) _____ a giant ground sloth, as large as an elephant! These giant sloths died out thousands of years ago. Modern sloths live in the rainforest of South America, and they are in danger, like many rainforest animals. If human beings **10** (continue) _____ to destroy the rain forest, sloths **11** (become) _____ extinct.

Modal verbs

Exercise 1. Put the correct modal verb

1. Gloria has won every game she's played today. She _____ (practise) a lot.
2. I don't have anything to wear today. I _____ (do) the laundry.
3. Jack lost his wallet on the way to work. He _____ (lose) it on the bus.
4. You did very well on the exam. You _____ (study) a lot.
5. The Smiths _____ (build) their house anywhere. Why did they choose here?
6. It's hot in here today. I _____ (not/wear) a heavy sweater today.
7. You _____ (feed) your dog. He has been hungry all day.
8. Lucy shouldn't have stood on the broken chair. She _____ (fall).
9. I _____ (buy) more milk. I am almost out.
10. I didn't do very well in the test. I _____ (spend) more time studying.

Exercise 2. Put the correct modal verb in its correct form combined with the verb in brackets to make deductions. In questions one to 6, try to use a different modal verb in each situation.

Situation : There are five milk bottles on their front door step.

1. They _____ (forget) to cancel their milk deliveries.
2. They _____ (wake up) yet.
3. There _____ (be) some guests staying with them.

Situation : His coat is on the floor.

4. He _____ (drop) it.
5. It _____ (be) his coat.
6. There _____ (be) some logical reason for it!

Put the correct modal verb in its correct form into the gaps.

7. He was very strong; he _____ ski all day and dance all night.
8. We _____ to borrow umbrellas; so we didn't get wet.

9. I was so far from the stage that I _____ see very well.
10. He sees very badly; he _____ wear glasses all the time.
11. NOTICE: All dogs _____ kept on leads!
12. Farmers _____ get up early.
13. You _____ drive fast; there is a speed limit here.
14. We _____ drive fast; we have plenty of time.
15. They _____ get up early; they were on holiday.

Complete these sentences in an appropriate way.

16. I left my bicycle here and now it's gone.
Someone _____ (steal) it.
17. I bought two bottles of milk.
You _____ (buy) milk; we have loads in the fridge.
18. I have just watered the roses.
You _____ (water) them. Look, it's raining now!

Exercise 3. Decide, which word is correct.

Could I have some more tea, please?

a) Could; b) Shall; c) Will; d) Would.

1. Everyone's asleep. We _____ make a noise.
a) couldn't; b) mustn't; c) needn't; d) wouldn't.
2. _____ you like to go for a ride with us?
a) Do; b) Should; c) Will; d) Would.
3. I wonder if this is the right way. It _____ not be.
a) can; b) could; c) might; d) must.
4. I don't think I want to see this film. ~ Oh, I think you _____ enjoy it.
a) can; b) shall; c) will; d) would.
5. I'm quite happy to walk. You _____ drive me home.
a) don't; b) haven't; c) mustn't; d) needn't.

6. _____ I show you the way? ~ Oh, thank you.

a) Do; b) Shall; c) Will; d) Would.

7. It's late. I think we _____ better go.

a) had; b) have; c) should; d) would.

8. We all tried to push the van, but it _____ move.

a) can't; b) couldn't; c) won't; d) wouldn't.

Exercise 4. Complete the text with *could, couldn't, had to, didn't have to, didn't need to, needn't have, should have or shouldn't have* and the verbs in brackets. Not all are used in the text.

History contains a lot of stories about people who **a** (be) *should have been* a little bit more careful.

In 1576 the explorer Sir Martin Frobisher sailed to the north of Canada trying to find a way to Asia.

Unfortunately, he **b** (find) _____ it, but during the voyage, his men landed on Baffin Island as they **c** (look for) _____ food and shelter. Here he discovered some rocks which he thought contained gold. When he returned to England he showed the piece of rock to people who agreed that it was gold, and Frobisher returned to the island with a larger ship. It was a difficult journey, as the ship **d** (avoid) _____ huge icebergs. On the island there were polar bears which **e** (kill) _____ a man quite easily. And Frobisher was worried that someone else would get to the gold first. Perhaps he **f** (tell) _____ so many people about his discovery, he thought. But he **g** (worry) _____ about his secret. He found the place again, and his men **h** (work) _____ in the freezing weather to dig for the gold. They returned to England again, and this time he **i** (stop) _____ his discovery from becoming generally known. More and more people wanted to go to Baffin island, and the next year the ships came back with hundreds of tonnes of gold. Unfortunately, this is where things went wrong. When Frobisher tried to sell the gold, he discovered that perhaps he **j** (show) _____ it to more people in the first place.

The people he had showed it to had been wrong. They **k** (tell) _____ the difference

between gold and iron pyrite, a compound of iron and sulphur.

Everyone laughed at Sir Martin and his men, and he **I** (admit) _____ that he had made a mistake.

2.4. Prepositions and Particles

Употребление отдельных предлогов и совпадающих с ними по форме наречий

Основные случаи употребления предлога **about**:

1. **Со значением *о, об, относительно***: He told us about his trip to the south. I shall speak to him about the matter.

После некоторых глаголов (to think, to hear, to speak, to tell и др.) наряду с предлогом about употребляется предлог of в том же значении: What are you thinking about (of)? О чем вы думаете? We spoke about (of) it yesterday.

Однако после **to think** думать в значении держаться мнения, заботиться, интересоваться и **to hear** слышать в значении знать, обладать сведениями употребляется только **of**: What do you think of him? Что вы о нем думаете? (Какого вы о нем мнения?) He only thinks of himself. Он думает только о себе. (Он заботится только о себе, интересуется только собой.) I have never heard of this writer. Я никогда не слышал об этом писателе. (Я не знаю этого писателя.).

2. **Со значением *вокруг, кругом, по***: He looked about him. Он посмотрел вокруг себя. He walked about the garden. Он гулял по саду. About является также наречием и употребляется: 1. Со значением приблизительно: It is about five o'clock now. Сейчас приблизительно пять часов (часов пять). 2. Со значением кругом, вокруг в сочетании с глаголами движения, выражая движение в ту или другую сторону, часто без определенной цели: He walked about in excitement. Он ходил (в ту и другую сторону, взад и вперед, т.е. расхаживал) в волнении. I watched the children running about. Я наблюдал, как дети бегали (взад и вперед, вокруг). To be about (с последующим инфинитивом) означает собираться (сделать что-либо). They were about to leave when I came. Они собирались уходить, когда я пришел. To bring about означает осуществлять, приводить к: The new method suggested by the scientist brought about a great increase in the output of our shop.

Основные случаи употребления предлога **above**:

1. Со значением над, выше (противоположен по значению предлогу below):
The aeroplane flew above the clouds. The temperature was above zero.

2. Со значением больше чем, свыше (противоположен по значению предлогу under): There were above 200 people there. Там было свыше 200 человек.

Above является также наречием и употребляется со значением выше, наверху:
The prices of the goods are stated Цены товаров указаны выше. Сочетания с предлогом above: above all главным образом, больше всего, above criticism не подлежащим критике, above measure свыше меры above suspicion вне подозрения.

Предлог across употребляется со значением *поперек, через*:

A big motor car stood across the road. Большой автомобиль стоял поперек дороги. They built a new bridge across the river. Across является также наречием и употребляется со значением поперек, на ту сторону: Put this log across. Положите это бревно поперек. We got safely across. Мы благополучно переправились на ту сторону. To come (run) across означает наталкиваться, встречать (случайно): I came across an old friend when I was in London. Я случайно встретил старого приятеля, когда был в Лондоне.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *after*:

1. Для обозначения времени со значением после (противоположен по значению предлогу before): He continued his work after dinner. He returned home after twelve. 2. Для обозначения места со значением за, вслед за: Shut the door after you, please. Закройте за собой дверь, пожалуйста. After является также наречием и употребляется со значением после, потом, впоследствии: We can do that after. Мы можем сделать это после. What happened after? Что случилось (было) потом? He never met her after. Он никогда не встречался с ней впоследствии. Сочетание с after: after all в конце концов, day after day (week after week и т.д.) день за днем (неделя за неделей и т.д.), three days after три дня спустя, the day after tomorrow послезавтра, long after спустя долгое время, not long after немного спустя, soon after вскоре, to name after somebody называть в честь кого-либо. To look

after означает заботиться, присматривать: She looks after her children very well.
Она очень хорошо заботится о своих детях

Основные случаи употребления предлога *against*:

1. Со значением против для выражения противодействия: We were against the proposal. Мы были против этого предложения.
2. Со значением по сравнению с: The production of the factory has increased against that of last year. Глаголы и сочетания с предлогом against: to lean against something опираться о что-л., to strike one's foot (head) against удариться ногой (головой) о что-л., something to proceed (to take proceedings, to bring подавать в суд на кого-л. an action) against somebody against documents против (на основании) документов.

Предлог *along* употребляется со значением вдоль (по), по: Let us walk along the shore. Пойдемте вдоль берега. He ran along the road. Он бежал по дороге.

Along является также наречием и употребляется в ряде глагольных сочетаний: Come along. How are you getting along? They don't get along. She took all her books along. Have you brought your books along? I knew it all along. Идемте. Как ваши дела? Они не ладят. Она взяла с собой все свои книги. Вы принесли с собой свои книги? Я это знал с самого начала.

Предлог ***among*** (реже: amongst) употребляется со значением между, среди и относится к трем или более лицам или предметам (ср. с предлогом *between*): The work was divided among four students. We could not find case No. 125 among the cases discharged from the ship. Работа была разделена между четырьмя студентами. Мы не могли найти ящик № 125 среди ящиков, выгруженных с парохода.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *at*:

1. Для обозначения места: а) со значением у, возле, около: She is standing at the window. Она стоит у окна. He stopped at the door. Он остановился около двери. б) со значением в перед названиями небольших городов, сёл и т.п. (на вопрос где?): He was born at Klin. Он родился в Клину. Примечание. Перед названиями стран и крупных городов употребляется предлог *in*. в) со значением в, на перед названиями учреждений, организаций, собраний людей, т.е. при указании мес-

та, где совершается какое-либо действие, какой-либо процесс (на вопрос где?): I'll see him at the theatre to-night. Я его увижу сегодня вечером в театре (т.е. на спектакле). 2. Для обозначения времени со при указании момента времени: He will return at 7 o'clock. Он вернулся в 7 часов. He left the house at noon. Он вышел из дому в полдень. Следует иметь в виду, что в английском предложении предлог at стоит при указании момента времени и в тех случаях, когда в соответствующем русском предложении предлог в отсутствует: He came back at a quarter past seven. Он вернулся четверть восьмого.

Глаголы, требующие предлога at : to aim at целиться в, to arrive at приезжать (в небольшой город, в какое-нибудь место), to call at заходить куда-л., to hint at намекать на, to knock at стучать, в to laugh at смеяться над, to look (glance) at смотреть (взглянуть) на, to shout at кричать на, to throw at бросать в, to work at работать над, to rejoice at радоваться чему-л., to wonder at удивляться чему-л., to be surprised at удивляться чему-л.

Сочетания с предлогом at: at the age (of) в возрасте, at all вообще (not), at all совсем не, at all events во всяком случае, at the beginning в начале, at best в лучшем случае, at all costs любой ценой, at dinner (supper, tea) за обедом (ужином, чаем), at somebody's disposal в распоряжении кого-л., at the end в конце, at the expense (of) за счет (кого-л.), at first сперва, сначала, at the head (of) во главе (чего-л.), at home дома, at last наконец, at (the) most самое большее, at night ночью, at once сразу, немедленно, at one's option по выбору (кого-л.), at peace в мире, at any rate во всяком случае, at the request (of) по просьбе (кого-л.), at a salary (of) с зарплатой (в), at somebody's service к услугам (кого-л.), at first sight с первого взгляда, at a speed (of) со скоростью (в), at a time за один раз, одновременно at this (that, the same) time в это (то, то же самое) время, at the top of one's voice во весь голос, at three shillings a pound по три шиллинга за фунт, at (the) latest самое позднее, at a low (high) price по низкой (высокой по крайней мере кой) цене, at a loss в затруднении, at war в состоянии войны, at work за работой

Основные случаи употребления предлога *before*:

1. Для обозначения времени со значением до, перед (противоположен по значению предлогу after): I shall finish my work before five 2. Для обозначения места со значением перед (противоположен по значению предлогу behind): He stopped before a bookshop. Он остановился перед книжным магазином.

Для обозначения места (в прямом смысле) вместо before часто употребляется предлог in front of: He stopped in front of (= before) the door. Он остановился перед дверью. Before является также наречием и употребляется со значением раньше, прежде: I have heard that before. Я это слышал раньше. Before выступает также в качестве союза со значением прежде чем: I shall leave Moscow before he returns. Я уеду из Москвы, прежде чем он вернется. Сочетания с before: the day before yesterday позавчера, long before задолго до этого, the day before накануне, before now раньше, до сих пор before long скоро, вскоре, before then до того времени

Предлог **behind** употребляется для обозначения места со значением позади, за (противоположен по значению предлогам before и in front of): He sat behind me. Он сидел позади меня. Behind является также наречием со значением сзади, позади: They were walking behind. Они шли сзади. Сочетания с предлогом behind: to be behind time опаздывать, behind one's back за спиной кого-л. (тайком), to be behind the times отставать от, to be behind somebody отставать от жизни кого-л.

Предлог **below** употребляется со значением под (противоположен по значению предлогу above): He signed his name below mine. Он подписал свою фамилию под моей. The temperature was below zero. Температура была ниже нуля Below является также наречием и употребляется со значением ниже, внизу: The prices of the goods are stated. Цены товаров указаны ниже.

Предлог **beside** употребляется со значением рядом с, около, близ: He was sitting beside me. Он сидел рядом со мной.

Предлог **besides** употребляется со значением кроме (в смысле сверх чего-либо, в дополнение к чему-либо): I have read some articles on this subject besides the books you gave me. Я прочел несколько статей по этому вопросу, кроме книг (сверх книг), которые вы мне дали.

Предлог **between** употребляется со значением между и относится к двум лицам или предметам, или к двум группам лиц или предметов (ср. с предлогом among): This ship makes regular voyages between Odessa and Batumi. Предлог **beyond** употребляется для выражения места со значением по ту сторону, за (не непосредственно за, а на некотором расстоянии): The village is beyond the river. Деревня находится по ту сторону реки (за рекой).

Beyond употребляется в ряде сочетаний со значением вне, сверх, выше, за пределами: beyond belief невероятно, beyond one's expectations, сверх ожиданий кого-л., beyond compare вне сравнения, beyond one's strength (power) сверх сил кого-л., beyond doubt вне сомнения, beyond one's understanding сверх понимания кого-л., beyond hope безнадежно, it is beyond me это выше моего понимания, beyond measure чрезмерно.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *by*:

1. Для обозначения действующего лица или действующей силы после глагола в страдательном залоге. Ву в сочетании с существительным (или местоимением) соответствует в русском языке существительному (или местоимению) в творительном падеже без предлога. "Anna Karenina" was written by Tolstoi. This machine is driven by electricity. Эта машина приводится в движение электричеством.

2. При обозначении средства или способа совершения действия (обычно с герундием). В этом случае *by* на русский язык отдельно не переводится: He improved his pronunciation by reading aloud. тая вслух. You will help me by telling me all you know.

3. Со значением к для обозначения срока, к которому совершается действие: They had discharged the steamer by three o'clock.

4. Для обозначения места: а) со значением у, возле, около: The house stood by the river. Дом стоял у реки. He was sitting by the window. Он сидел возле окна.

Глаголы, требующие предлога *by*: Divide (multiply) this number by six. to divide (multiply) by делить (множить) на, to increase (decrease, rise, exceed) by увеличи-

вать, -ся (уменьшать, -ся, повышаться, превышать) на, to judge by судить по, to mean by подразумевать под.

Сочетания с предлогом **by**: by accident случайно, нечаянно, by chance случайно, by day (night) днем (ночью), by the day (the week) подневно (понедельно), by heart наизусть, by land (sea, air) сухим (морским, воздушным) путем, by (electric) light при (электрическом) свете, by means посредством, by all means во что бы то ни стало, by no means ни в коем случае, by mistake по ошибке, by retail (wholesale) в розницу (оптом), by train (tram, bus, ship) поездом (трамваем, автобусом, паромом), by the way (by the by) между прочим, by the weight (the litre, the kilogram) на вес (литры, килограммы), step by step шаг за шагом.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *down*:

1. Со значением вниз по, с после глаголов движения (противоположен по значению предлогу *up*): He went down the stairs. The steamer sailed down the river. He ran down the hill. 2. Со значением по, вдоль (по) They went down the corridor. He ran down the road. I looked down and saw him. He will foe down in a Down является также наречием со значением вниз, внизу: Я посмотрел вниз и увидел его. Он будет внизу (спустится) через несколько минут. Глаголы, употребляющиеся в сочетании с наречием *down*, часто соответствуют в русском языке глаголам с приставкой *с-*, обозначающей движение сверху вниз: to come (go, get, walk) down сходить, спускаться, to run down сбегать, to jump down спрыгивать, to throw down сбрасывать и др.: The boy jumped down off the wall. Мальчик спрыгнул со стены.

Сочетания с *down*: up and down взад и вперед, upside down вверх дном, down to вплоть до, to bring down the price снизить цену

Предлог **during** употребляется со значением в течение, во время During the last three months he has made great progress in German.

Предлог **except** употребляется со значением кроме (в смысле за исключением): Everybody is ready except you. Все готовы, кроме вас (за исключением вас).

Основные случаи употребления предлога **for** 1. Со значением для: This letter is for you. It is a great pleasure (disappointment) for me. He will do all he can for you.

A thermometer is used for measuring temperature. 2. Со значением за: The Soviet people heroically fought for their country. I am for your proposal. I sent him for the doctor. He was rewarded for his bravery. 3. Для обозначения времени: а) со значением в течение, при указании, как долго длится действие. В этом случае предлог for, как и предлог в течение в русском языке, может опускаться: I shall stay here (for) two hours.

б) со значением на для указания срока или момента (на пять дней, на два месяца, на пять часов и т.д.): Он поехал на Кавказ на три недели. He went to the Caucasus for three weeks. We made an appointment for 5 o'clock. Мы назначили свидание на пять часов. Глаголы, прилагательные и существительные, требующие предлога for: to ask for просить что-л.; спросить кого-л. (заявить о желании видеть кого-л.), to be bound for направляться в, to be sorry for жалеть кого-л., to care for любить, нравиться, to call for заходить за, to exchange for обменивать на, to hope for надеяться на, to be late for опаздывать на, к, to leave for уезжать в, to look for искать, to prepare for готовиться к, to sail for отплывать в, to start for отправляться в, to wait for ждать кого-л., чего-л. , to contract (order, cheque, invoice) for договор (заказ, чек, счет) на, demand for спрос на negotiations for переговоры о, respect for уважение к.

Сочетания с предлогом for: for ever, for good, for instance, for example, for this purpose с этой целью, for a time в течение некоторого времени, на некоторое время, for the time being в настоящее время, for years в течение многих лет, for the first (last) time в первый (последний) раз, to go for a walk идти гулять, in exchange for обмен на, in return for

Основные случаи употребления предлога *from*:

1. Для обозначения направления действия на вопрос откуда? от кого? (противоположен по значению предлогу to). На русский язык from переводится различными предлогами: He took the book from the shelf. He has returned from Kiev. I have received a letter from my friend.

2. Со значением от, с для указания на начальный момент действия (I shall stay in the library from five till seven. From употребляется в сочетании с другими пред-

логами: Солнце показалось из-за туч. The sun appeared from behind the clouds. From употребляется в сочетании с наречиями места и времени, образуя составные наречия места и времени: from here отсюда, from there оттуда, from nowhere ниоткуда, from then с тех пор, from now (on) с этих пор, отныне и др. Глаголы, требующие предлога from: to buy from покупать у, to borrow from занимать у, to differ from отличаться от, to judge from судить по, to make from делать из, to prevent from мешать, препятствовать, to recover from оправляться от, поправляться после (болезни), to result from являться результатом чего-л., to save from спасать от, to suffer from страдать от, to translate from переводить с.

Сочетания с предлогом from, from (the) beginning to (the) end с начала до конца, from day to day со дня на день, from morning till night с утра до вечера, from time to time время от времени, from side to side из стороны в сторону, from my (his) point of view с моей (его) точки зрения,

Основные случаи употребления предлога *in*:

1. Для обозначения места со значением в (на вопрос где?): The pencil is in the box. Карандаш в коробке. We live in Moscow. Мы живем в Москве. 2. Для обозначения времени: а) со значением в (перед обозначением месяца или года): They will arrive in May. Они приедут в мае. He was born in 1917. Он родился в 1917 году. б) со значением через: He will return in a week. Он вернется через неделю. The book will come out in a month. Книга выйдет через месяц.

Сочетания с предлогом in in the affirmative (the negative) утвердительно (отрицательно), in bulk насыпью, наливом, in any case во всяком случае, in the circumstances при данных обстоятельствах, in conclusion в заключение, in the country в деревне, за городом, in demand в спросе, in the direction (of) по направлению (к), in due course своевременно, in the east (west, south, north) на востоке (западе, юге, севере), in exchange в обмен, in fact в действительности, in full полностью, in full swing в полном разгаре, in general вообще, in somebody's interest(s) в чьих-либо интересах, in the long run в конце концов, in a loud (calm) voice громким (спокойным) голосом, in the market на рынке, in the meantime тем временем, in (at) one's option по выбору кого-л., in order (disorder) в порядке

(беспорядке), in part частично in particular в особенности, in pencil (ink) карандашом (чернилами), in question о котором идет речь (Here is the book in question. Вот книга, о которой идет речь.), in Russian (English, French) по-русски (по-английски, по-французски), in the morning (afternoon, evening), in the sun на солнце (днем, вечером) in time вовремя, in the open air на открытом воздухе, in vain напрасно, тщетно, in one's opinion по мнению кого-л.

Предлог **inside** употребляется со значением внутрь (на вопрос куда?), внутри (на вопрос где?) и противоположен по значению предлогу outside: The friends went inside the house Друзья вошли в дом (внутри дома)

Основные случаи употребления предлога of:

1. Для выражения отношений, которые в русском языке передаются родительным падежом без предлога. В этом случае of не имеет лексического значения и отдельно на русский язык не переводится. Moscow is the capital of Russia. Москва — столица России. 2. Со значением из для обозначения вещества или материала, из которого сделан предмет: The watch is made of gold. Часы сделаны из золота. The house is built of brick. Дом построен из кирпича. Примечание. Когда вещество или материал в процессе производства превращается в другое вещество или материал, то употребляется предлог from: Cheese is made from milk. Сыр делается из молока. 3. Со значением о, об, относительно после глаголов to tell, to know, to hear, to think, to speak, to inform и нек. др.: He told me of this event. Он рассказал мне об этом событии. I didn't know of it yesterday. Я вчера не знал об этом. What are you thinking of? О чем вы думаете?

Глаголы и прилагательные, требующие предлога о/, и сочетания с предлогом of: to accuse of, consists of, to deprive of, to remind of (about) be afraid of, to be ashamed of. to be fond of, to be full of, to be independent of, to be proud of, to be sure (certain) of, to be worthy of, to be in need of, to be of importance, to be of interest, to be of value, to come in sight of, to get rid of, to make use of, to take advantage of, to take care of.

Основные случаи употребления предлога off:

1. Со значением с при обозначении предмета, с поверхности которого удаляется, отделяется кто-л. или что-л. (противоположен по значению предлогу on): He took all the things off the table. The rain ran off the roof.

2. Со значением от при обозначении предмета, от которого удаляется, отделяется часть. Глаголы, при которых стоит предлог off, обычно соответствуют в русском языке глаголам с приставкой от-: Cut a bit off the rope, it's too long. Отрежьте кусок от веревки, она слишком длинная. He bit a small piece off a biscuit. Он откусил небольшой кусок (от) печенья. Глаголы, сочетающиеся с off: to be off уходить, to get off сходить с (трамвая, поезда и т.п.), to put off откладывать, to take off снимать, to see off провожать, to send off отсылать, to set off отправляться,

Основные случаи употребления предлога on:

1. Для обозначения места со значением на в смысле на поверхности (на вопрос где?) или на поверхность (на вопрос куда?): The picture is hanging on the wall. Картина висит на стене. Put the magazine on the table. Положите журнал на стол.

2. Для обозначения времени перед названиями дней и датами: The meeting took place on Monday. Собрание состоялось в понедельник. They arrived on the first of June. Они приехали 1 июня.

Уpon имеет то же значение, что on, но употребляется значительно реже.

Перед словами, обозначающими части дня, употребляется предлог in: in the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon. Если же эти слова имеют при себе определение, то употребляется предлог on: on a fine summer morning, on a cold evening, on the morning of the first of June. 3. Со значением по, после — обычно в сочетании с герундием: On receiving your letter I telephoned По получении вашего письма я позвонил вашему брату. On coming home I began to work. По приходе домой я начал работать. 4. Со значением о, об, по (в смысле: на тему о): He spoke on the international situation.

Предлог **out of** из употребляется для обозначения направления действия изнутри, из чего-либо (противоположен по значению предлогу into):: He walked out of

the house. Он вышел из дому. He took the letter out of his pocket Он вынул письмо из кармана. He ran out of the room. Он выбежал из комнаты.

Предлог **outside** употребляется со значением вне, за пределы (на вопрос куда?), вне, за пределами (на вопрос где?) и противоположен по значению предлогу *inside*: He was standing outside the door. Он стоял за дверью. He went outside the house to meet Он вышел из дома, чтобы встретить his friend. своего друга.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *over*:

1. Со значением над (противоположен по значению предлогу *under*): An aeroplane flew over the town. A lamp was hanging over the table. 2. Со значением выше, сверх (противоположен предлогу *under*): There were over a hundred people. 3. Со значением через (с глаголами движения): Chkalov was the first pilot to fly over the North Pole. Сочетания с *over*: all over the world (the country, the town) по всему миру (всей стране, всему городу), over again еще раз, over and over (again) много раз, the meeting (concert, lesson) is over собрание (концерт, урок) окончилось (окончился, over there вот там.

Предлоги **round** и **around** употребляются со значением вокруг, кругом. Round употребляется чаще, чем around. Когда имеется в виду полное окружение или движение по замкнутой линии, то употребляется только предлог *round*: The earth moves round the sun. He travelled round the world. There are many flowers round (around) the house. Земля движется вокруг солнца. Он путешествовал вокруг света. Вокруг дома много цветов.

Предлог *since* употребляется со значением с при указании на начальный момент действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося в момент речи.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *through*:

1. Со значением через, сквозь: He was walking through the forest. Он шел через лес. She looked through the window. Она посмотрела через окно. 2. Со значением из-за, вследствие: You've made this mistake through your carelessness. небрежности.

Предлоги **till** и **until** употребляются для обозначения времени со значением до, вплоть до: I'll stay here till (until) Monday. Я останусь здесь до понедельника.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *to*:

1. Для выражения направления действия в сторону какого-нибудь предмета или лица на вопрос куда? (противоположен по значению предлогу *from*). На русский язык *to* переводится различными предлогами: They went to the Crimea. Они поехали в Крым. He came to the meeting at 5 o'clock. Он пришел на собрание в 5 часов.

2. Для обозначения лица, к которому обращено действие. То в сочетании с существительным (или местоимением) соответствует в русском языке существительному (или местоимению) в дательном падеже без предлога. The teacher explained this rule to the students. I wrote a letter to my father yesterday.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *towards*:

1. Со значением /с, по направлению к: He was walking towards the sea. Он шел по направлению к морю. The ship sailed towards the south. Пароход шел по направлению к югу.

2. Со значением /с, по отношению к. His attitude towards this matter is favourable.

3. При обозначении времени со значением к в смысле при приближении, перед наступлением: The rain stopped towards morning.

Основные случаи употребления предлога *under*:

1. Со значением под для обозначения места (противоположен по значению предлогу *over*): He was lying under a tree. Он лежал под деревом. He put the basket under the table. Он поставил корзину под стол. Under соответствует русскому предлогу под и при выражении некоторых других отношений: under the guidance (control, man- под руководством (контролем, управлением, command) , лением, командой), under the title (heading) под заглавием under the name под именем, under fire под огнем (обстрелом), under the influence под влиянием under the impression под впечатлением 2. Со значением меньше (противоположен по значению предлогу *above*): There were under fifty people there. Там было меньше пятидесяти человек. He is under forty. Ему меньше сорока лет.

Предлог **up** употребляется со значением вверх по после глаголов движения (противоположен по значению предлогу *down*): He walked up the stairs. Он

поднялся по лестнице. The steamer sailed up the river. Пароход шел вверх по реке.

Основные случаи употребления *with*:

1. Со значением с при обозначении: а) совместности, соучастия в одном и том же действии: He lives with his brother. 2. Для обозначения предмета, при помощи которого совершается действие. The bread was cut with a sharp knife. I like to write with a fountain pen. Глаголы, прилагательные и причастия, требующие предлога with: to agree with соглашаться с, to compare with сравнивать с, to cover with покрывать чём-л., to deal with иметь дело с, to fill with наполнять, -ся чём-л., to insure something with застраховать что-л. В, to leave with оставлять у, to open an account with открывать счет в, to supply (provide) with снабжать чём-л., to tremble (shake, shiver) with дрожать от, to be angry with сердиться на. pale (red, tired) with бледный (красный, усталый) от, pleased (displeased) with довольный (недовольный) кем-л., чем-л., popular with популярный среди, satisfied with удовлетворенный чем-л.

Предлог **within** употребляется со значением в течение, не позже чем через при обозначении периода времени, в пределах которого совершается действие: I shall give you an answer within a week. Payment will be made within ten days. Я вам дам ответ в течение недели (не позже чем через неделю). Платеж будет произведен в течение десяти дней (не позже чем через десять дней).

Предлог **without** употребляется со значением без (противоположен по значению предлогу with): I cannot do it without your help. Я не могу это сделать без вашей помощи. He went out without his hat. Он вышел без шляпы.

Составные предлоги:

according to согласно чему-л.

apart from помимо, кроме, не считая

as against по сравнению с

as compared with (comparison with) по сравнению с

as to (as for). что касается

because of из-за but for если бы не by means of посредством, при помощи

due to из-за, благодаря
except for за исключением, если считать, если бы не
for the purpose of с целью
in accordance with в соответствии с
in addition to в дополнение к
in case of в случае
in conformity with в соответствии с
in consequence of вследствие, в результате
in the course of во время, в течение, в ходе
in the event of в случае если
in favour of в пользу кого-л., чего-л., на имя кого-л. in front of перед, напротив in
lieu of вместо in spite of несмотря на
instead of вместо
in view of ввиду
irrespective of независимо от, безотносительно к
on account of из-за, вследствие
on behalf of, in the name of от имени on the part of со стороны
owing to из-за, благодаря
regardless of не взирая на subject to при условии
thanks to благодаря

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ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Авторы надеются, что предлагаемое учебное пособие будет полезным для преподавателей иностранного языка, ведущих занятия со студентами по программе дополнительного образования «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации», аспирантов, изучающих иностранные языки для академических целей и для магистров различных направлений подготовки.

Авторы желают успешной работы преподавателям и студентам, и будут признательны за высказанные замечания и пожелания, которые можно направлять на электронные адреса elenaaleshugina@mail.ru и dariashokina@list.ru.

Алешугина Елена Анатольевна
Лошкарева Дарья Александровна
Угодчикова Наталья Федоровна

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603950, Нижний Новгород, ул. Ильинская, 65.
Полиграфический центр ННГАСУ, 603950, Н.Новгород, Ильинская, 65
<http://www.nngasu.ru>, srec@nngasu.ru