

Т. В. Митрошкина

# ГРАММАТИКА

## английского языка



**Готовимся  
к централизованному  
тестированию**



ТетраСистемс

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Т. В. МИТРОШКИНА

## ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА:

ГОТОВИМСЯ К ЦЕНТРАЛИЗОВАННОМУ  
ТЕСТИРОВАНИЮ

2-е издание

Минск  
«ТетраСистемс»  
2010

УДК 811.111'36(075.3)  
ББК 81.2Англ-922  
М67

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М67 Грамматика английского языка: готовимся к централизованному тестированию / Т. В. Митрошкина. — 2-е изд. — Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2010. — 320 с.

ISBN 978-985-536-025-5.

Данное издание представляет собой пособие по грамматике современного английского языка. Охватывает основные грамматические явления, изучаемые в соответствии с рекомендациями программы по иностранным языкам для общеобразовательных школ. Содержит общие сведения по образованию и употреблению грамматических форм и конструкций в виде таблиц и кратких инструкций, а также комплекс упражнений. Предназначено для подготовки к централизованному тестированию по английскому языку.

Адресуется абитуриентам, а также тем, кто использует английский язык в своей практической деятельности и желает повторить основные разделы грамматики.

УДК 811.111'36(075.3)  
ББК 81.2Англ-922

ISBN 978-985-536-025-5

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## Введение

Пособие «Грамматика английского языка: готовимся к централизованному тестированию» заинтересует, в первую очередь, учителей и выпускников общеобразовательных школ, лицеев и гимназий. В то же время, данное издание будет полезным для самого широкого круга лиц, использующих английский язык в своей практической деятельности и желающих повторить основные разделы грамматики.

Целью данного пособия является подготовка к централизованному тестированию через систематизацию знаний по грамматике английского языка и совершенствование навыков практического использования основных грамматических конструкций.

Предлагаемое пособие направлено преимущественно на изучение и тренировку грамматических и лексико-грамматических явлений, отобранных в соответствии с рекомендациями программы по иностранным языкам для общеобразовательных школ. По своей структуре пособие представляет собой серию разделов, организованных по тематическому принципу: имя существительное, артикли, местоимения, имя прилагательное и наречие, имя числительное, союзы, предлоги, видовременные формы глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге, согласование времён и косвенная речь, типы условных предложений, неличные формы глагола, модальные глаголы, порядок слов в предложении, словообразование. В пособие включен диагностический тест, который дает абитуриентам возможность определить свой индивидуальный уровень владения грамматическим материалом и выявить те разделы, которые требуют наиболее тщательной отработки.

Все разделы пособия содержат общие сведения по образованию и употреблению грамматических форм и конструкций в виде таблиц либо кратких инструкций, а также особые случаи использования некоторых грамматических явлений. Учитывая широкий круг лиц, на которых ориентировано данное пособие, а также разный уровень владения ими английским языком, все грамматические правила сформулированы на русском языке. Каждое правило иллюстрируется примерами, а затем отрабатывается в раз-

нообразных заданиях и упражнениях. Упражнения направлены не только на тренировку использования корректной формы в соответствии с изложенными правилами, но и на обучение использованию грамматических форм в контексте. В каждом разделе упражнения расположены по мере возрастания сложности, поэтому они могут использоваться выпускниками с различным уровнем языковой подготовки. Разделы могут изучаться в предлагаемой последовательности или выборочно. Для проверки усвоения материала в конце пособия приводятся пять контрольных тестов, выполнение которых предусмотрено после изучения всего курса.

Все задания имеют ключи, что позволяет использовать пособие как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы. В качестве приложения издание содержит шкалу оценивания тестовых заданий и таблицу неправильных глаголов.

### ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Fortunately the ... as bad as we expected.  
a. news weren't  
b. new wasn't  
c. new weren't  
d. news wasn't
2. ... cars were broken.  
a. Jack and Ted's  
b. Jack's and Ted  
c. Jack's and Ted's  
d. Jack and Ted
3. David has got ... leave.  
a. a 2-month's  
b. a 2 month's  
c. 2-months  
d. 2 months'
4. ... president is elected every 4 years.  
a. The  
b. A  
c. An  
d. -
5. ... two missing explorers were found safe and sound.  
a. The  
b. A  
c. An  
d. -
6. ... Venezuela is in ... South America.  
a. -, the  
b. The, the  
c. -, -  
d. The, -
7. Susie worked ... and managed to complete the task on time.  
a. herself  
b. by herself  
c. on herself  
d. by her own
8. "Have you got much work?" "Quite ..."  
a. a lot  
b. a lot of  
c. few  
d. much
9. There is nobody for ... we feel greater respect than for Mr. Mills.  
a. who  
b. whom  
c. which  
d. that

10. My brother is 2 years ... than me.  
a. older                                      c. oldest  
b. elder                                      d. old
11. I feel much ... now, thank you.  
a. more better                              c. more good  
b. good                                      d. better
12. Everyone seemed very ... because of the strike.  
a. nerving                                      c. nervous  
b. nervously                                      d. nerved
13. Patrick is ... clever boy.  
a. a such                                      c. such a  
b. a so                                      d. so a
14. ... dollars was stolen last night.  
a. Five million                              c. Five millions  
b. The fifth million                              d. Five of million
15. Lots of people drive fast ... police warnings.  
a. although                                      c. despite of  
b. in spite of                                      d. because of
16. We are open every day ... Sunday.  
a. except                                      c. besides  
b. beside                                      d. but
17. I should prepare my home task ... the time the lesson begins.  
a. on                                      c. by  
b. at                                      d. in
18. When you come to another town you have to stay ... a hotel.  
a. in                                      c. by  
b. on                                      d. at
19. This shop is ... the post-office and the school.  
a. behind                                      c. among  
b. in front of                                      d. between
20. ... my surprise, he became an important politician years later.  
a. At                                      c. In  
b. To                                      d. By
21. I suggested that we should go on holiday and she agreed ... it at once.  
a. to                                      c. with  
b. on                                      d. about
22. I'll never forgive you ... what you said to me last night.  
a. of                                      c. because  
b. -                                      d. for
23. "Ben started redecorating the flat two hours ago." "Yes, and he ... it."  
a. is still redecorating                              c. has yet redecorated  
b. still redecorates                              d. redecorated
24. Your perfume ... nice.  
a. smell                                      c. have smelled  
b. is smelling                                      d. smells
25. 1000 years ago people ... in cages.  
a. used to live                                      c. have lived  
b. were living                                      d. live
26. Jane left her job at the bank. She ... her boss.  
a. doesn't like                                      c. hadn't liked  
b. didn't like                                      d. likes
27. Mr. Harris ... in the same place for 30 years and he is not planning to retire yet.  
a. is working                                      c. has worked  
b. worked                                      d. works
28. I can't see you on Thursday afternoon. I ... our Birmingham branch.  
a. visit                                      c. will visit  
b. am visiting                                      d. is going to visit
29. If you ... there first, keep a seat for me.  
a. will get                                      c. are getting  
b. got                                      d. get
30. Alice ... a prize for her essay.  
a. has awarded                                      c. is awarded  
b. has been awarded                                      d. awarded

31. Tony asked me if ... to play golf with him that afternoon.  
 a. I wanted c. did I want  
 b. I want d. do I want
32. If you had listened more attentively, you ... everything at yesterday's lecture.  
 a. would have understood c. would understand  
 b. understood d. had understood
33. I wish you ... the report by the next class.  
 a. had prepared c. would prepare  
 b. prepared d. prepare
34. Mother made me ... a letter to my granny.  
 a. write c. writing  
 b. written d. to write
35. The jewels are thought ... by two men.  
 a. to be stolen c. stolen  
 b. to have been stolen d. to steal
36. I can't stand ... hot milk.  
 a. to drink c. drinking  
 b. drink d. to drinking
37. She was ... by a mouse that ran into the room.  
 a. to frighten c. frighten  
 b. frightening d. frightened
38. I hope you ... to help us tomorrow.  
 a. will be able c. ought  
 b. have d. can
39. We ... meet at 10 a.m.  
 a. are to c. need  
 b. have to d. may
40. I'm quite happy to walk. You ... drive me home.  
 a. shouldn't c. mustn't  
 b. haven't to d. needn't



**II. В каждом предложении найдите одну ошибку в подчёркнутых фрагментах:**

41. Tomorrow weather is promising to be fine.  
 A B C D
42. None of the two girls have returned the term papers to the instructor  
 A B C
- yet.  
 D



**III. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:**

43. She used her umbrella (как) a weapon.  
 44. John gave me (очень хороший совет) about my coming interview.  
 45. You should try to be more sensitive to the needs of (других).  
 46. There is hardly any time left, (не так ли)?



**IV. В каждом предложении заполните пропуск словом, образованным от указанного в скобках:**

47. His ... was hurt when the younger man had been given the job above him. (*proud*)  
 48. He was sacked from his job on the grounds that he was absolutely ... (*competence*)  
 49. Could you please ... these pencils? We will need them for our lesson. (*sharp*)  
 50. Heavy frosts came so ... at the beginning of November. (*expect*)

## 1. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Имена существительные делятся на:

- собственные (*London, Adam Smith*) и нарицательные (*a cause, a model*);
- конкретные (*a product*) и абстрактные (*decision*);
- одушевлённые (*a person*) и неодушевлённые (*a purpose*);
- исчисляемые (*a society*) и неисчисляемые (*education*). Исчисляемые существительные имеют два числа: единственное и множественное (*service – services*);
- простые (*a problem*), производные (*employment*) и составные (*workforce*).

### МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

При образовании множественного числа существительных соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *dream – dreams, month – months*;
2. *income – incomes, people – peoples* (народы);
3. *-s, -ss, -z, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch + es: tax – taxes, quiz – quizzes*



### Особые случаи образования множественного числа существительных

1. Существительные, заканчивающиеся на <i>-y</i>	<i>day – days, party – parties</i> но: <i>Kennedy – Kennedys, February – Februarys</i>
2. Существительные, заканчивающиеся на <i>-o</i>	<i>radio – radios, hero – heroes</i> но: <i>memos, logos, kilos, photos, planos, solos, sopranos</i>
3. Существительные, заканчивающиеся на <i>-f (-fe)</i>	<i>half – halves, life – lives</i> но: <i>roofs, safes, handkerchiefs, chiefs, cliffs, beliefs, proofs</i>

4. Составные существительные	<i>TV-sets, women-managers, mothers-in-law, merry-go-rounds, passers-by, break-ins, go-betweens, VIPs</i>	
5. Изменение корня слова или всего слова	<i>man – men, woman – women, goose – geese, tooth – teeth, foot – feet, child – children, ox – oxen, louse – lice, mouse – mice, person – people, penny – pence, pennies</i>	
6. Латинские и греческие слова	<i>on → a</i>	<i>criterion – criteria, phenomenon – phenomena</i>
	<i>um → a</i>	<i>datum – data, medium – media</i>
	<i>us → i</i>	<i>radius – radii, stimulus – stimuli</i>
	<i>is → es</i>	<i>analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises</i>



### Примечания:

1. Следующие существительные, а также все неисчисляемые и абстрактные существительные, употребляются только в единственном числе: *accommodation, advice, baggage, billiards, cash, chaos, chess, employment, equipment, evidence, fun, furniture, hair, hardware, information, insurance, jewellery, knowledge, legislation, lightning, linen, luck, luggage, machinery, measles, merchandise, money, mumps, news, permission, poetry, progress, publicity, research, rubbish, scenery, software, thunder, traffic, travel, trouble, weather, work*. Для указания на отдельную «часть» неисчисляемых предметов обычно используется *a piece of, a bit of: a piece of information, a bit of advice*.
2. Некоторые существительные употребляются только во множественном числе: *belongings, cattle, clothes, congratulations, contents, earnings, expenses, goods, greens, groceries, outskirts, people, police, poultry, premises, proceeds, regards, remains, riches, savings, scales, scissors, spectacles, surroundings, thanks, trousers, valuables, wages*.
3. Существительные (*air-*)*craft, barracks, crossroads, deer, dice, fish, grouse, headquarters, means, salmon, series, sheep, species, swine, trout, works* имеют одинаковые формы в единственном и во множественном числе.

4. Некоторые исчисляемые существительные, которые в исходном значении имеют и форму единственного числа, и форму множественного числа, могут менять своё значение и употребляться только во множественном числе:

- *Custom is second nature* (привычка). *This shop draws plenty of custom* (клиентура). *Our bags were thoroughly searched at customs* (таможня).
- *It gave me a feeling of satisfaction* (чувство). *I began to reassess my own feelings about being a school-leaver* (мнение, взгляды).
- *We greeted our partners with open arms* (руки). *Around one thousand men in this city carry arms* (оружие).
- *The manager had a long talk with his subordinate about his performance at work* (беседа). *The talks are still in progress* (переговоры).
- *This fund provides capital for new companies to support their development* (фонд). *The dean allocated the funds to several students* (денежные выплаты).

5. Многие существительные могут употребляться и как исчисляемые, и как неисчисляемые, часто с изменением значения:

- существительное, обозначающее материал, может обозначать отдельный предмет, сделанный из этого материала, в этом случае оно употребляется как исчисляемое: *Have you got any lined paper I could use* (бумага)? *He showed his papers to the traffic regulation officer* (документы).
- существительное, обозначающее материал, может также обозначать определённое количество данного материала, порцию: *Brazil exports a lot of coffee* (кофе). *A couple of sandwiches and a coffee, please* (чашка кофе).
- неисчисляемые существительные могут употребляться как исчисляемые, если речь идёт о различных или отдельных видах материала или вещества (*fish, fruit, wine, cheese, food*): *Would you like some fruit after your coffee* (фрукты)? *There are two main fruits exported from Madeira: bananas and pineapples* (различные виды фруктов).
- *business* (предпринимательская деятельность) – *a business* (предприятие);

*hair* (волосы) – *a hair* (волос, волосок);

*gossip* (сплетни) – *a gossip* (сплетник);

*help* (помощь) – *a help* (помощник, порция);

*toast* (гренки, тост) – *a toast* (тост).

6. Некоторые неисчисляемые существительные могут употребляться в форме множественного числа, но при этом они меняют своё значение:

- *Hard work is fundamental to success* (работа). *Shakespeare's works are copyright* (произведения). *The construction works were accomplished at last* (работы).
- *The fire caused a lot of damage* (ущерб, вред). *He paid her the damages of \$1500* (возмещение убытков).
- *He has a great life experience* (опыт). *He has lots of fascinating experiences* (впечатления).
- *I wished the ground would swallow me up* (земля). *What grounds do you have for divorce* (основания)?
- *The organization is engaged in the export and import of electrical equipment* (процесс вывоза и ввоза). *Belarusian exports to China have greatly increased* (количество или стоимость вывезенных товаров).
- *He has delegated authority to sign the contract to one of his deputies* (власть, полномочия). *The authorities have finally disclosed the facts to the press* (власти, начальство, администрация).



**Согласование существительного в функции подлежащего с глаголом-сказуемым:**

- Словосочетания, обозначающие период времени, сумму денег, вес, расстояние, скорость, употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе: *Twenty miles is a long way. Three million dollars has been stolen. 90 kilometres an hour was over the speed limit.*
- Названия государств и организаций, представляющие собой формы множественного числа, согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: *The United States is a leader in antitrust legislation, enforcement and research. The United Nations has maintained a presence in the region for some time.*

- Некоторые существительные, соединённые союзом *and* (*gin and tonic, fish and chips, bread and butter, bacon and eggs, fruit and cheese, law and order*) употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе, если они обозначают одно целое: *This gin and tonic is not very strong. "War and Peace" is the longest book I have ever read.* Если они рассматриваются по отдельности, то употребляются с глаголом во множественном числе.
- Существительные, заканчивающиеся на *-ics* (*mathematics, gymnastics, economics, electronics* и др.), могут употребляться с глаголом в единственном и множественном числе, в зависимости от значения: *Statistics is a branch of mathematics* (статистика как наука). *There are no reliable statistics for birth rate in this period* (статистические данные). *Politics is a complicated science* (политика как наука). *What are his politics* (политические взгляды, убеждения)?
- Собираательные существительные (*army, audience, bank, board, choir, committee, community, company, crew, crowd, family, firm, government, group, management, mankind, media, orchestra, party, population, press, public, staff, team, union*) обычно употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе: *The bank has sent me my new credit card. This company was founded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.* Однако, когда речь идёт о членах группы, а не о группе в целом, возможно употребление глагола во множественном числе: *The team are full of enthusiasm. My family have decided to move to Glasgow.*
- Выражения со словами *every, each* согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе: *Each person has contributed to the development of the company. Every day is not Sunday.*
- С *neither, none* допустимо использовать сказуемое как в единственном, так и множественном числе: *Neither of my friends has / have ever been to that exhibition. None of them was / were any better than they should be.*
- Обратите внимание на согласование следующих словосочетаний с глаголом-сказуемым:
  - *Either the Chief Executive or his Deputy is going to preside over the meeting* (или ... или). *Neither the President nor his representatives are going to attend the National Assembly* (ни ... ни).

- *The Prime Minister, as well as several Cabinet Ministers, believes in a tough financial policy. The Managing Director, together with his heads of departments, is preparing a new budget.*
- *Two thirds of the report was devoted to the recent innovations* (две трети). *Three quarters of the workers are to upgrade their professional qualifications* (три четверти).
- *50 per cent (= Most) of the machinery has to be replaced. 20 per cent (= Most) of classmates are going to enter the University.*
- *Half of his students don't understand a word he says. Half of my salary is taken up by rent.*
- *A majority is voting in favour of the plan* (большинство). *The majority of his opponents agree that his project is the best one* (большинство).
- *The number of problems to be solved is constantly increasing* (количество). *A number of well-qualified specialists have recently left the company* (много).
- *Every year a lot of pollution is created and a lot of trees are cut down* (много).
- *The rest of the Board members were absent* (остальные). *In the afternoon, the mist cleared off and the rest of the day was fine* (оставшаяся часть).
- *A large amount of paperwork is performed at our enterprise* (количество). *Large amounts of money were spent on the advertising campaign* (суммы).
- *A great deal of money was spent on improving public transport* (много, большое количество).
- *A vast quantity of champagne / Christmas-tree decorations was sold in pre-Christmas period* (количество).
- *A couple (= a group) of my friends are going to open a travel agency* (пара, группа).
- *More than one house in our street has been broken into recently* (очень много, уйма).
- *One of my friends is going to Tokyo next week* (один из). *One of the things that really make me angry is people who don't answer letters.*

**Согласование существительного с местоимением** используется для того, чтобы избежать повторения ранее упомянутого существительного:

- ✓ одушевлённые существительные в единственном числе заменяются личными местоимениями *he, she, you, him, her*: *Could I speak to Sue, please? – I'm sorry, she doesn't work here now.*
- ✓ в случае невозможности или при отсутствии необходимости указывать пол упомянутого ранее человека, употребляются личные местоимения *they, them* или словосочетания *he or she, him or her*: *If a person doesn't want to go on living, it is often very difficult to help him or her (= them).*
- ✓ неодушевлённые существительные в единственном числе заменяются личным местоимением *it*: *How many people saw the BBC when it started broadcasting in 1937?*
- ✓ существительные во множественном числе заменяются личными местоимениями *they, them*: *Newspapers reach me on the day after they are published.*

#### ПАДЕЖ ИМЁН СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Имя существительное в английском языке имеет два падежа: «общий», не имеющий специальных окончаний, и «притяжательный», имеющий окончание *-s*. Существительное в притяжательном падеже служит определением к другому существительному и отвечает на вопрос «чей?», обозначая принадлежность предмета.

Существительное может служить определением к другому существительному, когда оно стоит перед ним и в общем падеже, т.е. без изменения своей формы: *milk chocolate, ticket office, health resort*. Однако в некоторых случаях первое существительное в составе сложного слова может стоять в форме множественного числа. Это имеет место, если соответствующее существительное не имеет формы единственного числа или такая форма имеет иное значение: *clothes shop, sports car, sales manager, customs officer*.

#### Образование притяжательного падежа:

При образовании притяжательного падежа соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *the girl's dress;*
2. *a women's magazine; my parents' house;*
3. *Mr. and Mrs. White's children, Mr. Black's and Mrs. White's children;*
4. *mother-in-law's car, Prime Minister's (PM's) secretary*

#### В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются:

- одушевлённые существительные и местоимения: *my neighbour's flat, my younger sister Ida's daughter, nobody's business, somebody else's mistake, each other's partners;*
- имена собственные: *London's museums, the Smiths' car, the Prince of Wales's family, Henry the Eighth's six wives, Archimedes' Law, Pythagoras' Theorem, Socrates' ideas, Mr. Jones's = Mr. Jones' house, Marx's = Marx';*
- существительные, обозначающие время и расстояние: *a week's rest, tomorrow's weather, two miles' walk = a two-mile walk, ten minutes' break = a ten-minute break;*
- существительные, обозначающие вес и стоимость: *a kilo's weight, five pounds' worth;*
- названия времён года и месяцев: *winter('s) holidays, a summer('s) night, April's days*, но: *spring flowers, autumn weather;*
- существительные **the world, the sun, the moon, the earth, country, city, town, bank, ship, nature, the sea, the ocean**: *the country's economy, the bank's loans;*
- собирательные существительные (*company, party, army, government, family* и др.): *government's proposals, family's property;*
- *This is the e-mail address of the sales representative who came yesterday.* (редко: *This is the sales representative who come yesterday's e-mail address.*);

- устойчивые словосочетания: *at a stone's throw, journey's end, the water's edge, for order's sake, for heaven's sake, for goodness' sake.*

В остальных случаях используется предлог **of**: *the cost of a product.*

### **Примечания:**

- Сравните: *the picture of your son* – портрет с изображением сына; *the picture of your son's* – картина, которую нарисовал сын (она ему принадлежит);
- Сравните: *She is the friend of Jack's.* *She is the friend of Jack who studies in our group.*

Иногда существительное в притяжательном падеже может употребляться самостоятельно, без определяемого слова:

- ✓ когда определяемое слово опускается, чтобы избежать повтора: *My room is bigger than Tessa's* (= *than Tessa's room*).
- ✓ для названий учреждений, магазинов или домов, где живут родственники, друзья или знакомые: *the travel agent's* (office), *the hairdresser's*, *the dentist's* (surgery), *the baker's* (shop), *the chemist's*, *Claridge's* (но: *Foyles, Harrods*), *at my aunt's* (house), *at Mr. Jackson's* (place).

Другие значения русских падежей в английском языке передаются сочетанием существительного с предлогами:

- *Pass me a glass of water. This fax is for your boss.* – родительный падеж;
- *Give the documents to the personnel department.* – дательный падеж;
- *The contract was signed by my boss. I can't write with this pen.* – творительный падеж.

### **1. Образуйте множественное число следующих существительных:**

echo	boy-friend	buzz	workman	stepmother
time	activity	employee	phenomenon	winter day
proof	view	runner-up	holiday	company

oasis	knife	photo	sister-in-law	mouth
wish	diagnosis	method	curriculum	person
video	approach	society	loss	shoe shop

### **II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. Too much mathematics (*is / are*) taught in schools.
2. They say that money (*is / are*) the soul of business.
3. Have you a copy of the complete (*work / works*) of Dante?
4. There (*is / are*) gentlemen waiting for you in reception.
5. One of the most serious problems that some pupils have (*is / are*) lack of motivation.
6. Our new consultant was very helpful. He gave us some very useful (*advice / advices*).
7. The news (*was / were*) quickly spread around the town.
8. Please, bring us two (*tea / teas*) and a coffee.
9. Our son thinks there (*is / are*) a number of good reasons for staying up late.
10. Hamburger and chips (*is / are*) not a very healthy lunch.
11. Two (*is / are*) the company, but three (*is / are*) a crowd.
12. A group of teenagers (*have / has*) organized a scheme to help old people with their shopping.
13. The biggest timewaster (*is / are*) meetings.
14. The police (*want / wants*) to interview two men about the robbery last week.
15. Three days (*isn't / aren't*) long enough for a good holiday.
16. The personnel (*is / are*) very happy with the new premises.
17. The rich usually (*pay / pays*) more taxes.
18. Jack is a millionaire and owns a lot of (*business / businesses*).
19. A couple of dangerous-looking men (*is / are*) waiting for you outside.
20. The committee usually (*raise / raises*) their hands to vote "Yes".



**III. Дополните открытку, которую Нелли отправила своему другу. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

The island is very peaceful. (1) *Life / A life* is good here. Everybody moves at a nice slow pace. People have (2) *time / a time* to stop and talk. It's (3) *experience / an experience* I won't forget for a long time. There aren't many shops, so I can't spend all my money, although I did buy (4) *painting / a painting* yesterday. Now I'm sitting on the beach reading (5) *paper / a paper*. The hotel breakfast is so enormous that I don't need to have lunch. I've just brought (6) *orange juice / an orange juice* with me to drink later. I've been trying all the different (7) *fruit / fruits* grown in this part of the world, and they're all delicious.



**IV. Дополните телевизионный репортаж, выбрав одну из форм глагола в скобках:**

Newscom company (1) *have / has* just announced that it made a loss of \$35 million last year. The management (2) *is / are* well aware that they have made mistakes. The press (3) *have / has* all been printing stories and articles critical of the company. The Newscom board (4) *knows / know* that they now have some difficult decisions to take. Naturally, the staff (5) *is / are* worried about their jobs and (6) *wants / want* a meeting with management as soon as possible. But Chief Executive Barry Douglas says things aren't really so bad. He has said that the company still (7) *has / have* a great future ahead of it.



**V. Дополните письмо, которое Мистер Рейли получил от своей сестры. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

(1) (*Thank / Thanks*) for your letter. Your (2) (*new / news*) (3) (*was / were*) interesting. We must talk soon.

What about us? Well, we are living on the (4) (*outskirt / outskirts*) of town now. The (5) (*headquarter / headquarters*) of the company where my husband works (6) (*is / are*) not far from our house. You

know, we've spent nearly all our (7) (*saving / savings*) on (8) (*it / them*). That wouldn't matter so much if I hadn't crashed the car last week and done some (9) (*damage / damages*) to the front of it. More bills! But at least I wasn't hurt. The house is nice actually, but the (10) (*surrounding / surroundings*) (11) (*isn't / aren't*) very pleasant. A very busy (12) (*crossroad / crossroads*) (13) (*is / are*) quite near.

I'm doing the course I told you about. Statistics (14) (*is / are*) an easy subject, I find, but economics (15) (*give / gives*) me problems!



**VI. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

- He needed money, but had no idea how to earn ... .  
a. them  
b. it  
c. its
- More than 60 per cent of our school teachers ... in their fifties.  
a. is  
b. are  
c. has been
- Headquarters of many international organizations ... visited by our team last year.  
a. were  
b. was  
c. are
- His speech lasted ... .  
a. one and a half hour  
b. one and a half hours  
c. one and half hour
- The United States ... anxious to improve its image in Latin America.  
a. are  
b. have been  
c. is
- Three thousand dollars ... spent on his daughter's wedding.  
a. was  
b. were  
c. been

7. The talks ... fruitful, but much remained to be done.
  - a. was
  - b. is
  - c. were
8. The unemployment statistics ... disturbing.
  - a. are
  - b. is
  - c. was
9. A chemical works of this region ... dangerous for the environment.
  - a. are
  - b. has
  - c. is
10. Neither the principal nor his assistants ... in favour of the proposal.
  - a. is
  - b. aren't
  - c. are
11. Some extra ... from work ... just what the doctor ordered.
  - a. day-offs; was
  - b. days off; were
  - c. days off; was
12. ... of the money ... spent on office equipment.
  - a. Two-thirds; was
  - b. Two-thirds; were
  - c. Two-third; is
13. Patience ... one of the requirements that ... a good leader.
  - a. is; makes
  - b. is; make
  - c. are; make
14. If things don't get better, more than one person ... going to have to find a new ....
  - a. is; work
  - b. is; job
  - c. are; job
15. One of the ... main goals is to decrease operating costs by 5%.
  - a. company's
  - b. company
  - c. companies'

16. The Personnel Manager is to check each ... qualifications and references before the job interview.
  - a. applicant's
  - b. applicants'
  - c. applicant
17. Managers should strive for ... communication with their subordinates.
  - a. two way
  - b. two ways
  - c. two-way
18. It's not fair to make a profit out of ... work.
  - a. anybody's else's
  - b. anybody else's
  - c. anybody's else
19. Many people are registered to vote in ... election.
  - a. next's month's
  - b. next month's
  - c. next months'
20. Belarus and Russia ... signed a ... trade agreement.
  - a. have; five-years'
  - b. has; five year
  - c. have; five-year



**VII. Расставьте апострофы там, где это необходимо:**

1. My son-in-laws flat is on the fifth floor.
2. I met another boyfriend of Angies some days ago.
3. An accountants salary leaves much to be desired.
4. Mrs. Luis should know that it is Mr. Clarksons decision, not hers.
5. My father wants me to buy a yesterdays newspaper at the book-sellers.
6. Toyotas deal on its company cars is better than ours.
7. What is the Wilsons phone number?
8. Kathys friends name is Joel. He is one of Samsungs top analysts.
9. My bosss personal assistant reads all the customers letters.
10. Look at those two Mercedes. One is our directors and the other is a visitors.

 **VIII. Дополните фразу, не меняя смысл первого предложения:**

1. What is your teacher called? What ... name?
2. You need some working experience before we employ you. Some ...
3. The government is passing new laws. New laws ...
4. This graph shows the figures for sales for last year. This graph ...
5. I just sent an e-mail to one of the clients of our bank. I sent an e-mail to ...
6. You are not allowed to park here. Parking ...
7. That building is owned by my grandparents. That building is my ...
8. The man found the advice very useful. The advice ...
9. I'll see you in the room we use for meetings in ten minutes. I'll see you ...
10. The cars that are being served now belong to Mrs. Jones and Mr. Brown. The cars are ...

 **IX. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

1. The contents of the box was thrown away.
2. "Is there a cheese in this soup?" "Yes, a little."
3. I just want to go into this shoes shop.
4. This is the Green's house.
5. The police is questioning two men.
6. "Are you a pacifist?" "Well, I don't believe in a war, so I suppose I am."
7. Can we have two coffee, please?
8. She is talking to her childrens' teacher.
9. Let me give you an advice.
10. I just want five-minutes' rest.
11. Three hours are long enough to look round the museum.
12. "Did you hear noise in the middle of the night?" "No, I don't think so."
13. Cattle was driven hundreds of miles by the cowboys.
14. What would it be like to travel at the speed of the light?
15. E-mail is a relatively new mean of communication.
16. Is there a sport club near here?

17. The news aren't very good, I'm afraid.
18. I read about it in the yesterday newspaper.
19. We make furniture out of many different wood.
20. The jeans looks good on you.

 **X. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

*Tessa is talking about her shopping trip.*

I spent some time looking round the shops in Oxford Street yesterday. I spent far too (1) ... money, of course. I bought some (2) ... : three dresses, a sweater, a blouse, two (3) ... of trousers and a skirt. I enjoyed myself – it was great (4) ... . The skirt is really nice. A hundred pounds (5) ... quite expensive, but I couldn't resist it. Anyway, it was reduced from a hundred and twenty pounds, so I made a saving of twenty pounds. One of the dresses (6) ... not fit, I've discovered, but I can take it back next time I go. I had a wonderful time and bought all these lovely things. But it was very crowded. Everyone (7) ... rushing about. And the traffic (8) ... terrible. I usually have (9) ... coffee and a (10) ... of cake, but the cafes were all full, so I didn't bother.

## 2. АРТИКЛИ

### НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ – A/AN

Неопределённый артикль употребляется перед нарицательными исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе (*an hour, an MP, an SOS, a university, a European law, a one-way street*).

1. в значении «одна из», «какой-то», «любой»: *There is a letter on the table. Shall we choose a book from this catalogue?*
2. в значении «один», «ещё один»: *Wait a minute, please. He took a second opportunity to overcome the difficulties.*
3. с числительными: *a million dollars; 1/3 = a third; 5p a (per) kilo, 4 times a (per) day, 1.5 hours = one and a half hours, an hour and a half; 0.5 hour = half an hour.*
4. если предмет упоминается впервые: *I sent you an e-mail yesterday.*
5. перед описательным определением: *We've bought a very nice house. They lived a quiet life.*
6. в приложении, если не подчёркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится: *Mary Thomson, a student of the University, spoke at the meeting.*
7. перед словами, обозначающими профессию, род занятий: *My brother is a taxi driver.* Но: *He was appointed / elected / chosen \_director.*
8. со словами, обозначающими эмоцию и умственную деятельность (*understanding, distrust, education, relief, pity, shame, wonder, knowledge, help*), если значение этих слов каким-либо образом ограничивается и уточняется: *What a relief! What a pity! What a shame! My parents wanted me to have a good education. She has a love of music. He has a first-class knowledge of British law.*

9. после слов **what, such, quite, rather**: *She is quite an inexperienced secretary. This is rather an (a rather) interesting article.*
10. в сочетаниях с глаголами **to have, to take, to give** (Но: *to have fun, to have lunch* и др.):  
*to have a cold to have a good time to take a shower to give a call*  
*to have a smoke to have a headache to take a seat to give a hand*



Неопределённый артикль употребляется в ряде сочетаний и выражений:

a lot of	in a hurry	as a rule	to do a favour
a number of	it's a pity / pleasure	as a result	to make a mistake
a few / a little	in a low / loud voice	at / from a distance	to tell a lie
at a loss	at a profit	at a glance	to go for a walk

### ОПРЕДЕЛЁННЫЙ АРТИКЛЬ – THE

Определённый артикль употребляется с существительными в единственном и множественном числе, когда и говорящему, и слушающему понятно, о чём идёт речь, а также:

1. когда перед существительным стоит:
  - а. порядковое числительное: *We live in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.* Но: *He speaks French as a first language. He took a second sandwich* (ещё один, другой).
  - б. прилагательное в превосходной степени: *Minsk is the largest city in Belarus.*
  - в. прилагательное **same, left, right, wrong, only, very, next, last, present, previous, following, upper, lower, main, central, necessary, whole**: *English is the main language in the world.* Но: *\_last year, \_next week, \_next door, on a lower floor, an only child.*
  - г. **one of, some of, many of, each of**: *I've read some of the messages.*
2. при наличии конкретизирующего определения: *This is the man I told you about. Did you see the contracts we signed yesterday?*

3. при повторном упоминании: *There is a bedroom and a living room. The bedroom is quite large.*
4. в приложении, если подчёркивается известность лица, к которому оно относится: *Charles Dickens, the great English novelist, was born in 1812.*
5. перед существительными в функции обстоятельства места, если не подчёркивается значение "один из": *It was dark in the forest.*
6. перед существительными в единственном числе, обозначающими класс предметов (изобретения, музыкальные инструменты, литературные жанры, животные, растения, группы людей – *the public, the police, the army, the clergy, the aristocracy*, но: *\_man / \_woman*): *The dog is a friend of \_man. Conan Doyle is a master of the detective story.*
7. перед субстантивированными прилагательными и причастиями, которые обозначают:
  - а. определённые группы людей, объединённые каким-либо общим физическим состоянием или общественным положением: *The old don't always understand the young. The government is providing care for the sick, the aged, the unemployed and the poor.* Но: *Unemployment compensation is usually paid to \_unemployed people. The unemployed people of our country receive welfare payments from the government.*
  - б. абстрактные понятия: *Sometimes it's difficult to tell the wrong from the right. Don't you think that you want the impossible?*
8. перед названиями национальностей: *the Belarusians, the English*, но: *an Englishman.*
9. перед существительными, обозначающими части тела и предметы одежды: *I patted him on the shoulder.*
10. перед существительными, обозначающими предметы, единственные в своём роде: *the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the capital, the centre, the Queen, the President* (но: *President Bush*), *the Prime Minister, the Marketing Director.*
11. перед существительными, обозначающими предметы и явления, типичные для окружения любого человека и, соответственно, считающимися общеизвестными: *the country, the*

*mountains, the seaside, the sky, the ground, the environment, the weather, the weekend, the cinema, the theatre, the radio* (но: *television*), *the government* (но: *Parliament*), *the bank, the post office, the press, the media.*



Определённый артикль употребляется в ряде сочетаний и выражений:

in the morning	by the way	at the top / bottom
in the evening	on the whole	on the left / right
in the afternoon	in the original	in the middle
in the past / future	in the sun / shade / rain	to lay the table
the other day	on the one / other hand	to tell the truth / the time
at the moment	under the impression	to do the cleaning / washing



Артикль не употребляется:

1. перед существительными во множественном числе: *\_Women are expected to like babies. I usually reply to \_e-mails within 24 hours.*
2. перед абстрактными и вещественными существительными в общем смысле: *\_Business is going well at the moment. If you interfere with \_nature you will suffer for it. We are having \_terrible weather.*
3. перед количественными числительными: *We met in \_1995. Open the book on \_page 5.* Но: *The plant was built in the 1980s. The two gentlemen in the room are our main trading partners. The teacher gave me a five.*
4. перед названиями наук и учебных предметов: *I study \_history.* Но: *I study the history of World War II.*
5. перед названиями языков: *She knows \_French well.* Но: *the French language*
6. перед названиями видов спорта: *He plays \_golf twice a week.*
7. перед названиями пор года, месяцев, дней недели и частей суток: *I like \_winter. \_Late / early spring is always nice.* Но: *It was a beautiful autumn.*

*May is a spring month. Ho: It was a cold May. We remember the May of 1945.*

*It was evening when he phoned. It's been raining since early / late morning. Ho: We first met on a cold winter afternoon. In / through / during the morning ...*

8. перед существительными **breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper:**  
*have breakfast, for dinner, be invited to dinner. Ho: The lunch she gave us last night was delicious. After a light (late / early) breakfast we started the negotiations.*
9. перед обращениями: *Ladies and gentlemen!*
10. в выражениях *to go, to be, to start, to enter, to finish, to leave school, college, university, class, work, court, prison, church, hospital, bed* в зависимости от цели: *I go to university every day. Ho: The university was founded in 1933.*

 **Артикль не употребляется в следующих выражениях и сочетаниях:**

at present	in cash	by cheque	to take place
at home / work	in charge	by mistake	to shake hands
for example / instance	in detail	by chance	to pay attention
for ages	at first	by heart	to be in trouble
it's time	at first sight / glance	from memory	to tell lies
in / on time	at night / dawn	by bus / sea	to be on fire
on second thoughts	at sunrise/sunset	on foot	from beginning to end
in (outer) space	on average	out of doors	on board the ship

 **Артикли с именами собственными**

Название	—	THE	Исключения
планеты	<i>Venus, Mars, (the) Earth</i>	<i>the Sun, the Moon, the earth, the Universe, the Milky Way</i>	<i>the planet (of) Venus</i>
стороны света		<i>the North, the Southeast</i>	<i>from East to West</i>

континенты, регионы	<i>Africa, Latin America, Central Asia, Europe</i>	<i>the South Pole, the North Pole, the Arctic, the Antarctic, the Orient, the Occident</i>	<i>the Middle / the Far East, the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Riviera, the Ruhr, the Lowlands, the Midlands, the Highlands, the North American continent</i>
пустыни		<i>the Sahara (Desert)</i>	
горы	вершины: <i>(Mount) Elbrus</i>	горные цепи: <i>the Alps</i>	
острова, полуострова	<i>Sicily, Alaska</i>	группа островов: <i>the British Isles</i>	<i>the Alaska Peninsula</i>
оксаны, моря, озёра, реки, проливы	<i>Lake Baikal, Loch / Lough Ness</i>	<i>the Baikal, the (River) Nile, the Atlantic (Ocean) the Suez Canal</i>	<i>the Lake District</i>
бухты, водопады	<i>Hudson Bay, Niagara Falls</i>	<i>the Bay of Hudson</i>	
страны		<b>the Republic / Union / Kingdom / States / Federation / Emirates:</b> <i>the USA, the UK, the Republic of Belarus</i>	<i>the Netherlands, the Argentine, the Congo, the Vatican</i>
	<i>England, Argentina</i>	<i>the England of the 18<sup>th</sup> century</i>	
	<i>western Spain</i>	<i>the west of Spain</i>	
города	<i>Minsk</i>	<i>the Minsk of 1945</i>	<i>the Hague, the Brussels</i>
улицы, площади, парки	<i>Fifth Avenue, Red Square, Hyde Park</i>	<i>the M6 (авто-страда) the Bronx, the City, the West / the East End (район города), the Botanic Gardens</i>	<i>the High Street, the Main Street, the Mall, the Strand</i>

мосты	<i>Tower Bridge</i>		<i>the Golden Gate Bridge the Severn Bridge, the Forth Bridge</i>
аэропорты, вокзалы	<i>Gatwick Airport</i>		
компании, авиакомпании	<i>Sony, British Airways</i>		
театры, музеи, галереи, достопримечательности, морские суда, газеты	<i>Buckingham Palace, London Zoo, Covent Garden, St. Paul's Cathedral, (название места, имя в притяжательном падеже)</i>	<i>the British Museum, the White House, the National library, the Royal Opera House, the Kremlin, the Titanic, the Times</i>	<i>the London Underground, the Eiffel Tower, the Albert Hall, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Taj Mahal, the Pulkov Observatory, Stonehenge</i>
магазины, рестораны, гостиницы	<i>Harrods, Foyles, Selfridges, Claridge's, MacDonald's</i>	<i>the grocer's, the White Tower, the Studio Café, the Hilton</i>	
банки	<i>Barclays, Lloyd's Bank</i>	<i>the Bank of England</i>	<i>the World Bank, the IMF</i>
университеты	<i>Minsk State Linguistic University</i>	<i>the Belarusian State University, the University of London</i>	
организации, партии		<i>the United Nations, the Democratic Party</i>	<i>(the British) Parliament, Congress</i>
музыкальные группы, хор, оркестры		<i>the Beatles, the Bach Choir</i>	
праздники	<i>New Year's Day</i>		
исторические события и периоды		<i>the French Revolution, the Ice Age</i>	
имена, фамилии	<i>Mr. Brown, Aunt Jane, Lord Byron, Doctor / Professor / Captain Lee</i>	<i>the Browns, the writer Dickens, the Tom I told you about</i>	<i>a Mr. Brown, a Picasso (произведение)</i>



### I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- It costs (a / -) thousand euros.
- (- / The) President will arrive in (a / -) couple of minutes.
- There are six points on (- / the) agenda.
- I've run out of (- / the) money.
- Do you accept (- / the) credit cards?
- He was elected (- / the) chairman two months ago.
- I can give you (a / the) lift to the station.
- Sorry! I've got (a / the) wrong number.
- It was rather (a / the) delicate question. I didn't dare to ask it.
- Our office is in (a / the) centre of (a / the) city.
- In (the / -) near future videoconferences will replace many meetings.
- How many hours do you work, on (- / the) average, every week?
- He made money working at (a / the) Stock Exchange.
- He has just given me (a / -) very helpful advice.
- David learned to play (- / the) violin when he was at (- / the) university.
- I met him at (- / the) Grand Hotel.
- (- / The) Nelson's Column is situated in (- / the) Trafalgar Square.
- (- / The) Pennines is a chain of mountains which is known as (the / a) backbone of England.
- (The / A) longest river in (the / -) United States is (- / the) Mississippi.
- He works somewhere in (- / the) Southern Africa.



### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- (The / -) money makes (the / a) world go round.
- Is that (a / the) present Bill gave you for (- / the) Christmas?
- Roger works as (a / the) legal adviser in (an / the) insurance agency in Brighton.
- There was (an / the) interesting article about our school in (a / the) local newspaper.
- If (- / the) earth were (a / -) human being, it would be in (- / the) hospital.
- I need (- / the) time to think about (an / the) offer you made me.

7. (*The* / -) English of America differs from (*the* / -) English of Great Britain.
8. I have (*an* / *the*) appointment at (*a* / *the*) bank.
9. I'd like to clear out (*a* / -) few items in (*a* / *the*) contract.
10. (*The* / -) most philosophers seem to think that (*the* / -) life is (*a* / -) mystery.
11. I want (*a* / *the*) secretary with (*a* / -) knowledge of (*the* / -) French and (*an* / -) experience of (*the* / -) office routine.
12. (*A* / *The*) presentation was (*a* / *the*) great success.
13. (*A* / *The*) businessman will catch at any chance of making (*a* / *the*) profit.
14. "Is there (*a* / *the*) café near here?" "Yes. There's one next to (*a* / *the*) supermarket round (*a* / *the*) corner".
15. (*A* / *The*) recipe for (*the* / -) success is (*a* / -) hard work.
16. (*The* / -) Government should do more to help (*the poor* / *the poor people*).
17. "I left (*the* / -) school at 17, went to (*the* / -) Belarusian State Economic University and got (*a* / *the*) degree in (- / *the*) economics." "What did you say (*a* / *the*) name of (*a* / *the*) university was?"
18. (*The* / -) people who live in (*the* / -) Netherlands are called (*the* / -) Dutch.
19. "(*The* / -) Independent" is one of (*the* / -) UK's most popular newspapers.
20. (*The* / -) Hermitage is one of (*a* / *the*) richest art museums in (*a* / *the*) world.

### III. Заполните пропуски артиклями там, где это необходимо:

1. I'll send you ... e-mail. It's best not to talk about such things on ... phone.
2. He is having ... financial difficulties now.
3. ... book you ordered ... last week is now in ... stock.
4. I've invited five people to ... business lunch. Out of ... five people, only Mr. Lee and Ms Kerry could come, ... others couldn't.
5. What do you think of ... discussion that followed ... meeting?
6. You'll find ... information you need at ... top of ... page 15. For ... further information phone ... number below.

7. George has ... part-time job. He works three mornings ... week.
8. "Do you take ... sugar in ... coffee?" "I used to, but now I'm on ... diet. I'm trying to lose ... weight."
9. In its early years, ... novel wasn't thought to be good reading for ... young ladies.
10. As ... captain of ... ship, I have ... complete authority.
11. You must contact ... manager and tell him about ... telegram. It is ... urgent telegram.
12. Professor Walter, ... man who discovered ... new drug that everyone is talking about, refused to give ... press conference.
13. ... unemployment is very high at the moment and it's very difficult for ... people to find ... work.
14. Is ... happiness of ... majority more important than ... rights of ... individual?
15. "I hope you have ... lovely time and ... good weather." "I'm not going for ... holiday; I'm going on ... business."
16. ... cost of ... living in ... Sweden is higher than in ... other countries of ... Europe.
17. John works for ... IBM now. He used to work for ... British Telecom at ... start of his career.
18. We landed at ... Charles de Gaulle airport in ... Paris and were met by ... ambassador in ... person.
19. "He was sent to ... prison for ... six months for ... shop-lifting. When ... six months are over he'll be released." "Do you go to ... prison to visit him?"
20. ... recent survey showed that ... Portuguese are very good negotiators, ... French admire hard work, ... Germans are competitive and ambitious, and ... British prefer to work in the security of a group.

### IV. Дополните рассказ. Используйте артикли *a* / *an* или *the* там, где это необходимо:

'Do you see (1) ... man standing near (2) ... door? He works as (3) ... assistant in (4) ... same shop as I do. Well, I saw him the other day and he was driving (5) ... big red Porsche. And do you see (6) ... expensive clothes he's wearing? Where does he get (7) ... money to pay for it all? (8) ... month ago he hadn't got (9) ... penny. I told you

about (10) ... burglary that we had at (11) ... shop, didn't I? Do you think I should go to (12) ... police?

**V. Дополните рассказ. Используйте артикли а / an или the там, где это необходимо:**

(1) ... man from (2) ... California was spending (3) ... month in Britain. One day he booked into (4) ... hotel in Cheltenham, (5) ... nice old town in (6) ... West of England. Then he went out to look around (7) ... place. But (8) ... man didn't return to (9) ... hotel. He disappeared, leaving (10) ... suitcase full of clothes behind. (11) ... police were called in, but they were unable to find out what had happened to (12) ... missing tourist. It was (13) ... mystery. But two weeks later (14) ... man walked into (15) ... police station in Cheltenham. He explained that he was very sorry, but while walking around (16) ... town, he had got lost. He had also forgotten (17) ... name of (18) ... hotel he had booked into. So he had decided to continue with his tour of the country and had gone to visit (19) ... friend in Scotland before returning to pick up (20) ... case he had left behind.

**VI. Дополните диалог, используя артикли а / an или the там, где это необходимо:**

- Sarah:** We've just been to (1) ... States – to (2) ... (New York).  
**Claire:** Oh, really? I was there at (3) ... Christmas. Were you on (4) ... holiday?  
**Sarah:** Yes, and we really needed (5) ... break. It was wonderful. We saw (6) ... Statue of Liberty, and we walked in (7) ... Central Park. We did all (8) ... sights. We spent (9) ... day in (10) ... Metropolitan Museum of (11) ... Art. And we walked along (12) ... Broadway and around (13) ... Macy's department store.  
**Claire:** Where did you stay?  
**Sarah:** In (14) ... small hotel near (15) ... Washington Square, not far from (16) ... New York University.  
**Claire:** (17) ... last time I was there I stayed at (18) ... Paramount. It's (19) ... nice hotel close to (20) ... Broadway.

**VII. Дополните диалог, используя артикли а / an или the там, где это необходимо:**

- Martin:** I think we ought to book (1) ... holiday. Where shall we go?  
**Anna:** What about (2) ... Scotland? I think (3) ... Edinburgh is (4) ... beautiful city. I love going there.  
**Martin:** (5) ... weather might not be very good. We went there at (6) ... Easter, and it was freezing, remember.  
**Anna:** We could have (7) ... walk along (8) ... Princes Street and up to (9) ... castle. And I wanted to go to (10) ... Royal Scottish Museum, but we never found (11) ... time.  
**Martin:** Can't we go somewhere different?  
**Anna:** We could spend some time in (12) ... Highlands, I suppose.  
**Martin:** When I go on (13) ... holiday, I want to do something more relaxing than climbing (14) ... mountains. And I find it pretty boring.  
**Anna:** How can you say such (15) ... thing?  
**Martin:** Actually, I'd prefer somewhere warmer and by (16) ... sea. I think (17) ... Corfu would be nice. We might get (18) ... sunshine there. I just want to lie on (19) ... beach.  
**Anna:** Martin, you know I'm not at all keen on (20) ... beach holidays.

**VIII. Дополните рассказ. Используйте артикли а / an или the там, где это необходимо:**

This is (1) ... true story. It shows how (2) ... plans can sometimes go wrong and how (3) ... people can make (4) ... silly mistakes. This happened quite (5) ... long time ago – in (6) ... 1979, in fact. The scene was (7) ... old people's home in (8) ... small town in (9) ... north of England called (10) ... Otley. (11) ... owners of the home wanted to put (12) ... fence around it to make it more private. (13) ... work began soon after (14) ... New Year's Day when some workmen arrived in (15) ... lorry with planks of wood which they put up around the building. 'It was (16) ... very nice fence,' said one of (17) ... old people. But there was (18) ... problem. (19) ... workmen forgot to leave (20) ... gap for the lorry to drive out through. They had to come

back (21) ... next day to knock down part of (22) ... fence. 'What (23) ... silly mistake!' said another resident. 'It was so funny that we had to laugh. In fact it was (24) ... most fun we've had for (25) ... long time.'

**IX. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей:**

- Here is (тысяча долларов) I owe you.
- Associated Industries can supply you with (оборудование) you need.
- (Компьютер) has already changed our lives dramatically.
- That shop sells ready-made clothes at (полцены).
- When he was charged with murder he said he had (алиби).
- The company promised (хорошая зарплата) for the right person.
- Of (Семь) Wonders of the World, I've only visited the Pyramids.
- He gave me (ценный совет) on how to invest my money.
- Like many women, she loves tea parties and (сплетни).
- The aim to do some physical activity (три раза в неделю) is to keep good health.
- I managed to sell the old painting at (прибыль).
- Jack recovered from the accident and is now (вне опасности).
- The company's sales representative says that their hardware is in (большой спрос) all over the world.
- (Резиденция Премьер-министра) is in Downing Street 10, close to the Whitehall.
- (Банк Ллойда) is one of the oldest banks in (Великобритания).



### 3. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ



**Личные, притяжательные и возвратные местоимения**

Личные		Притяжательные		Возвратные
именительный падеж кто? что?	объектный падеж кого? кому?	зависимая форма чей?	независимая форма чей?	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- *He works every day. I met them at the business meeting.*
- *It's me. She is as clever as him / he / he is.*
- *This is my office. = This office is mine. A friend of ours (= our friend) is coming to see us. This is my own room. = This is a room of my own.*
- *Ms Harrison introduced herself to me. Don't hurt yourself, Mike! Don't burn yourselves, children!*
- *The doctor himself was rather ugly, but his wife was a real beauty. The film itself wasn't very good, but I liked the music. He was courtesy itself.*
- *I prepared the report by myself (= on my own) (действие выполняется либо в одиночестве, либо без посторонней помощи).*
- *Enjoy yourself! Help yourself to salad, please. Make yourself at home.*



### Примечания:

- ✓ Местоимение **she** иногда используется при обозначении стран, кораблей, автомобилей: *Britain needs new leadership if she is to help shape Europe's future.*
- ✓ Возвратные местоимения не употребляются:
  - после глаголов **afford, behave, complain, concentrate, feel, fight, hide, hurry, kiss, meet, relax, rest, wonder, worry, get up, sit down, stand up, wake up** и др.: *How do you feel? She can't afford to buy a new jacket. He behaved badly.* Но: *Behave yourself at school!*
  - после глаголов **shave, dress, wash, bathe**: *She washed and dressed very quickly.* Но: *Lizzy is only two years old, but she can wash and dress herself* (подчёркивается самостоятельность выполнения действия).
  - в предложных группах в функции обстоятельства: *We saw a group of people behind us. He wants to take this book with him.*



Обратите внимание на употребление местоимений **it** и **there**:

1. **It** заменяет существительное, обозначающее неодушевлённый предмет: *The postman brought the letter. It is on the table. There is a rosebush near the fence and it is now blooming.*
2. **It** употребляется в телефонных разговорах и для обозначения пока неизвестного собеседнику человека: *Hello. It is Mary Stuart speaking. "Who is that over there?" "It is John Cook."*
3. **It** употребляется по отношению к животным и маленьким детям, когда их пол неизвестен или безразличен: *Look at that bird. It always comes to my window. Her new baby is tiny. It only weighs 2 kilos.*
4. **It** употребляется, когда речь идёт о только что описанной ситуации: *The day will be fine; no one doubts it. Mary returned late. It irritated her mother.*
5. **It** употребляется в сообщениях о явлениях природы, с глаголами обозначающими состояние погоды (**rain, snow, freeze** и др.), для обозначения времени и расстояния: *It is winter. It is cold. It is getting dark. It often rains in autumn. It is the 20<sup>th</sup> of*

*January. It is high time to start. It is 3 years since I saw him. It takes me 15 minutes to get there. It is one mile from our house to the river. How far is it to the station?*

6. **It** употребляется в неопределённо-личных предложениях: *It is said that Nelly and Fred are getting married. It seems that they have never quarrelled.*
7. Для того, чтобы сделать логическое ударение на каком-нибудь члене предложения, его помещают в начале предложения между **It is (was)** и **that (who, whom)**: *It was I who met his sister in the park. It was his sister whom I met in the park. It was in the park that I met his sister. It is they who are losing the game.*
8. **It** употребляется в сочетании с прилагательным, инфинитивом или союзом **that**: *It is no good going there now. It is difficult to translate this article. It is better to be early. It is odd that he hasn't phoned. It's a pity that you can't come with us.*
9. **There** употребляется для выражения наличия или существования в определённом месте или отрезке времени лица или предмета, ещё неизвестного собеседнику: *There is a letter on the table. There are many chairs in the room. Is there anything wrong with your car? There seems / appears to be something wrong here.*



### Обобщённо-личные и неопределённо-личные местоимения

Слова **one** и **you** могут выступать в качестве обобщённо-личных местоимений, относясь к любому лицу. Местоимение **one** является более официальным, чем **you**; ему соответствуют притяжательное местоимение **one's** и возвратное местоимение **oneself**: *One must do one's best. One can cut oneself with a knife. One cannot always be right, can one? You should obey your parents.*

Местоимение **one** может также употребляться как словозаместитель:

- во избежание повторения ранее упомянутого конкретного исчисляемого существительного: *They are selling their house to move to a smaller one. Green apples often taste better than red ones.*

Однако **one** не употребляется сразу после личных и притяжательных местоимений, а также после местоимений **some, any, both**, числительных и существительных в притяжательном падеже: *I need some matches. Have you got any? She needed five chairs but she bought six. Twain's novels are more entertaining than Dickens' (= than those of Dickens).*

– в значении ‘человек’: *We are the only ones who know.* Но: *Let's go and ask the old man for advice.*

Местоимение **they** может иметь неопределённо-личное значение и указывать на неопределённую группу лиц, например соседей, власти, окружающих людей: *They say she has a husband, but no one has ever seen him. They are going to put up taxes next year.*



### Взаимные местоимения

К взаимным местоимениям относятся местоимения **each other** и **one another** друг друга, один другого. **Each other** обычно относится к двум лицам или предметам, а **one another** к большому количеству: *Tom and Kate have known each other for two years. My friends often see one another. He reads books one after another. It's quite easy to know one from another.*

Взаимные местоимения могут употребляться в форме притяжательного падежа: *They looked in each other's eyes.*



### Указательные местоимения

ед. ч.	мн. ч.
<b>this</b> – это, эта, этот <b>that</b> – то, та, тот	<b>these</b> – эти <b>those</b> – те



### Примечания:

- ✓ Местоимения **this, these** указывают на предметы, находящиеся в непосредственной близости к собеседнику, в то время как **that, those** указывают на более отдалённые предметы: *This young man is my brother. Do you know that man over there? Did you understand those figures? I really can't see how she got these results.*

- ✓ Местоимение **this** употребляется, если речь идёт о событиях, которые происходят в данный момент или должны вскоре случиться, а **that** используется при упоминании уже закончившихся событий: *I am busy at this moment. Do you remember that film we saw yesterday?*
- ✓ **This** или **that** могут указывать на что-либо уже известное говорящему: *He said he had missed his flight. He was very upset about that.*
- ✓ **That** или **those** могут заменять существительное (с определённым артиклем) во избежание его повторения. В этом случае после местоимения может стоять ограничительное определение: *The white bear of America is as large as that of Europe. They think that the unemployed can change not only their lives, but those of others.*



### Неопределённые местоимения

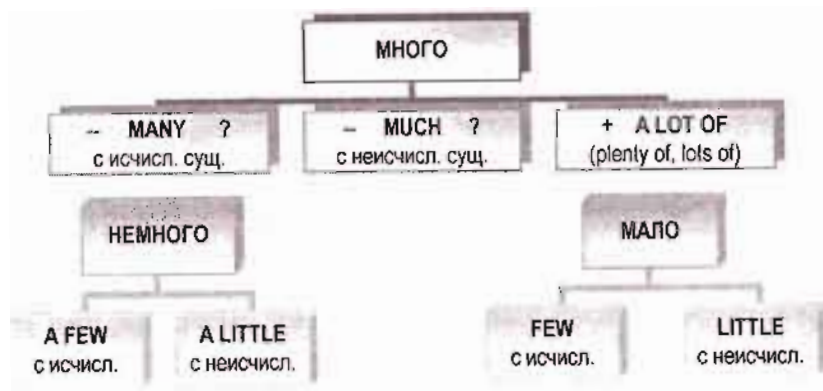
Some	Any	No
+ <i>Some people are workaholics. Some man is waiting for you.</i> ? <i>Would you like some tea? May I have some time to think it over?</i> (предложение или просьба, особенно если подразумевается ответ ‘да’)	– <i>There isn't any time left.</i> ? <i>Do you have any other ideas?</i> + <i>Choose any book you like.</i> (любой)	– <i>We have no time to discuss your proposal.</i> = <i>We have not any time to discuss your proposal.</i>  <i>There's no more bread.</i> <i>I no longer support this party.</i>
<b>some</b> – body – кто-то <b>thing</b> – что-то <b>where</b> – где-то	<b>any</b> – body – кто-то <b>thing</b> – что-то <b>where</b> – где-то	<b>no</b> – body – никто <b>thing</b> – ничто <b>where</b> – нигде



### Примечания:

- ✓ *Someone has forgotten their umbrella, haven't they? No one is waiting for you in reception, are they?*
- ✓ *If anybody (= any of you) would like to attend the presentation, it can be arranged.*

- ✓ В предложениях с **barely, except, hardly, little, never, no sooner, rarely, scarcely, seldom, unfortunately, without, deny, fail, forbid, forget, object, prohibit, refuse, reject** вместо местоимения **some** употребляется местоимение **any**: *He left without **any** money.*



- *Did you meet **many** people at the conference?*
- *We haven't made (very) **much** progress recently.*
- *We've spent **a lot of** (= too much) time on this project.*
- *Only **a few** came at the farewell party.*
- ***Few** tourists visit this country because of the terrorism there.*
- *Very **few** families have ever been able to afford hired help.*
- *I've got **a little** cash on me, but not **much**.*
- *There is (so) **little** we can do about it, we'll just have to wait and see.*
- *He seems to have made **very little** effort to win the competition.*

<b>both (of) (+)</b>	оба	<i>Both e-mails / both the e-mails / both of the e-mails / both of them are important.</i> <i>Both Peter and Mary were there.</i>
<b>both ... and</b>	как ... так и	
<b>either (of)</b>	любой из двух	<i>Either of the examples (= either example) is correct.</i> <i>Either of us could help you.</i>
<b>either ... or</b>	или ... или	<i>He is either in Kiev or in Odessa now.</i>

<b>neither (of) (+)</b>	ни тот, ни другой (из двух)	<i>Neither of the two hotels (= neither hotel) is good for us to stay at.</i> <i>Neither of them knows the way, do they?</i>
<b>neither ... nor</b>	ни ... ни	<i>Neither Mike nor Irene like(s) this story.</i>
<b>none of</b>	никто, ничто, ни один из	<i>None of the children like milk.</i> <i>None of us have come to the party.</i>

### ✓ Обобщающие местоимения



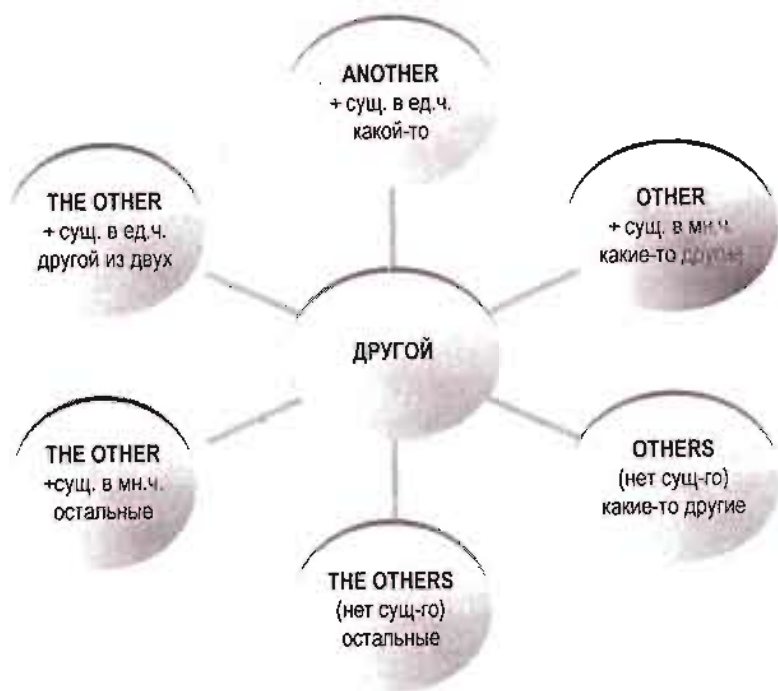
- *We did **everything** that was possible to avoid bankruptcy.*
- ***Everybody** has already arrived, haven't they?*
- ***The whole** house was empty.*
- ***All** meetings are a waste of time in his opinion. **We all** (=all of us) know you well.*
- ***All** (= the only thing) we need is the boss's signature.*
- *I was busy **all** day (= the whole day). I spent **all my** life (= my whole life) in this town.*
- ***The whole of** Venice (= All of Venice) was under water. I've just read **the whole of** / **all of** 'War and Peace'.*



- ✓ **each** предпочтительно в контекстах, когда речь идёт о соответствующих лицах или предметах по отдельности; **every** более естественно в случае, если все такие лица или предметы

присутствуют в одном месте: *I visited each my customer. I visited every house in the village.*

- ✓ **each** чаще используется для обозначения небольшого количества, для двух предметов; **every** характерно для больших чисел: *Each student in our group is fond of sports. I asked every eyewitness about that event.*
- ✓ **each of**, но **every one of**: *Each of you must do his (her, their) own task.*
- ✓ *every other day; every now and then; every possible measure; almost / nearly / practically every person.*



- *She went to the coffee-machine and returned with **another** cup of coffee.*
- *Give me **another** 20 minutes (ещё).*
- *My opponents were at **the other** side of the table. Where is **the other** glove?*

- *Why are you sitting here alone? Where are **the other** students (= the others)?*
- *Some people like winter; **other** people (= others) prefer summer.*



#### Относительные местоимения

who	относится к одушевлённому существительному (который, кто)	<i>The man who / that is sitting there is my teacher.</i>
whom	относится к одушевлённому существительному (которого, которому, с которым)	<i>The person (whom / who / that)* you are looking for is not here. This is the man to whom I spoke at yesterday's meeting.</i>
whose	чей	<i>Do you know whose idea it was?</i>
what	не зависит от существительного (то что)	<i>This is not what I want. I don't like what you say.</i>
which	относится к неодушевлённому существительному (который)	<i>The books which / that are on the table are ours. The car (which / that) I hired is a Ford.</i>
	относится ко всему предшествующему предложению (что)	<i>I said nothing, which made him furious.</i>
that	после прилагательного в превосходной степени	<i>This is the best answer (that) I've ever heard.</i>
	после порядкового числительного	<i>This is the first time (that) I help you.</i>
	после местоимений <i>all, any, only, everything, little, much, no, none</i>	<i>I've typed all the letters (that) you gave me.</i>
	после слов, обозначающих отрезок времени	<i>The day (that / on which / when) we first met was Sunday. It is tomorrow that we have to hand in the assignment.</i>



#### Примечания:

\* Относительное местоимение **that, which, whom** и **who** может опускаться, если оно не является подлежащим в придаточном предложении.

**I. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу личными, притяжательными или возвратными местоимениями там, где это необходимо:**

1. I had the matches a minute ago and now I can't find ...
2. You should return the purse to ... owner immediately.
3. We've got a bit of a problem. Could ... help ... , please?
4. The fans were all shouting at the top of ... voices.
5. It was rather useful to exchange views; for us to hear theirs and for ... to hear ...
6. Just between you and ..., I think Tom is going to fail ... exams.
7. "Did you and ... friends have a nice holiday?" "Yes, it was the best holiday in ... lives."
8. Will you give ... best regards to Mr. Bradley and tell ... I hope to see ... next month?
9. Rachel has got ... own calculator. She doesn't borrow ...
10. "This is a good photo, isn't ...?" "Is Megan in ...?" "Yes, that's ... is next to Andrew."
11. Mr. Lewis has only ... to blame for the mistake he made.
12. Doctors advise us that we should exercise regularly in order to keep ... healthy.
13. Dear friends, please, help ... to drinks and toasts.
14. "Have you two met ... before?" "Yes, we have. Vicky and ... are old friends."
15. You worry ... too much about the exams. Try to relax ... and enjoy ... at the party.

**II. Заполните пропуски местоимениями it или there:**

1. ... is half past eleven already.
2. The road is closed. ... has been an accident.
3. I find astrology fascinating. I'm really interested in ...
4. ... was much warmer yesterday.
5. "Is that our waiter?" "No, ... isn't."
6. ... is a phone box round the corner.
7. Take a taxi. ... is a long way to the station.
8. ... was my secretary that sent the bill to Mr. Harding yesterday.
9. ... is an important meeting at work that I have to go to.

10. ... is your sister who plays the piano, isn't ... ?
11. "... is a woman at the door." "Oh, ... is Aunt Polly."
12. ... is a new one-way traffic system in the city centre. ... is very confusing.
13. ... was a motor bike outside. ... looked very expensive.
14. "Will ... be any delays because of the strike?" "Well, ... would be a good idea to ring the airline and check."
15. ... was wet, and ... was a cold east wind. ... was after midnight, and ... were few people in the streets.

**III. Выберите один из вариантов ответа:**

1. "Which is your boyfriend?" "The (*one / ones*) in the blue coat."
2. Take your umbrella and pass me (*mine / my one*).
3. There's a wonderful view from (*this / that*) room. Just come to the window.
4. "Has the cat had her kittens?" "Yes, she had four white (*- / ones*)."
  5. "What kind of planes are (*these / those*)?" "I don't know. They're too far away to see properly."
  6. The two boxers did their best to knock (*each other / one another*) out.
  7. Jess is on a diet. (*That / This*) is why she doesn't want to eat out with us.
  8. One should always give (*oneself / himself*) plenty of time to pack.
  9. If you haven't got fresh cream, I'll take tinned (*- / one*).
  10. Do you remember (*that / this*) autumn we all went to France?
  11. (*They / Ones*) are going to widen the road soon.
  12. A grandparent's job is easier than (*a parent's one / that of a parent*).
  13. I'm working as a tourist guide (*this / that*) summer. I'm pretty busy (*these / those*) days.
  14. Luckily we managed to get two seats next to (*each other / one another*).
  15. "I'd like to try on those shoes." "Which (*ones / one*)?" "Some brown (*ones / -*) at the front of the window."

**IV. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some / any / no или их производными:**

1. Can you put ... blankets in the back of the car in case the children get cold?
2. There's little point in doing ... more work now.
3. I have absolutely ... idea what he wants.
4. There was hardly ... in the office when I arrived.
5. ... pupil will be able to tell you where the school canteen is.
6. There were ... letters for you this morning, I'm afraid.
7. Do you have ... else to ask me while I'm here?
8. We have exported ... twenty thousand tons of precious metals this year.
9. I stayed in all evening waiting, but ... came.
10. If there are ... cars parked in this road, they'll be towed away.
11. ... has ever had any trouble with this equipment.
12. "There's ... at the door." "Tell them I'm busy."
13. "Where can I find a good job with plenty of money and no work?" "..."
14. I think there is ... point in wasting ... more time on this issue.
15. "Let's go ... nice for dinner." "I don't want to go ... too expensive."

**V. Заполните пропуски местоимениями many / much / a lot of / little / few / a little / a few:**

1. His work is well-paid but doesn't give him ... satisfaction.
2. ... social problems are caused by unemployment.
3. William has very ... initiative and always waits to be told what to do.
4. Telephone installation took only ... minutes.
5. ... decisions are made without ... thought.
6. He worked hard but achieved ...
7. Miss Maple's work leaves ... room for improvement.
8. The salary is negotiable, so how ... do you think I should ask for?
9. I've got ... time to spare so we can continue our talk.
10. He quickly put ... things into the bag.

11. I've read dozens of books, but I don't remember ... of them.
12. As she has very ... colleagues she works mostly on her own.
13. I've had very ... success with my job achievements.
14. You'll have to work at this project as ... as possible.
15. Only ... pupils knew it was our class teacher's anniversary.

**VI. Заполните пропуски местоимениями both / either / neither / none:**

1. Our main need is ... food nor money. It's education.
2. He's studying ... economics and management at the University.
3. They put forward various proposals but ... of them was accepted.
4. "Would you like tea or coffee?" "I don't mind. ... will do."
5. The store has two lifts and ... are out of order.
6. Come on Tuesday or on Thursday. ... day is OK.
7. "How many of the books have you read?" "..."
8. It is regrettable that ... of the two candidates really impressed me.
9. They arrived at the solution that was to the mutual satisfaction of ... sides.
10. ... of the workers want to go on strike, but they are no longer prepared to risk their lives at work.

**VII. Заполните пропуски местоимениями each / every / everything / everybody / all / whole:**

1. ... had a good time at the party.
2. There were cars parked along ... side of the street.
3. They spent the ... day packing for their business trip.
4. She's lost nearly ... friend she had.
5. As soon as ... arrived, the chairman began the meeting.
6. ... I want is a place to sit down.
7. I agree with ... that was said in the meeting.
8. I write to ... of my relatives once a month.
9. ... item of the agenda needs to be carefully discussed.
10. The pupils were ... given copies of the final test.
11. ... I like is either illegal, immoral or fattening.

- The radio station agreed to broadcast the Minister's speech to the ... of Europe.
- The shop has a cleanup day ... three or four weeks.
- Higher educational establishments in Belarus are provided with ... modern facilities.
- ... person in turn went to see the doctor. He gave ... patient the same medicine.

**VIII. Заполните пропуски местоимениями another / other / others / the other / the others:**

- Can I have ... piece of bread?
- Jake has arrived – I must tell ...
- Mr. Newton has agreed to lend me ... \$2,000.
- Have you got any ... copy-books, or are these the only ones?
- There has been ... directive from the headmaster about absenteeism.
- Some of my classmates were doing sums, while ... were studying the basic rules.
- Nissan, Toyota and ... Japanese car manufacturers may be made to lower their prices.
- Only six of my colleagues turned up at the farewell party. All ... guests had to go somewhere else.
- Some people are lazy, ... are energetic. Most people are a mixture of both.
- In ... four years Bob will have qualified as an accountant.

**IX. Выберите один из вариантов ответа:**

- The teacher asked me a question to (which / what) I had no reply.
- I phoned all his friends, none of (whom / which) could tell me where he was.
- Few of the people (who / which) applied for the job had the necessary qualifications.
- The company for (which / that) he works has gone bankrupt.
- (Which / What) worries me is how our company is going to pay its debts.
- The secretary asked to (whom / who) the letter should be addressed.

- Our partners ignored their commitments, (which / what) was thoughtless of them.
- The documents (what / that) I left on the table seem to have disappeared.
- I don't really approve of (which / what) he is proposing.
- Jane was the only person (whom / whose) advice I asked for.
- I will never forget the day on (which / that) my business collapsed.
- It was an awful experience. It was the worst thing (which / that) has ever happened to me.
- The strike at the car factory, (which / what) lasted ten days, is now over.
- We tried to find out (who / whom) was responsible for the damage.
- A business meeting isn't the place at (which / what) to talk about one's private life.

**X. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:**

- I'm sorry, but the director is busy. Would you mind waiting for (him / his)?
- Could you help me to sort out these letters? I cannot tell which are (your / yours) and which are (our / ours).
- I (felt / felt myself) quite nervous at the beginning of the exam, but after (a few / few) minutes I (relaxed / relaxed myself).
- Your two colleagues introduced (themselves / each other) to me yesterday. First I met Mr. Black, and then I met Mr. Smith.
- We talk to (each other / one another) in Spanish as it's the only language we both know.
- Ken and Stuart wrote down (each other's / one another's) phone numbers.
- (It is / There are) ten kilometers to the nearest petrol station.
- "Could I make myself an omelette?" "Of course. (There are / It is) some eggs in the fridge."
- We think that (many / much) of the candidates have not really read the job requirements.
- He had only (a few / few) problems in his test even though he had done only (little / a little) work for it.
- Could I have (some / any) more coffee, please?
- I can't see (some / any) solution to the problem, I'm afraid.

13. I don't want to spend my life doing (*some / any*) boring little office job.
14. The classroom is empty. There's (*nobody / anybody*) here except me.
15. If (*anybody / somebody*) wants a ticket for the concert, they can get it from my office.
16. (*No one / Someone*) likes to be responsible for crucial decisions, (*do they / don't they*)?
17. Everyone (*has / have*) to meet in the hall at nine o'clock to collect (*his / their*) registration forms.
18. I see that (*all / everybody*) has a copy of the agenda, so let's begin the meeting.
19. Will you cancel (*all / whole*) my engagements for the rest of the week, please?
20. You'd better read through the (*all / whole*) contract before signing it.
21. In view of (*all / everything*) this, we must delay a final decision.
22. The flight and hotel are booked. (*All / Everything*) is organized.
23. We have considered (*all / whole*) the options and (*none / neither*) is really suitable.
24. We sent invitation letters to all our relatives, but (*neither / none*) replied!
25. It has rained practically (*every / each*) day.
26. (*Each / Every*) candidate will be interviewed individually.
27. There aren't any cakes left – they've eaten (*everyone / every one*).
28. We have to pay our telephone bill (*each / every*) three months.
29. (*Each / Every*) of the applicants was given a questionnaire before the interview.
30. We're not close to our destination yet – we have (*another / other*) six miles to go.



**XI. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

1. I live my life, and my sister lives her.
2. Everyone enjoyed oneself at the barbecue.
3. Are you going on holiday that year?
4. Wear everything – it doesn't matter what.
5. Every of the four doors was locked.
6. This sweater is losing it's colour.
7. I want some paper, but there's no in here.

8. When I was on holiday, it rained whole week.
9. One is going to build a new motorway through here.
10. The two friends still see themselves occasionally.



**XII. Прочитайте следующие пословицы, затем переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:**

1. Everybody's business is (*ничей*) business.
2. Good clothes open (*все*) doors.
3. Believe (*ни*) all that you see (*ни*) half what you hear.
4. One law for the rich, and (*другой*) for the poor.
5. Never take (*ничего*) for granted.
6. (*Каждая*) country has (*свои*) customs.
7. Practice is the best of (*все*) instructions.
8. He that is ill to (*сам себе*) will be good to nobody.
9. One man's word is no man's word; we should hear (*обе*) sides.
10. Wealth is (*ничто*) without health.



**XIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

(1) ... was on 20 September 1973 that Bobby Riggs met Billie Jean King on the tennis court. Of (2) ... the tennis matches until then, this was probably the (3) ... that attracted the most attention. Riggs had once been a champion, but at 55 he was getting rather old for top-class tennis. But he considered (4) ... a better player than (5) ... woman. In fact, he thought women should go home and find (6) ... useful to do in the kitchen.

Billie Jean King, on the other hand, was a 29-year-old star of women's tennis and a feminist. Riggs thought that (7) ... would be a good idea to play King. He was sure he could beat (8) ... King agreed to play. (9) ... was a lot of interest in the match, and more or less (10) ... in the country was looking forward to (11) ... On the night of the match, (12) ... were over 30,000 people in the Houston Astrodome. When Riggs and King came face to face with (13) ... other, they had 50 million people watching (14) ... on TV. The match didn't work out for Riggs, because Billie Jean King defeated (15) ..., 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

#### 4. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ. НАРЕЧИЕ

##### ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

По своему значению прилагательные делятся на:

- ✓ **качественные** – обозначают признаки предмета, которые отличают один предмет от другого по форме (*round*), по размеру (*large*), по свойству (*soft*), по цвету (*black*), по вкусу (*sweet*), по весу (*heavy*) и т.д. Эти качества могут быть присущи предмету в большей или меньшей степени, поэтому качественные прилагательные имеют формы степеней сравнения.
- ✓ **относительные** – передают такие признаки, которые не могут быть в предмете в большей или меньшей степени. Обычно они обозначают материал, из которого сделан предмет (*wooden*), место действия (*rural*), область знаний (*mathematical*), эпоху (*modern*) и т.д. Относительные прилагательные не имеют степеней сравнения и не сочетаются с наречием *very*.



##### Степени сравнения прилагательных

Прилагательные	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
односложные и двусложные на -y, -er, -ow, -le	<i>cold</i> <i>busy</i> <i>simple</i>	прилагательное + -er	прилагательное + -est
		<i>colder</i> <i>busier</i> <i>simpler</i>	<i>the coldest</i> <i>the busiest</i> <i>the simplest</i>
дву- и трёх-сложные	<i>beautiful</i>	more + прилагательное	the most + прилагательное
		<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i>
исключения	<i>good</i> <i>bad, ill</i> <i>many, much</i> <i>little</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>more</i> <i>less</i>	<i>the best</i> <i>the worst</i> <i>the most</i> <i>the least</i>

две формы	<i>old</i>	<i>older</i> <i>elder</i>	<i>the oldest</i> <i>the eldest</i>
	<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i> <i>further</i>	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>
	<i>near</i>	<i>nearer</i>	<i>the nearest</i> <i>the next</i>
	<i>late</i>	<i>later</i> <i>latter</i>	<i>the latest</i> <i>the last</i>

- *My elder brother is 3 years older than me.* – Мой старший брат (в семье) на 3 года старше, чем я (по возрасту).
- *Mr. Nickleton is the oldest of the teachers.* – Мистер Никлтон самый старший из учителей (по возрасту).
- *His office is farther / further away than mine.* – Его офис находится дальше, чем мой (по расстоянию).
- *For further information contact Mr. Showdown.* – За дополнительной информацией обращайтесь к мистеру Шоудону.
- *Where's the nearest post-office?* – Где ближайшая почта (по расстоянию)?
- *The next train arrives in 5 minutes.* – Следующий поезд прибывает через 5 минут (по порядку).
- *Could you come a bit later?* – Не могли бы вы зайти позднее (по времени)?
- *Mr. Samuel and Mr. Pierson entered the room; the former was the sales representative and the latter was his assistant.* – Мистер Самуэль и мистер Пирсон вошли в комнату; первый (из упомянутых) – торговый представитель, а второй (из упомянутых) – его помощник.
- *It is the lesser of two evils.* – Это наименьшее из двух зол.
- *Have you heard the latest news?* – Вы слышали последние новости (по времени)?
- *He was the last to come.* – Он пришёл последним (по порядку).

При образовании степеней сравнения прилагательных посредством суффиксов *-er* и *-est* соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *large* – *larger* – *the largest*
2. *big* – *bigger* – *the biggest*
3. *happy* – *happier* – *the happiest*
4. *gay* – *gayer* – *the gayest*



## Порядок следования прилагательных перед существительными

мнение	раз-мер	каче-ство	воз-раст	цвет	форма	проис-ход.	мате-риал	тип	цель	сущ-е	сущ-е
			old		square	Victo-rian	hand-made			oak	table
	a tall	angry	young								man
a cheap	small	soft		black			paper				bag
a beau-tiful						wood-en			pic-ture		frame
a nice			new					elec-tric			kettle
						Japa-nese	in-dust-rial				de-sign-ers

## НАРЕЧИЯ

По своему значению наречия делятся на:

- ✓ наречия места: *inside, here, below, where* и т.д.;
- ✓ наречия времени: *today, then, when, never, lately, yet* и т.д.;
- ✓ наречия образа действия: *well, fast, loudly, nicely* и т.д.;
- ✓ наречия меры и степени: *very, much, enough, too, so, almost* и т.д.

Наречие может определять глагол, прилагательное или другое наречие: *They sing beautifully. He is very clever. She likes music so much.*

При образовании наречий посредством суффикса *-ly* соблюдаются следующие правила орфографии:

1. *quiet – quietly*
2. *rare – rarely, true – truly*
3. *day – daily, happy – happily, shy – shyly*
4. *terrible – terribly*
5. *careful – carefully*



## Степени сравнения наречий

Наречия	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
одно-сложные, <b>early</b>	<i>fast</i> <i>early</i>	<i>faster</i> <i>earlier</i>	<i>fastest</i> <i>earliest</i>
произ-водные	<i>clearly</i>	<i>more clearly</i>	<i>most clearly</i>
исключе-ния	<i>well</i> <i>badly</i> <i>little</i> <i>much</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i> <i>less</i> <i>more</i> <i>farther / further</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i> <i>least</i> <i>most</i> <i>farthest / furthest</i>



## Примечания:

- ✓ После прилагательных и наречий в сравнительной степени употребляется союз **than**; после прилагательных и наречий в превосходной степени часто употребляются предлоги **of**, **in**, относительное местоимение **that**, наречие **ever** или инфинитив: *Family and friends are more important than money. She is the most beautiful girl in the world. The next to speak was Mrs. Fenshaw. I like Jane less than Tom, but I like Fred least of all. Of all children she runs the fastest.*
- ✓ Синтетическая форма сравнительной степени не используется, если сравниваются две возможные характеристики одного и того же предмета: *She is more nice than wise.*
- ✓ Если речь идёт только о двух сравниваемых лицах или предметах, предпочтительно использовать сравнительную степень с артиклем **the**: *Which of these two athletes is the stronger?*



## Сравнительные конструкции с прилагательными и наречиями

Конструкция	Перевод	Примеры
<b>as ... as</b>	такой же ... как	<i>No other secretary is as efficient as mine.</i>

the same ... as	такой же ... как	<i>Belarus occupies approximately the same area as Britain.</i>
not so / as ... as	не такой ... как	<i>My marks are not as high as yours.</i>
as ... as possible	как можно ...	<i>The letter must be as short as possible.</i>
twice as ... as three times as ... as	в два / три раза ...	<i>This car is twice as expensive as that. This box is three times as heavy.</i>
twice as many / much ... as 3 times as many / much ... as	в два / три раза больше	<i>We have twice as many people working for us now as we had two years ago.</i>
half as much / many ... as 3 times as little / few ... as	в два / три раза меньше	<i>Here I earn half as much money as at my previous job.</i>
less / the least	менее / наименее	<i>Money is less important than family and friends.</i>
much, a lot, far, even, somewhat, rather, substantially, considerably, significantly	намного, гораздо	<i>This novel is much more interesting. She is a lot younger than her husband.</i>
a little, a bit, slightly	немного	<i>Could you speak a little faster?</i>
all the, any the, none the	ещё, ещё сколько-нибудь, ничуть не	<i>I feel all the better for that swim. I like him none the less.</i>
by far, nearly, almost, practically	явно, общепризнанно, почти, практически	<i>This tree is by far the tallest in Belarus. I'm nearly the oldest in the class.</i>
the ... the ...	чем ... тем ...	<i>The warmer the weather, the better I feel.</i>



#### Примечания:

- ✓ Ряд прилагательных имеет различное значение при употреблении перед и после существительного:

- *persons involved* – участвующие лица, *an involved problem* – запутанная проблема;
- *economics proper* – экономика как таковая, *proper conduct* – надлежащее поведение;
- *concerned* – озабоченный (перед сущ.), затронутый (после сущ.);
- *opposite* – противоположный (перед сущ.), напротив (после сущ.);
- *present* – теперешний (перед сущ.), присутствующий (после сущ.)

- ✓ Обратите внимание на различия в значении следующих прилагательных:

- *silky hair* (like silk), *a silk scarf* (made of silk);
- *a stony expression* (cold expression), *a stone cottage* (made of stone);
- *golden hair* (like gold), *a gold ring* (made of gold);
- *feathery leaves* (which look like feathers), *a feather duster* (made of feathers);
- *metallic colour* (that looks like metal), *a metal chair* (made of metal);
- *leathery skin* (looking like leather), *a leather wallet* (made of leather);
- *a leaden feeling* (an unpleasant feeling), *lead pipes* (made of lead);
- *a steely look* (a strong, determined look), *steel framework* (made of steel)

- ✓ Следующие наречия не отличаются по форме от прилагательных: *fast, long, far, hard, late, little, much, kindly, early, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, leisurely, straight, hot* и др.: *It's a hard decision. He's working very hard at the moment. This magazine comes out weekly. Our weekly production has greatly increased.*

- ✓ Следующие слова являются прилагательными: *costly, cowardly, deadly, elderly, friendly, likely, lively, lovely, lonely, manly, silly, ugly*. Для образования соответствующих им на-

речий используются конструкции: *in a friendly way, in a silly manner.*

- ✓ После глаголов **be, become, get** (становиться), **grow** (становиться), **turn** (становиться), **feel** (чувствовать себя), **look** (выглядеть), **appear** (выглядеть), **seem, sound, taste** (иметь вкус), **smell** (пахнуть) используются только прилагательные: *They were angry to hear about the breakdown. He is terribly busy at the moment. The new furniture looks very nice.* Ср.: *to be / feel well* (быть здоровым), *He looked carefully at the signature* (посмотрел).

- ✓ После наречия **so** употребляется прилагательное или наречие, **such** требует после себя существительного в сочетании с прилагательным: *This equipment is so expensive. He speaks so loudly. It was such an interesting meeting.*

**So + many, much, few, little:** *There were so many participants at the conference. Such + a lot of:* *There's such a lot of furniture here!*

- ✓ Следующие наречия имеют две формы и разное значение:

<i>close</i> – близко	<i>closely</i> – внимательно
<i>deep</i> – глубоко (прям.)	<i>deeply</i> – глубоко (перен. о чувствах)
<i>direct</i> – прямо	<i>directly</i> – немедленно, вскоре
<i>easy</i> – легко, спокойно	<i>easily</i> – свободно, без труда
<i>fair</i> – честно	<i>fairly</i> – довольно
<i>fine</i> – отлично	<i>finely</i> – тонко
<i>free</i> – бесплатно	<i>freely</i> – свободно, легко
<i>hard</i> – усердно	<i>hardly</i> – едва
<i>high</i> – высоко	<i>highly</i> – весьма, высоко (о цене, стоимости)
<i>just</i> – как раз	<i>justly</i> – справедливо
<i>late</i> – поздно	<i>lately</i> – недавно
<i>low</i> – низко	<i>lowly</i> – скромно
<i>most</i> – очень, весьма	<i>mostly</i> – главным образом
<i>near</i> – близко	<i>nearly</i> – почти
<i>pretty</i> – достаточно	<i>prettily</i> – красиво; привлекательно
<i>right</i> – правильно, прямо	<i>rightly</i> – справедливо, должным образом
<i>sharp</i> – ровно, точно	<i>sharply</i> – резко, зло

<i>short</i> – резко, внезапно	<i>shortly</i> (after, before) – кратко, вскоре
<i>wide</i> – широко	<i>widely</i> – повсеместно
<i>wrong</i> – неправильно	<i>wrongly</i> – незаслуженно



### I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. He plays (*best / better*) than everybody else in the team.
2. We all have terrible voices, but I sing (*worse / worst*) of all.
3. Please, send me your (*last / latest*) catalogue and price list.
4. They realized their plan without (*farther / further*) difficulties.
5. He is (*lazier / more lazy*) than stupid.
6. My boyfriend is much (*older / elder*) than me.
7. I like Betty and Maud, but I think Maud is (*the nicer / the nicest*) of the two.
8. He works (*hardest / the hardest*) when he's doing something for his family.
9. She is twice as (*lovely / lovelier*) as her sister.
10. He explained it all carefully, but it was still none (*the clearer / the clearest*).
11. The production of hi-tech instruments is one of (*the most rapidly / more rapidly*) growing industries nowadays.
12. Mr. Smith refused to accept the proposal of Mr. Jones, and the (*latter / later*) had to find another supplier.
13. The Belarusian State Economic University is by far (*the most prestigious / more prestigious*) university training economists in Belarus.
14. (*The more / The most*) I study (*the less / the least*) I learn.
15. She earns twice (*as much as / more than*) me although she's only half (*as well-qualified / better qualified*).



### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. You left work slightly (*more early / earlier*) than usual this afternoon.
2. I was walking out of the garden when (*sudden / suddenly*) I saw a man.

3. A van came round the corner and was coming (*straight / straightly*) at us. I don't know how we missed it.
4. Have I filled this form in (*right / rightly*)?
5. She invested (*most / mostly*) of her money in shares.
6. He gave him a (*stone / stony*) look when she criticised his daughter.
7. We could walk (*free / freely*) around the aircraft during the flight.
8. Jack is a (*high / highly*) qualified specialist like most of our employees.
9. He wears (*woolly / woollen*) suits and expensive (*leather / leathery*) shoes.
10. When writing a letter, make sure the envelope is (*correctly / correct*) addressed.
11. It was getting (*dark / darkly*), and it was (*terrible / terribly*) cold.
12. At the end of the day we all were (*pretty / prettily*) worn-out.
13. Bernard Shaw wrote a perfect epigram: "The (*gold / golden*) rule is that there is no (*gold / golden*) rule."
14. The man looked (*thoughtful / thoughtfully*) around the room.
15. (*So / Such*) a room as she could find was far (*more expensive / more expensively*) than she could afford.

**III. Дополните диалог, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

- Daniel:** Is it true you saw a ghost last night?  
**Vicky:** Yes, I did. I went to bed (1) (*late / lately*), and I was sleeping (2) (*bad / badly*). I suddenly woke up in the middle of the night. I went to the window and saw the ghost walking across the lawn.
- Daniel:** Was it a man or a woman?  
**Vicky:** A woman in a white dress. I had a (3) (*good / well*) view from the window, but she walked very (4) (*fast / fastly*). She wasn't there very (5) (*long / longly*). I'd (6) (*hard / hardly*) caught sight of her before she'd gone. I (7) (*near / nearly*) missed her.
- Daniel:** You don't think you've been working too (8) (*hard / hardly*)! You've been looking a bit pale (9) (*late / lately*).  
**Vicky:** I saw her, I tell you.  
**Daniel:** It isn't very (10) (*like / likely*) that ghosts actually exist, you know. I expect you were imagining it.

**IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив прилагательное или наречие в соответствующей степени сравнения. Обратите внимание на употребление артикля the:**

1. The conference was a little disappointing. It was (*interesting*) than I expected.
2. He thinks he's the world's (*strong*) man.
3. The service in this restaurant isn't as (*good*) as it used to be.
4. Birmingham is the second (*large*) city in Great Britain.
5. A computer will do it much (*efficiently*), I think.
6. Korea is one of (*fast*) developing countries in the world.
7. Can't you think of anything (*intelligent*) to say?
8. The programme will be shown at a (*late*) date.
9. We can't do crosswords as (*quickly*) as you do.
10. I'll be even (*annoyed*) if you do that again.
11. I really think that apologizing is (*little*) you can do.
12. There's (*many and many*) investment in China every year.
13. He is practically (*clever*) man I have ever met.
14. (*Much*) money he makes (*many*) useless things he buys.
15. Are you sleeping any (*good*) since you've been taking the pills?
16. I'm sorry, the journey took (*long*) than we expected.
17. Prices go up and up. Everything gets (*expensive and expensive*).
18. This device uses much (*little*) electric energy than the previous one. It is far (*economical*).
19. "Are you looking for a cheap holiday?" "Yes, (*cheap*) (*good*)."
20. Pollution is a great disaster of the modern world. Air and soil are as (*polluted*) as water in seas, rivers and lakes.

**V. Расставьте прилагательные в нужном порядке:**

1. They have a (*leather, navy-blue, modern*) sofa.
2. She has a (*lovely, singing, pure*) voice.
3. I bought a (*silk, white, long, costly*) dress.
4. Tom found a (*gold, round, tiny, Russian*) coin.
5. I'd like to try on (*smart, those, snake-skin, brown*) shoes.
6. My parents live in a/an (*old, brick, ugly, urban*) house.
7. What a (*wooden, nice, little, blue*) spoon!

8. This is a/an (*English, walnut, 18-century, fine*) chest of drawers.
9. He was given a/an (*new, red, expensive, mountain*) bike for his birthday.
10. He's just sold that suit to a (*slim, beautiful, tall, French, young*) woman.



**VI. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

1. Could you talk a little clearer?
2. It was so a risky project that we decided to cancel it.
3. Einstein is one of intelligent scientists who ever lived.
4. She is not as easy to get on with than her sister.
5. The weather is much more worse today.
6. Jim has eaten three times as more hamburgers as Jim.
7. He drives more slowly as his brother.
8. She is in hospital because she has been working too hardly lately.
9. The meeting wasn't very useful. It was much little useful than last week's.
10. It's becoming more difficult and more difficult to find a job.



**VII. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:**

1. Today is (*гораздо холоднее*) than usually.
2. Can you be there at six o'clock (*точно*)?
3. In spite of being in bad mood he behaved (*дружелюбно*).
4. My coat is (*такое же тёплое*) as yours.
5. I tasted the soup (*осторожно*).
6. Let's wait for (*дальнейшие*) instructions.
7. This steak is (*очень плохо*) cooked.
8. When I met him for the first time he seemed (*таким несчастным*).
9. He is (*самый молодой*) person ever to swim across the Channel.
10. Though this room is (*в два раза меньше*) I like it (*больше*).



## 5. ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

По своему значению числительные делятся на:

- **количественные** – указывают на количество предметов и употребляются как прилагательные перед существительными без артикля или притяжательного или указательного местоимения: *forty-seven participants, five thousand dollars*;
- **порядковые** – указывают на порядок предметов при счёте, как правило, употребляются с определённым артиклем *the*: *the third sentence*, но: *a second time, a third party*.



### Количественные числительные

простые	производные		сложные	
1 – one	11 – eleven		21 – twenty-one	100 –
2 – two	12 – twelve	20 – twenty	22 – twenty-two	a (one) hundred
3 – three	13 – thirteen	30 – thirty	33 – thirty-three	2000 –
4 – four	14 – fourteen	40 – forty	44 – forty-four	two thousand
5 – five	15 – fifteen	50 – fifty	55 – fifty-five	5,000,000 –
6 – six	16 – sixteen	60 – sixty	66 – sixty-six	five million
7 – seven	17 – seventeen	70 – seventy	77 – seventy-seven	
8 – eight	18 – eighteen	80 – eighty	88 – eighty-eight	
9 – nine	19 – nineteen	90 – ninety	99 – ninety-nine	
10 – ten				

- 0° C = *zero degrees Celsius*
- 713 words = *seven hundred and thirteen words*
- 1,201 books = *one thousand, two hundred and one books*
- 4,040 pounds = *four thousand and forty pounds*
- 100,000 = *one hundred thousand*
- 560,127 = *five hundred and sixty thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven*
- 2,035,349 = *two million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and forty-nine*
- 303,000,000 people = *three hundred and three million people*



### Примечания:

- ✓ Перед существительными с артиклем, притяжательным или указательным местоимением, а также перед личными местоимениями и существительными в притяжательном падеже количественные числительные употребляются с предлогом *of*: *three of his colleagues, two of Jack's friends, one of us*.
- ✓ Числительные в качестве определения при существительном могут употребляться после артиклей, притяжательных и указательных местоимений: *his three books, the four of them*.
- ✓ Числительные *dozen, ten, score, gross, hundred, thousand, million, billion* в составе сложного числительного употребляются в единственном числе: *three hundred metres, twenty-five billion dollars, a few thousand cars, several dozen people, a couple of hundred years*. Форма множественного числа этих числительных встречается в выражениях, указывающих на неопределённое количество, в этом случае после числительного употребляется предлог *of*: *dozens of books, millions of people, some hundreds of acres, many thousands of miles*.
- ✓ После существительного используется не порядковое, а количественное числительное. Исключения составляют числительные после собственных имён царей, королей и т.п.: *Book Three* – книга третья; но: *Elizabeth the Second* – Елизавета Вторая.
- ✓ В английском языке в отличие от русского количественные числительные используются для обозначения:
  - номеров домов, квартир, комнат: *Oxford Street 62*;
  - номеров трамваев, троллейбусов, автобусов, маршрутов самолётов: *Bus 7, Flight Number 59*;
  - размеров обуви и предметов одежды: *size forty shoes*;
  - номеров упражнений, страниц, параграфов, глав, томов книг: *lesson 2, page 30*;
  - номеров телефонов: *222-01-55 (two-two-two-o-one-double five)*.

На письме они обозначаются цифрами, стоящими после определяемого слова, определяемое существительное в этом случае употребляется без артикля: *World War II (World War Two = the Second World War)*. Но: *She is a size 12 in clothes*.

Употребление числительных в английском языке при обозначении хронологических дат отличается от их употребления в русском языке:

1. Годы обозначаются количественными числительными и читаются следующим образом:  
*1500 BC (Before Christ) – fifteen hundred BC; one thousand five hundred BC*  
*1500 AD (Anno Domini) – fifteen hundred AD; one thousand five hundred AD*  
*1900 – nineteen hundred*  
*1907 – nineteen oh seven; nineteen hundred and seven*  
*1983 – nineteen eighty-three; nineteen hundred and eighty-three*  
*2000 – the year two thousand; twenty hundred*  
*2005 – two thousand and five; twenty oh five, twenty hundred and five*
  - Слово *year* после обозначения года не употребляется, но иногда ставится перед ним в сочетании с предлогом *in*: *Queen Victoria died in the year 1901*.
  - Числительные *thirties, fifties, nineties* и т.д. употребляются для обозначения десятилетия: *80s = eighties* – числа от восьмидесяти до восьмидесяти девяти; девятый десяток (возраст от восьмидесяти до восьмидесяти девяти лет): *He was in his fifties*. Но: *He is over (under) fifty*. В сочетании с артиклем *the* обозначают десятилетия: *the 1960s = the (nineteen) sixties* – шестидесятые годы.
2. Даты обозначаются порядковыми числительными: *16<sup>th</sup> January, 2008 (Br.); January 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008 (Am.) = the sixteenth of January, twenty oh eight; January the sixteenth, twenty oh eight*.



### Порядковые числительные

1 <sup>st</sup> – first	11 <sup>th</sup> – eleventh	10 <sup>th</sup> – tenth	21 <sup>st</sup> – twenty-first	100 <sup>th</sup> – one hundredth
2 <sup>nd</sup> – second	12 <sup>th</sup> – twelfth	20 <sup>th</sup> – twentieth	22 <sup>nd</sup> – twenty-second	
3 <sup>rd</sup> – third	13 <sup>th</sup> – thirteenth	30 <sup>th</sup> – thirtieth	33 <sup>rd</sup> – thirty-third	2000 <sup>th</sup> – two thousandth
4 <sup>th</sup> – fourth	14 <sup>th</sup> – fourteenth	40 <sup>th</sup> – fortieth	44 <sup>th</sup> – forty-fourth	3,000,000 <sup>th</sup> – three millionth
5 <sup>th</sup> – fifth	15 <sup>th</sup> – fifteenth	50 <sup>th</sup> – fiftieth	55 <sup>th</sup> – fifty-fifth	
6 <sup>th</sup> – sixth	16 <sup>th</sup> – sixteenth	60 <sup>th</sup> – sixtieth	66 <sup>th</sup> – sixty-sixth	
7 <sup>th</sup> – seventh	17 <sup>th</sup> – seventeenth	70 <sup>th</sup> – seventieth	77 <sup>th</sup> – seventy-seventh	
8 <sup>th</sup> – eighth	18 <sup>th</sup> – eighteenth	80 <sup>th</sup> – eightieth	88 <sup>th</sup> – eighty-eighth	
9 <sup>th</sup> – ninth	19 <sup>th</sup> – nineteenth	90 <sup>th</sup> – ninetieth	89 <sup>th</sup> – ninety-ninth	

- 101<sup>st</sup> – one hundred and first
- 3242<sup>nd</sup> – three thousand, two hundred and forty-second

### ✓ Дробные числительные

простые дроби	десятичные дроби
$\frac{1}{2}$ – a (one) half	0.1 – nought (zero, oh) point one; point one
$\frac{1}{3}$ – a (one) third	0.01 – nought point nought one; point nought one
$\frac{2}{3}$ – two thirds	2.35 – two point three five
$\frac{1}{4}$ – a (one) quarter	8.04 – eight point nought (zero, oh) four
$\frac{3}{4}$ – three quarters / fourths	32.306 – thirty-two (three two) point three nought six
$\frac{1}{5}$ – a (one) fifth	
$\frac{4}{5}$ – four fifths	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ – one and a half	
$2\frac{1}{3}$ – two and a third	
$3\frac{1}{4}$ – three and a quarter	

- $\frac{1}{5}$  ton – a (one) fifth of a ton
- $\frac{2}{3}$  mile – two-thirds of a mile
- $\frac{3}{10}$  ton – three tenths of a ton
- $\frac{1}{2}$  hour – half an hour
- $\frac{1}{4}$  hour – a quarter of an hour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours – one and a half hours; one (an) hour and a half
- $2\frac{3}{4}$  tons – two and three fourths tons; two tons and three fourths
- $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles – three and a quarter miles; three miles and a quarter
- $\frac{265}{444}$  – two hundred and sixty five over four hundred and forty-four
- 0.25 kilometre – nought point two five of a kilometre
- 12.92 tons – twelve point nine two tons
- \* Two thirds of the report was devoted to the recent innovations.
- \* Three quarters of the workers are to upgrade their professional qualifications.

### ✓ Проценты

- 0.2% = 0.2 per cent = 0.2 p.c. – nought point two per cent; nought point two of one per cent
- $\frac{1}{2}\%$  =  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent =  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. – a half per cent; a half of one per cent
- 2% = 2 per cent = 2 p.c. – two per cent

- \* 50 per cent of the machinery has to be replaced.
- \* 20 per cent of our employees have a Bachelor's degree.
- \* The percentage of profitability is rather low.

### ✓ Арифметика

- $4^2$  = four squared
- $7^3$  = seven cubed
- $8^4$  = eight to the power of four
- $6 + 4 = 10$  = six plus / and four equals / is ten
- $6 - 4 = 2$  = six minus four equals / is two
- $6 \times 4 = 24$  = six times / multiplied by four equals / is twenty-four
- $4 \div 2 = 2$  = four divided by two equals / is two
- $2x + 3y - z = 3z + 4x$  = two x plus three y minus z equals three z divided by four x или three z over four x

### ✓ Меры веса, длины и объёма

вес	длина	объём	площадь
1 ounce (oz.) = 28.35 gram (g.)	1 inch (in.) = 25.4 mm	1 pint (pt.) = 0.568 litre (lt.)	1 acre = 4.84 square yards
16 ounces = 1 pound (lb.) = 0.45 kilogram (kg)	12 inches = 1 foot (ft.) = 0.3 metres (m)	(UK) = 0.473 (lt.) (US)	(yd <sup>2</sup> ) = 0.4 hectares (ha)
14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.350 kilograms	3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) = 0.9 m	8 pints = 1 gallon (gal.) = 4.55 (lt.) (UK) = 3.78 (lt.) (US)	1 square mile = 640 acres = 259 ha
2,204.6 pounds = 1 tonne (metric)	1.76 yards = 1 mile = 1.6 km		
1 ton (UK) = 1.016 tonnes			
1 ton (US) = 0.907 tonne			

### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Half of my earnings (go / goes) in public utilities payment.
2. The company is going to employ a few (dozen / dozens of) people.
3. She is leaving by (- / the) two twenty-five train.

4. Mr. Hubert retired when he was over (*seventy / seventies*).
5. We had a friendly talk between (*the two / two*) of us.
6. All flights to Rome depart from (*the Terminal Four / Terminal Four*).
7. I just need to borrow some (*hundred / hundreds*) pounds.
8. (*The Fifth / Five*) Amendment to the Constitution was under steady reactionary fire.
9. The document should also be signed by (*the third / a third*) person.
10. He graduated from the University in (*the year / year*) 2007.



## II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The students' meeting is supposed be held in ...
  - a. the office 15
  - b. the office 15<sup>th</sup>
  - c. office 15
  - d. an office 15
2. The total population of Minsk is over two ...
  - a. hundreds millions people
  - b. hundred million people
  - c. hundred million of people
  - d. hundred millions of people
3. He began to feel more financially secure in his late ...
  - a. fifty
  - b. fifties
  - c. fiftieth
  - d. fiftieth's
4. Newspaper headlines ... high announced that the head of the corporation was at death's door.
  - a. three inches
  - b. three inch
  - c. the third inch
  - d. the three inches
5. IBM and Sun Microsystems spearheaded an alliance among ... the world's largest software companies for a coordinated attack on Microsoft.
  - a. sixth
  - b. six
  - c. six of
  - d. the sixth of
6. ... of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand.
  - a. Henry Eight
  - b. the Eighth Henry
  - c. Henry Eighth
  - d. Henry the Eighth
7. We have been waiting for the delivery for about ...
  - a. a month and a half
  - b. one and a half month
  - c. a month and half
  - d. one and half months

8. ... a kilo ... too much for me.
  - a. Three quarters; are
  - b. Three quarters of; is
  - c. Three quarter of; is
  - d. Three quarter; are
9. The survey showed that up to ... of UK employers ... part-time and temporary workers.
  - a. 90 per cents; use
  - b. 90 of per cents; uses
  - c. 90 of per cent; uses
  - d. 90 per cent; use
10. ... annual international conference was held on ...
  - a. The fourth; the 2<sup>nd</sup> of February
  - b. Fourth; 2 February
  - c. A fourth; February the 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - d. The fourth's; February 2



## III. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибки:

1. This shirt doesn't fit me. I need a size 14.
2. Belarus fought successfully in the World War Second.
3. There are three hundreds kinds of spaghetti in Italy.
4. It was a hot day with the temperature in the high thirtieth.
5. He lives at the corner of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Street and Broadway.
6. John Kennedy was the youngest president of the United States and a fourth murdered.
7. We are expecting a lot of guests to celebrate the company's two hundreds anniversary.
8. They are going to start the third expedition to the North Pole next month.
9. London's population reached its peak of eigh million people in 1939s.
10. My son has fallen in love with a 20-years-old girl and they are getting married on the nineth of June.



## IV. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках. Обратите внимание на употребление артиклей:

1. Every (*четвёртый*) year of 366 days is called a leap year.
2. We have sent them (*второе*) letter of complaint.

3. Rumour has it that (*трое из*) the supervisors will resign next week.
4. The President's wife is called (*Первая Леди*).
5. Belarus declared its independence at the end of (*двадцатого века*).
6. The number of Ministers has been reduced to (*две трети*).
7. (*Сотни*) people greeted the Queen heartily.
8. In the middle of (*шестидесятых годов*) many European countries experienced an economic boom.
9. The continents occupy (*тридцать процентов*) of the earth's surface.
10. There was an order that lunch breaks were to be (*полчаса*) and no longer.



## 6. СОЮЗЫ

### СОЧИНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ

and и	<i>The door opened <b>and</b> somebody came in.</i>
both ... and как ... так и	<i>He speaks <b>both</b> English <b>and</b> French.</i>
as well as так же, как и	<i>We have received your telegram <b>as well as</b> your letter.</i>
or или	<i>We can go swimming, <b>or</b> we could stay here.</i>
but но	<i>He's a hardworking <b>but</b> not very intelligent worker.</i>
not only ... but also не только ... но и	<i>Lessons are taught <b>not only</b> through an academic method, <b>but also</b> through games.</i>
either ... or или ... или	<i>The manager is <b>either</b> at the office <b>or</b> at a meeting.</i>
neither ... nor ни ... ни	<i><b>Neither</b> crocodiles <b>nor</b> snakes are mammals.</i>

Для соединения независимых предложений служат также следующие союзы, наречия и предлоги:



### Результат

so так что, итак	<i>There was no answer to my knock, <b>so</b> I went away.</i>
therefore поэтому	<i>It was raining hard, <b>therefore</b> we didn't go out.</i>
that is why поэтому	<i>I'm of age today, <b>that's why</b> I am giving this party tonight.</i>
thus таким образом	<i>We have failed. <b>Thus</b> we have to take the consequences.</i>
consequently следовательно	<i>The hole in the ozone layer is getting bigger. <b>Consequently</b>, the climate is changing.</i>
otherwise / or else иначе	<i>Hurry up <b>otherwise / or</b> you will miss the train. Go away <b>or else</b> I won't finish my work today.</i>

✓ Противопоставление

although / though / even though хотя	<i>Although the car was cheap, it was in good condition. Even though I asked her, she didn't come.</i>
while / whereas тогда как, несмотря на	<i>My brother eats a lot of meat while I am a vegetarian.</i>
in spite of / despite несмотря на	<i>We understood him in spite of his accent. Despite having a headache I enjoyed the film.</i>
however однако	<i>Our environment is in danger. However, environmental disasters can be prevented.</i>
nevertheless тем не менее	<i>Her parents gave her some good advice. Nevertheless, she didn't follow it.</i>
still / yet тем не менее, всё же	<i>The working conditions here are quite good. Still, the job itself is too boring.</i>
on the one / other hand с одной/другой стороны	<i>He is very intelligent but on the other hand he is very lazy and is always late for classes.</i>

✓ Дополнение

also / too / as well / either тоже, также	<i>She is also a qualified worker. She is a qualified worker, too. She is a qualified worker as well She is not a qualified worker either.</i>
in addition вдобавок	<i>The meeting was boring in addition to being long.</i>
furthermore / what is more / moreover более того	<i>You haven't prepared your report. And what is more you've left the office in a terrible mess.</i>
besides кроме того	<i>Besides being one of the oldest cities, Lisbon is also one of the most beautiful.</i>
except за исключением того, что	<i>The exercises are quite similar, except that the first one is easier than the second.</i>

✓ Союзы времени

when когда	<i>It was the day when the world's first artificial satellite of the Earth was launched.</i>
as / just as в то время как	<i>I saw him as I was getting off the bus.</i>
while пока, в то время как	<i>I fell asleep while I was watching TV.</i>
as long as до тех пор пока	<i>As long as you insist on these terms, we will not come to an agreement with you.</i>
till / until до тех пор, пока (не)	<i>I'll keep practicing until I'm better than he is.</i>
before до того как	<i>Hear twice before you speak once.</i>
after после того как	<i>After I have read the magazine, I'll give it to you.</i>
then затем	<i>Study the rule and then do the exercise below.</i>
since с тех пор как	<i>What have you been doing since I last saw you?</i>
as soon as как только	<i>He'll do the job as soon as he returns back home.</i>
no sooner ... than как только ... то	<i>No sooner said than done.</i>
hardly ... when как только ... то	<i>Hardly had I walked half-way towards the door when father called me back.</i>

✓ Союзы цели

lest чтобы ... не	<i>They wrapped the instruments lest they should be damaged by sea water.</i>
so that / in order that чтобы, для того, чтобы	<i>I gave him the reference book so that he might study the subject at home.</i>
so as (to) / in order (to) чтобы, для того, чтобы	<i>He did some of the translation so as to make the work easier for her.</i>



## Союзы причины

as так как	<i>I must stop work now as I have to go out.</i>
since так как, поскольку	<i>Since it was late, we decided to go home.</i>
for так как	<i>He walked quickly, for he was in a great hurry.</i>
because потому что, так как	<i>I didn't come to the party, because I was feeling unwell.</i>
because of из-за	<i>All passengers were asked to leave the bus because of the fire.</i>
due to / owing to из-за, благодаря	<i>Sue succeeded owing to her hard work.</i>



## Союзы условия

if если, в случае если	<i>He will get the letter tomorrow if you send it now.</i>
in case на случай, если	<i>I'll give you my mobile number in case you want to contact me.</i>
unless / if not если ... не	<i>I'll prepare the report tomorrow unless I'm too busy.</i>
even if даже если	<i>Even if I could afford my own house, I wouldn't buy one.</i>
on condition (that) при условии если	<i>I'll lend you some money on condition (that) you return it as soon as possible.</i>
provided / providing (that) при условии если	<i>We'll deliver the goods provided (that) you pay in time.</i>
as long as / so long as при условии если	<i>You can use my car as long as you drive carefully.</i>
suppose / supposing (that) предположим, допустим	<i>Supposing (that) he doesn't come, who will do the work?</i>
as if / as though как если бы, как будто	<i>Why is she looking at me as if she knew me?</i>



## I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- (In case / If) a country has no natural resources it has to rely on imports.
- The police locked the door (so as / so that) no one could get in.
- George has got a new job, (because / that's why) he's so pleased with himself.
- (In spite / Because) of all our careful plans, a lot of things went wrong.
- The banks were closed and (since / as a result) we couldn't get any money.
- You won't learn to use a computer (if / unless) you practise.
- (When / While) Jenny graduates from the university she intends to work in her father's company.
- The staff are working at weekends (so as / so that) not to delay the project any further.
- (Owing to / Since) the increased demand for parking spaces, the company has decided to enlarge the car park.
- (As / Although) this building project seems attractive, in my opinion it would be a mistake to spend so much money on it.
- (Even if / As if) you read French easily it's another cup of tea to make conversation in French.
- (Since / Until) this business is safe in my son's hands I see no object in continuing it.
- I'm not happy with your work. (Nevertheless / Despite), I'm going to give you one last chance.
- I avoided mentioning the subject (lest / so that) he should be offended.
- (Supposing / On condition) somebody asks me where you are, what shall I say?



## II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- They put video cameras in shops ... stop people stealing things.
  - due to
  - in order to
  - lest
  - in addition to

2. She applied for the job ... didn't get it.
  - a. or
  - b. but
  - c. when
  - d. so
3. ... the company's growth has been slower than expected, the workforce is to be reduced.
  - a. Therefore
  - b. Despite
  - c. Since
  - d. Owing to
4. There's always a night watchman ... anything happens in the office at night.
  - a. if
  - b. as long as
  - c. in case
  - d. unless
5. ... she has a job, she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.
  - a. Even though
  - b. If only
  - c. Even if
  - d. As though
6. ... he had inherited a fortune from his dad, he now spent every penny of it.
  - a. As
  - b. In spite of
  - c. Still
  - d. Whereas
7. Two of the three factories in our small town have closed; ... unemployment is high.
  - a. moreover
  - b. for
  - c. therefore
  - d. because
8. ... two hours we were still discussing the first item of the agenda.
  - a. Before
  - b. After
  - c. Since
  - d. While
9. Most criminals realize that they may be caught. ... they are prepared to take risks.
  - a. So as
  - b. Otherwise
  - c. So that
  - d. Nevertheless
10. He insisted that he was right ... the fact that everyone disagreed with him.
  - a. while
  - b. though
  - c. in spite of
  - d. because of
11. I'm going to look for another job ... the company offers me a pay rise.
  - a. so long as
  - b. unless
  - c. as soon as
  - d. if

12. We must begin planning right now, ... the future may bring unexpected changes.
  - a. however
  - b. so that
  - c. so as
  - d. for
13. I think my answers are right, but can I just check them with yours ... I've made a mistake.
  - a. provided
  - b. supposing
  - c. unless
  - d. in case
14. I was advised to arrange insurance ... I needed medical treatment ... I was abroad.
  - a. if; as
  - b. lest; when
  - c. on condition; till
  - d. in case; while
15. They waited ... everybody was there ... they started the meeting.
  - a. until; before
  - b. for; after
  - c. when; until
  - d. while; since

**III. Дополните следующий диалог, заполнив пропуски соответствующими союзами:**

- Vick:** What are you going to do (1) (*after / since*) you graduate from the university, Rachel?
- Rachel:** Vicky and I will be off to the States (2) (*as soon as / as long as*) this term is over. We are going to travel around, and may go to Canada (3) (*so that / so as*) to see some friends of Vicky's. We've been thinking about nothing else (4) (*since / until*) we bought our plane tickets.
- Vick:** It sounds great. How are you getting around in the States?
- Rachel:** By Greyhound bus. I know it takes longer than flying, (5) (*but / despite*) it'll be more interesting. We fly to Los Angeles and (6) (*then / after*) we're taking the bus to New York. We're going to buy a special ticket (7) (*in order / so that*) we can go anywhere we like on the way.
- Vick:** Yes, it's better by bus (8) (*as / that's why*) you can stop off at interesting places.
- Rachel:** Of course, the bus will probably be tiring.
- Vick:** Maybe you should take plenty of money (9) (*even if / in case*) you decide to fly instead.

Rachel: I'll have to be careful with my money. I hope to stay out there (10) (*unless / until*) I have to come back and start my job in September. I'm really looking forward to the trip, (11) (*though / as though*) I'll be sad to leave here. And what about you? What are you doing this summer?

Vick: I'll go away somewhere (12) (*if / as if*) I could afford to. But I'm working. I've got no money, (13) (*for / so*) I'll have to earn some.

Rachel: Have you really got no money (14) (*in addition to / in spite of*) the fact that you've had a part-time job this term?

Vick: You know me, Rachel. (15) (*If / In case*) I've got money, I spend it.

**IV. Дополните рассказ, заполнив пропуски соответствующими союзами:**

Owning a car has several advantages. First of all you can go wherever you want, whenever you want. You don't have to depend on public transport and (1) ... you feel more independent. (2) ... this you are able to give lifts to friends, or carry heavy loads of shopping.

(3) ... , there can be problems, especially (4) ... you live in a city. Running a car can be expensive, and you have to spend money on items such as petrol, servicing the car, and repairs. You might (5) ... have problems with parking, as everywhere is becoming more and more crowded with cars. (6) ... , most people feel that the advantages of owning a car outweigh the disadvantages. (7) ... , most young people of my age start driving (8) ... they can.

Personally, I think that cars nowadays have become essential, but I also feel that they cause a lot of problems, (9) ... they are noisy and dirty. (10) ... , the large numbers of cars on the road means that most towns and cities are organized for the convenience of cars, and the needs of pedestrians are ignored.

- |               |                |                |                      |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. however | b. yet         | c. as a result | d. because           |
| 2. a. Except  | b. Besides     | c. Moreover    | d. In addition       |
| 3. a. Despite | b. Furthermore | c. Thus        | d. On the other hand |
| 4. a. in case | b. unless      | c. if          | d. even if           |
| 5. a. also    | b. either      | c. too         | d. as well           |

- |             |                 |                 |               |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 6. a. As    | b. Although     | c. Nevertheless | d. Since      |
| 7. a. For   | b. Consequently | c. So that      | d. Otherwise  |
| 8. a. while | b. as long as   | c. just as      | d. as soon as |
| 9. a. since | b. because of   | c. still        | d. due to     |
| 10. a. Yet  | b. Moreover     | c. Therefore    | d. That's why |

**V. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу союзами, наречиями или предлогами:**

- We haven't met ... we attended the conference in Moscow.
- I'm not going to stop working now. I'll keep doing it ... I finish.
- Some people provide goods, some people provide services. Other people provide ... goods and services.
- ... I had quarrelled with my husband I went shopping in town and lost all my money – it wasn't my day yesterday.
- ... of certain economic difficulties faced by the country, it has great potential to overcome them.
- ... had I entered the office than the telephone started ringing.
- She accepted the job just ... of the salary, which was very high.
- We should try to set up a business that will last ... for a year but forever.
- I'm sorry I'm late but my mother rang just ... I was about to leave.
- This letter is rather urgent. Could you pass it to Miss Kelly ... as she returns to the office?

## 7. ПРЕДЛОГИ



### Предлоги времени

<b>AT</b>	at 10 o'clock, at lunchtime at noon, at night, at midnight at sunrise, at sunset, at dawn at the beginning / middle / end of the day at present at the moment at once, at short notice at this time, at the same time at times – <i>временами, иногда</i> at the weekend, at weekends at Christmas, at Easter at the age of 25, at 25	<b>BEFORE</b> – <i>до, раньше</i> <b>AFTER</b> – <i>после, за</i> <b>FROM ... TILL / TO</b> – <i>с ... по</i> <b>BETWEEN</b> – <i>между</i> <b>BY, UNTIL</b> – <i>к, не позже чем в</i> <b>SINCE</b> – <i>с, начиная с</i> <b>FOR</b> (for an hour, for the time being) – <i>в течение</i> <b>DURING</b> (the meeting) – <i>в течение, во время</i> <b>WITHIN</b> (a week) – <i>не позднее, в течение</i> <b>OVER</b> (over the last three years) – <i>в течение</i>
<b>ON</b>	on Monday, on the following Monday on Monday morning(s) on a spring morning, on a cold evening on that day, on that evening on the morning of the 6 <sup>th</sup> on weekdays on 26 June 2007 on Christmas Day, on New Year's Eve on my birthday on the wedding / anniversary day on vacation, on holiday(s)	Следующие фразы не требуют предлога: the day before yesterday the day after tomorrow last / next / this / every week yesterday / tomorrow evening this time next week all day / night long once / twice a day two times a week the other day, every other day

<b>IN</b>	in the morning / afternoon / evening in the <b>early</b> / <b>late</b> morning in May / in the month of May in winter / spring / summer / autumn in 2008 in the 1990s, in one's fifties in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century in the Middle Ages in (ancient) times in those days in the past in (the) future, in the near future in a few minutes, in a moment ... in two weeks, in no time, in such a short time (= during)	at 10 a.m. (sharp) at 5 minutes past 10 = 10.05 at a quarter past 10 = 10.15 at half past 10 = 10.30 at 20 minutes to 11 = 10.40 at a quarter to 11 = 10.45 after / before 10 o'clock on time – <i>вовремя, к должному сроку</i> in time, in good time – <i>вовремя, заранее, заблаговременно</i> at the end of – <i>в конце ч-л.</i> in the end = at last – <i>в конце концов</i> at the beginning of – <i>в начале ч-л.</i> in the beginning = at first – <i>сначала</i>
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### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The lessons are usually over (at / in / on) three o'clock.
- The day (in / on / at) which the President of the United States is inaugurated is the 4<sup>th</sup> of March every leap year.
- She is a very punctual person. Something very special must have happened to prevent her from coming (in / at / on) time.
- The new product line must be launched (until / at / by) 1<sup>st</sup> June.
- Mr. Frederick is busy (in / at / on) the moment. You can leave him a message and he will call you back as soon as he is free.
- I've been waiting for Tom (since / for / from) 6 p.m.; I wonder if he's lost his way.
- My daughter did so well in her studies that she graduated from high school (in / on / at) the age of 16.
- I tried to persuade him but (in / at / from) the end I gave up.
- If we ever go camping again, it's going to be (at / in / on) summer, not autumn.
- Jill started a new job a few weeks ago. Before that she was out of work (during / in / for) three months.

11. She has every intention of completing this project (*for / within / since*) a week.
12. Mr. Hutchinson is 63. He'll be retiring from his job (*over / in / at*) two years' time.
13. Why don't you come for a drink (*at / in / on*) Saturday evening?
14. I'm going on a three-day study trip tomorrow. I'll be away (*by / until / to*) Monday.
15. She felt a certain obligation towards him because of everything he had done for her (*in / on / at*) the past.
16. She has been sitting and waiting for the mail to arrive (*- / since / on*) all day long.
17. Prices in the shops have hit the roof (*at / since / over*) the last few weeks.
18. We got to the airport (*at / in / on*) time to have a coffee before checking in.
19. A notice at the door reads "Opening hours: (*since / from / at*) 9 a.m. (*till / by / at*) 5.30 p.m."
20. This practice of changing the clocks twice (*- / in / within*) a year is a real pain. Many of us take the best part of a week to recover, especially (*during / in / until*) spring when we "lose an hour".

**II. Дополните диалог, употребив предлоги in, on, at там, где необходимо:**

*Mark is arranging a business meeting.*

- Mark:** I'm sorry I was out when you called (1) ... yesterday afternoon, Alice. Look, I'm free (2) ... the fifteenth of March. Can we meet then?
- Alice:** I'm pretty busy (3) ... next week, I'm afraid. I can't see you (4) ... Friday.
- Mark:** I'd like to have a meeting (5) ... this month if possible. I'll be very busy (6) ... April.
- Alice:** I'm going away (7) ... Easter, so how about the week after? Shall we meet (8) ... the twenty-seventh? That's a Wednesday.
- Mark:** I've got an appointment (9) ... the morning but nothing (10) ... the afternoon. Let's meet (11) ... Wednesday afternoon (12) ... half past two.



## Предлоги места

AT	at the bus stop / traffic lights / crossroads at school / university / work at the party / meeting / concert / match at the station / airport at home / smb.'s place at the doctor's / chemist's / baker's at the supermarket at reception at the door, at the window, at the table at the beginning / end of the street at the top / bottom (head / foot) at the side – <i>сбоку</i> at 4 Fleet Street at the distance of	<b>ABOVE</b> (above zero, above the average, see above / below) – <i>над, выше</i> (в пространстве; по количеству, размеру) <b>OVER</b> (over the sea, all over the world, to be over smb.) – <i>над, выше</i> (движение или нахождение над чем-л. или поперёк чего-л.) <b>BELOW</b> (below zero, below the average) – <i>ниже, под</i> <b>UNDER</b> (under the table, to be under smb.) – <i>под, ниже</i> <b>BY</b> (by the window, close by, to sit by smb.) – <i>у, около, возле</i> <b>NEAR</b> (near the station) – <i>возле</i> <b>BESIDE</b> (beside smb., beside oneself) – <i>рядом с; за пределами</i> <b>OPPOSITE</b> (opposite each other) – <i>напротив</i> <b>IN FRONT OF</b> (in front of the house) – <i>перед</i> <b>BEHIND</b> (behind the building) – <i>за, позади</i> <b>WITHIN</b> (within the city) – <i>в рамках, внутри</i> <b>INSIDE</b> (inside the office) – <i>внутри</i> <b>OUTSIDE</b> (outside the door) – <i>вне, за пределами</i> <b>BETWEEN</b> (between you and me) – <i>между (двумя предметами)</i> <b>AMONG</b> (among one's colleagues) – <i>между, среди (трёх и больше)</i> <b>AROUND</b> (around the table, around the world) – <i>вокруг</i>
ON	on the table, on the wall, on the floor on a map, on the notice board on a page, on the menu, on a list on the chair on the beach / coast / bank on the island, on a river on a road, on the way (home, to work) on the border with / between on a farm on the outskirts on the left / right a look on the face on the side – <i>на стороне</i> on smb. – <i>с собой, при себе</i>	

IN	in the office, in the building, in the box in the town / city / country in the suburbs in Minsk in the North / East in the garden, in a field in the mountains in the sun / rain / shade / dark / sky in the pool / river / sea in the hand / mouth	in the corner of the room at / on the corner of the street on the corner of the table
	in a newspaper / magazine / catalogue in an armchair in a line / row / queue in a street / avenue / square in a picture / photograph in the shop window in hospital, in prison in the middle / center in the distance in Fleet Street 4	in the front / back of a car at the front / back of a building / group of people on the front / back of a paper
		in / at the market – на рынке on the market – в продаже in the marketplace

**1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

- My cat has so fluffy whiskers (*in / on / at*) its face.
- I'll be waiting for you (*at / on / in*) the other side of the street.
- If you stay (*at / in / on*) a hotel you can take a single room, a double room or a suite.
- The USA is one of the largest industrial nations (*at / in / on*) the world.
- I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name (*in / on / at*) the door.
- The headquarters of the company is (*at / in / on*) Madrid.
- Good communication (*at / in / on*) work helps any organization to function efficiently and to achieve its objectives.
- More than two thousand years ago the Romans founded a small settlement (*at / on / in*) the River Thames. They called it Londinium.

- David was sitting (*beside / opposite / in front of*) me at lunch so I couldn't help looking at him.
- Our company values hard work (*behind / above / over*) good ideas.
- We were driving along Harbour Street when the car (*before / opposite / in front of*) us stopped suddenly and we crashed into it.
- Miss Brown, our Managing Director, has 3 assistants (*below / under / over*) her.
- Pompeii is quite (*near / beside / by*) Sorrento. It's only a short train ride.
- There was a big crowd (*in / outside / inside*) the shop waiting for it to open.
- She is wearing a long black coat that comes down well (*below / under / over*) her knees.
- There are so many people here. You won't find your friend (*between / among / within*) them.
- Some of us reached their arms (*above / under / over*) the table to clink our glasses.
- My office is (*at / in / on*) the first floor. It's (*to / on / in*) the left as you come out of the lift.
- Write your name and address (*at / on / in*) the left-hand corner and put your signature (*at / on / in*) the bottom of the page.
- Belarus is located (*in / on / at*) the centre of Europe, (*on / in / at*) the crossroads of trade (*among / between / in*) East and West, North and South.



**Предлоги направления**

GO	to work from work home, to my home for a walk, for a swim, for a run by train, by car, <del>no</del> : on a train, in a car on the (large) boat, in the (small) boat, on board a boat on a trip, on a tour, on a cruise on holiday, on vacation, on business to smwh. for a holiday, for our holidays to smwh.

<b>COME</b>	to smb.'s place, to a decision from London – <i>приехать из Лондона, быть родом из Лондона</i> home, to my home back to / from some place, back home in / into the room
<b>GET</b>	to the station, home, to my home there, back on / onto – off a bus, a horse, a bicycle into – out of a car, a taxi, the house
<b>RETURN</b>	to Minsk from Moscow home, to their parents' home back
<b>ARRIVE</b>	in a city, in a country at the station, at the office home, at my home
<b>LEAVE</b>	Moscow – <i>уезжать из Москвы</i> for Minsk – <i>уезжать в Минск</i> home, my home
<b>DEPART</b>	from London – <i>уезжать из Лондона</i> for London – <i>уезжать в Лондон</i>
<b>ENTER</b>	the room, the university into (negotiations, a contract) – <i>вступать, входить</i>
<b>REACH APPROACH</b>	the town
<b>TURN</b>	left / right at the traffic lights, to the left / right round the corner
<b>MOVE</b>	from somewhere to some place
UP the street – <i>вверх по улице</i> , DOWN the street – <i>вниз по улице</i> ALONG the road – <i>вдоль</i> ACROSS the road – <i>через</i> THROUGH / THROUGHOUT the forest – <i>через</i> TO / TOWARD(S) the building – <i>по направлению к</i> INTO the room – <i>внутрь</i> FROM the table – <i>с поверхности</i> OUT OF the bag – <i>изнутри</i> AWAY FROM the place – <i>прочь, от</i> FROM BEHIND the trees – <i>из-за</i>	

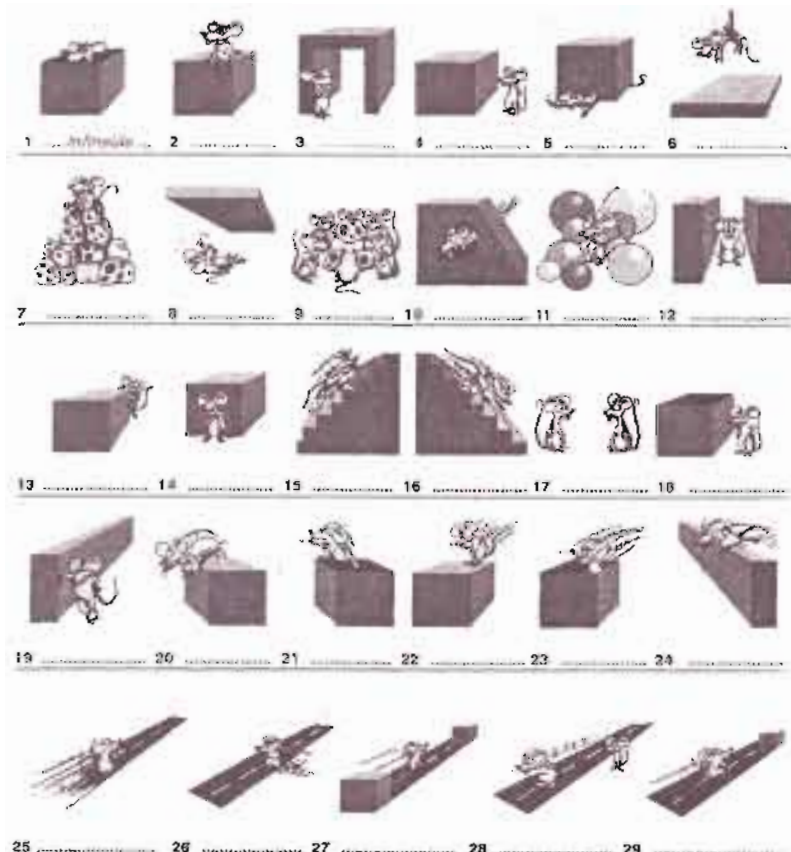
 **1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. I dislike this job because I am often (*in / on / for*) a business trip and must live out of my suitcase.
2. She entered (*to / at / -*) the Belarusian State University last year.
3. They rolled out the red carpet when the President of France came (*on / for / to*) a visit.
4. The e-mail sent on Monday didn't reach (*to / at / -*) them. There's something wrong with their server.
5. Mr. Sheldon got (*into / off / out of*) the car and I strolled up to meet me.
6. I could see nothing (*through / out / across*) the window.
7. The furniture should be moved (*from / to / out of*) the room into the corridor.
8. It will take a number of years for us to come (*in / at / to*) an agreement.
9. Don hurt himself. He fell (*of / out of / off*) his bike yesterday.
10. I got (*out of / off / from*) the water and dried myself off with the towel.
11. The system will allow people to send information safely (*across / towards / into*) the Internet without it being intercepted.
12. She was homesick at first but then she got used to living (*from behind / away from / from*) home.
13. We arrived (*at / in / to*) England (*at / in / to*) Gatwick Airport.
14. Travelling (*by / in / on*) your own car is better than going (*by / on / in*) foot.
15. Peter came running (*into / to / towards*) the room and threw his books (*at / onto / down*) the floor.
16. He walked right (*up / past / across*) me yesterday as I was coming (*along / down / from*) the stairs, but he didn't say hello.
17. We wanted to go away (*for / on / to*) a holiday but because of the move to a new building we are too busy to go (*to / - / for*) anywhere.
18. Mrs. Woods got (*out of / from / off*) the bus and walked (*through / along / away from*) the street (*into / for / towards*) the post office.
19. When I arrived (*at / in / to*) the airport I went directly (*for / to / in*) the hotel (*in / on / by*) taxi. When I came (*at / to / towards*) the hotel room I started to take my clothes (*out of / from / outside*) my suitcase.

20. Tomorrow I am leaving (*to / for / in*) Italy to participate in the international exhibition. I am leaving (*by / on / in*) the 9 o'clock train. The train departs (*from / at / for*) platform 2.

**II. Подберите соответствующий предлог места или направления к каждой картинке:**

*in / inside, between, down, on top of, over, above, next to / by / beside, in front of, past, up, among, from ... to, through, under, below, behind, round / around, along, opposite, at, near, to / towards / in the direction of, outside, on, against, onto, out of, across, into*



**Предлоги образа действия**

<b>AT</b>	at ... km per / an hour, at full speed at a glance / glimpse at a loss at a price of, at cost at a profit at breakfast / lunch at ease at first, at first hand, at first sight at hand at heart	at last, at the latest at least, in the least at most at one's best at one's request at peace / war at the age of at the disposal of at the expense of, at smb.'s expense at the temperature, at ... degrees C
<b>BY</b>	by all means, by means of by and large by birth / nature by chance, by accident by cheque, by credit card by post by hand by heart, from memory by invitation	by means of by mistake / error by name by phone by profession by sight by surprise by the way little by little
<b>FOR</b>	for a change for a visit / holiday for a while for breakfast / dinner / supper for certain, for sure for ever, for good, for life for example, for instance for fear of for fun / amusement	for granted for nothing, for free for one's sake, for the sake of for sale for short for the benefit of for the better, for the best for the first / last time for the rest of

IN	in (good / bad) health / condition in a good / bad temper in a hurry in a low / loud voice in a mess in accordance with in advance in any case in bad weather in block / capital letters in brief in bulk in cash in charge of in common in comparison with in danger in debt in demand, in need of in detail in difficulty in English in exchange for in fact in favour of in general	in honour of in ink, in pencil in love (with) in one's opinion, to one's mind, from one's point of view in other words in particular in person in place of, instead of in practice in progress in public, in private in reality in return in short in stock in the direction of in the end, in conclusion (to) in the name of in theory in touch in turn in vain in view of in words, in figures in written form, in writing
	ON on a basis on a diet on a large scale on arrival on average on behalf of on board on business on condition on duty on earth on fire on foot on holiday, for a holiday, on leave	on impulse on one's own initiative / responsibility on purpose on sale on second thoughts on strike on the agenda on the air on the border on the contrary on the one / on the other hand on the phone / the radio / TV on the spot on the whole

OUT OF	out of breath out of character out of cash / money out of control out of danger out of date, out of fashion out of doors	out of hand out of luck out of order out of place out of sight out of the question out of work
	UNDER under age under arrest under control under discussion	under pressure under repair under the impression under the terms of

**1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

- The secretary signed the letter (*in / on / at*) behalf of her boss.
- You must study this paragraph (*by / in / at*) detail.
- Why can't you look at the problem (*in / to / from*) my point of view.
- We need sales people who can work (*on / at / by*) their own initiative.
- Harry managed to sell his house (*on / in / at*) a very high price.
- (*On / In / By*) the whole it's a good idea, but there are one or two problems.
- Could you be quiet for a minute, please? I'm (*at / in / on*) the phone.
- Jim managed to climb into the house (*under / for / by*) means of a ladder he found.
- The company wants us to pay for the goods (*on / in / at*) advance.
- (*Under / In / At*) the terms of the agreement you have to pay a monthly rent.
- Personally, I am (*in / on / at*) favour of banning cigarette smoking completely!
- This factory needs modernizing. Everything here is (*under / on / out of*) date.
- We decided to take a holiday in Wales (*out of / for / on*) a change.
- Police officers have to wear uniform when they are (*on / in / out of*) duty.

15. I was lucky. I found the solution (*in / by / on*) accident.  
 16. We can't go by train. The train-drivers are (*in / by / on*) strike.  
 17. They've promised me more money, but I haven't got it (*in / by / on*) writing.  
 18. I was (*under / by / out of*) the impression that you enjoyed working here.  
 19. You can contact me (*at / on / by*) the phone or (*at / on / by*) e-mail.  
 20. Sometimes in a shop they ask you: "How do you want to pay?"  
 You can answer: "(*In / On / By*) cash. (*In / On / By*) cheque. (*In / On / By*) credit card."



### Предлоги после существительных

<b>FOR</b>	admiration / passion / love / pity for appetite for application for basis for cause for (alarm) cheque for consideration for cure / medicine / pills for demand for / need for / desire for excuse for	order for preference for reason for (absence, delay) reputation for respect for responsibility for room for search for / in search of talent for taste for tendency of smb. / smth. for wish for
<b>FROM</b>	departure from protection from	quotation from
<b>IN</b>	ability in belief in confidence in decrease / fall / reduction in delay in difficulty in / with failure in (an exam)	improvement in / on increase / rise in interest in pride in specialist in success in taste in

<b>OF</b>	advantage / disadvantage of (there's an advantage in, have an advantage over smb.) cause of (accident) choice of / between (in) consideration of cost of example of experience of definition of description of difference of / between hope of	idea of / about intention of invasion of knowledge / understanding of lack of method of need of / for neglect of picture / photograph of price of purpose of result of smell of
<b>ON</b>	advice on attack on discussion on / about emphasis on expert on impact on	impression on information on / about opinion on / of report on research on / into tax on
<b>TO</b>	access to alternative to answer / reply to, in answer to attitude to / towards cruelty to / towards damage to engagement to exception to heir to	invitation to key to monument to objection to opposite to / of reaction to (in / with) reference to solution to (the problem) transition to
<b>WITH</b>	(in) relationship / comparison / connection / contact / contrast with / between	matter with trouble with



### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Money isn't the solution (*of / for / to*) every problem.
2. I'm trying to think of the best way (*for / to / of*) getting this piano upstairs.

3. The government has introduced a new tax (*to / for / on*) luxury goods.
4. Most people express their preference (*for / to / of*) Belarusian products.
5. The television won't come on. What's the matter (*to / with / for*) it.
6. The Prime Minister has a great desire (*of / for / to*) progress.
7. There are many advantages (*over / of / in*) being able to speak a foreign language.
8. I can't see the difference (*with / between / in*) these two colours.
9. Industry is the basis (*of / for / in*) the country's productive potential.
10. Unfortunately there was some difficulty (*of / for / with*) the arrangements.
11. There are strong reasons (*to / for / of*) a social distance among people in organizations.
12. The fact that Jane was offered a job has no connection (*between / with / to*) the fact that her cousin is the managing director.
13. I've had an invitation (*on / for / to*) two people (*to / for / on*) Laura's barbecue.
14. The accident caused some damage (*to / of / for*) the car. The cause (*of / for / to*) the accident is still unknown.
15. He told me about his interest (*in / for / of*) poetry and his need (*in / for / of*) creative activities.



## II. Дополните диалог, употребив предлоги at, in, of:

**Daniel:** What's the job you've applied for?

**Vicky:** It's with a travel company. But the advert says that you need some experience (1) ... work in tourism. I haven't got that. And I don't think my knowledge (2) ... foreign languages will be good enough. I'm having no success at all (3) ... my attempts to get a job.

**Daniel:** What about your interest (4) ... computers? And your skill (5) ... typing? That's the sort of thing employers are looking for.



## III. Дополните рекламное объявление, употребив необходимые предлоги:

Why not shop at Greenway Supermarket? It has some definite advantages (1) ... other supermarkets. First, you'll find the cost (2) ... your weekly shopping is much lower. There's quite a contrast (3) ... other stores. Here's one example (4) ... this: from today many of our products have a price reduction (5) ... five per cent! But this is not the only reason (6) ... Greenway's success. We're proud of our good relationship (7) ... our customers. We believe there is simply no substitute (8) ... quality. And there is no lack (9) ... choice at Greenway. That's the difference (10) ... Greenway and ordinary stores.



## Предлоги после прилагательных

about to do smth.	envious of	obvious to
absent from	equal to	patient with
absorbed in	equivalent to	peculiar to
acceptable to	excited about	pleasant to
accompanied by	experienced in	pleased with
accused of	exposed to	polite to
accustomed to	faithful to	popular with
addicted to	familiar to smb. / with smth.	prepared for
afraid of	famous for	prone to
amazed at / by	fed up with	proud of
amused by	fond of	puzzled about / by
angry with smb. about / for smth., angry at	fortunate in	qualified for
annoyed with / at smth.	friendly with / to	ready for
anxious about smth.	frightened of	related to
anxious for smth. to happen	full of	relevant to
ashamed of	furious with smb. about / at smth.	respected for
astonished by / at	good / bad at	responsible to smb. for
attached to	grateful to smb. for smth.	resulting from
available to smb. / for smth.	guilty of, feel guilty about	rich in
aware of, unaware of		rude to
		safe from
		same as
		satisfied with

based on	happy about smth. / with smb.	obedient to
bored by smb. / with smth.	harmful to	obliged to smb. for smth.
busy with	hopeless at	scared of
capable of	identical to	sensible of
careful of, careless about	ignorant of / about	sensitive to
certain of	ill with	serious about
characteristic of	impressed by / with	shocked by / at
clever at smth.	in love with	short of
clever of smb. to do smth.	incapable of	shy of
close to	independent of	sick of
combined with	indifferent to	similar to
concerned with / about	inferior to	skillful / skilled at
confident of	informed about	slow at doing smth.
conscious of	innocent of	sorry about smth.
consistent with	intent on	sorry for smb. / for doing smth.
content with	interested in	subject to
contrary to	involved in	sufficient for
crazy about	irritated by	superior to
crowded with	jealous of	sure of / about
cruel to	keen on smth.	surprised at / by
curious about	keen to do smth.	surrounded by
delighted with	kind to smb.	suspicious of
dependent on	known for	sympathetic to
different from	late for	terrible at
disappointed with / about	liable to	terrified of
discouraged from	made of / from	thankful for
disgusted by / at	married to	tired of / from
disqualified from	mean to	typical of smb.
dissatisfied with	necessary for	uncertain of
doubtful about	nervous of / about	uneasy about
dressed in	new to	upset about / over
eager for	nice of smb. to do smth.	used / get used to*
efficient in	notorious for	worthy of
engaged to smb. / in smth.		wrong about
enthusiastic about		

\* *Their office used to be in the centre of the town.* – Их офис раньше находился в центре города.

*Did it take much time to get used to driving on the left?* – Ты быстро привык к левостороннему движению?

# I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- It's stupid (of / to / at) her to go out without a coat in such cold weather.
- My hands were blue (with / from / of) cold when I got home.
- To one degree or another we are all involved (in / with / at) management.
- She is a very honest person. I don't think she is capable (of / on / for) telling a lie.
- Men are said to be better (at / with / in) math and women are believed to excel at verbal skills.
- I was delighted (about / with / on) the present you gave me.
- Applicants must score at least 50 points to be eligible (for / of / by) the position.
- We will sign the agreement only if the terms are acceptable (for / with / to) us.
- She is always making me conscious (for / of / about) my shortcomings!
- I don't enjoy my job any more. I'm fed up (by / to / with) it.
- A person's worth is quite independent (on / from / of) their usefulness to society.
- I'm sorry (of / about / for) what I said. I hope you're not angry (about / with / on) me.
- I'm tired (of / about / for) talking to myself. You never listen. I get annoyed (of / at / by) the way you behave.
- Why are you always so rude (with / to / on) your parents? Can't you be nice (to / with / of) them?
- Furious (for / with / at) his pupils (for / - / at) turning up late each morning, the teacher decided to have a serious talk with them.

II. Дополните письмо, которое Эмма получила от своего брата, используя прилагательные aware, different, famous, full, interested, late, ready, responsible, similar, used и соответствующие им предлоги:

Everything was strange here at first because this new job is (1) ... any I've had before. But I've got (2) ... it now, and I'm really enjoy-

ing it. I'm mainly (3) ... controlling the costs of the project. The work is quite hard, and I must say I feel (4) ... a holiday. The company expects people to do overtime. I wasn't (5) ... that before I arrived because they hadn't told me at the interview, but I don't mind.

I've got a nice flat, which is very (6) ... the one I had in London. The only difference is that my flat here is (7) ... horrible old furniture. I keep falling over it!

I live right by the harbour. It's a pity I've never been (8) ... boats, because this is a good place for sailing. The noise of the motor boats wakes me up every morning, so I'm never (9) ... work. The area is (10) ... its seafood, which is great, because I love eating fish, as you know.



### Предлоги после глаголов

account for	die of / from	order from
accuse smb. of smth.	differ from	part with
advertise for	disagree with	pay attention to
agree on / about smth.	discuss smth. with smb.	pay by cheque
agree to smth. (a proposal) / with smb.	discharge smb. from	pay in cash
aim at	dismiss from	pay for smth.
apologize to smb. for smth.	distinguish between	pay with smth.
appeal to / against	divide between / among	pay the bill
apply to smb. for smth.	divide by / into	persist in
appoint to	do smth. about	phone smb.
argue with smb. about smth.	doubt about	place an order for smth. with smb.
arrest smb. for smth.	dream about / of	point at / to
ask smb. for smth.	drive into	praise smb. for
ask smth. / about smth.	enclose with (a letter)	pray for smth. / smb.
assure smb. of smth.	escape from / to	prepare for
base on	exchange smth. for smth.	present smb. with
be of importance	excuse smb. for smth.	prevent smb. from
beg for	expel from	protect from / against
begin with	experiment on / with	protest about / at
believe in smth.	face up to	provide smb. with smth.
benefit from	fail in an attempt	provide an opportunity
	fail to do smth.	punish smb. for
	depend on / upon	
	despair of	

bet on	fall in love with	purchase smth. from
blame smb. for smth.	fight with smb. for / against	quarrel with smb.
blame smth. on smb.	fill in	about smth.
boast of / about	fill smth. with smth.	react to
borrow smth. from smb.	fine for	rebel against
bump into	finish with	receive from
campaign for / against	fire at	recover from
care about	forget about	refer to
care for smth. / smb.	forgive smb. for	rely on
care what / when / how	get acquainted with	remind smb. of smb. / about smth.
cater for	get rid of	remove from
change smth. for smth.	glance at	report to smb., on smth.
charge for	guess at	resign from
charge smb. with	happen to	result in / from
climb smth. / over smth.	hear about / from / of	retire from
collaborate with	hint at smth.	run out of
collide with	hint to smb. about smth.	save on smth.
combine with	hope for, hope to do smth.	save smb. from
communicate with	include in	send for
compare with / to	increase by	sentence smb. to
complain to smb. about smth.	insist on	separate from
complain of a pain	insure against	shelter from
compliment smb. on	interfere with / in	shoot at
comply with	invest in	shout at / to
conceal smth. from smb.	invite smb. to smth.	speak to / with smb.
concentrate on	involve in	about smth.
conclude from	join in (a dispute, conversation)	specialize in
congratulate smb. on smth.	joke about	spend money on
connect to / with	judge by	split into
consider smb. for smth.	keep a record of	spy on
consider smth.	knock at / on	stare at
consist of / in	know about / of	subscribe to
contrast with	lack in	succeed in
	laugh at	suffer from
	lean on / against	suspect smb. of
	let smb. down	sympathize with
	live on	take care of smb.

contribute to	depart from	thank smb. for smth.
convert to / into	develop into	throw smth. at / to smb.
convince of	long for	trade in smth. with smb.
cooperate with	make an impression on	translate from / into
coordinate with smb. on	meet smb. / with smb.	tremble with (cold)
cope with	merge with	turn to
correspond to / with	mistake smb. for	value smth. at
count on / against	multiply by	vote against / for
cover in / with	name after	warn against / of / about
crash into	negotiate with	waste on
cross smth.	nominate smb. for / as smth.	withdraw from
cut in / into	notify smb. of smth.	wonder at / about
date back to	object to smb. / smth.	work at / for
date from	obtain smth. from smb.	worry about
deal with	occur to	write to smb. about smth.
decide on / against	operate on	
decrease by	talk to smb. about smth.	
demand from		



### Примечания:

1. глаголы, которые в английском языке употребляются без предлога, а в русском – с предлогом:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| - affect smth.          | - influence smb. / smth. |
| - answer smth.          | - join smb. / smth.      |
| - approach smth. / smb. | - leave (a place)        |
| - climb smth.           | - marry smb.             |
| - consult smb.          | - need smth.             |
| - contact smb.          | - play smth.             |
| - enter smth.           | - reach smth.            |
| - follow smb. / smth.   | - watch smb. / smth.     |

2. глаголы, которые в английском языке употребляются с предлогом, а в русском – без предлога:

- |                  |                         |                 |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| - approve of     | - disapprove of         | - seek for      |
| - ask for        | - explain to            | - seem to       |
| - belong to      | - introduce to          | - show to       |
| - beware of      | - lend to               | - smile at      |
| - call on (at)   | - listen to             | - stand for     |
| - comment on     | - look for              | - subject to    |
| - compensate for | - prefer smth. to smth. | - submit to     |
| - cut with       | - prevent from          | - supply with   |
| - decide on      | - prohibit from         | - surrender to  |
| - dedicate to    | - put an end to         | - take pride in |
| - delegate to    | - replace with          | - threaten with |
| - describe to    | - search for            | - wait for      |



### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The woman over there reminds me (on / of / about) someone I know.
- He delegated the work (for / at / to) his assistant.
- She disapproved (- / against / of) Mrs. Sharon being employed as a secretary.
- There was a poster warning young people (about / on / for) the dangers of drugs.
- Over Br 100 million was spent by the government (into / on / at) social welfare.
- I hope you'll succeed (on / in / at) getting what you want.
- We'd like to inform our clients (of / on / to) some improvements in the service we offer.
- Sometimes it is difficult to influence (on / - / for) the customer through advertising.
- If we want to fill the post, we'll have to advertise (for / on / at) a qualified specialist.
- You should insure your camera (on / against / for) theft. It might be stolen.
- We suspected one of our managers (of / in / on) selling commercial secrets.
- I felt quite cold but Mel insisted (in / on / -) having the window open.

13. I tried to explain (to / - / for) the teacher that I did my best to prepare (to / with / for) the test.
14. The manager wasn't in so I wrote (to / - / for) him to complain (on / of / about) the service.
15. The universities have to appeal (at / to / on) the government (for / with / into) more money.

**II. Дополните письмо, используя глаголы agree, applied, ask, care, caring, concentrate, decided, pay, suffering и соответствующие им предлоги:**

*This is part of a letter that Melanie has received from an old friend.*

I'm working in a hospital now. I (1) ... a nurse's job last July and started in August. I don't earn much money, and I even had to (2) ... my uniform out of my own money. Perhaps I should (3) ... a pay rise. But I don't really (4) ... the money. The work is the important thing. Of course it's very hard work (5) ... the patients, and at the moment I'm (6) ... backache. But I knew it would be like this when I (7) ... a career in nursing. I just try to forget all the problems and (8) ... the job. I think it's a worthwhile thing to do, and I'm sure you (9) ... me.

**III. Дополните репортаж, употребив подходящие по смыслу предлоги:**

*This is a sports commentary at the Olympic Games.*

So Australia's Steve Brearley wins the gold medal ahead of Germany's Klaus Schliemann and Ivan Podorosky of Bulgaria. They're just congratulating Brearley (1) ... his victory. His speed over the first kilometre split the runners (2) ... two groups, and in the end it was a race between the three leaders. Brearley prevented Schliemann (3) ... overtaking him in a sprint finish. I've always regarded Brearley as a great athlete, and look how well he's done today. I would even compare him (4) ... the great Emil Kristo himself. There's no doubt now that Brearley will be invited (5) ... Oslo for the next World Championships. So the Australian runner adds another medal (6) ... his collection. And Australia are doing really well in the medals table. In fact, they share second place (7) ... the United States.



## Фразовые глаголы

break down – сломаться; потерпеть неудачу	leave out – пропускать
break in – приучать (к чему-л.), дисциплинировать	let in – впускать; допускать
break into – вторгаться, завоевывать (рынок); начинать тратить (деньги)	level off – выравнивать
break off – прекращать (переговоры), разрывать (отношения)	look / have a look at – смотреть на
break out – разразиться, внезапно начать делать	look after – присматривать, ухаживать за
break through – прорваться, добиться успеха	look down on – смотреть свысока
bring about – осуществлять, вызывать	look for – искать
bring around – убедить кого-л. изменить мнение	look forward to – ждать с нетерпением
bring down – снижать (цену)	look in / into – заглянуть, заходить
bring forward – выдвигать (предложение); перенести на более ранний срок	look out – оглянуться, осматриваться, наблюдать
bring in – вносить (на рассмотрение)	look out of – выглядывать, смотреть из (окна)
bring up – воспитывать; поднимать (вопрос)	look over – тщательно изучать
buy out – выкупать	look through – просматривать
call at – заходить куда-л.	look up – смотреть вверх; искать в справочнике
call away – вызывать (по делу)	look up to – смотреть почтительно
call back – отзываться, возвращать	make at – атаковать, наброситься
call for – требовать; заходить за к-л.	make for – направляться; способствовать, содействовать
call in – приглашать (домой)	make out – понять, разобраться, объяснить
call off – отменить	make up – составлять; мириться; гримироваться
call on – навещать, посещать кого-л.	make up one's mind – принять решение
carry forward – переносить (что-л. на другую дату)	pay back – отплатить, отомстить
carry on – продолжать	pick up – поднимать; заезжать, заходить (за кем-л.)
carry out – выполнять	point out – указывать, обращать внимание
catch on – войти в моду; завоевать популярность	pull out – выходить из предприятия, отказываться от участия

catch out – завалить (на экзамене)	put aside – откладывать (в сторону)
catch up with – догонять, приближаться к какому-л. уровню	put away – убирать
check in – регистрироваться	put back – ставить на место
check out – освободить номер в гостинице; расплатиться на кассе	put down – поставить; записывать
clear up – выяснять, узнавать	put forward – выдвигать (гипотезу)
close down – закрывать	put in – подавать (заявление, жалобу)
come across – случайно встретить	put off – откладывать
come back – возвращаться	put on – надевать
come by – заходить, заглядывать; проходить мимо	put out – тушить; устранять
come down / up – снижаться / подниматься	put through – соединять (по телефону)
come for – заходить за кем-л.	put together – соединить, сложить
come off – состояться; удаваться; проходить с успехом	put up – вкладывать; повышать цену
come over to – переходить (на чью-л. сторону), менять мнение	put up with – терпеть, мириться с ч-л.
come round / around – заходить ненадолго	ring back – перезвонить
come together – объединиться	ring up – позвонить
cut down (on) – сокращать	run away from – убежать от
cut out – вырезать; вычеркнуть, исключить	run off – истекать (о сроке)
do away with – избавиться от чего-л.; отменить что-л.	run out (of) – кончаться
do smth. about smth. – делить, поделывать	run up – быстро расти, увеличиваться
do up – упаковывать	save up (for) – откладывать, копить (деньги), делать сбережения
do without – обходиться без	see ahead – предвидеть, заглядывать в будущее
draw back (from) – выходить (из игры, дела, предприятия)	see off – провожать
draw in – уменьшать (расходы), экономить	see to – проследить
draw up – составлять (контракт)	sell out – распродавать
drive off – уехать	send out – рассылать
drop in (on smb.) – заходить (в гости)	set about – приниматься
fall out – ссориться	set aside – отменять, откладывать
	set off – намереваться, отправляться (в путь)
	set up – основывать, учреждать

fill in / out – заполнять (анкету)	slow down – замедлять; сокращать
find out – выяснить, узнать	sort out – классифицировать; решать (проблему)
get (a)round – распространяться, становиться известным	spell out – разъяснять
get across – четко изложить	stand out – выделяться, выступать
get ahead – преуспевать, продвигаться	step in – вмешиваться
get at – добраться, достать	sum up – суммировать, обобщать, подводить итог
get away – выходить; удирать	take after / to look like – быть похожим
get away with – удирать с чем-л.; отделаться	take apart – разбирать на части
get back – возмещать; вернуться	take away – убирать; уносить
get by – сводить концы с концами; проходить, проезжать	take back – извиняться; брать обратно
get down – записывать; нервировать	take down – записать под диктовку; сносить, разрушать
get down to – приняться за ч-л. / к-л.	take for – принимать за кого-л.
get into – войти; попасть в какое-л. положение, состояние	take in – принимать гостя; обманывать; пропускать
get off – сойти, слезть	take off – снимать, вычитать; взлетать
get on with – ладить	take on – принимать на службу
get over – выздороветь	take out – вынимать, удалять
get round to – находить время, приступать к чему-л.	take over – принимать (должность, полномочия, обязанности от другого лица); вступать во владение
get through – справиться с чем-л.; дозвониться	take up – взяться за что-л., заниматься чем-л.; обсуждать
get up – вставать	talk over – обсудить
give away – выдавать, разбрасывать	think over – обдумывать, размышлять
give back – возвращать, отдавать	think up – придумывать
give in – уступать; подавать (отчет)	throw away – выбрасывать; тратить, растрачивать
give over to – отдаваться, посвящать себя целиком (чему-л.)	try on – примерять (платье)
give up – отказаться, бросить	turn away – отворачиваться
go away – уходить, исчезать, проходить	

go off – выстреливать, взрываться	turn down – отвергать (предложение); отказывать (кому-л.)
go on – продолжать	turn on / off – включать / выключать
go out – выходить, бывать в обществе	turn out – оказываться
hand in – подавать; возвращать	turn over – перевернуть (страницу)
hand out – выдавать, раздавать	turn round – обернуться
hold on – ждать (у телефона)	turn up – появиться, оказаться
hold up – останавливать, задерживать	wash up – мыть посуду
hurry up – торопиться	weigh up – взвесить и решить
keep down – задерживать рост, мешать развитию	wind up – заканчивать
keep up (with) – быть в курсе, успевать	work out – разработать, составить
	write down – записывать
	write off – списывать, аннулировать

### I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- I'll pick you (on / up / out) at your place at five o'clock.
- I have really tried to think (of / over / up) this problem but have not come to a final conclusion.
- He had to go into college to hand his project (out / - / in).
- If you had told me we had run (without / out off / out of) money, I would have tried to be more economical.
- I'm not going to put (in / up / on) with this nonsense.
- The union broke (off / out / down) negotiations and called a strike.
- We need to look at this proposal very carefully before we make (up / on / off) our mind.
- They should do (up / away / over) with these useless traditions as soon as possible.
- There was an article in the newspaper that I wanted to cut (off / out / down) and keep.
- There was an accident which held (up / on / away) all the traffic coming into town.
- Drop (on / in / at) any time you're passing and have a cup of tea.
- She takes (for / over / after) her mother; she has blue eyes and fair hair too.

- All the parents were at the station, seeing the children (of / off / to) to the summer camp.
- An English husband usually helps his wife to wash (off / up / over) after a meal.
- Heads of the leading companies decided to come (together / across / back) to resist the financial crisis.

### II. Дополните диалог подходящими по смыслу предложениями:

- Rachel: I've found (1) ... what the problem is with the exam.  
 Vicky: Oh, good. Tell me.  
 Rachel: When they printed the papers, they left (2) ... a page. No one noticed until the papers had all been sent (3) ... Now they'll have to throw (4) ... all the papers and put (5) ... the exam.  
 Vicky: Are you sure you haven't made (6) ... this whole story?  
 Rachel: It's true, I tell you. And isn't it good news?  
 Vicky: I don't know about that. It means we'll have to go (7) ... revising.

### III. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках. Обратите внимание на видо-временные формы фразовых глаголов:

- I (жду с нетерпением) to seeing you again.
- Fred isn't walking very fast. You'll (догонишь) him if you start at once.
- The wedding (состоялась) in spite of Jim and Mary's last-minute quarrel.
- The teacher (указал) some mistakes that the pupil hadn't corrected.
- Could you (подождать) for a moment while I turn off the iron?
- I can't (понять) if it's a man or a woman over there.
- We have (закончился) petrol, I'm afraid.
- I tried to ring him up but I couldn't (дозвониться).
- Before I make any decision I'll need to (обсудить) it with my boss.

10. Why don't you (*примерить*) that dress in the window?
11. You need to (*заполнить*) this customs declaration.
12. Did you (*выяснить*) why they hadn't paid the bill?
13. When the bomb (*взорвалась*) there were a lot of people nearby.
14. Nick and Kelly (*ссорятся*) every few weeks, but their quarrels never last.
15. I didn't have a key, but luckily someone was there to (*выпустить меня*).



#### Предлоги: обобщение



#### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. They live (*at / in / on*) the outskirts of Paris.
2. People have a need (*in / of / for*) power, status and respect.
3. Oil and gas prices went up (*in / since / on*) January.
4. Have you got any pills (*for / from / to*) a headache? It's unbearable.
5. When things change so fast one cannot see (*ahead / behind / in front of*) very far.
6. We had a discussion (*of / to / on*) what we could do to overcome the difficulties.
7. The accident was blamed (*for / on / to*) the driver.
8. Unfortunately, the cure (*for / of / off*) AIDS does not exist.
9. (*At / In / For*) the night everybody heard the cough of the sick woman.
10. If the firm doesn't make a profit, the owners will probably sell it (*out / off / over*).
11. When I opened the envelope, I was delighted to find a cheque (*for / on / of*) £500.
12. I always lose my glasses and they turn (*out / up / in*) in the most unusual places.
13. You'll receive half of the money (*on / in / at*) advance and the rest will be given when the work is completed.
14. If you don't know the number you can look it (*for / up / -*) in the phone book.

15. She said that I had made good progress and had had no difficulty (*in / for / with*) achieving my goals.
16. It's for you to decide where to work after graduating (*off / - / from*) the university.
17. Harris tried to open the tin (*together / with / by*) a pocket-knife, broke the knife and cut himself badly.
18. There are some differences (*among / between / under*) British and American English.
19. She goes (*up with / in for / over to*) yoga and spends ten minutes every day standing on her head.
20. The meeting was supposed to start (*on / at / by*) 8.30 but it didn't begin (*in / at / on*) due time.
21. Pass the salt (*to / - / for*) your father, Kate, and pass (*to / - / for*) me the pepper, please.
22. It took me a long time to find a job. (*At / On / In*) the end I got a job of the office manager (*of / in / with*) a local company.
23. This regulation applies (*at / on / to*) you. You are (*above / under / below*) age.
24. There's no point (*of / in / on*) going (*on / by / in*) car if we can't park near the theatre.
25. I don't want to wait (*for / of / -*) an answer. Can't you give me a decision (*on / at / in*) the spot?
26. She decided to go (*in / to / from*) England (*on / for / to*) her holidays.
27. I object (*against / - / to*) being kept waiting. Why can't you be (*at / in / on*) time?
28. The Loch Ness Monster is supposed to live (*on / in / at*) the bottom of the lake and come (*out / to / out of*) the surface from time to time.
29. I want two seats (*to / for / on*) 'Romeo and Juliet' (*at / for / in*) Friday night.
30. If you hold (*up / on / out*) I'll put you (*over / through / -*) to the Enquiries Department.
31. I saw him standing (*on / in / at*) the queue but I don't know whether he got (*in / to / on*) the bus or not.
32. James is brilliant (*in / at / with*) English, but weak (*in / at / with*) Maths.
33. He is not really qualified (*on / for / to*) the job he has applied (*on / for / to*).

34. Your hair is (*on / in / at*) disorder. Can't you see it (*in / on / through*) the mirror?
35. There are lots of people who live (*for / on / at*) a dollar (*- / in / on*) a day.
36. You should reply (*- / to / on*) their request as soon as possible. They are going to place an order (*with / to / at*) us.
37. I suggested we should all go out (*to / for / on*) a meal but nobody else was keen (*on / of / about*) the idea.
38. Just (*above / over / at*) my head I saw a strange thing. I realised (*at / by / in*) once that it was a UFO.
39. My grandfather is (*in / at / on*) hospital. He fell (*of / down / off*) the stairs a week ago.
40. The mission of our company is to provide you (*with / - / of*) a quality product (*on / at / by*) an affordable price.
41. After you have logged (*into / in / on*), you can then access (*- / to / by*) any Internet site you need.
42. Harry has no money (*of / on / at*) his own. He is totally dependent (*on / in / from*) his parents.
43. My brother spends all his money (*for / on / at*) collecting pictures (*after / by / of*) modern painters.
44. The cafe is (*among / between / along*) the chemist's and the butcher's and (*across / opposite / before*) the library.
45. Contrary (*with / to / for*) his expectations, he wasn't able to enter (*to / - / for*) the university of his dream.
46. The man we interviewed (*on / about / for*) the job was intelligent but we weren't very impressed (*at / by / of*) his appearance.
47. In the field (*on / of / in*) high-technology electrical goods, the Koreans are rapidly catching (*out of / up with / forward to*) the Japanese.
48. When I was walking home (*out of / from / off*) the club I could hear someone (*in front of / behind / back*) me, but I didn't dare to turn round.
49. He was driving (*on / at / by*) a speed (*of / - / over*) seventy kilometres (*in / - / for*) an hour.
50. We set (*about / aside / up*) preparing (*to / for / on*) the move (*for / in / to*) a new flat.

## II. Прочитайте письмо и заполните пропуски соответствующими предложениями:

This is our first real holiday (1) ... ages, and I'm enjoying it tremendously. I love being (2) ... an island. We arrived (3) ... the resort almost a week ago, and I can't believe the time is going so fast. We finally completed the journey here (4) ... Friday evening (5) ... about eleven o'clock. The journey wasn't too bad, but we had to wait ages (6) ... the airport (7) ... our flight.

Our apartment here is fine. It's (8) ... the top floor. The beach isn't far away (9) ... our house – we can walk there (10) ... five minutes. The only problem is that we have to get (11) ... a busy main road, which can be difficult.

We don't do much (12) ... the day, but we go (13) ... every evening. Last night's disco went (14) ... very late, and today we slept (15) ... eleven.

## III. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

This true story is about a policeman in New York City who had a girlfriend he cared (1) ... very much. I don't know if you regard New York City as a dangerous place, but the hero (2) ... our story certainly did, and he warned his girlfriend (3) ... the danger of walking in the streets alone and the need to (4) ... out for muggers. But as he also believed (5) ... being prepared for the worst, he bought a can of gas that would protect his girlfriend (6) ... muggers. It certainly seemed worth spending a few dollars (7) ... it. The idea is that you point the thing (8) ... your attacker and spray him with the gas, which knocks him out. (9) ... the day he bought the gas, the policeman and his girlfriend had arranged to go (10) ... for the evening. So he was looking (11) ... to giving her the can later on. When he got home from work, he had a bath and then sprayed some deodorant on himself. He knew nothing more until he (12) ... up (13) ... hospital the next day. He had picked (14) ... the wrong can and sprayed himself (15) ... the gas.

## 8. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

### СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ НАСТОЯЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ

#### ✓ PRESENT INDEFINITE Настоящее неопределённое

Действие происходит *постоянно, регулярно, обычно*.

Обстоятельства времени: *often, always, usually, normally, generally, seldom, rarely, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, never, as a rule, every day, every other day, once a week.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I We <i>work</i> You They	I We <i>do not work</i> You They	Do I we <i>work?</i> you they
He She <i>works</i> It	He She <i>does not work</i> It	Does he she <i>work?</i> it

- *I usually take the bus to work.* – Я обычно езжу на работу на автобусе.
- *When she gets to the office, she always checks her e-mail first.* – Когда она приезжает в офис, она всегда сначала проверяет электронную почту.
- *I'm getting fed up with those dogs. They do make such a noise.* – Мне надоели те собаки. Они очень шумят.

*Present Indefinite* также используется:

- ✓ для обозначения действий, не зависящих от людей, которые отражают объективные процессы в природе и обществе, общеизвестные факты: *The Earth goes round the Sun.* – Земля

вращается вокруг солнца. *Water boils at 100° Celsius.* – Вода кипит при температуре 100°.

- ✓ в рассказах, комментариях и репортажах (при описании серии событий, которые следуют одно за другим): *In Act I, Hamlet meets the ghost of his father.* – В первом акте Гамлет встречает призрак своего отца. *Smyth serves the ball but Layton misses it.* – Смит подаёт мяч, но Лэйтон его пропускает.
- ✓ в инструкциях, а также в вопросах, требующих в качестве ответа инструкцию или указания: *How do I get to the cinema?* – Как мне добраться до кинотеатра? *Why don't you go for a walk?* – Почему бы тебе не пойти на прогулку?

#### Правила написания окончания -(e)s

1. speak – speaks
2. live – lives
3. -s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -tch, -o + -es: wash – washes
4. play – plays, cry – cries

#### ✓ PRESENT CONTINUOUS Настоящее длительное

Действие происходит *в момент речи или в настоящий период времени*.

Обстоятельства времени: *now, just now, still, at this moment, at present, these days, today, nowadays.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I <i>am working</i> He She <i>is working</i> It	I <i>am not working</i> He She <i>is not working</i> It	Am I <i>working?</i> Is he she <i>working?</i> it
We You <i>are working</i> They	We You <i>are not working</i> They	Are we you <i>working?</i> they

- *Please, stop talking. John is studying.* – Пожалуйста, прекрати-те разговаривать. Джон занимается.
- *"What are you doing?" "I am looking for a file."* – "Что ты делаешь?" "Я ищу файл."

**Present Continuous** также используется:

- ✓ для описания действия, которое происходит в настоящий период времени, но не в момент разговора (действие в процессе – оно началось, но ещё не закончилось): *My friends are building a new house.* – Мои друзья строят новый дом. *Catherine wants to work in Italy, so she is learning Italian.* – Катерина хочет работать в Италии, поэтому она изучает итальянский язык.
- ✓ для выражения изменяющейся ситуации: *The population is rising very fast.* – Население очень быстро растёт. *Is your English getting better?* – Твой английский улучшается?
- ✓ для обозначения временного действия: *He is living with his friends until he finds a flat.* – Он живёт у друзей, пока не найдёт квартиру. (Ср.: *My parents live in London.* – Мои родители живут в Лондоне.) *Usually I read a detective story before I fall asleep but this week I am reading Shakespeare.* – Обычно я читаю перед сном детектив, но на этой неделе я читаю Шекспира.
- ✓ для обозначения слишком часто повторяющегося действия, которое вызывает недовольство, раздражение (с такими наречиями как *always, constantly, continually, persistently*): *My new assistant is always complaining!* – Мой новый помощник вечно жалуется! *I am constantly losing things.* – Вечно я теряю вещи!

### ✓ Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в Continuous:

- ✓ чувственного восприятия: *feel\*, look\*, notice, observe, (over)hear, see\*, smell\*, sound, taste\** (кроме *listen, watch*);
- ✓ умственной деятельности: *advise, believe, consider, doubt, forget, guess, hope, imagine, insist, know, mean, not mind, promise, realize, recognize, recommend, regret, remember, require, seem, suggest, suppose, suspect, think\*, understand, wonder*;
- ✓ чувств: *admire, adore, astonish, concern, despise, detest, dislike, envy, hate, impress, like, love, surprise*;
- ✓ желания: *desire, lack, need, please, prefer, satisfy, want, wish*;
- ✓ принадлежности: *be\*, belong, consist, contain, depend, have\*, include, involve, keep, owe, own, possess*;

- ✓ некоторые другие: *agree, apologize, appear, cost, deny, deserve, equal, exist, fit, forgive, impress, lack, last, look like, matter, reach, refuse, remain, resemble, stop, suit, survive.*  
*She is listening to the latest news at the moment. I'm sorry, but I do not hear you.*



### Примечания:

- \* *I feel that we are given too much work* (полагать). *He is feeling unwell now* (чувствовать себя).
- \* *You look nice* (выглядеть). *What are you looking for?* (искать).
- \* *I see a mistake in your report* (видеть). *I am seeing the CEO tomorrow* (встречаться).
- \* *This coffee tastes bitter* (иметь вкус). *She is tasting the pudding* (пробовать).
- \* *What do you think of his proposal?* (считать, иметь мнение). *What are you thinking about?* (размышлять, обдумывать).
- \* *I have a lot of things to do* (иметь). *Mr. Brown is having lunch (breakfast, dinner, supper, a rest, a lesson, a party, a shower, a smoke, a cold, a good time) now.*
- \* *Mr. Terry is always honest. He is being honest with you now.*

### Правила написания окончания -ing

- |                     |   |                |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. speak – speaking | 3. play – playing, cry – crying         | 5. lie – lying |
| 2. live – living    | 4. plan – planning, travel – travelling |                |



### PRESENT PERFECT

Настоящее совершенное

Действие завершилось до какого-то момента времени в настоящем.

Обстоятельства времени: *ever, never, always, already, yet, just, still, of late, lately, recently, before, so far, up to now, today, this week, once, three times, in the last few weeks, for 2 hours, since morning, all my life, How many / much ...? Since when ...? How long ...?*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I We <i>have known</i> You They	I We <i>have not known</i> You They	I <i>Have</i> we <i>known</i> ? you they
He She <i>has worked</i> It	He She <i>has not worked</i> It	he <i>Has</i> she <i>worked</i> ? it

- *She has never apologized in her life.* – Она никогда не извинялась в своей жизни.
- *Mr. Thomson has been vice-president for three years.* – Мистер Томсон был вице-президентом в течение трёх лет.

**Present Perfect** также используется:

- ✓ при описании события, произошедшего в прошлом и являющегося актуальным, существенным, значимым для момента речи (результат в настоящем): *I have washed my hands so I can help you with the cooking.* – Я помыл руки и могу помочь тебе с готовкой. *I have forgotten his name.* – Я забыл его имя (и не помню его сейчас). *"Where is your key?" "I am afraid I have lost it."* – "Где твой ключ?" "Боюсь, я его потерял."
- ✓ когда хотят сообщить о чём-то, что произошло только что или совсем недавно: *She hasn't received any letters from him lately.* – Последнее время она не получала (не получает) от него писем. *They have just come back.* – Они только что вернулись.
- ✓ для обозначения события, которое рассматривается как факт жизни, из которого можно черпать жизненный опыт или делать умозаключения. То, когда именно произошло данное событие, неважно или неизвестно: *I have seen this man.* – Я видел этого человека. *I've read 'War and Peace'.* – Я прочитала 'Войну и мир'.
- ✓ если указано, сколько раз произошло некоторое событие: *They have been to London three times.* – Они были в Лондоне три раза. *It is the first time he has driven a car.* – Он вёл машину первый раз (в жизни).

- ✓ в конструкции **Present Perfect since Past Indefinite**: *They have been good friends since she finished school.* – Они были хорошими друзьями с тех пор, как она закончила школу. *He moved to a new flat and hasn't called me since.* – Он переехал в новую квартиру и не звонил мне с тех пор. *Since then I have changed my job several times.* – С тех пор я поменял работу несколько раз.

Запомните конструкцию **It is years since ...**: *It is a long time since I last saw Lane.* – Прошло много времени с тех пор, как я в последний раз видела Лейн.

#### Правила написания окончания -ed

1. wash – washed
2. live – lived
3. plan – planned, travel – travelled
4. play – played, cry – cried



#### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Настоящее совершенно-длительное

Действие началось в определённый момент времени в прошлом, длилось **в течение определённого периода** и всё ещё продолжается в настоящем (или только что завершилось и имеет видимый результат).

Обстоятельства времени: **for 2 hours, since morning, all day long, How long? Since when?**

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I We <i>have been working</i> You They	I We <i>have not been working</i> You They	I <i>Have</i> we <i>been working</i> ? you they
He She <i>has been working</i> It	He She <i>has not been working</i> It	he <i>Has</i> she <i>been working</i> ? it

- *We have been waiting for you for two hours.* – Мы ждём тебя уже два часа.

- *How long have they been building the house?* – Как долго они строили дом?
- *Your shoes are dirty. Have you been walking in the forest?* – У тебя грязные туфли. Ты гулял в лесу?
- *Paul is very tired. He's been working very hard lately.* – Пол очень устал. Он очень усердно работал в последнее время.



 **Примечания:**

- ✓ **Present Perfect Continuous** делает акцент на самом действии или его продолжительности, **Present Perfect** употребляется, когда существенным является завершенность действия или его результат: *Jane's clothes are covered in paint. She has been painting the house.* — Одежда Джейн в краске. Она красила дом (важен процесс покраски дома). *Jane has painted the house and now it is green.* — Джейн покрасила дом, и теперь он зеленый (важен результат: дом теперь покрашен). *She has been learning the rules all afternoon.* — Она учила правила весь день. *She has learnt all the rules.* — Она выучила все правила.
- ✓ Для описания очень давно или постоянно продолжающегося действия предпочтительно употребление **Present Perfect**: *His parents have lived in London all their lives.* — Его родители жили в Лондоне всю жизнь. *I have been living in Sally's flat for the last month.* — Я жила в квартире Салли в течение прошлого месяца.



1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. "Where *(are you going / do you go)*?" "To the disco. Would you like to join me?"
2. The company *(is owning / owns)* a great number of hotels and restaurants.
3. We are all here now except Mr. Thomas who still *(is having / has)* lunch.
4. Look, I *(am / am being)* sincere with you. Your chances to get this job are low.
5. "Is Mr. Anderson in the office?" "I don't know. I *(haven't seen / don't see)* him all day."
6. "Do you need these papers?" "No, I *(have read / have been reading)* them already."

7. Have you seen my organizer? I (*am searching / have been searching*) for it all morning.
8. It's nice to be back here in London. This is the second time I (*am come / have come*) here.
9. Is it Mr. James? He (*looks / is looking*) so different in a suit.
10. (*Do you need / are you needing*) another blanket or (*you are feeling / do you feel*) warm enough?



II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. What time ... your classes ...?  
a. is; starting  
b. do; start  
c. does; start  
d. has; started
2. It ... harder and harder nowadays to enter a university.  
a. gets  
b. has been getting  
c. has got  
d. is getting
3. How long ... you ... this information?  
a. have; had  
b. do; have  
c. have; been having  
d. are; having
4. It's the second time I ... on a business trip abroad.  
a. am  
b. have been  
c. am being  
d. be
5. "What are you listening to?" "It seems to me I ... a strange noise outside."  
a. hear  
b. am hearing  
c. have been hearing  
d. has heard
6. It ... years since I felt satisfied with my job as much as I did last week.  
a. have been  
b. is  
c. are  
d. has been
7. Jill came to our company three years ago and ... here ever since.  
a. works  
b. work  
c. has worked  
d. is working
8. No matter how long the holiday is, I always ... I want a few days more.  
a. feel  
b. am feeling  
c. has felt  
d. feels
9. Mike ... to his former classmate on the phone for half an hour now.  
a. is talking  
b. talks  
c. has talked  
d. has been talking

10. Linda is very disappointed. She ... her test.  
a. has failed                      c. fails  
b. is failing                      d. failed
11. Mrs. Hastings's secretary ... on the phone! No wonder it's practically impossible to get through.  
a. is constantly talking              c. constantly talks  
b. has constantly been talking      d. is constantly talk
12. How long ... on this project so far?  
a. do you work                      c. are you working  
b. have you work                      d. have you been working
13. "Has he agreed to your offer?" "No, he still ... it over."  
a. has thought                      c. has been thinking  
b. thinks                              d. is thinking
14. Who ... your office lately?  
a. has cleaned                      c. cleaned  
b. has been cleaning                  d. is cleaning
15. She is very tired and her eyes are red. ... on the computer?  
a. Is she working                      c. Has she been working  
b. Has she worked                      d. Does she work

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:**

1. Don't rush me. I (*work*) as fast as I can.
2. There's nobody here, and the door's locked. What we (*do*) now?
3. I (*study*) hard of late. I've got exams next week.
4. Who (*drive*) the Mercedes that's parked outside?
5. It's only ten o'clock but the secretary already (*make*) ten business calls.
6. My father (*not believe*) in the importance of women's education.
7. I (*type*) this report since yesterday and I'm only halfway through.
8. This notice is too high for me to read. What it (*say*)?
9. I know that since January he (*be*) in charge of the department re-organization.
10. This place is in a terrible mess! What on earth you (*do*)?
11. I (*search*) for my car keys but I (*not see*) them anywhere.
12. How many people you (*invite*) to your party?
13. We (*use*) this room today because the window in the other room is broken.

14. It's the first time he (*come*) in due time.
15. On some occasions this hall (*hold*) up to 300 people.
16. Graham and Pauline (*try*) to find a house for ages, but they can't find one they can afford.
17. Since I last stayed at this hotel, they (*put*) their prices up.
18. What you (*look*) at? I (*wear*) the wrong clothes?
19. I (*not like*) the new office manager, she continually (*bother*) me with silly questions.
20. Sorry about the mess! The workmen (*install*) new equipment in the office all morning.
21. I (*not see*) you for ages. What you (*do*)?
22. I still (*have*) a pain in my leg but it (*get*) better.
23. I see you (*write*) letters of complaint all the morning. Is it the last letter you (*write*) now?
24. This tooth (*kill*) me lately! So I (*make*) an appointment with the dentist for next Tuesday.
25. "You (*recognise*) this man?" "I (*think*) that I (*meet*) him before but I (*not remember*) his name."

**IV. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в форме Present Indefinite или Present Continuous:**

*At work Mark is talking to Alan in the corridor:*

- Mark: You (1) (*look*) for someone?
- Alan: Yes, I (2) (*need*) to speak to Neil. He isn't in his office.
- Mark: He (3) (*talk*) to the boss at the moment. I (4) (*think*) they (5) (*discuss*) a new sales strategy.
- Alan: Oh, right. And what about you? You (6) (*try*) to find someone too?
- Mark: Yes, Linda. You (7) (*know*) where she is?
- Alan: Oh, she (8) (*not be*) here today. She only (9) (*work*) four days a week. She (10) (*not work*) on Fridays. She'll be here on Monday.
- Mark: Thank you. You (11) (*know*) a lot about Linda.
- Alan: Well, most days I (12) (*give*) her a lift. She (13) (*live*) quite close to me. It (14) (*save*) her time.
- Mark: Yes, of course. Well, I (15) (*waste*) my time here then. I'll get back to my work.

**V. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:**

- Laura: What you (1) (*do*), Trevor? You (2) (*be*) in here for ages. You (3) (*make*) an awful mess.
- Trevor: I (4) (*clear*) out this cupboard most of the afternoon. There (5) (*be*) a lot of old stuff in here. I (6) (*find*) these, look.
- Laura: You (7) (*sit*) there staring at those old boots for the last five minutes. I (8) (*watch*) you. You (9) (*be*) in a dream.
- Trevor: They're football boots. I (10) (*have*) them since I was about sixteen. They (11) (*be*) in here for years.
- Laura: Well, throw them away. And what about that tennis racket? Is that yours?
- Trevor: No, it must be yours. I never (12) (*have*) a tennis racket.

**VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:**

Well, I never (1) (*win*) anything like this before! I only (2) (*enter*) a few competitions in my life so this is a big surprise. Of course, I (3) (*watch*) TV quiz shows for years, but now I (4) (*think*) of taking part in more. The prize is wonderful. We (5) (*stay*) here in Hawaii for ten days now and we (6) (*have*) a great time. We already (7) (*see*) all the sights and my wife (8) (*buy*) lots of souvenirs. We (9) (*send*) post-cards to all our friends to show them how we (10) (*spend*) our time here. Yes, we really (11) (*enjoy*) ourselves. In fact, we (12) (*want*) to stay forever.

**VII. Дополните письмо, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего времени:**

Dear Aunt Annie,

I (1) (*write*) to tell you how much I (2) (*appreciate*) the money you (3) (*send*) me, and to tell you how I (4) (*get on*) in my first term at university. I (5) (*study*) quite hard, but at the moment I (6) (*spend*) a lot of time just making friends. I still (7) (*stay*) with my friend Sue, and I (8) (*look for*) somewhere of my own to live. Only a few of the first-year students (9) (*live*) in college here, and I (10) (*seem*) to be spending a lot of time travelling backwards and forwards. I (11) (*go*)

to lectures every morning, and most afternoons I (12) (*study*) in the library. In fact I (13) (*write*) this letter instead of an essay on 'Hamlet'.

I (14) (*think*) I'll buy some new clothes with the money you've sent. Everything (15) (*cost*) a lot here, and I already (16) (*save*) enough to buy a winter coat. It (17) (*get*) really cold here in the evenings. I now (18) (*know*) some other students and generally speaking we (19) (*have*) quite a good time socially! I also (20) (*learn*) to drive.

See you soon.

Katherine

**VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

Dear Angela,

We are (1) ... a great time here. The weather is nice, and the sun (2) ... shining. Yesterday I went water-skiing! What (3) ... you think of that?

I'm (4) ... at a table in our hotel room and writing a few post-cards. The room is fine, but we (5) ... not like the food very much. But it (6) ... not matter because we (7) ... out to a restaurant every evening.

We're both (8) ... very lazy at the moment. I (9) ... up quite late in the morning, and Nigel (10) ... up even later. You know of course how much Nigel's work (11) ... to him and how he's (12) ... talking about it. Well, the holiday is so good that he (13) ... forgotten all about work. So it's the perfect holiday. The only problem (14) ... that it's (15) ... us a lot of money. But we'll worry about that later.

**СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ**



**PAST INDEFINITE**

Прошедшее неопределённое

Действие произошло в *некоторый момент времени* в прошлом (время действия указывается или подразумевается).

Обстоятельства времени: *yesterday, last week, long ago, the other day, not until, just now, then, there, in May, in summer, in 2006, at school, in childhood, on holidays, in France.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I	I	I
He	He	he
She <i>worked</i>	She <i>did not work</i>	<i>Did</i> she <i>work?</i>
It <i>knew</i>	It <i>did not know</i>	<i>Did</i> it <i>know?</i>
We	We	we
You	You	you
They	They	they

- *He bought this car in Poland.* – Он купил эту машину в Польше.
- *We did enjoy the concert. It was really good.* – Нам очень понравился концерт. Он был действительно хорошим.
- *Did you hear a strange noise just now?* – Ты слышал какой-то странный звук только что?

*Past Indefinite* также используется:

- ✓ для обозначения повторяющихся или последовательных действий: *I got up at 7 o'clock, washed myself and had breakfast.* – Я встал в 7 часов, умылся и позавтракал.
- ✓ когда речь идёт о происхождении чего-либо, об открытиях, изобретениях: *Who gave you this advice?* – Кто дал вам этот совет? *The French invented the cinema.* – Французы изобрели кинематограф.
- ✓ если нужно подчеркнуть, что событие, которое произошло вторым, является результатом события, которое произошло первым (причинно-следственная связь): *She became famous after she wrote this novel.* – Она стала известной, после того как написала этот роман.

*Сравните употребление Past Indefinite и Present Perfect:*

- ✓ если нужно сообщить о чём-то, что произошло в период времени, который длится вплоть до момента речи, используется **Present Perfect**. Если же рассказывается о событии, которое произошло в некоторый период времени, закончившийся до момента речи, используется **Past Indefinite**: *Jack grew a beard but now he has shaven it off.* – Джек отрастил бороду, но сейчас он её сбрил (бороды сейчас нет). *They went out after breakfast and they have just come back.* – Они ушли после завтрака и только что вернулись (они сейчас дома).

- ✓ и **Past Indefinite**, и **Present Perfect** используются при описании события, повторявшегося в прошлом. **Present Perfect** предпочтительнее использовать, когда нужно подчеркнуть, что данное событие может произойти ещё раз. *He has written three novels.* – Он написал три романа (может быть, напишет ещё несколько). *He wrote three novels and died in 1983.* – Он написал три романа и умер в 1983 году (больше уже не напишет).
- ✓ новая информация обычно вводится с помощью **Present Perfect**. За ним следует **Past Indefinite**, с помощью которого даются детали описываемого события: *"Look! Somebody has spilt milk on the carpet."* *"It wasn't me. I didn't do it."* – "Посмотри! Кто-то пролил молоко на ковёр." "Это был не я. Я этого не делал." *The famous artist John Cramp has died of cancer. He was 50 and had two children.* – Умер от рака знаменитый художник Джон Кремп. Ему было 50 лет, и у него было двое детей.

## USED TO

бывало, раньше, когда-то

- ✓ данный оборот обозначает действие, которое регулярно совершалось в прошлом, но больше не совершается в настоящем: *I used to play tennis a lot but I don't play very often now.* – Раньше я много играл в теннис, но сейчас играю не очень часто. *Janet used to have very long hair when she was at school.* – Когда Жанет училась в школе, у неё были длинные волосы.
- ✓ конструкция имеет одну неизменяемую форму *used to* и не имеет формы настоящего или будущего времени: *Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?* – Ты ел много конфет, когда был ребёнком? *I didn't use to (= used not to) like him.* – Раньше он мне не нравился.
- ✓ оборот *used to* используется для описания события или состояния, модальный глагол *would* обозначает только повторяющиеся действия: *He used to be more friendly.* – Раньше он был более дружелюбным. *They would phone / used to phone each other every week.* – Раньше они звонили друг другу каждую неделю.

- ✓ ни *would*, ни *used to* не могут использоваться, если в предложении указано, сколько раз происходило описываемое событие или как долго это событие длилось: *I met him five times during the 1960s.* – Я встречался с ним пять раз в шестидесятые годы.
- ✓ сравните:  
*used to do smth.: I used to live alone.* – Я раньше жил один.  
*be / get / become used to smth. или be / get / become used to doing smth.: I am used to living alone.* – Я привык жить один.



### PAST CONTINUOUS

Прошедшее длительное

Действие происходило (длилось) *в точное время* в прошлом.

Обстоятельства времени: *at 5 o'clock, from 3 to 4, at midnight, the whole day, at that time yesterday, while, when he came, when the phone rang.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He <i>was working</i> She It	I He <i>was not working</i> She It	Was he <i>working?</i> she it
We You <i>were working</i> They	We You <i>were not working</i> They	Were you <i>working?</i> they

- *I was reading a book at 5 o'clock.* – Я читал книгу в 5 часов.
- *He was working on the report all day long yesterday.* – Он работал над докладом вчера весь день.

*Past Continuous* также используется:

- ✓ при описании действия или события, на фоне или в процессе развития которого произошло некоторое другое событие: *It was raining when I arrived.* – Когда я приехал, шёл дождь.  
*While Sally was cooking, Mary was laying the table.* – Пока Сэлли готовила, Мэри накрывала на стол.

- ✓ для обозначения слишком часто повторяющегося действия, которое вызывает недовольство, раздражение (с такими наречиями как *always, constantly, continually, persistently*): *She was persistently talking about her health problems.* – Она постоянно говорила о проблемах с её здоровьем.



### PAST PERFECT

Прошедшее совершенное (предпрошедшее)

Действие завершилось *до определённого момента времени* в прошлом.

Обстоятельства времени: *by 5 o'clock, before, after.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He She <i>had worked</i> It <i>had known</i> We You They	I He She <i>had not worked</i> It <i>had not known</i> We You They	I he she <i>Had worked?</i> it <i>Had known?</i> we you they

*They had finished the work by 5 o'clock.* – Они закончили работу к 5 часам.

*I could see from his face that he had received bad news.* – Я видел по его лицу, что он получил плохие новости.

*Past Perfect* также используется:

- ✓ в конструкциях *Past Perfect before Past Indefinite, Past Indefinite after Past Perfect*: *Jim and Christine had known each other for two years before they got married.* – Джим и Кристина знали друг друга два года, прежде чем поженились.  
*I came to the station after the train had left.* – Я приехал на вокзал после того, как поезд ушёл.  
 Когда нет необходимости подчёркивать предшествование одного действия другому, то после *after* употребляется *Past Indefinite*: *After we designed the new logo, our company's image definitely improved.* – После того, как мы разработали новый

логотип, имидж нашей компании определённо улучшился. *After she heard the news she phoned me at once.* – После того, как она услышала новости, она сразу мне позвонила.

- ✓ в конструкциях **hardly ... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than**: *Hardly had I entered the room when the phone rang.* – Как только я вошёл в комнату, зазвонил телефон. *We had no sooner started than it began raining.* – Как только мы отправились, начался дождь.



### PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Прошедшее совершенно-длительное

Действие началось *до определённого момента времени* в прошлом и длилось *в течение определённого периода*.

Обстоятельства времени: *for 2 hours, since morning, all day long.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He She It <i>had been working</i> We You They	I He She It <i>had not been working</i> We You They	I he she <i>Had it been working?</i> we you they

- *I thought she had been talking on the phone since early morning.*  
– Я подумал, что она разговаривала по телефону самого утра.
- *I had been living here for a year before I saved enough money to bring the family out.* – Я год прожил здесь, прежде чем накопил достаточно денег, чтобы привезти сюда остальных членов семьи.



### Примечания:

- ✓ **Past Perfect Continuous** делает акцент на самом действии или его продолжительности, **Past Perfect** употребляется, когда существенным является завершённость действия или его результат: *Pat was tired because she had been working very*

*hard.* – Пат была очень уставшей, так как она усердно работала (важна продолжительность деятельности). *His speech in public showed he had done his homework well.* – Его публичное выступление продемонстрировало, что он хорошо подготовился (важна завершённость деятельности).



### I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- When (*did she choose / had she chosen*) to take a course in computing?
- Shakespeare (*wrote / has written*) a lot of plays.
- The applicants were happy to hear that they (*passed / had passed*) the centralized test successfully.
- (*Did you meet / Have you met*) anyone interesting at the reception?
- Mr. Billboard (*had been thinking / thought*) his decision over during the lunch break.
- Who (*was driving / drove*) the car at the time of the accident?
- When I (*searched / was searching*) for the documents, I suddenly remembered I (*left / had left*) them in my briefcase at home.
- Because he (*didn't check / hadn't checked*) the oil for so long, the car (*broke / had broken*) down.
- When I (*arrived / was arriving*) at the office Ms Flick (*waited / was waiting*) for me.
- While I (*had / was having*) lunch I (*looked / was looking*) through the financial newspapers and saw that the company's investments (*grew / had grown*) by 10%.



### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- They ... a lot of useful contacts during their business trip to India.
  - made
  - have made
  - was making
  - had made
- I ... sweets much more than I do now.
  - was liking
  - used to like
  - had liked
  - have liked

3. What ... the Headmaster ... you when you were in his office?  
a. did; tell  
b. has; told  
c. had; told  
d. was; telling
4. Tom could hear shouts from the flat next door. His neighbours ... again.  
a. argued  
b. have argued  
c. were arguing  
d. had been arguing
5. Mrs. Smithson was furious. She ... for her secretary for half an hour.  
a. waited  
b. was waiting  
c. had waited  
d. had been waiting
6. He ... his grammar for two hours yesterday.  
a. has been practising  
b. was practising  
c. practised  
d. had been practising
7. My boss was in despair. His documents ...  
a. had disappeared  
b. disappeared  
c. have disappeared  
d. were disappearing
8. Mr. Wilson ... his presentation while his secretary ... a report.  
a. prepared; was typing  
b. has typed; has been typing  
c. was preparing; was typing  
d. prepared; had been typing
9. I ... about changing my present job for some time before I finally ...  
a. was thinking; was deciding  
b. had thought; had decided  
c. thought; had decided  
d. had been thinking; decided
10. My sister ... away from home. But she ... back two days later.  
a. ran; had come  
b. had run; came  
c. ran; came  
d. has run; has come
11. Why ... me just now? I ... a very interesting conversation with Mr. Pitt.  
a. have you interrupted; had  
b. were you interrupting; was having  
c. had you interrupted; had  
d. did you interrupt; was having
12. Sorry, I ... to you. I ... about something else.  
a. wasn't listening; was thinking  
b. hadn't listened; thought  
c. didn't listen; thought  
d. hadn't been listening; was thinking

13. Mr. Johnson ... as an engineer for ten years before he ... a supervisor.
- a. works; has become                      c. worked; had become  
b. had worked; became                    d. has been working; became
14. By that time she ... any more explanation, she ... everything.
- a. hadn't needed; understood            c. didn't need; understood  
b. hadn't needed; had understood       d. didn't need; had understood
15. When I met him last week, it was the first time we ... each other since we ... from the university.
- a. have seen; graduated                    c. saw; had graduated  
b. had seen; graduated                    d. didn't see; had graduated

III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:

1. I (*call*) the office at eleven to speak to the manager, but he isn't there today.
2. My colleague (*read*) a book in management while I (*look*) through some economic magazines.
3. "How you (*get*) that scar?" "I (*get*) it in a car accident a year ago."
4. Susie was upset as she (*not manage*) to prepare for her English exam.
5. Our company operates all over Belarus. We (*set up*) new branches in Moscow and Kiev last year.
6. He (*live*) in London for five years and then (*move*) to Manchester.
7. Fred (*not give*) any explanation why he (*be*) late for class.
8. By the time he (*find*) what he wanted he (*waste*) all his personal savings.
9. I (*share*) a flat with him when we were students. He always (*complain*) about my untidiness.
10. I already (*hear*) the latest news before he (*communicate*) it to me.
11. I (*send*) her an e-mail just to see how things (*go*).
12. At the time I (*be*) twenty-one I (*study*) English for three years.
13. I (*wake*) up to find that water (*pour*) through the bedroom ceiling.
14. The police (*pay*) no attention to Clare's complaint because she (*phone*) them so many times before.
15. "Did you have a nice chat with Tessa?" "No, not really. After we (*drink*) our coffee, she (*hurry*) off home."

16. When we (*get*) to the airport, we (*hear*) that they (*cancel*) all the flights.
17. As soon as I (*speak*) to the customer, I (*realize*) there had been a misunderstanding.
18. When I (*return*) to the office after lunch, my secretary (*tell*) me that somebody (*phone*) when I (*be*) out.
19. The concert (*begin*) at 7 p.m. and (*last*) for two hours. Everyone (*enjoy*) it very much.
20. When the consultant finally (*arrive*), everyone was rather annoyed with him as he was late and we (*wait*) for a very long time.
21. Pollyanna (*confess*) that she (*make*) an error and (*apologize*).
22. The chairman's main fault was that he constantly (*cut*) the speakers short before they (*finish*).
23. When I (*see*) Nick last week, he said he (*stop*) smoking. But when I saw him two days later, he (*smoke*) a cigarette. He looked rather ashamed.
24. The walkers finally arrived at their destination. They (*walk*) all day, and they certainly needed a rest. They (*walk*) thirty miles.
25. When Melanie arrived at David's place, he (*lie*) on the sofa reading a detective novel. He (*buy*) it at the bookseller's, and he (*read*) it for most of the afternoon.

**IV. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в форме Past Indefinite, Past Continuous или Present Perfect:**

- Tom: You (1) (*hear*) the news about David?
- Harriet: No. What (2) (*happen*)?
- Tom: He (3) (*have*) an accident. He (4) (*walk*) down some steps when he (5) (*fall*) and (6) (*break*) his leg.
- Harriet: Oh, how awful! When it (7) (*happen*)?
- Tom: Yesterday afternoon. Melanie (8) (*call*) me on my mobile phone while I (9) (*be*) out last night.
- Harriet: Last night! You (10) (*know*) about it last night, and you (11) (*not tell*) me!
- Tom: Well, I (12) (*not see*) you last night. And I (13) (*not see*) you today, until now.
- Harriet: I hope he's all right. He (14) (*have*) no accidents since he (15) (*do*) the same thing about two years ago.

**V. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:**

It (1) (*happen*) last August at the airport. A few weeks before, a group of us (2) (*decide*) to go to Greece together for a holiday.

We (3) (*wait*) in the queue at passport control when suddenly I (4) (*realize*) that I (5) (*forget*) my passport. It (6) (*be*) quite a shock. I (7) (*hurry*) to a phone and (8) (*ring*) my parents. They (9) (*work*) in the garden, but luckily my mother (10) (*hear*) the phone. They (11) (*find*) the passport and immediately (12) (*drive*) to the airport with it. I (13) (*meet*) them at the information desk. We (14) (*have*) no time to talk, but I (15) (*say*) goodbye to them earlier that morning.

I (16) (*run*) all the way to the plane. I was just in time. When I (17) (*get*) there, the passengers (18) (*sit*) in their seats ready for take-off. When they (19) (*see*) me, everyone (20) (*start*) clapping.

**VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:**

Last year, Tom and Fiona (1) (*decide*) to buy a house. They (2) (*save up*) for ages, and by the end of May they (3) (*put by*) enough for the deposit on a house. They (4) (*live*) in a tiny flat at the time and Fiona (5) (*insist*) that she (6) (*want*) a house with a big garden. They (7) (*search*) for only a few days when they found exactly what they (8) (*look for*) – a two-bedroom house with nearly an acre of garden.

Unfortunately the owner (9) (*ask*) much more than they (10) (*be*) willing to pay, and when they (11) (*look*) more closely at the interior, they (12) (*see*) that whoever (13) (*live*) there before, (14) (*make*) an absolute mess of the walls and floors. Still, Fiona (15) (*like*) the garden and the location so much that she (16) (*manage*) to convince Tom that, despite the price, it (17) (*be*) the perfect house for them.

**VII. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм прошедшего времени:**

Last summer some friends and I (1) (*arrange*) to go camping. We (2) (*look*) forward to going for weeks when finally the date of departure (3) (*arrive*). We (4) (*load*) the car with our luggage and (5) (*set off*) early in the morning. The weather (6) (*be*) perfect, the sun (7) (*shine*) brightly and the wind (8) (*blow*) gently. There (9) (*not be*) a cloud in the sky! Shortly afterwards, while we (10) (*travel*) along the motorway, we (11) (*notice*) that the car (12) (*make*) a strange noise. Pete, who (13) (*drive*) very fast, suddenly (14) (*stop*) the car. Everyone (15) (*get out*) and (16) (*go*) round to the back of the car. To our surprise the boot (17) (*be*) wide open – whoever (18) (*load*) the luggage (19) (*not close*) it properly, and everything (20) (*fall out*)!

**VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

*Lorna Bright is a long-distance walker. Look at this part of her diary describing a morning's walk along the coast.*

It was a fine day (1) ... I started out on the last part of my walk around the coast of Britain. The sun was (2) ..., and a light wind (3) ... blowing from the south-west. I was pleased that it (4) ... not raining. I knew by now that I (5) ... not like rain. In fact I (6) ... it.

I (7) ... along the cliff top and then down into the lovely little fishing village of Wellburn, past a cafe where people (8) ... having morning coffee. Three miles past Wellburn I (9) ... down for five minutes and (10) ... a drink.

It (11) ... getting warmer, so I (12) ... off one of my sweaters. I (13) ... not stop for long because I wanted to reach Seabury by lunch-time. (14) ... I finally got there, it (15) ... just after half past twelve.

**СПОСОБЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ БУДУЩЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ**



**FUTURE INDEFINITE**

Будущее неопределённое

Действие произойдёт в какой-то момент времени в будущем.

Обстоятельства времени: **tomorrow, tonight, the day after tomorrow, two days later, next week, soon, in a year, in summer, in 2010.**

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He She It <i>will work</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not work</i> We You They	I he she it <i>work?</i> we you they

– *I will arrive at about 6 o'clock, leave my things at the hotel and then take a walk.* – Я приеду около шести часов, оставлю свои вещи в гостинице и затем пойду на прогулку.

**Future Indefinite также используется:**

- ✓ для обозначения неизбежного действия в будущем, на которое нельзя повлиять: *The temperature will fall to 3°C tomorrow.* – Завтра температура снизится до трёх градусов. *Next year I will be 18.* – В следующем году мне исполнится 18.
- ✓ для обозначения действия, решение о выполнении которого принято в момент речи: *That bag seems to be heavy. I will help you with it.* – Эта сумка кажется тяжёлой. Я помогу тебе с ней. *It looks like rain. I will take my umbrella then.* – Похоже, что будет дождь. Я возьму с собой зонт.

- ✓ для выражения согласия, обещания, просьбы, предложения, твёрдых намерений: *I don't know if I can fulfil the task but I will do my best.* – Я не знаю, смогу ли я выполнить задачу, но я сделаю всё возможное. *I won't tell anybody what has happened.* – Я никому не расскажу о том, что случилось.
- ✓ в сочетании с выражениями предположения, сомнения, вероятности после **I think, I expect, I wonder, I believe, I'm sure, I'm afraid, probably, certainly, perhaps**: *I expect he will want to stay in the best hotel.* – Я думаю, что он захочет остановиться в самой лучшей гостинице. *Tom won't pass the exam; he hasn't worked hard for it.* – Том не сдаст экзамен; он недостаточно усердно готовился к нему.

### **Примечания:**

- В придаточных предложениях *времени и условия* после союзов **if, when, as soon as, till, until, before, after, in case** для обозначения будущего времени употребляется форма **Present Indefinite**: *I will phone you as soon as I arrive.* – Я позвоню вам, как только приеду. *When you see Nelly, you will not recognize her.* – Когда ты увидишь Нелли, ты её не узнаешь.

В придаточных предложениях *времени и условия* также может употребляться форма **Present Perfect**, если действие в придаточном предложении завершится до того, как начнётся действие в главном: *If I have finished the work by 5, I'll get in touch with you.* – Если я закончу работу к пяти часам, я свяжусь с вами.

Обратите внимание, что следующие примеры содержат придаточные предложения, которые выполняют функцию *дополнения* и отвечают на вопросы «что?», «чего?», а не «когда?» или «при каком условии?», поэтому в них сохраняется форма **Future Indefinite**: *I don't know when she will come.* – Я не знаю, когда она придет. *I wonder if he will enter the University.* – Мне интересно, поступит ли он в университет.

- **Present Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое обязательно произойдёт в будущем по расписанию, в соответствии с программой: *The train leaves at 6 o'clock tomorrow.* – Поезд отправится завтра в шесть часов. *Our next planning meeting is on Wednesday.* – Наша следующая планёрка состоится в среду.
- **Present Continuous** в значении будущего обозначает действие запланированное, по договорённости (чаще с глаголами *движения*, а также с глаголами *meet, see, have, take, give, get, do, work*): *My dad is flying to Paris tonight.* – Мой отец улетает в Париж сегодня вечером. *I am meeting Mr. Wood next week.* – Я встречаюсь с Мистером Вудом на следующей неделе.
- Конструкция **to be going to + Infinitive** *собираться, намереваться* означает, что решение о выполнении действия принято заранее: *How much money are you going to borrow from the bank?* – Сколько денег вы собираетесь взять в банке?

Сравните: *"Harry phoned while you were out."* *"I know. I am going to phone him back."* – «Гарри звонил, пока тебя не было». «Я знаю. Я перезвоню ему» (решение принято заранее). *"Harry phoned while you were out."* *"OK, I will phone him back."* – «Гарри звонил, пока тебя не было». «Хорошо. Я перезвоню ему» (решение принято в момент речи).

- Конструкция **to be going to + Infinitive** также используется для выражения уверенности в совершении действия, если в настоящем есть факты, подтверждающие это: *Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.* – Посмотри на эти тёмные тучи. Собирается дождь.
- При согласовании *времени* вместо **Future Indefinite** используется **Future-in-the-Past**: *They said that they would buy a new house soon.* – Они сказали, что скоро купят новый дом. *She said that she would probably arrive late owing to heavy traffic.* – Она сказала, что вероятно она придет поздно из-за интенсивного движения транспорта.

## ✓ FUTURE CONTINUOUS Будущее длительное

Действие будет происходить (длиться) *в точное время* в будущем.

Обстоятельства времени: *at 5 o'clock, from 5 to 6 o'clock, at midnight, at that moment, this time next week, the whole day, while, when he returns.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He She It <i>will be working</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not be working</i> We You They	I he she Will it <i>be working?</i> we you they

- *This time next year she will be running her own business.* – В это время в следующем году она будет управлять своим собственным предприятием.
- *The children will be doing their homework when I come back from work.* – Дети будут делать уроки, когда я вернусь с работы.
- *I will be buttering the bread while you are slicing the tomatoes.* – Я буду намазывать хлеб маслом, пока ты нарежешь помидоры.

*Future Continuous* также используется:

- ✓ в вопросах о планах собеседника, если спрашивающий хочет, чтобы отвечающий для него что-то сделал: *Will you be passing the post office when you are out?* – Ты будешь проходить мимо почты, когда освободишься?
- ✓ для обозначения запланированного действия в будущем может употребляться как **Future Continuous**, так и **Present Continuous**: *What time will your friends be arriving tomorrow? = What time are your friends arriving tomorrow?* – Во сколько завтра придут твои друзья?

## ✓ FUTURE PERFECT Будущее совершенное

Действие завершится *до определённого момента времени* в будущем.

Обстоятельства времени: *by 5 o'clock, when, before, after.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He She It <i>will have worked</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not have worked</i> We You They	I he she Will it <i>have worked?</i> we you they

- *Many natural resources will have disappeared by the end of the century.* – Многие природные ресурсы исчезнут к концу этого века.
- *By the time I arrive, my secretary will have arranged my hotel accommodation.* – К тому времени, как я приеду, мой секретарь забронирует мне номер в гостинице.

## ✓ FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS Будущее совершенно-длительное

Действие начнётся *до определённого момента времени* в будущем и будет длиться *в течение определённого периода времени*.

Обстоятельства времени: *for 2 hours, all day long, during.*

Утвердительная	Отрицательная	Вопросительная
I He She It <i>will have been working</i> We You They	I He She It <i>will not have been working</i> We You They	I he she Will it <i>have been working?</i> we you they

- *By her fiftieth birthday she will have been teaching English for 25 years.* - К тому времени, как ей исполнится 50, она будет преподавать английский в течение 25 лет.
- *He will have been waiting for me at the bar by then.* - К этому времени он уже будет ждать меня в баре.



**I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. I can't meet you tomorrow afternoon. I (*am having / will have*) business lunch with our perspective customers.
2. I think Jane (*will get / is getting*) the job. She has a lot of experience.
3. When the contract (*is / will be*) ready, I'll let you know.
4. I don't want to go to that party alone. (*Are you coming / Will you come*) with me?
5. Tomorrow I (*will interview / will be interviewing*) candidates all morning.
6. Ann isn't free on Saturday. She (*will work / is working*).
7. They (*will have moved / will be moving*) to their new flat by January.
8. I've just checked your flight details. Your plane for Tokyo (*leaves / is leaving*) at 9 p.m. I don't think you (*are having / will have*) any problems at the airport.
9. "Remember to give her the letters when she (*comes back / will come back*)." "OK. I (*am not going to forget / won't forget*)." "I (*am seeing / will see*) my pen pal on Sunday. It was arranged last week." "I wonder if he (*will recognize / recognizes*) you. You haven't seen him for over a year."



**II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. Their new advertising campaign probably ...  
a. will succeed                      c. will have succeeded  
b. will be succeeding              d. is succeeding
2. Great news! Jean and Chris ... to stay with us.  
a. come                                  c. are coming  
b. will come                              d. will have come

3. Don't forget to turn off the lights before you ...  
a. are leaving                          c. will leave  
b. leave                                  d. is going to leave
4. If you arrive late at the sale, the best things ...  
a. will be going                          c. will have been going  
b. will go                                  d. will have gone
5. I ... smoking after Christmas, I promise.  
a. am stopping                          c. will stop  
b. am going to stop                      d. stop
6. As soon as you ... Mrs. Minks tomorrow, could you ask her to ring me up?  
a. will see                                  c. saw  
b. see    d. would see
7. The other mats can be stowed away until we ... to a bigger house.  
a. move                                      c. don't move  
b. will move                                  d. have moved
8. You never ... anywhere in your job unless you ... up to the highest position in the firm.  
a. will get; don't reach                  c. will get; reach  
b. get; will reach                          d. get; won't reach
9. The staff didn't know if the time-table for the following week ... changed.  
a. has been                                  c. would be  
b. will have been                          d. was being
10. "I've planned my future for the next ten years." "That is very clever of you. What you ... when you leave the university?"  
a. will you do                                  c. are you going to do  
b. will you be doing                          d. do you do
11. Do you know what time ... ?  
a. does the conference finish              c. the conference will finish  
b. the conference finishes                  d. is the conference finishing
12. I can see you ... a baby. When is it due?  
a. will have                                  c. are going to have  
b. are having                                  d. have
13. Don't phone me tonight. I ... for my English exam.  
a. will study                                  c. study  
b. will be studying                          d. will have studied

14. We're late. The film ... by the time we get to the cinema.
  - a. will already start
  - b. will be already started
  - c. will already have started
  - d. have started
15. ... to the stationer's later? If so, could you buy a bundle of A4 paper for me?
  - a. Are you going
  - b. Have you gone
  - c. Will you go
  - d. Will you be going

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в одной из форм настоящего или будущего времени:**

1. Sue has applied for the job but she isn't qualified for it. I *(be)* surprised if she *(get)* it.
2. I *(see)* Nick tomorrow, so I can give him your message.
3. Tom is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, he *(spend)* all his money before the end of his holiday.
4. According to this timetable, the bus *(arrive)* at 6.00.
5. If you need to contact me, I *(stay)* at the Hilton Hotel until Friday.
6. "Did you post that letter for me?" "Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I *(do)* it right now."
7. Don't tell her about the accident. She *(tell)* everybody else.
8. Can you tell me when Mr. Ellis *(be)* here next week?
9. Do you think you still *(do)* the same job in ten years' time?
10. We *(have)* our weekly meeting tomorrow instead of Thursday next week.
11. In the future video-conferences probably *(replace)* many international gatherings.
12. I've got loads of work. I expect I *(work)* all night. And I'm not looking forward to it.
13. The international trade fair *(open)* on 9 April and *(finish)* on 1 May.
14. If you *(learn)* another language you *(get)* a better job.
15. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. I *(prepare)* the annual report then.
16. By the end of the year Mr. Crenshaw *(work)* in this company for 5 months.

17. You *(not be)* able to enter the teaching block if you *(not have)* your identity card.
18. It's quite a long way, isn't it? We *(walk)* about five miles by the time we *(get)* back, I'd say.
19. I'm not expecting any messages, but if someone *(ring)* while I *(be)* out, could you say that I *(be)* back at 6 o'clock?
20. Will you ask Mr. Black if his company *(take part)* in the exhibition next month?
21. After you *(take)* the medicine, you *(feel)* better.
22. When we *(get)* back to Minsk we *(travel)* for nine days.
23. "Why are you getting out the jack?" "We have a puncture and I *(change)* the wheel." "I *(help)* you."
24. If I *(continue)* with my diet I *(lose)* 10 kilos by the end of the month.
25. When we *(have)* notice from the manufacturers, we *(inform)* you that the goods *(be)* in stock.

**IV. Дополните репортаж с места событий, употребив глагол в одной из форм будущего времени:**

The Quiz Marathon (1) *(begin)* in five minutes. It (2) *(be)* a big test for the World Quiz Champion, Claude Jennings, who (3) *(answer)* questions from a group of quiz writers. Claude (4) *(answer)* their questions for a very long time. In fact, he still (5) *(give)* answers when the rest of us are in bed tonight. Claude hopes that after 24 hours he (6) *(reply)* to about seventeen thousand questions. No meal breaks are planned, so he won't eat anything.

If all goes well, his name (7) *(be)* in the next Guinness Book of Records. Claude has also got a number of sponsors, and by tomorrow he (8) *(earn)* at least \$10,000 for charity.

Well, we (9) *(return)* this afternoon for news of how Claude is getting on. We think that by then he (10) *(get)* some way past the five thousandth question.

 V. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в одной из форм будущего или настоящего времени:

Peter: Hello. Where are you going?

Polly: To my evening class. I'm learning Swedish. And next week I (1) *(have)* a chance to speak it for real. I (2) *(go)* to Sweden for three weeks. I (3) *(leave)* on Friday. I (4) *(visit)* some friends there.

Peter: That (5) *(be)* nice.

Polly: Well, I'd better hurry. My lesson (6) *(start)* at half past seven, and it's twenty-five past now.

Peter: OK. Come and see me when you (7) *(get)* back from Sweden.

Polly: Thanks. I (8) *(send)* you a postcard.

 VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в одной из форм будущего времени:

Technology has made such dramatic advances in the past decade that by the year 2015 who knows what changes (1) *(take)* place. It is quite likely that by 2015 we (2) *(use up)* most of the earth's natural resources and so we (3) *(rely)* on wind power and hydropower for our energy needs. As a result of this shortage of energy, it is quite probable that scientists (4) *(find)* a way for us to live outside the earth.

By the next century it's possible that people (5) *(live)* in cities on the Moon or perhaps in cities on the seabed.

It is to be hoped that scientists (6) *(discover)* cures for fatal diseases such as AIDS and, due to the advancement of genetic engineering, hereditary diseases passed down from generation to generation (7) *(exist)* no longer.

It is quite possible that by 2015 life expectancy (8) *(increase)* to 100 and that we (9) *(be able to)* enjoy a healthier existence than is now possible.

Another area likely to have been further affected by technology in the year 2015 is education. In schools, computers (10) *(replace)* teachers and many students (11) *(stay)* at home to complete their education.

We (12) *(see)* changes in the workplace too. The two main areas of employment (13) *(be)* the so-called creative and caring professions, and the disappearance of jobs in manufacturing (14) *(result)* in massive unemployment.

 VII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

The Maxi-Shop company is going to build a huge new shopping centre on the edge of Millingham, it was announced yesterday. There (1) ... be at least three hundred shops, including some big department stores. When the project (2) ... complete, there (3) ... be hundreds of new jobs for local people. But not everyone is happy. "We're (4) ... to fight this plan," said a spokesperson for the local Environment Group. "Just think what is going (5) ... happen to our countryside. When shopping malls (6) ... covered the whole country, there (7) ... be no green fields left. So we're (8) ... a protest meeting tomorrow evening at the town hall. It (9) ... at half past seven." Owners of shops in the town centre are also unhappy. "The new centre (10) ... take our customers away," said one of them.

# ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

Видовременные формы глагола	Образование видовременных форм глагола	Обстоятельства времени
INDEFINITE	Present	I, we You <i>ask</i> They He, she, it <i>asks</i> <i>usually always</i> <i>generally seldom</i> <i>every day sometimes</i> <i>often never</i>
	Past	I, we You <i>asked (II)</i> They He, she, it <i>yesterday</i> <i>last year</i> <i>5 days ago</i> <i>in summer</i>
	Future	I, we You <i>will ask</i> They He, she, it <i>tomorrow</i> <i>next year</i> <i>in 5 days</i> <i>in summer</i>
CONTINUOUS	Present	I <i>am asking</i> He, she, it <i>is asking</i> We, you, they <i>are asking</i> <i>now</i> <i>at present</i> <i>still</i>
	Past	I <i>was asking</i> He, she, it <i>was asking</i> We, you, they <i>were asking</i> <i>1. at 5 o'clock,</i> <i>from 3 to 4, while,</i> <i>the whole day</i>
	Future	I <i>will be asking</i> He, she, it <i>will be asking</i> We, you, they <i>will be asking</i> <i>2. прыжко децмаге</i>
PERFECT	Present	I, we <i>have asked (III)</i> You, they <i>have asked (III)</i> He, she, it <i>has asked (III)</i> <i>ever, never, just, al-</i> <i>ready, yet, lately, be-</i> <i>fore, today,</i> <i>this week, all, for, since</i>
	Past	I <i>had asked (III)</i> He, she, it <i>had asked (III)</i> We, you, they <i>had asked (III)</i> <i>1. by 5 o'clock, after,</i> <i>before</i>
	Future	I <i>will have asked (III)</i> He, she, it <i>will have asked (III)</i> We, you, they <i>will have asked (III)</i> <i>2. прыжко децмаге</i>
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Present	I, we <i>have been asking</i> You, they <i>have been asking</i> He, she, it <i>has been asking</i> <i>for, since, all, during</i>
	Past	I <i>had been asking</i> He, she, it <i>had been asking</i> We, you, they <i>had been asking</i> <i>for, all, during</i>
	Future	I <i>will have been asking</i> He, she, it <i>will have been asking</i> We, you, they <i>will have been asking</i>

## I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- I am studying management at the Belarusian State Economic University, and so ... my friend.  
a. is c. was  
b. does d. were
- My parents usually ... five days a week, and this week they ... six days.  
a. work; work c. are working; are working  
b. are working; work d. work; are working
- When Mr. Lyndon arrived, the Managing Director ... lunch, but stopped in order to talk to him.  
a. was having c. were having  
b. had d. had been having
- The company ... for office managers now.  
a. advertised c. was advertised  
b. has advertised d. is advertising
- Don't worry ... late tonight.  
a. if I'll be c. when I'll be  
b. if I am d. if I be
- What time ... the accident ...?  
a. did; happen c. had; happened  
b. has; happened d. was; happening
- I ... a very hard day tomorrow. I need to prepare for the exam.  
a. will have c. have  
b. am having d. would have
- We had many difficulties but we ... them.  
a. have overcome c. had overcome  
b. overcame d. will overcome
- At 9 a.m. on Tuesday the Public Relations Manager ... the delegation in the office.  
a. will receive c. will be receiving  
b. is receiving d. would receive
- I ... always ... if the service is bad in restaurants.  
a. -; complain c. will; be complaining  
b. am; complaining d. will; complain

11. At first I thought I ... the right thing, but I soon realized that I ... a serious mistake.  
 a. did; made                      c. have done; have made  
 b. had done; had made              d. did; had made
12. This ... the third time I ... you one and the same question.  
 a. has been; asked                  c. is; am asking  
 b. is; have asked                      d. has been; had asked
13. Next week Kate ... to the USA on business.  
 a. is going                              c. goes  
 b. is going to go                      d. will go
14. "How long ... here?" "Since I ... from the university."  
 a. have you been working; graduated  
 b. had you worked; had graduated  
 c. did you work; have graduated  
 d. do you work; graduate
15. I ... chemistry classes a lot, but I don't any more.  
 a. was used to attend                  c. was used to attending  
 b. used to attending                      d. used to attend
16. ... the bank when you go out? I need to top up my mobile account.  
 a. Will you have passed                  c. Will you be passing  
 b. Do you pass                              d. Are you passing
17. His state of health is already very bad and it ... worse.  
 a. is getting                              c. got  
 b. gets    d. would be getting
18. ... before? Eric, this is Amanda.  
 a. Did you two meet                      c. Had you two met  
 b. Have you two met                      d. Were you two meeting
19. I think summer ... a difficult time for all school-leavers.  
 a. is going to be                          c. have been  
 b. will be                                      d. had been
20. Everything is going well. We ... any problems so far, fortunately.  
 a. didn't have                              c. haven't had  
 b. weren't having                          d. don't have
21. Sorry, could you say that again? I ... to you.  
 a. haven't been listening                  c. didn't listen  
 b. don't listen                              d. haven't listened

22. Next July they ... married for twenty years.  
 a. will be                                  c. will have been  
 b. are    d. will have being
23. It ... an invention which ... the foundations of modern information technology.  
 a. was; laid                                  c. had been; lied  
 b. has been; lies                          d. is; has been lying
24. I ... the Chief Executive himself today, but I ... to his deputy.  
 a. didn't see; spoke                      c. don't see; speak  
 b. haven't seen; have spoken              d. didn't see; have spoken
25. I ... ill since I ... up this morning.  
 a. am feeling; got                          c. feel; have got  
 b. had felt; have got                      d. have been feeling; got
26. She ... promoted because she ... a lot of good work.  
 a. has got; is doing                      c. had got; has done  
 b. got; had done                          d. got; was doing
27. By next summer you ... English for two years.  
 a. will study                                  c. will have been studying  
 b. have studied                              d. are studying
28. She ... at the parcel long enough, before she ... that it was for her neighbour.  
 a. had been looking; had understood  
 b. had been looking; understood  
 c. was looking; understood  
 d. was looking; had understood
29. He ... through morning newspapers when I ... the room yesterday.  
 a. had been browsing; entered  
 b. browsed; had entered  
 c. was browsing; entered  
 d. was browsing; was entering
30. He ... looking at her wondering where he ... her before.  
 a. kept; had seen                          c. have kept; saw  
 b. had kept; saw                          d. was keeping; had seen

**II. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в подходящей видовременной форме:**

1. I'm tired of working in an office. I (*think*) of changing my job.
2. What time you (*arrive*) at work this morning?
3. Inflation (*run*) at the rate of 7% at the moment.
4. When you get to the station, I (*wait*) for you outside.
5. She (*come*) out of hospital next week.
6. The chairman (*make*) some introductory remarks and then (*give*) the talk.
7. He usually (*speak*) so quickly that I (*not understand*) him.
8. What you (*buy*) with the money you won in the lottery?
9. We (*present*) the new company structure at next month's meeting.
10. The annual report is the document that (*contain*) a lot of background information about the company.
11. The builders say they (*finish*) the roof by Tuesday.
12. Consumers in the industrialized world (*become*) increasingly concerned with healthy living.
13. When I (*study*) at business school, we often (*work*) on case studies.
14. In the year 2500 a lot of people (*live*) on the Moon.
15. He (*lose*) his job last month and since then he (*be*) out of work.
16. I think, by 2030 Chinese (*become*) the language of international scientific communication.
17. "You won't believe this, but I've got some tickets for the concert." "Oh, well done. How you (*get*) them?"
18. Could you lend me \$50? I (*pay*) you back tomorrow.
19. I assure you that this (*be*) the first time we (*receive*) a complaint.
20. The legislation (*come*) into force on 1 January 2005.
21. I won't make a decision until I (*speak*) to the director.
22. We (*go*) to look for cheaper producers in the Far East.
23. Prior to becoming a production manager he (*study*) economics and management.
24. I'll have much more time next week because I (*do*) all my exams then.
25. "Your new trousers (*look*) nice." "Thank you. The trouble is they (*not fit*) properly. I (*not know*) why I bought them, really."
26. If they (*shut*) down the plant, a lot of people (*lose*) their jobs.

27. I'm sorry about not coming last week. I (*have*) a cold and so I (*stay*) at home.
28. I think England (*not win*) the next football World Cup.
29. The laboratory (*test*) the device for months before it came onto the market.
30. "How long you (*be*) out of work?" "I (*not be*) out of work now. I just (*start*) a new job."
31. Laura (*miss*) the party because no one (*tell*) her about it.
32. I (*call*) you last night but you (*not answer*). What you (*do*)?
33. If we (*not get*) there by 6.00, Jack (*leave*).
34. Daniel (*earn*) some money last week. But I'm afraid he already (*spend*) it all.
35. I'm afraid I have no time to help you right now. I (*write*) a report. But I (*promise*) I (*give*) you some help later.
36. The police (*get*) to Michael's house as fast as they could, but the burglars (*disappear*).
37. This time tomorrow everyone (*read*) of your success, and people (*ring*) up to congratulate you.
38. My flight from Toronto arrived late because there (*be*) a bomb alert before the plane (*take*) off. When we finally left we (*wait*) for over five hours.
39. I (*walk*) along the street when I suddenly (*feel*) something hit me in the back. I (*not know*) what it was.
40. I still (*read*) a book on negotiating skills but I don't think I (*finish*) it in the near future.
41. I (*deal*) with enquiries while my workmate (*be*) away on holiday.
42. We (*not make*) a final decision until we (*consult*) everyone.
43. Your friend who (*come*) here the other day (*seem*) very nice. I (*enjoy*) meeting her.
44. Martin (*admit*) that he (*hit*) the other car, but said that he (*not damage*) it.
45. "You (*not see*) your aunt recently?" "No. She (*not be*) out of her house since we (*buy*) her colour TV."
46. The runner Amos Temila (*break*) the world record for the 1500 metres in Frankfurt. Two days later in Helsinki, Lee Williams (*run*) it in an even faster time.

47. There (be) still a problem with the television. Someone (repair) it, but then it (stop) working again.
48. I (phone) about your bicycle for sale, which I (see) in the local paper just now. You (sell) it? Or is it still available?
49. When you (come), I (introduce) you to Mrs. Houston, our Production Manager.
50. "Do you know what Polly (be) so upset about yesterday?" "No, I don't. But I'm sure she (cry). Her eyes (look) red." "Perhaps she (have) some bad news."

**III. Дополните радио репортаж, употребив глагол в подходящей видовойременной форме:**

Hello. This (1) (be) Kitty Beamish. I (2) (speak) to you from Oxford, where the finals of the World Quiz Championships (3) (be) held tomorrow. The favourite is Claude Jennings of Cornwall, the man who (4) (know) everything. Twelve months ago no one (5) (hear) of Claude Jennings, although he (6) (take) part in quiz competitions for years. Now suddenly he is a big star. So far this year he (7) (answer) every single question correctly. And he is popular, too. When he (8) (arrive) here two days ago, hundreds of fans (9) (wait) at the station to welcome him. Since his arrival Claude (10) (read) encyclopedias in his hotel bedroom. He is clearly the man to watch. And now back to the news desk.

**IV. Дополните рекламное объявление, употребив глагол в подходящей видовойременной форме:**

When you (1) (take) a holiday with Activity Wales, you (2) (have) the time of your life. As soon as you (3) (arrive), you (4) (feel) as if you (5) (be) in a different world. While you (6) (stay) with us, we (7) (do) our best to ensure that your holiday (8) (run) smoothly and you (9) (not get) bored. Activity Wales (10) (have) something to offer for all ages and tastes. If you (11) (want) to play golf, ride, sail or fish, our staff (12) (be) happy to make the necessary arrangements, or if you simply (13) (want) to relax and enjoy the breathtaking scenery we (14) (be) delighted to organize some guided walks. Before your holiday (15) (be) over, you already (16) (plan) your next visit.

**V. Дополните сообщение о недавнем происшествии, употребив глагол в подходящей видовойременной форме:**

The actress Vanessa Kemp (1) (disappear). Yesterday she (2) (fail) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!' Ms Kemp, who (3) (live) in Hampstead, (4) (leave) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (5) (make) several times the week before. Two people who (6) (walk) past her home at the time (7) (see) her leave. But no one (8) (see) her since then. At half past seven she still (9) (not arrive) at the theatre. At eight o'clock the theatre manager had to break the news to the audience, who (10) (wait) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, theatre staff and friends (11) (try) to contact Ms Kemp, but they (12) (have) no success so far. The police (13) (take) the matter seriously, but they (14) (believe) that she is unlikely to be in any danger. Her friends all (15) (want) to hear from her soon.

**VI. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в подходящей видовойременной форме:**

It was announced in London this morning that the British Oil Corporation (1) (discover) oil under the sea near the Welsh coast. The company, which (2) (drill) for oil in the area since 2001, (3) (find) small amounts of oil near Swansea last month, and since then (4) (discover) larger amounts under the seabed nearby. Last year the government (5) (lend) over \$50,000,000 to the BOC, and (6) (give) permission for the company to build an oil refinery and other facilities in South Wales.

The reaction of local people to today's news (7) (be) mixed so far. Local MPs already (8) (welcome) the news, pointing out that the oil industry will bring badly needed jobs to the area. But local residents are worried about the danger of pollution. "Nobody (9) (ask) us yet what we want," said Ann Griffiths, leader of the Keep Out The Oil Campaign. "Look what (10) (happen) when they (11) (find) oil in Scotland in the 1960s. The oil companies (12) (get) rich, not the local people. The BOC (13) (not tell) us the truth about what this is going

to mean for our people." A BOC spokesman later (14) (*refuse*) to comment. Meanwhile local campaigners (15) (*ask*) the government to hold an inquiry.

**VII. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в подходящей видовременной форме:**

- Melanie:** How you (1) (*get on*) in your new job, Nick?  
**Nick:** Oh, so you (2) (*know*) about my job as a car salesman.  
**Melanie:** David (3) (*tell*) me yesterday.  
**Nick:** Well, I (4) (*not be*) in the job long. I (5) (*start*) on Monday.  
**Melanie:** And how many cars you (6) (*sell*) so far?  
**Nick:** Well, none yet. Give me a chance. Up to now I (7) (*learn*) all the time.  
**Melanie:** David says you (8) (*have*) a sports car once.  
**Nick:** I've still got it. I (9) (*have*) it for about five years. I often (10) (*not drive*) it because I (11) (*not like*) getting it dirty. Normally I (12) (*ride*) my motor bike. And the car (13) (*be*) expensive to run. I (14) (*buy*) it on impulse. I (15) (*work*) on a building site at the time. For several months before I (16) (*buy*) it, I (17) (*do*) overtime, and when I (18) (*earn*) enough to buy a car, it (19) (*be*) a really magical moment. Maybe you'd like a ride in it some time?  
**Melanie:** Oh, yes please. I (20) (*think*) that would be lovely.

**VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

One day a man was walking past a house in Bournemouth when he (1) ... a woman's voice shouting for help. The man (2) ... someone (3) ... probably trying to murder her. He ran to a phone box and (4) ... the police. The police came quite quickly, but by that time the shouting had (5) ... . However, the man (6) ... quite sure that he (7) ... heard cries for help. When the police (8) ... on the door, there was no answer. So they broke down the door and went in. Inside the house was a woman who had just (9) ... out of the shower. She explained to the police that she had (10) ... singing along to the Beatles song 'Help!'.



## 9. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ



to be + V3

Видовременная форма	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог	Примеры
I N D E F I N I T E	Present	ask(s)  <i>am is asked are</i>	<i>English is always spoken here.</i> – Здесь всегда говорят на английском языке.
	Past	asked  <i>was were</i>	<i>This house was built in 1990.</i> – Этот дом был построен в 1990 году.
	Future	will ask  <i>will be asked</i>	<i>You will be told when the time comes.</i> – Вам скажут, когда придет время.
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	am asking  <i>am is being asked are</i>	<i>The roof is being repaired now.</i> – Крышу сейчас ремонтируют.
	Past	was asking  <i>was were</i>	<i>I felt as if I was being watched.</i> – Я чувствовал себя так, как будто за мной следили.
	Future	will be asking  —	

P E R F E C T	Present	have has	asked	<i>have been asked has</i>	<i>The reservation has been confirmed by fax. – Предвари- тельный заказ был подтверждён по факсу.</i>
	Past	had	asked	<i>had been asked</i>	<i>The goods had been delivered by Friday. – Товары были до- ставлены к пятнице.</i>
	Future	will have	asked	<i>will have been asked</i>	<i>Everything will have been done by Mon- day. – Всё будет сделано к поне- дельник.</i>
M O D A L S		can may must have to need to	ask	<i>can may must be asked have to need to</i>	<i>The report must be prepared in time. – Отчёт должен быть подготовлен вовремя.</i>

При образовании страдательного залога необходимо учитывать:

- ✓ **переходность / непереходность** глагола – непереходные глаголы (*be, go, arrive, play, dance, sleep, run, die* и др.), а также некоторые переходные глаголы (*have, fit, suit, lack, resemble* и др.) не образуют пассивный залог.
- ✓ **деятельность подлежащего**: *Tom received the letter.* – Том получил письмо. *The letter was received yesterday.* – Письмо было получено вчера.
- ✓ **наличие дополнения** (прямого, косвенного): *They sent for the doctor.* – Они послали за доктором. *They were sent for.* – За ними послали. *She is interviewing some celebrity now.* – Сейчас она берёт интервью у какой-то знаменитости. *She is being interviewed now.* – Сейчас у неё берут интервью.

# I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The telephone (*was invented / has been invented*) in 1876.
- This swimming pool (*is used / is being used*) by over a thousand people each week.
- Then I realized that none of the guests (*had been sent / had sent*) an invitation.
- New software (*was installed / has been installed*) on my PC yesterday.
- Why (*has he given / has he been given*) a promotion?
- Another date for the meeting (*will be set / will be set*) next week.
- She (*was elected / elected*) head of the department two months ago.
- At present our company (*is being reorganized / is reorganizing*).
- I hope the documents (*will be received / will have been received*) by tomorrow afternoon.
- How can the problem (*be solved / is solved*)?

# II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Mary's car ... today.
  - is servicing
  - is being serviced
  - have been serviced
  - is serviced
- The papers ... by the Managing Director yet. He is on a business trip.
  - haven't been signed
  - aren't signed
  - haven't signed
  - weren't signed
- A new government ... to overcome the economic crisis.
  - formed
  - has formed
  - was formed
  - have been formed
- I don't think that you ... to show your passport.
  - was asked
  - will be asked
  - are being asked
  - have asked
- The address should ... on the front of the envelope.
  - has been written
  - to be written
  - will be written
  - be written

6. The suspects ... by the police.
  - a. were being followed
  - b. will being followed
  - c. has been followed
  - d. was being followed
7. Some children ... to by their parents every night.
  - a. read
  - b. were reading
  - c. have been read
  - d. are read
8. The mail ... yet.
  - a. hasn't received
  - b. hadn't been received
  - c. wasn't received
  - d. hasn't been received
9. Sue told us her baby ... two weeks earlier than expected.
  - a. had born
  - b. was born
  - c. had been born
  - d. has been born
10. The robbers ... as soon as they left the bank.
  - a. will be arrested
  - b. had been arrested
  - c. were arrested
  - d. are arrested
11. This model is of a new design and only a few units ... so far.
  - a. have been manufactured
  - b. were manufactured
  - c. are manufactured
  - d. had manufactured
12. The talks ... from 2 till 3 p.m. yesterday.
  - a. were being held
  - b. were held
  - c. had been held
  - d. have held
13. When a person borrows money from a bank, the money must ... back by a specific date.
  - a. to pay
  - b. be paid
  - c. being paid
  - d. have been paid
14. He told me not to worry as the letter ... by 6 o'clock.
  - a. will have been sent
  - b. has been sent
  - c. will be sent
  - d. would have been sent
15. The contract was signed after the terms of payment and delivery ...
  - a. are discussed
  - b. have been discussed
  - c. were discussed
  - d. had been discussed

**III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме действительного или страдательного залога:**

1. When this church (*construct*)?
2. The central office of this organization (*locate*) in Minsk.

3. What Belarus (*export*)?
4. A small increase in our company's profits (*report*) last year.
5. Credit cards (*accept*) in your shop?
6. By next year, everybody in the firm (*give*) a pay-rise.
7. My wife (*pay*) more than I am.
8. Yesterday Mr. Higgins (*tell*) to arrive at the office at two o'clock sharp.
9. She (*inform*) about the results of the research as soon as it (*finish*) next month.
10. William the Conqueror (*build*) the castle in the 11th century.
11. Excuse the mess, the house (*paint*) now.
12. For a long time the earth (*believe*) to be flat.
13. We (*spend*) a lot of money on advertising campaign.
14. Delivering the goods by air is rather costly, but they (*require*) urgently.
15. The flight (*delay*) for two hours due to the accident threat.
16. This kind of jacket (*consider*) very fashionable these days.
17. A number of attempts (*make*) to find the Loch Ness monster.
18. Most people agree that America (*not discover*) by Christopher Columbus.
19. I looked again for the old man, but he (*vanish*).
20. If there is too much snow, the match (*cancel*).
21. The exact time of the match (*not decide*) yet.
22. It (*announce*) yesterday that the government (*decide*) not to raise income tax.
23. They (*search*) his house and (*find*) a number of stolen articles.
24. It (*report*) yesterday that the sides (*reach*) an agreement on the terms of the contract.
25. The office worker (*dismiss*) as he (*steal*) company property ever since he (*appoint*).

**IV. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме страдательного залога:**

The building at the end of the High Street is Barford Hall, which (1) (*build*) in 1827. Today the Hall (2) (*own*) by Bardale Council. It (3) (*use*) as a warehouse when it (4) (*buy*) by the Council in 1952, and

it (5) (*not look*) after very well. Since then a lot of work (6) (*do*) on it, and these days the Hall (7) (*use*) as an arts centre.

**V. Лаура написала письмо своей подруге. Вот часть этого письма:**

Someone broke into our house at the weekend. The burglar took some jewellery, but luckily he didn't do any damage. A very nice young police officer interviewed me. Detectives found some fingerprints, and the police computer identified the burglar. Police have arrested a man and are questioning him. But they haven't found the jewellery.

**Дополните диалог, используя необходимые глаголы в страдательном залоге:**

- Laura: Our house (1) ... at the weekend.  
Melanie: Oh no!  
Laura: Some jewellery (2) ... , but luckily no damage (3) ...  
Melanie: Did the police come and see you?  
Laura: Yes, they did. I (4) ... by a very nice young police officer.  
Melanie: I don't suppose they know who did it.  
Laura: Well, amazingly they do. Some fingerprints (5) ... , and the burglar (6) ... A man (7) ... and he (8) ...  
Melanie: Wonderful.  
Laura: There's only one problem. The jewellery (9) ...

**VI. Дополните репортаж, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме действительного или страдательного залога:**

Millions of pounds' worth of damage (1) (*cause*) by a storm which (2) (*sweep*) across the north of England last night. The River Kibble (3) (*burst*) its banks after heavy rain. Many people (4) (*rescue*) from the floods by fire-fighters, who (5) (*receive*) hundreds of calls for help. Wind speeds (6) (*reach*) ninety miles an hour in some places. Roads (7) (*block*) by fallen trees, and electricity lines (8) (*bring down*), leaving thousands of homes without electricity. "Everything possible (9) (*do*) to get things back to normal," a spokesman (10) (*say*).

**VII. Дополните рассказ, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме действительного или страдательного залога:**

Packet sugar from the supermarket (1) (*extract*) from either sugar cane or sugar beet. These products (2) (*mix*) with hot water, which (3) (*dissolve*) their natural sugar. Sugar also (4) (*find*) in fruit, some of which, such as dates and grapes, (5) (*contain*) very high amounts of sugar.

To be a little more specific, sugar should (6) (*call*) sucrose. Sucrose (7) (*make up*) of two substances: glucose, which (8) (*use*) for instant energy, and fructose, which (9) (*last*) longer as a source of energy. The sugar in fruit is mainly fructose. So when we (10) (*eat*) fruit, we also (11) (*eat*) quite large amounts of natural sugar.

Some scientists (12) (*believe*) that too much sugar (13) (*eat*) in sweets, cakes and biscuits. It (14) (*say*) to be generally bad for the health, although nothing definitely (15) (*prove*) so far. However, it (16) (*know*) that sugar (17) (*cause*) tooth decay. As one expert (18) (*say*): "If other foods damaged our body as much as sugar (19) (*damage*) our teeth, they would (20) (*ban*) immediately."

**VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

During periods of terrorist activity by the IRA, people in Britain are always (1) ... warned to look out for bombs. Any bag or parcel without an owner (2) ... seen as a risk to the public. Some time ago a cardboard box was found at the entrance to Bristol Zoo. It was noticed (3) ... a visitor and reported to the director. Clearly, if it were a bomb and it went off, people might (4) ... killed. So army bomb experts (5) ... called in, and the box was safely blown up in a controlled explosion. Soon afterwards it (6) ... reported that the box had (7) ... left there by a boy wanting to find a new home for his pet rat. He (8) ... tired of the rat, he explained, but he was unwilling to have it put to sleep (9) ... a vet, so he left it in a box outside the zoo. The director of the zoo is thought (10) ... be unenthusiastic about looking after people's unwanted pets. No one knows what the rat thought about being blown up.

## 10. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

При переводе прямой речи в косвенную необходимо соблюдать ряд правил:

1. **say to → tell**  
– *I say to him, "I am busy."* → *I tell him (that) I am busy.*
2. личные и притяжательные местоимения меняются соответственно смыслу:  
– *Bill says, "I don't like the party."* → *Bill says (that) he doesn't like the party.*
3. Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблён в одной из форм прошедшего времени (*Past Indefinite, Past Continuous*), то в придаточном предложении:

а) действует правило согласования времен:

Present Indefinite → Past Indefinite	<i>I do → I did</i>
Present Continuous → Past Continuous	<i>I am doing → I was doing</i>
Present Perfect → Past Perfect	<i>I have done → I had done</i>
Past Indefinite → Past Perfect	<i>I did → I had done</i>
Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous	<i>I was doing → I had been doing</i>
Future Indefinite → Future-in-the-Past	<i>I will do → I would do</i>

б) меняются указательные местоимения и наречия места и времени:

<i>here → there</i>	<i>yesterday → the day before yesterday, the previous day</i>
<i>this → that</i>	<i>last night → the night before, the previous night</i>
<i>these → those</i>	<i>two days ago → two days before</i>
<i>now → then, right away</i>	<i>tomorrow → the next day, the following day</i>
<i>today → that day</i>	<i>next week → the next week, the following week</i>
<i>tonight → that night</i>	<i>in a month → a month later</i>

- *Jane said, "I am tired and want to go home now."* → *Jane said that she was tired and wanted to go home right away.*

☒ **Повелительное наклонение**  
в косвенной речи:

Команда, просьба в косвенной речи обычно выражается инфинитивным оборотом:

- *He said to me, "Remember to back up the file!"* → *He told me to back up the file.*
- *The policeman told us, "Don't park here."* → *The policeman told us not to park there.*
- *She said, "Let's go shopping."* → *She suggested going shopping.*

☒ **Повествовательные предложения**  
в косвенной речи:

Повествовательное предложение в косвенной речи обычно преобразуется в придаточное предложение, введенное союзом *that*:

- *The secretary said, "I reserved the room at the hotel yesterday."* → *The secretary said that she had reserved the room at the hotel the day before yesterday.*

☒ **Вопросительные предложения**  
в косвенной речи:

Обратите внимание, что в косвенном вопросе, в отличие от прямого вопроса, не происходит инверсии, то есть порядок слов такой же, как в обычном повествовательном предложении (сказуемое следует за подлежащим):

- *She asked me, "Where are you going?"* (прямой вопрос) → *She asked me where I was going* (косвенный вопрос).

**Общий вопрос** в косвенной речи вводится союзами *if* и *whether*:

- *The tourist asked, "Is service included or not?"* → *The tourist asked if service was included or not.*

Специальный вопрос вводится тем же вопросительным словом, что и соответствующий прямой вопрос:

- He asked, "Where do they keep the money, Paul?" → He asked Paul *where* they kept the money.



Правило согласования времён не соблюдается:

- ✓ Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, употреблён в форме настоящего или будущего времени: *They say that we will receive the confirmation next week.* – Они говорят, что мы получим подтверждение на следующей неделе. *Could you tell me where their office is situated?* – Скажите, пожалуйста, где находится их офис?
- ✓ Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражено модальными глаголами **must, should, ought** и инфинитивом: *He told us that he should leave immediately.* – Он сказал нам, что должен уезжать немедленно.
- ✓ Если сказуемое придаточного предложения выражает общеизвестный факт: *The teacher explained that the earth goes round the sun.* – Учитель объяснил, что Земля вращается вокруг Солнца. *We learnt that Minsk was first mentioned in the chronicles in 1067.* – Мы узнали, что Минск впервые упоминался в хрониках в 1067 году.
- ✓ В придаточном предложении времени, если оно употреблено в одной из форм прошедшего времени: *He said the car had broken down while he was driving to work.* – Он сказал, что его машина сломалась, когда он ехал на работу.
- ✓ В определительном придаточном предложении, а также в придаточных причинных и сравнительных: *The statement that our rivals went bankrupt proved to be true.* – Утверждение, что наши конкуренты обанкротились, оказалось верным. *He was not able to translate the article because he does not know English well enough.* – Он не смог перевести эту статью, потому что он не знает английский язык достаточно хорошо. *He was once stronger than he is now.* – Он когда-то был сильнее, чем сейчас.

1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. Phil promised (*to pay / paying*) back his debt as soon as possible.
2. The teacher explained to us that the Sun (*was / is*) a big star.
3. The shop assistant told us (*do not touch / not to touch*) any of the items on display.
4. Mr. Ferrow suggested (*talking / that he would talk*) to the manager in person.
5. My parents asked me what time I (*got / had got*) home the night before.
6. Brenda says she (*is arriving / was arriving*) at about 6.00.
7. He wondered what (*he should do / should he do*) to set the situation right.
8. My bank manager wanted to know if (*I was taking / was I taking*) much money with me to France.
9. Martin denied that he (*had borrowed / borrowed*) any books from the library.
10. The secretary asked her boss what time (*would he leave / he was leaving*) for the airport.

11. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Katherine's told me she ... for a better job at the moment.
  - a. was looking
  - b. looks
  - c. looked
  - d. is looking
- The teacher told the pupils that the steam engine ... in England in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - a. invented
  - b. was invented
  - c. has been invented
  - d. had been invented
- The financial adviser convinced the Board that the new project ... a success
  - a. will be
  - b. is going to be
  - c. would be
  - d. was
- He told us he had met his future wife when he ... in Italy on business.
  - a. has been
  - b. was
  - c. had been
  - d. was being

5. He warned me ... my flat yet.  
a. do not sell  
b. about selling  
c. to sell  
d. not to sell
6. The correspondent asked the elected candidate ... on the election results.  
a. to comment  
b. don't comment  
c. commented  
d. would comment
7. The flight attendant asked me if ... my flight.  
a. I am enjoying  
b. am I enjoying  
c. I was enjoying  
d. was I enjoying
8. The manager threatened ... the clerk if he didn't change his attitude to work.  
a. that he will dismiss  
b. dismissing  
c. to dismiss  
d. that he dismissed
9. Imagine – he said that the capital of Australia ... Sidney.  
a. is  
b. was  
c. has been  
d. had been
10. Could you tell me where ... ?  
a. the nearest post office is  
b. the nearest post office was  
c. was the nearest post office  
d. is the nearest post office
11. Nick exclaimed that they ... football when the bomb ... off.  
a. had been playing; went  
b. were playing; went  
c. were playing; had gone  
d. had been playing; had gone
12. She said she ... sorry about the delay and she ... with the matter right away.  
a. was; will deal  
b. was; would deal  
c. is; will deal  
d. is; would deal
13. I want to know ... new staff for the summer.  
a. would they be employing  
b. if they would be employing  
c. will they be employing  
d. if they will be employing
14. The Purchasing Director wanted to know how much ...  
a. the new equipment costed  
b. did the new equipment cost  
c. the new equipment cost  
d. does the new equipment cost
15. My personal assistant informed me that Ms Sullivan ... while I ... out.  
a. phoned; was  
b. had phoned; had been  
c. was phoning; had been  
d. had phoned; was

III. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу глаголами:

- admitted      - allowed      - confessed      - told  
 - advised      - apologized      - invited      - reminded  
 - agreed      - asked      - offered
1. "Don't forget to water the plants every day, will you?" Diana said to me. Diana ... me to water the plants every day.
  2. "O.K. I'll go to the cinema with you," she said. She ... to go to the cinema with him.
  3. "Would you like to come over for lunch on Sunday?" she said. She ... us over for lunch on Sunday.
  4. "All right, it was I who made a mistake," he said. He ... that he had made a mistake.
  5. "You can go in and see her now," mother said. Mother ... me to go in and see her then.
  6. "It was me who stole the money," said Jim. Jim ... to stealing the money.
  7. "If I were you, Bill, I'd buy a mountain bike," Stephen said. Stephen ... Bill to buy a mountain bike.
  8. "Let me carry your suitcase, John," said Harry. Harry ... to carry John's suitcase.
  9. "I've broken your pen. I'm awfully sorry, Jack," David said. David ... for breaking Jack's pen.
  10. When I ... him what he was doing there, he ... me it was none of my business.

IV. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибки:

1. I'd like to know where are they.
2. I wonder what does he do all day long.
3. He said penguins could swim.
4. Could you tell me why do you look so upset?
5. He asked me whether I would go back here next year.
6. I don't know why they had not kept their promise to take us with them.
7. She asked them what colour were they going to paint the living room.
8. He said he thought it is rather silly and he was not going to take part in it.
9. Do you know had Jane received a letter from her American pen-pal?
10. They wanted to know that if they were allowed to keep pets in the flat.

**V. Передайте следующие предложения в косвенной речи:**

1. "Let's go out to the cafe for lunch, shall we?" Wendy said.
2. David said to me, "Do you think you could possibly tell me what the time is?"
3. "It isn't so foggy today as it was yesterday," I remarked.
4. James said, "I was walking home when I saw the accident."
5. The journalists asked the President of the company, "When are you planning to set up a subsidiary?"
6. The director asked the personnel officer, "Could you tell Miss Benson that she has been made redundant?"
7. "It doesn't look as if I'll be arriving until after eight, I'm afraid," said Miss Lucas.
8. She said, "I met Mr. Luis while I was attending Seattle World's Fair."
9. The customs officer asked Mr. Vito, "Do you have anything to declare?"
10. They cautioned me, "Don't make a statement before you've consulted the lawyer."

**VI. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

Police have warned people (1) ... watch out for two men who have tricked their way into an old woman's home and stolen money. The men called on Mrs. Iris Raine and said (2) ... were from the water company and wanted to check (3) ... her water was OK.

They asked if (4) ... would mind letting them into her house. The woman didn't ask (5) ... see their identity cards. She said she (6) ... not know about any problem with the water. The men explained that they (7) ... just discovered the problem but that it (8) ... very simple and (9) ... not take long to check. The woman asked (10) ... the service was free, and they (11) ... yes. They (12) ... to know (13) ... the water tank was.

While one man ran water in the kitchen, the other went upstairs and took several hundred pounds from a drawer in a bedroom. The men then left saying that they (14) ... return the (15) ... day to have another look.

**11. ТИПЫ УСЛОВНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ.  
УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ФОРМ  
ДЛЯ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ НЕРЕАЛЬНЫХ ДЕЙСТВИЙ**



**Типы условных предложений**

	Тип	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
I	Реальное условие и следствие	Present Indefinite / Continuous	Future Indefinite, Present Indefinite, повелительное наклонение
			<p>- <i>Unless you work more efficiently, you will be fired.</i> – Если вы не будете работать более эффективно, вас уволят.</p> <p>- <i>If you heat ice, it turns to water.</i> – Если подогревать лёд, он превращается в воду.</p> <p>- <i>If you have a headache, take an aspirin.</i> – Если у вас болит голова, примите аспирин.</p>
II	Нереальное действие, относящееся к настоящему или к будущему	Past Indefinite / Continuous	Future-in-the-Past (would / could / might + V)
			<p>- <i>If I were you, I would not trust him.</i> – Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы ему не доверял.</p> <p>- <i>If I knew his number, I might ring him up.</i> – Если бы я знал его номер, я мог бы ему позвонить.</p>
III	Нереальное действие, относящееся к прошлому	Past Perfect / Perfect Continuous	Future-Perfect-In-the-Past (would / could / might + have + V3)

- <i>If we had found him earlier, we would have saved his life.</i> – Если бы мы нашли его раньше, мы спасли бы ему жизнь. - <i>The presentation might have been better if she had felt more confident.</i> – Презентация могла бы быть лучше, если бы она чувствовала себя более уверенно.		
Смешанный тип	Past Perfect	Future-in- the-Past
	Past Indefinite	Future-Perfect-in-the-Past
- <i>If you had prepared everything beforehand, we wouldn't be waiting for you now.</i> – Если бы вы подготовили всё заранее, нам не пришлось бы вас ждать сейчас. - <i>If John were more competent, he could have been promoted long ago.</i> – Если бы Джон был более компетентным, его могли бы уже давно повысить.		

Условные предложения могут также вводиться следующими союзами:

- **unless (=if not):** *Unless you start at once you will be late.* – Если вы не отправитесь тотчас же, вы опоздаете.
- **as long as:** *We are going to the beach tomorrow as long as it doesn't rain.* – Мы пойдём на пляж завтра, при условии если не будет дождя.
- **on condition (that):** *I'll lend you the money on condition you pay me back soon.* – Я дам тебе денег взаймы при условии, что ты мне их скоро вернёшь.
- **providing, provided (that):** *You can camp here provided you leave no mess.* – Вы можете расположиться лагерем здесь в том случае, если не оставите после себя мусор.
- **only if:** *I will do it only if you promise not to tell anyone.* – Я сделаю это только в том случае, если ты обещаешь никому не рассказывать.
- **even if, even though:** *You must take the exam tomorrow even if you are not ready.* – Ты должен сдавать экзамен завтра, даже если ты не готов.
- **in case, in the case of, in the event that, in the event of:** *I take a book to bed with me just in case I can't sleep.* – Я читаю на ночь какую-нибудь книгу, на тот случай если не смогу уснуть.

- **supposing, suppose:** *Supposing (= What if) she asks me where you are, what shall I say?* – Допустим, что она спросит, где ты, что мне сказать?
- **otherwise:** *Her father pays her tuition fees; otherwise she wouldn't be here.* – Её отец оплачивает её учёбу, иначе её здесь не было бы.
- **or else:** *We must be early or (else) we won't get a seat.* – Мы должны прийти рано, иначе не будет свободных мест.
- **but for:** *But for the rain (if it were not for the rain), we would have gone to the country yesterday.* – Если бы не дождь, мы поехали бы за город вчера.

#### ✓ Употребление глагольных форм для выражения нереальных действий:

- После глагола **wish** *хотелось бы*, а также после выражения **If only** *если бы только*, в придаточном предложении используется:
  - Past Indefinite / Continuous** для обозначения настоящего времени: *I wish (If only) I knew where he is.* – Я бы хотела знать, где он сейчас. = Жаль, что я не знаю, где он сейчас. *I wish I were you.* – Хотелось бы мне быть на вашем месте = Жаль, что я не на вашем месте.
  - Past Perfect** для обозначения прошедшего времени: *I wish (If only) I had not phoned him yesterday.* – Я бы хотел, чтобы я ему не звонил. = Жаль, что я ему позвонил. *I wish I could have helped you.* – Если бы только я смог вам помочь.
  - Would с инфинитивом** для обозначения будущего времени: *I wish (If only) they would come tomorrow.* – Мне бы хотелось, чтобы они приехали завтра. = Жаль, что они не придут завтра.

Кроме того, **wish ... would ...** используется для выражения недовольства, когда говорящий хочет, чтобы в будущем произошли какие-то изменения, хотя это и маловероятно: *I wish (If only) it would stop raining.* – Если бы только дождь прекратился. *I wish you would not keep interrupting me.* – Хотелось бы, чтобы вы меня не перебивали.

Однако нельзя использовать **would**, если подлежащие главному и придаточного предложений совпадают: *I wish I did it tomorrow*. – Мне бы хотелось сделать это завтра.

2. После союзов **as if, as though** как *будто бы*, в придаточном предложении используется:

а. **Past Indefinite** для обозначения настоящего и будущего времени: *He has been treated as if he were a criminal*. – К нему относились так, как будто он преступник.

б. **Past Perfect** для обозначения прошедшего времени: *He looks as though he had been working without rest*. – Он выглядит так, как будто бы он работал без передышки.

3. Если в главном предложении содержатся прилагательные, имеющие значение просьбы, побуждения, пожелания (**It is necessary / important / essential / desirable / better / recommended** и др.), то в придаточном предложении используется глагол с **should** или **инфинитив без частицы to**: *It is necessary that the goods (should) be delivered on time*. – Необходимо, чтобы товары были доставлены в срок.

4. Если сказуемое главного предложения выражено глаголами, выражающими приказание, предложение, решимость, договорённость (**advise, agree, arrange, ask, command, decide, demand, determine, insist, order, recommend, request, require, suggest, propose** и др.), то в придаточном предложении используется глагол с **should** или **инфинитив без частицы to**: *He suggested that I (should) take a leave*. – Он предложил, чтобы я взяла отпуск.



#### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. It's a beautiful house, and I'd buy it if I (*have / had*) the money, but I can't afford it.
2. If you (*will lose / lose*) your credit card, you have to ring the bank.
3. I hope that if I (*do / will do*) my best, they will give me a permanent contract after a few months.
4. If you (*were / had been*) in his shoes, what would you do?
5. I wish you (*attended / had attended*) the meeting yesterday.

6. Let me give you some advice. If you smoked less, you (*wouldn't feel / wouldn't have felt*) so tired.
7. Unless you (*don't send / send*) us all the documents, we won't be able to deliver you the goods.
8. Why didn't you phone? If I (*knew / had known*) you were coming, I would have met you at the airport.
9. She (*wouldn't have missed / wouldn't miss*) the deadline if she weren't so disorganized.
10. We are having a lovely time in Brighton. I wish you (*were / had been*) here.



#### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. We exchange goods only if you ... a receipt.
 

a. will produce	c. produce
b. produced	d. would produce
2. I wish I ... a senior staff member so that I can use the car park.
 

a. was	c. had been
b. were	d. would be
3. Unless you ... me alone, I'll call the police.
 

a. leave	c. won't leave
b. will leave	d. don't leave
4. But for the life jacket, he ...
 

a. would drown	c. had drowned
b. would have drowned	d. will drown
5. If he ... in time, he would have taken all necessary measures.
 

a. were warned	c. was warned
b. had warned	d. had been warned
6. They wish they ... the job to Mr. Crosby. Now they regret about it.
 

a. wouldn't give	c. hadn't given
b. didn't give	d. haven't given
7. I'm so annoyed about my car accident. If only I ... more careful!
 

a. were	c. have been
b. would be	d. had been
8. If the quality of the product hadn't been so bad, we ...
 

a. hadn't complained	c. wouldn't have complained
b. wouldn't complain	d. didn't complain

9. If I ... you, I'd ask a lawyer for some advice.
  - a. were c. would be
  - b. had been d. was
10. His face did not express anything as though he ... at all at hearing the news.
  - a. didn't be surprised c. were not surprised
  - b. wouldn't be surprised d. had not been surprised
11. If you ... goods on the Internet, they always ... you an e-mail confirmation.
  - a. order; will send c. had ordered; would have sent
  - b. order; send d. ordered; would send
12. The bank ... you money to set up a company unless you ... some kind of business plan.
  - a. won't lend; had c. won't lend; have
  - b. wouldn't lend; didn't have d. will lend; don't have
13. According to the timetable, if the train ... on time, we ... at 5.30.
  - a. leaves; will arrive c. would leave; arrived
  - b. left; would arrive d. had left; will arrive
14. If ... about their financial problems, I ... business with them.
  - a. I'd known; wouldn't have done c. I knew; wouldn't have done
  - b. I'd know; didn't do d. I'd have known; hadn't done
15. It was recommended that the market research ... by the end of the year.
  - a. should have been done c. would have been done
  - b. would be done d. should be done

 **III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в требующейся форме:**

1. As a rule we (*not employ*) people unless they (*be*) experienced and eager to work hard.
2. He suggested that the meeting (*postpone*).
3. I don't know how to play baseball, but I'm sure that if I (*do*), I (*play*) a lot better than anyone in this awful team!
4. But for the delay in delivery we (*not have*) to pay damages.
5. Jean thinks that everyone likes her. If only she (*know*) what people say behind her back!

6. If I (*be*) you, I (*not waste*) time. I would learn foreign languages. It's very important for getting a good job.
7. I wish you (*tell*) me about the test. I haven't done any revision.
8. If Graham (*not lose*) his watch he (*not miss*) the plane.
9. Feminists insist that women (*be*) absolute equals with men.
10. Suppose you (*see*) a ghost. What would you do?
11. I (*be*) back tomorrow unless there (*be*) a plane strike.
12. If the Managing Director (*not go*) on a business trip, he (*sign*) the contract, I'm sure. But now you'll have to wait for him to return.
13. I think if I (*obtain*) a Master of Business Administration degree I (*improve*) my job prospects.
14. I wish the people next door (*not make*) so much noise. I can't hear myself think!
15. If our side (*be*) better prepared, we (*succeed*) in yesterday's talks.
16. It's quite simple really. If you (*take*) these tablets every day, then you (*lose*) weight. Just try and you'll see!
17. If you (*save*) some money, you (*not be*) so hard up.
18. I've got a terrible headache. If only I (*not drink*) that wine.
19. We (*stop*) the meeting now if there (*be*) nothing else to discuss.
20. I wish the government (*do*) something about the pollution in the city.
21. If I (*be*) in your position, I (*persist*) in having more staff in your department.
22. If he (*take*) his job more seriously, he (*advance*) long ago.
23. If Bill (*not steal*) the car, he (*not be*) in prison now.
24. I think your letter hasn't arrived yet. If it (*come*), I'm sure I (*noticed*) it.
25. I can't understand what he sees in her! If anyone (*treat*) me like that, I (*be*) extremely angry!

 **IV. Дополните диалог, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме:**

- Adam is a music student. He rents a room from Mr. Day.*
- Mr. Day: Can't you stop playing that trumpet? You're making an awful noise.
- Adam: Well, if I (*not practise*), I won't pass my exam.

Mr. Day: But why at night? It's half past twelve. If you (2) (*play*) it in the daytime, I (3) (*not hear*) you because I'd be at work. If you (4) (*tell*) me about this trumpet when you first came here, I (5) (*not let*) you have the room. I'm afraid it's becoming a nuisance. If you (6) (*not play*) so loud, it (7) (*not be*) so bad.

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

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

 **V. Дополните репортаж, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме:**

Yesterday protesters against a new road managed to hold up work on the Oldbury bypass. Protest leader Alison Compton defended the action by members of the Green World group. "If we don't protest, soon there (1) (*be*) no countryside left," she told reporters. The bypass is now well behind schedule, and if the protesters (2) (*not hold up*) the work so often, it (3) (*open*) two months ago. "If these fields (4) (*disappear*), we'll never see them again," said Ms Compton. "Why can't we use public transport? If more people (5) (*travel*) on buses and trains, we wouldn't need new roads. If the motor car never (6) (*exist*), the world (7) (*be*) a more pleasant place today."

But many people in Oldbury want their new bypass. "If they (8) (*not build*) it soon, the traffic jams in the town (9) (*get*) worse," said Asif Mohammed, whose house is beside the busy A34. "We just can't leave things as they are. If things remained the same, people's health (10) (*suffer*) even more from all the pollution here. It's terrible. If we (11) (*not get*) the traffic out of the town, I (12) (*go*) mad. If I (13) (*know*) earlier how bad this problem would get, I (14) (*move*) out years ago. But now it has become impossible to sell this house because of the traffic. The government waited too long. If they (15) (*do*) something earlier, there (16) (*be*) less traffic today."

And the protest is making the new road even more expensive. "If this (17) (*go*) on, there (18) (*not be*) enough money left to finish the road," says the Transport Minister.



## 12. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

Неличные формы глагола не имеют лица, числа, времени и наклонения. К неличным формам глагола относятся: инфинитив, причастия и герундий. Каждая неличная форма обладает, помимо свойств глагола, свойствами какой-либо другой части речи. Например, инфинитив и герундий обладают свойствами глагола, а также некоторыми свойствами имени существительного, а причастия I и II – некоторыми свойствами прилагательного и наречия. Неличные формы глагола не употребляются в функции простого глагольного сказуемого.

### ИНФИНИТИВ

**Инфинитив** – это неличная форма глагола, которая только называет действие, не указывая ни лица, ни числа, ни реального времени осуществления называемого действия. Внешним признаком инфинитива является частица *to*.

#### Инфинитив употребляется:

1. после *too* и *enough*:  
– *too* + прилагательное / наречие + инфинитив: *My assistant works too slowly to be of much help to me.*  
– прилагательное / наречие + *enough* + инфинитив: *She is old enough to travel by herself.*  
– *enough* + существительное + инфинитив: *He doesn't have enough (money) to live on.*
2. после относительных местоимений **who, what, which, where, when, how, whether** (кроме **why**): *I found out where to buy fruit cheaper. He couldn't remember whether to turn left or right. Но: I don't know why we should stay inside.*
3. после **the first, the second**, и т.д., **the last, the only**: *He is always the first to come and the last to leave.*

4. в устойчивых выражениях **to tell the truth, to cut a long story short, to be honest / frank / fair**: *To tell the truth, I've never trusted him.*

Частица **to** перед инфинитивом не употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. после вспомогательных и модальных глаголов (кроме **have to, be to, ought to**): *He can \_ speak English. All I could do was just \_ sit and wait.* Но: *She has to solve problems every day.*
2. после глаголов **dare** (? , -) *сметь*, **need** (? , -) *нужно*, если они являются модальными глаголами: *I daren't \_ tell her that I've lost her keys. How dare they \_ accuse you of cheating? You needn't \_ worry. Need I \_ pay now?* Но: *I didn't dare to tell them the truth. She dares to dress differently from the others. You don't need to worry. I need to speak to the manager immediately.*
3. после глаголов **make, have** *заставлять*, **let** *позволять*, **help** (Am.): *My boss made me \_ stay overtime.* Но: *I was made to stay overtime.*
4. в обороте «сложное дополнение» после глаголов **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel**: *I saw him \_ leave his office at 6.* Но: *He was seen to leave his office at 6.*
5. после выражений **had better** *лучше бы*, **would rather, would sooner** *предпочитаю*: *You had better \_ do the job at once. I would rather \_ go home.*
6. после выражений с **but** или **except** *кроме* (**cannot but, do nothing / anything but**): *Did you do anything but \_ ask questions? There's nothing to do except \_ turn back.*
7. после союза **than** в сравнениях: *He prefers to pay the fine rather than \_ go to prison.*
8. в вопросительных предложениях, которые начинаются с **Why not** *Почему бы не*: *Why not \_ help him?*



#### Формы инфинитива:

Инфинитив	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	<i>to write</i>	<i>to be written</i>
Continuous	<i>to be writing</i>	—
Perfect	<i>to have written</i>	<i>to have been written</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been writing</i>	—

Инфинитив в форме **Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого, либо относится к будущему: *I was glad to study at this school.* — Я была рада учиться в этой школе. *I don't like to be asked questions.* — Я не люблю, когда мне задают вопросы. *I hope to see you soon.* — Я надеюсь, что скоро встречу тебя.

Инфинитив в форме **Continuous** обозначает длительное действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого: *He must be sleeping now.* — Он, должно быть, сейчас спит.

Инфинитив в форме **Perfect** обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *I am glad to have helped you.* — Я рада, что помогла вам.

Инфинитив в форме **Perfect Continuous** обозначает длительное действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *He is known to have been working at this problem for many years.* — Известно, что он работает над этой проблемой много лет.

#### Оборот «Инфинитив с предлогом *for*»

Конструкция «Инфинитив с предлогом *for*» состоит из сочетания предлога *for* с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в объектном падеже и инфинитива. *He opened the door for me to enter.* — Он открыл дверь для того, чтобы я вошёл. *It isn't necessary for him to report about it to the police.* — Ему не обязательно сообщать об этом полиции.

#### Оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»

Конструкция «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом (сложное дополнение)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива и обозначает, что действие, выраженное инфинитивом, выполняет дополнение. Употребляется после глаголов:

1. чувственного восприятия: **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel** (с инфинитивом без частицы *to*): *I never saw him be late for school.* — Я никогда не видела, чтобы он опаздывал в школу.

- умственной деятельности: **know, think, believe, expect** и др.: *I know her to be an experienced teacher.* – Я знаю, что она опытный учитель.
- чувств: **like, love, hate** и др.: *We like our products to be in demand.* – Нам нравится, когда наши товары пользуются спросом.
- желания: **want, wish, would like** и др.: *They want Helen to come on Friday.* – Они хотят, чтобы Лена пришла в пятницу.
- побуждения: **make, let** (с инфинитивом без частицы *to*); **order, ask, say, tell, request** и др.: *The teacher told the pupils to hand in the papers.* – Учитель сказал, чтобы ученики сдали работы. *Let them rewrite this exercise.* – Разрешите им переписать это упражнение.

#### Оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»

Конструкция «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом (сложное подлежащее)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в именительном падеже и инфинитива и употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено:

- глаголами **say, report, think, suppose, expect, know, see, hear** и др. в страдательном залоге: *He is expected to go on a business trip soon.* – Ожидается, что он скоро поедет в командировку.
- глаголами **seem, appear, turn out, prove, happen, chance** в действительном залоге: *He proved to be a real friend.* – Он оказался настоящим другом. *She seems to be sleeping now.* – Кажется, что она сейчас спит. *I happened to attend that exhibition when I was in Berlin.* – Случилось так, что я посетил эту выставку, когда был в Берлине.
- сочетанием глагола **be** с прилагательным **likely, sure, certain** и др.: *He is sure to resign soon.* – Он, наверное (несомненно), скоро подаст в отставку. *They are unlikely to come to the meeting.* – Вряд ли они придут на собрание.

#### I. Вставьте частицу **to** перед инфинитивом, где необходимо:

- What is in the letter? Why won't you let me ... read it?
- Craig couldn't persuade Nina ... go out with him.
- It will cost you a lot to go by plane, why not ... go by bus?
- He didn't dare ... argue with his boss.
- That programme was funny. It made me ... laugh.
- I didn't mean my suggestion ... be taken seriously.
- It's cold. You'd better ... wear a coat.
- ... be a highly qualified specialist you need many skills.
- There is nothing for you ... do but ... consult with the tax lawyer.
- Before we can ... decide where ... buy the equipment, we need ... carry out market research.

#### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Let's watch the parade ... past.  
a. to go c. be gone  
b. to be going d. go
- There is no even a chance for him ...  
a. to promote c. to be promoting  
b. to be promoted d. to have been promoted
- Adam seems ... even harder these days.  
a. to study c. to have been studied  
b. to be studying d. to be studied
- I am proud ... an opportunity of working on your staff.  
a. to have given c. to have been given  
b. to give d. to be giving
- Rita saw Michael ... down the steps.  
a. fall c. to fall  
b. to be falling d. to be fallen
- The computer program appears ... a bug in it.  
a. to have c. have  
b. to had had d. to having

7. Although Jane hopes ... to Mark's birthday party, it is unlikely that she will be.  
 a. to invite c. to be invited  
 b. to have invited d. to have been invited
8. It's difficult to know how much luggage ... with you.  
 a. to take c. to be taken  
 b. to be taking d. take
9. The shop provides baskets for the customers ... their purchases in.  
 a. to put c. to be putting  
 b. to have put d. put
10. The Board of Directors seem ... the proposal for more than an hour.  
 a. to negotiate c. to have negotiated  
 b. to be negotiating d. to have been negotiating

**III. Дополните диалог, вставив частицу to перед инфинитивом там, где это необходимо:**

*Matthew and Emma are at the railway station. Emma is going away for the weekend.*

- Matthew:** Are you sure you'll (1) ... be all right?  
**Emma:** Yes, of course. I'm not a child. I can manage (2) ... look after myself.  
**Matthew:** OK, sorry.  
**Emma:** Some friends have invited me (3) ... visit them. I'm not going to the North Pole.  
**Matthew:** It'll be nice for you (4) ... see your old friends again. I just know you're going (5) ... have lots of fun. Let me (6) ... buy you a magazine (7) ... read on the train.  
**Emma:** I can't (8) ... read when I'm travelling. It makes me (9) ... feel sick, even in a train. I'd rather just (10) ... look out of the window.  
**Matthew:** OK. Well, you'd better (11) ... get in. I think it's about (12) ... leave. Oh, did I remind you (13) ... change at York?  
**Emma:** Yes, Matthew, you did. Don't worry, I won't (14) ... forget. I know perfectly well how (15) ... get there.

**IV. Дополните диалог, используя инфинитив в подходящей форме. Обратите внимание на употребление частицы to:**

- Sally:** Hello, Max. I see you managed (1) (*find*) the way to my house?  
**Max:** Yes, in the end. It's a bit complicated, isn't it?  
**Sally:** Well you're here now. Do you want (2) (*hang*) your coat up?  
**Max:** Thank you.  
**Sally:** I'm glad you decided (3) (*come*) to our party. Everyone seems (4) (*have*) a good time. We tend (5) (*invite*) lots of people to our parties.  
**Max:** Is Tom here?  
**Sally:** No, he couldn't (6) (*come*). He'd already made an arrangement (7) (*take*) somebody somewhere in his taxi.  
**Max:** And Rita?  
**Sally:** Er, she was here, but she appears (8) (*leave*) early. I don't know where she's gone. She was with someone.

**V. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

- It is hard to be treated in such a manner.
- The instructions on this package are simple to follow.
- I want you to pay more attention to the new rules of enrollment.
- It isn't safe for children to play on ladders.
- The school-leaver is too poorly prepared to consider admitting him to the university.
- Finding Harriet's house turned out to be more difficult than we had expected.
- She doesn't seem to get on very well with her classmates.
- We expect the passing marks to increase by at least 20 points.
- Tina will be here at six p.m. Her boss let her leave work earlier.
- The person I spoke to didn't appear to know anything about the company's products.

## ПРИЧАСТИЯ

**Причастия** – это неличные формы глагола, обладающие свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия и соответствующие формам причастия и деепричастия в русском языке. Причастия в английском языке бывают двух видов – причастие I и причастие II.

### **Формы причастия I:**

Причастие I	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	<i>writing</i>	<i>being written</i>
Perfect	<i>having written</i>	<i>having been written</i>

Причастие I в форме **Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого: *Being an advisor in a bank, he has to make quick decisions.* – Работая консультантом в банке, он должен быстро принимать решения. *He was trusted entirely, being taken for an honest man.* – Ему полностью доверяли, принимая его за честного человека.

Причастие I в форме **Perfect** обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *Having read the book I returned it to the library.* – Прочитав книгу, я вернул её в библиотеку. *Having been sent (=Sent) to the wrong address the letter did not reach him.* – Так как письмо было послано по неверному адресу, он не дошло до него.

### **Примечания:**

- ✓ Причастие I в форме **Indefinite** от глаголов *see, hear, look, seize, turn, leave, arrive, come, enter, pass, open, close* и др. может обозначать действие последовательное или предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *Coming home, I phoned my parents.* – Придя домой, я позвонил родителям. *Hearing the news, I ran to tell it to everybody.* – Услышав новости, я побежал всем их рассказывать. *Receiving the telegram, I rang up the director.* – Получив телеграмму, я позвонил директору.

- ✓ Причастие I в форме **Indefinite** от глагола *be* не используется в функции обстоятельства времени: *When a child, I liked to sleep a lot.* – Когда я был ребёнком, я любил много спать. Сравните: *Being tired (as he was tired), he went home.* – Будучи уставшим, он пошёл домой.
- ✓ Причастие I в форме **Perfect** не употребляется в функции определения. Русское причастие прошедшего времени с суффиксом **-вш-** переводится на английский язык придаточным предложением: *The sportsman who had been the first to run won the competition.* – Спортсмен, прибежавший первым, выиграл соревнование.

### **Оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием I»**

Конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием I (сложное дополнение)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия настоящего времени и обозначает, что действие, выраженное причастием, выполняет дополнение. Употребляется после глаголов чувственного восприятия: *see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel, smell*: *I heard him talking to the manager.* – Я слышал, как он разговаривал с менеджером. Сравните: *I heard him talk to the manager.* – Я слышал, что он поговорил с менеджером.

**Причастие II** соответствует третьей основной форме глагола, имеет одну неизменяемую форму со страдательным значением и обозначает действие, которое испытывает на себе лицо или предмет, причём время действия определяется временем действия глагола-сказуемого: *The letter written by Melanie was on the table.* – Письмо, написанное Мелани, лежало на столе. *They offered me a good salary, so of course I was interested.* – Они предложили мне хорошую зарплату, поэтому я, безусловно, был заинтересован.

### **Примечания:**

- ✓ Причастие II обычно употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося в прошлом, в то время как причастие I **Indefinite** в страдательном залоге употребляется для выра-

жения действия, совершающегося в настоящий момент или период времени: *The large structure built in our street is a new business centre.* – Большое здание, построенное на нашей улице, это новый бизнес-центр. *The large structure being built in our street is a new business centre.* – Большое здание, строящееся на нашей улице, это новый бизнес-центр.

- ✓ Сравните употребление причастия I и причастия II: *Jane says her job is boring.* – Джейн говорит, что её работа скучная. *Jane says she is bored.* – Джейн говорит, что ей скучно. *Don't tell children frightening stories.* – Не рассказывай детям пугающие истории. *She looks frightened.* – Она выглядит испуганной.

### Оборот «Объектный падеж с причастием II»

Конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием II (сложное дополнение)» состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия II и означает, что действие совершается не подлежащим, а другим лицом, часто для или вместо подлежащего. Употребляется после глаголов:

1. чувственного восприятия: **see, watch, observe, notice, hear, listen to, feel, smell**: *I heard his name mentioned.* – Я слышал, как называли его имя.
2. желания и чувств: **want, wish, like, love, would like** и др.: *He wants the work done immediately.* – Он хочет, чтобы работу выполнили немедленно.
3. побуждения: **make, have, get**: *I had my hair cut yesterday.* – Я вчера постригся (меня постригли). *I want to have my photo taken.* – Я хочу сфотографироваться.

### Независимый причастный оборот

В независимом причастном обороте причастие имеет собственное подлежащее, не связанное с подлежащим главного предложения. В зависимости от контекста, независимый причастный оборот переводится на русский язык:

- а. придаточным предложением с союзами *так как, поскольку, после того как* и др.: *All the money having been spent,*

*he started looking for work.* – После того, как все деньги были потрачены, он начал искать работу.

- б. самостоятельным предложением с одним из сочинительных союзов *причём, в то время как* и др.: *A car roared past with smoke pouring from the exhaust.* – Машина с рёвом пронеслась мимо, а из выхлопной трубы валил дым.

### I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I love the noise of (*falling / fallen*) rain.
2. Most of the people (*invited / inviting*) to the party didn't turn up.
3. (*Rejected / Rejecting*) by all his friends, he decided to become a monk.
4. There is a (*growing / grown*) number of women in the government.
5. You looked really (*annoying / annoyed*) when you had to stand in a long queue.
6. I watched the match because I knew some of the people (*played / playing*).
7. I always find it (*fascinated / fascinating*) to see what people looked like as children.
8. Being involved in her work she didn't pay any attention to the (*ringing / rung*) telephone.
9. Although (*allowing / allowed*), it was preferred that workers should not smoke inside.
10. She is an (*interesting / interested*) writer, and I'm very (*interesting / interested*) in the subjects that she writes about.

### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- Vicky:* That was an (*exciting / excited*) film, wasn't it?
- Rachel:* Oh, do you think so? I'm (*surprising / surprised*) you liked it. I thought it was rather (*disappointing / disappointed*).
- Vicky:* Well, I was (*puzzling / puzzled*) once or twice. I didn't understand the whole story. It was (*confusing / confused*) in places. But the end was good.
- Rachel:* I was (*boring / bored*) most of the time. I didn't find it very (*amusing / amused*).

III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

- The people ... in the street gave very different opinions.  
a. questioning                      c. being questioning  
b. questioned                      d. having questioned
- My sister ... the key, we could not enter the house.  
a. having lost                      c. losing  
b. lost                      d. being lost
- Not ... what to do, I telephoned the police.  
a. known                      c. having knowing  
b. knowing                      d. having grown
- The state of economy is really ... at the moment.  
a. worrying                      c. being worried  
b. worried                      d. being worrying
- ... my entrance exams, I started working.  
a. Failed                      c. Having failed  
b. Failing                      d. Having been failed
- All afternoon Molly lay in a hammock ... a magazine.  
a. read                      c. having reading  
b. being read                      d. reading
- ... at 3 o'clock, the financial report then was send to the director.  
a. Completed                      c. Having completed  
b. Completing                      d. Having been completing
- ... hard all day she felt ...  
a. Working; exhausting                      c. Being worked; exhausting  
b. Worked; exhausted                      d. Having worked; exhausted
- With Peter ... in Glasgow, and Lucy ... most of the week, the house seems pretty empty.  
a. working; travelling  
b. worked; travelled  
c. being worked; being travelled  
d. having worked; having travelled
- ... the news she was so ... that she didn't know what to do.  
a. Learning; shocking                      c. Learnt; shocked  
b. Having learnt; shocked                      d. Having been learnt; shocking

IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы to), причастия I или причастия II:

- The house looked (*abandon*).
- Have you ever heard a nightingale (*sing*)?
- We asked the doorman (*let*) us in.
- (*Know*) her pretty well, I realized something was wrong.
- I can (*make*) myself (*understand*) rather well in English.
- I saw a woman (*cry*). She was in a terrible state.
- The guide didn't tell the tourists when (*be*) back at the bus.
- There was panic. I heard some people (*shout*).
- It was Pam who broke the plate. I saw her (*knock*) it off the table with her elbow.
- (*Be*) unable to help in any other way I gave her some money.
- We'll have (*get*) the car (*repair*) before Sunday.
- I could (*hear*) an alarm clock (*ring*). It went on and on.
- A little girl walked past, her doll (*drag*) *behind* her on the pavement.
- I found him (*sit*) at the table (*cover*) with papers.
- We had (*stand*) in a queue (*wait*) for the bank (*open*).

V. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

- We must have the copy machine repaired.
- Although feeling tired, Paul didn't want to go to bed.
- The work *being* finished, everybody left.
- He *lived* alone, forgotten by everybody.
- The participants having* nothing more to say, the meeting was closed.
- I was annoyed by the way she spoke to me.
- The sun *having* risen, they continued their way.
- Rescuers are still working in the ruins of the collapsed hotel.
- Having spent* all his money, Daniel couldn't afford a new jacket.
- The USA is rich in mineral resources, the main *being* iron, coal and oil.

**Герундий** – это неличная форма глагола, выражающая название действия и обладающая свойствами как существительного, так и глагола. Соответствующей формы в русском языке нет.

Герундий употребляется после глаголов с предлогами, а также после следующих глаголов:

acknowledge – подтверждать	look like – быть похожим
admit – признавать	look forward to – ждать с нетерпением
appreciate – ценить	mention – упоминать
avoid – избегать	mind – возражать
delay – откладывать	miss – пропускать
deny – отрицать	postpone – откладывать
enjoy – наслаждаться	practise – практиковать(ся)
excuse – извинять(ся)	prevent – препятствовать
fancy – хотеть, любить	propose / suggest – предлагать
feel like – хотеть	resist – сопротивляться
finish – заканчивать	risk – рисковать
forgive – прощать	spend / waste time – проводить время
imagine – представлять себе	cannot help – не мочь не
involve – включать в себя	cannot stand – не мочь терпеть

Герундий употребляется после абстрактных существительных с предлогами:

idea of	experience in	opportunity of	it's no use
way of	interest in	difficulty (in)	it's no good
point in	chance of	reason for	it's worth

### ✓ Формы герундия:

Герундий	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Герундий в форме **Indefinite** обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого: *He is*

*looking forward to our coming.* – Он с нетерпением ждёт нашего приезда. *She dislikes being looked at.* – Она не любит, когда на неё смотрят.

Герундий в форме **Perfect** обозначает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого: *We are proud of having invited that famous professor to our university.* – Мы гордимся тем, что пригласили того знаменитого профессора в наш университет. *He was angry about having been disturbed.* – Он злился из-за того, что его побеспокоили.



### Примечания:

- ✓ Герундий в форме **Indefinite** может обозначать действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого, если он употребляется:
  - после глаголов **remember, forget, thank, excuse, admit, deny, regret**: *Thank you for helping me.* – Спасибо, что помогли мне.
  - после предлогов **on, after, before, without**: *After arriving in the city we decided to go sightseeing.* – После того, как мы приехали в город, мы решили осмотреть достопримечательности.
- ✓ После глаголов **want, need, require** нуждаться, требовать, **deserve** заслуживать, а также после прилагательного **worth** стоящий, заслуживающий употребляется герундий только в действительном залоге: *This book is worth reading.* – Эту книгу стоит прочитать.

### Герундиальный оборот

Герундиальный оборот состоит из существительного или местоимения в притяжательном падеже и герундия и обозначает, что действие, выраженное герундием, выполняет существительное или местоимение: *Do you mind opening the window?* – Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы открыть окно? *Do you mind my opening the window?* – Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?

После следующих глаголов может использоваться как инфинитив, так и герундий:

1. **Remember, remind, forget, regret, be sorry / ashamed** + инфинитив = действие одновременное с глаголом-сказуемым: *Remember to post the letter.* – Не забудьте отправить письмо. *I won't forget to pick you up from school.* – Я не забуду забрать тебя из школы. *I was sorry to hear that Sarah lost her job.* – Мне было жаль узнать, что Сара потеряла работу.  
**Remember, remind, forget, regret, be sorry / ashamed** + герундий = предшествующее действие: *Do you remember seeing this man before?* – Вы помните, что встречали этого человека раньше? *They now regret dealing with that company.* – Сейчас они сожалеют, что имели дело с той компанией. *He was sorry for hurting her feelings.* – Он сожалел, что ранил её чувства.
2. **Prefer** + инфинитив = хотеть, желать: *Do you prefer to wait a little?* – Не хотите ли немного подождать?  
**Prefer** + герундий *to / or* герундий = сравнение: *Do you prefer working on your own or in a team?* – Вы предпочитаете работать самостоятельно или в команде?  
 Но: *I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.* – Я предпочитаю вести машину, чем ехать на поезде. *I would prefer to see you in private.* – Я бы предпочёл встретиться с вами лично.
3. **Stop** + инфинитив = остановиться, чтобы выполнить действие: *He stopped to greet his colleague.* – Он остановился, чтобы поздороваться с коллегой.  
**Stop** + герундий = прекратить выполнять действие: *He stopped smoking.* – Он бросил курить.
4. **Like, dislike, love, hate** + инфинитив = считать что-то правильным: *She likes people to be on time.* – Ей нравится, когда люди приходят вовремя.  
**Like, dislike, love, hate** + герундий = получать удовольствие от выполнения действия: *I like meeting new people.* – Мне нравится встречаться с новыми людьми.  
 Но: *I would like to help you.* – Я бы хотел вам помочь.
5. **Need, want, require, deserve** + инфинитив = активное значение: *He needs to work harder if he wants to make progress.* – Ему нужно работать усерднее, если он хочет достичь успеха.  
**Need, want, require, deserve** + герундий = пассивное значение: *My jacket needs cleaning.* – Мою куртку нужно почистить.
6. **Try** + инфинитив = сделать попытку, приложить усилия (часто безуспешно): *Try to climb in the flat through the window.* – Попробуй влезть в квартиру через окно.  
**Try** + герундий = пробовать, экспериментировать: *Try ringing the doorbell.* – Попробуй позвонить в дверь.
7. **Mean** + инфинитив = собираться, намереваться: *I mean to see her later this week.* – Я собираюсь встретиться с ней позже на этой неделе.  
**Mean** + герундий = означать (с неодушевлённым подлежащим): *I could get a better job but it would mean moving.* – Я мог бы получить лучшую работу, но это означало бы переезд в другое место.
8. **Advise, allow, consider, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend** + герундий: *He doesn't allow smoking in his office.* – Он не разрешает курить в его офисе.  
**Advise, allow, consider, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend** + smb. + инфинитив: *He doesn't allow anyone to smoke in his office.* – Он никому не разрешает курить в его офисе.  
 глаголы в пассивном залоге + инфинитив: *It isn't allowed to smoke in the office.* – Курение в офисе запрещено.
9. **Used to** + инфинитив = бывало, раньше: *I used to swim a lot in my childhood.* – В детстве я, бывало, много плавал.  
**Be / become / get used to (be / become / get accustomed to)** + герундий = привыкать: *I got used to getting up early.* – Я привык рано вставать.
10. **Go on / carry on / keep (on)** + инфинитив = начать выполнять новое действие: *After discussing the state of the economy, the minister then went on to talk about foreign policy.* – Обсудив сначала состояние экономики, министр затем продолжил говорить о внешней политике.  
**Go on / carry on / keep (on)** + герундий = продолжать выполнение одного и того же действия: *The minister went on talking for two hours.* – Министр продолжал выступать в течение двух часов.
11. **Be busy** + герундий = быть занятым чем-нибудь: *He is too busy watching TV news.* – Он слишком занят просмотром теле новостей.

**Be busy** + инфинитив = быть занятым для чего-нибудь: *She says she's too busy to talk to you.* – Она говорит, что слишком занята, чтобы поговорить с вами.

12. **Be interested** + инфинитив = высказывать интерес: *I was interested to hear that Elaine had got a new job.* – Мне было интересно узнать, что Илейн получила новую работу.

**Be interested in** + герундий = быть заинтересованным, намереваться выполнить действие: *I'm interested in buying this car.* – Я собираюсь купить эту машину.

13. **Be afraid** + инфинитив = быть слишком напуганным, чтобы выполнять действие: *A lot of people are afraid to travel by air so they go by land.* – Многие люди боятся летать самолётом, поэтому они путешествуют по суше.

**Be afraid of** + герундий = существует опасность, что произойдёт нежелательное действие: *I didn't go near the dog because I was afraid of being bitten.* – Я не пошёл мимо собаки, потому что боялся быть укушенным.

14. После глаголов **begin, start, continue, cease, intend, bear, bother** используется как инфинитив, так и герундий: *It has started raining / to rain.* – Начался дождь. *John intends selling / to sell a house.* – Джон собирается продать дом.  
Но: *I'm beginning to understand why he acted as he did.* – Я начинаю понимать, почему он повёл себя таким образом (*understand* не употребляется в *Continuous*). *It was starting to get dark.* – Начинало темнеть (нельзя употреблять два глагола с окончанием *-ing*).

### I. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The problem is not worth (*discussing / being discussed*).
2. She insisted on the documents (*signing / being signed*) at once.
3. Susie denied (*giving / being given*) the office keys to anyone else.
4. You'd better come back later. Mr. Bradbury dislikes (*interrupting / being interrupted*) when he's in meeting.
5. It seems to me that this article deserves (*reading / being read*).
6. On (*coming / having come*) home I began to work at my report.

7. When I am giving a presentation, I don't mind (*asking / being asked*) questions.
8. I am sure this work needs (*correcting / being corrected*).
9. After (*concluding / having concluded*) the contract the delegation returned to their country.
10. She is angry about not (*having invited / having been invited*) to the party.

### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. I tried (*to get / getting*) in touch with you last week but you were away.
2. It's no use (*to talk / talking*) to him – he never listens.
3. I am not accustomed to (*give / giving*) personal information about myself to strangers.
4. I am sure that if you stop (*to think / thinking*) about our offer you will agree that the price is quite reasonable.
5. Sorry (*to disturb / for disturbing*) you. Could I speak to you for a moment?
6. First I'll speak about the background of the company, then I'll go on (*to describe / describing*) our new range of products.
7. "I'm sorry (*to spoil / for spoiling*) your plans last weekend." "That's OK. I was sorry (*to hear / hearing*) you weren't feeling very well."
8. Could you take this file to Mrs. Murray? I meant (*to let / letting*) her have it this morning, but I forgot (*to give / giving*) it to her.
9. I like my staff (*to make / making*) decisions for themselves, but they seem afraid (*to show / of showing*) any initiative.
10. He found it very difficult (*to get / getting*) work because he was unemployed, and soon regretted (*to resign / resigning*) from his previous job.

### III. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме герундия или инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы *to*):

1. I can't imagine him (*work*) in the office.
2. The politician has been under a cloud over the possibility of (*take*) bribes.

- The headmistress has forbidden children (*run*) in the corridors.
- We can't afford (*miss*) this opportunity.
- He got to the top in business by his own efforts in spite of (*have*) little education and training.
- If we don't make up our mind rather quickly, we risk (*lose*) the whole contract.
- May I suggest (*postpone*) the meeting until next week?
- He failed (*comprehend*) the seriousness of the problem.
- She stopped (*talk*) about her illnesses and went on (*tell*) us about all her other problems.
- Our teacher is skillful at (*avoid*) (*answer*) awkward questions.

**IV. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в форме герундия или инфинитива (с частицей или без частицы to):**

I used to like going to our local cinema. It was old and rather uncomfortable, but it had character. Now they've stopped (1) (*show*) films there. The owner would like to go on (2) (*run*) the cinema, but he would need (3) (*make*) a lot of improvements, which would mean (4) (*spend*) tens of thousands of pounds.

I remember (5) (*watch*) the last film at the cinema. It was a murder mystery. It was five minutes from the end, and we were trying (6) (*work*) out who the murderer was when suddenly all the lights went out and the film stopped. We sat in the dark for a few minutes, and then the owner appeared with a torch. "I regret (7) (*tell*) you," he said, "that our electricity has failed. I don't mean (8) (*disappoint*) you, but I'm afraid we can't (9) (*show*) you the end of the film. We've tried (10) (*phone*) the electricity company, but they say they can't help." He went on (11) (*explain*) to the audience how the film ended. I didn't understand the story. But I don't regret (12) (*go*) to the cinema on that last evening.

**V. Заполните пропуски следующими глаголами в форме инфинитива или герундия change, discuss, eat, get, miss, ring, try, wait, walk, have:**

*Some friends have had a meal together in a restaurant.*

- Vicky:* Shall we go then?  
*Rachel:* Daniel hasn't finished (1) ... yet.  
*Daniel:* It's OK. It's just a piece of chocolate.  
*Matthew:* Chocolate? After that enormous meal?  
*Daniel:* I know. I've eaten too much. When I find something new on the menu, I just can't resist (2) ... it.  
*Rachel:* How are we getting home?  
*Vicky:* I don't mind (3) ... I feel like some fresh air.  
*Rachel:* You're crazy. It's miles. And we've just eaten.  
*Matthew:* I suggest (4) ... for a taxi. It'll save (5) ... around for a bus.  
*Emma:* Good idea. I couldn't face (6) ... cold again after being in the warm all evening.  
*Rachel:* Yes, the bus journey is too complicated. It involves (7) ... buses in the centre. We don't want to risk (8) ... a bus and (9) ... to wait half an hour.  
*Daniel:* Or we could take a taxi to the bus station and then get a bus from there.  
*Matthew:* Well, you can carry on (10) ... the problem, but I'm going to ring for a taxi.

**НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА: ОБОБЩЕНИЕ**

**I. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в соответствующей форме инфинитива, причастия или герундия. Обратите внимание на употребление частицы to:**

- She felt tired because she wasn't used (*work*) so hard.
- It is necessary for our company (*make*) some employees redundant.
- Would you mind (*run*) through the details once more?
- The manager seems (*get*) impatient with the interviewee.

5. I heard him (*discuss*) something with our manager.
6. It will take a lot of time for the two parties (*come*) to an agreement.
7. The letter (*send*) on Friday didn't reach the addressee.
8. When (*travel*) from country to country on business or leisure, people have to convert one currency to another.
9. Why did you change your decision? What made you (*change*) your mind?
10. James believes (*offer*) a promotion in two months.
11. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me (*do*)?
12. We felt (*disappoint*) at the results of the marketing research.
13. He admitted (*make*) a serious mistake.
14. This problem is too difficult (*solve*) without further consultations.
15. You'd better (*hurry*) up or you'll be late for the meeting.
16. They were seen (*enter*) their office at 10 p.m.
17. Make a careful assessment of all pros and cons before (*take*) a decision.
18. He managed (*enter*) the university at the first try.
19. The goods are likely (*deliver*) with a two-week delay.
20. His explanation was rather (*confuse*). We didn't understand anything.
21. There was nothing to do but (*wait*).
22. It's up to the accountant (*interpret*) various financial documents.
23. I can't wait (*see*) the photos you took.
24. She looked at the certificate of origin (*check*) where the goods were produced.
25. She disapproved of Ms Newtown (*employ*) as her personal assistant.
26. Our profits are up this year, so I expect (*give*) a pay rise.
27. (*Analyze*) all the data I was able to make a decision.
28. I never go in the bank if it's busy. I can't stand (*wait*) in a queue.
29. I've looked everywhere, but the file appears (*misplace*).
30. That's all very nice, but how do you propose (*do*) all this in a couple of days?
31. If you want to pass the exam it will mean (*study*) hard.
32. When I'm pouring tea I like (*put*) the milk in first.
33. I don't think it is worth (*complain*) about the meal.

34. They are said (*work*) at the project for two months.
35. I did my best (*persuade*) him, but he refused (*listen*) to me.
36. We are looking forward to (*see*) you again and (*discuss*) our plans.
37. He was made (*sign*) a paper (*admit*) his guilt.
38. People (*involve*) in management spend a great deal of their time (*work*).
39. It's important (*create*) a favourable impression when (*meet*) clients.
40. We regret (*inform*) you that we are unable (*supply*) the items you ordered, as we are completely out of stock.
41. (*Be*) an energetic and competent manager, Mr. Collins initiated several new projects since (*join*) the company.
42. I tried (*change*) the wheel, but I was too inexperienced (*do*) it myself.
43. Before (*ask*) a bank manager for money, it is wise (*show*) him a business plan.
44. We'll have (*practise*) (*throw*) the ball into the basket.
45. The government has promised (*reduce*) its own spending to encourage the nation (*do*) the same.
46. Would you rather (*spend*) time gardening or spend money (*pay*) somebody to do it for you.
47. It's for you (*decide*) where (*work*) after (*graduate*) from the university.
48. He started (*realize*) that if you wanted (*eat*) you had (*work*).
49. A receptionist is a person (*employ*) in an office (*receive*) clients or guests, tell them how (*get*) to the right office, answer the telephone, and arrange appointments.
50. A clerk is an employee responsible for (*carry*) out general office duties, (*fill*) in forms and (*keep*) records.

**II. Ознакомьтесь с рекомендациями психологов о том, как лучше готовиться к экзаменам. Используйте глаголы в скобках в форме инфинитива, причастия или герундия:**

- (1) (*Study*) for an exam is different from (2) (*try*) (3) (*remember*) someone's name. Here are some tips:
- Group information by dates, people, or places. It may help (4) (*make*) a chart.

- Color code. (5) (*Use*) colored pens helps many people (6) (*retain*) new information.
- Use different senses. Try (7) (*learn*) new information by (8) (*read*), (9) (*write*), (10) (*speak*), and (11) (*listen*). Some people need (12) (*use*) two or more senses.
- Get into the habit of (13) (*repeat*) things aloud.
- Remember (14) (*review*) frequently. It's important (15) (*go over*) information again and again.
- It's easy (16) (*forget*) what you don't want (17) (*remember*).
- Study immediately before (18) (*go*) to sleep. In this case you're likely (19) (*memorize*) a lot more.
- Never rely on someone else's memory. Learn (20) (*trust*) your own.

**III. Дополните аннотацию к книге 'Winning in Business', употребив глагол в форме инфинитива, причастия или герундия:**

Are you fed up with (1) (*be*) a failure in your job? Wouldn't you rather (2) (*succeed*)? Do you want (3) (*earn*) more money? Are you anxious (4) (*get*) ahead? Do you believe in (5) (*make*) the most of your talents? Do you sometimes dream about (6) (*reach*) the top? If the answer is yes, read on.

Just imagine yourself (7) (*run*) a big successful company. And now you can do something about it instead of (8) (*dream*). It'll happen if you want it (9) (*happen*). Make it a reality by (10) (*order*) your copy of the best (11) (*sell*) 'Winning in Business'. It has a ten-point plan for you (12) (*follow*). Do it and you're certain (13) (*be*) a success. You'll know what (14) (*do*) in business. You can (15) (*make*) other people (16) (*respect*) you and (17) (*persuade*) them (18) (*do*) what you want. Experts recommend (19) (*buy*) this marvellous book. You'd better (20) (*order*) your copy today.

**IV. Дополните письмо-жалобу, употребив глаголы в скобках в соответствующей неличной форме:**

Dear Audio World,

I am writing to complain about the poor service that I received when I was in your store last week. Recently you decided (1) (*re-*

*move*) listening facilities in your stores, and your sales staff encouraged customers (2) (*take*) home their choice of CDs without (3) (*hear*) them first. You invited us (4) (*return*) any CDs that we did not like, as long as we kept the receipt as proof of purchase. In my opinion this was an excellent policy as it allowed customers (5) (*risk*) (6) (*buy*) things that were a little different.

A consequence of your policy is that customers will buy more CDs, and this means (7) (*return*) more that they don't like. In fact last week I brought back eight CDs, from the fourteen I had bought on the previous visit. Your salesman refused (8) (*accept*) such a large number, and accused me of (9) (*take*) the CDs home just (10) (*copy*) them. I strongly objected to (11) (*be*) treated like this as I had remembered (12) (*bring*) the receipts with me and my actions were within the terms of your guarantee.

I can't help (13) (*think*) that you will lose a lot of business if your staff go on (14) (*behave*) in this way, and I advise you (15) (*train*) your staff (16) (*deal*) with customers in a more polite manner.

Yours sincerely,  
Ian Carr

**V. Прочитайте диалог. Найдите и исправьте в нём 10 ошибок:**

- Mark: Are we going to having a holiday this year?  
Val: Didn't we all decide spending our holidays on a Greek island?  
Mark: Lovely. I enjoy to lie on the beach. I might manage getting a suntan.  
Vick: I'd love a holiday. I can't wait to leaving this place behind.  
Emma: I don't fancy staying in one place all the time. I really dislike to sit on the beach all day.  
Val: Well, I don't mind tour around somewhere.  
Emma: Mark, you promised go to Scotland with me. We were planning to hire a car.  
Mark: Scotland? Are you sure? But I couldn't face to drive all the time.  
Jessica: I'm afraid I can't afford spending too much money.  
Andrew: And I can't justify taking all that time off from my studies.

**VI. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

- Anna:** I hear you're preparing to (1) ... for Australia.  
**Lisa:** That's right. And I'm really looking forward to it. I can't (2) ... to get there. I'm hoping (3) ... see all my friends while I'm there. I'm going to enjoy (4) ... them again after so long.  
**Anna:** Martin and I (5) ... like to go away, but we can't manage it this year.  
**Lisa:** There's just one problem that I (6) ... to sort out. My tickets haven't arrived. I've tried to ring the travel agency, but I can't get through. I'm beginning to regret (7) ... going there myself to pick them up.  
**Anna:** I expect they'll be here tomorrow.  
**Lisa:** That's really leaving it to the last minute. It's such a worry.  
**Anna:** Well, I know you. You can't (8) ... worrying, can you?  
**Lisa:** No, I can't. I hope this holiday isn't going to turn out (9) ... be a disaster.  
**Anna:** Of course it isn't. Just keep (10) ... trying to get through.



### 13. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

Модальные глаголы не обозначают действия или состояния, а лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом.



#### CAN

Present	Past	Future
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>	
<i>am</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>will be able to</i>
<i>is</i>	<i>able to</i>	
<i>are</i>	<i>were</i>	

Значение	+ - ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
физическая способность, умение	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>I can write shorthand.</i> – Я умею стенографировать. <i>From my hotel room I could see the sea.</i> – Из моего номера в гостинице я мог видеть море. <i>I will not be able to sign the documents until tomorrow.</i> – Я не смогу подписать документы до завтрашнего дня.
просьба, разрешение (неофициально)	? +	Indefinite	<i>"Can / Could I use your phone?"</i> <i>"Sure, you can".</i> – "Я могу воспользоваться твоим телефоном?" "Конечно, можешь".
отсутствие возможности (по обстоятельствам)	-	Indefinite	<i>You can't see him as he is at a meeting.</i> – Вы не можете встретиться с ним, так как он на собрании.

возможность	+	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>He could be waiting for us at the station.</i> – Возможно, он ждёт нас на станции. <i>"Do you think the plane will be on time?" "It could be delayed."</i> – "Думаешь, самолёт прилетит вовремя?" <i>"Возможно, он задержится."</i> <i>You could have got a job last year.</i> – Ты мог бы найти работу в прошлом году.
сомнение, удивление	+ - ?	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>She can't be talking seriously!</i> – Не может быть, чтобы она говорила серьёзно! <i>He can't have arrived yet.</i> – Не может быть, чтобы он уже приехал. <i>Can they have been negotiating the contract for two hours?</i> – Неужели они обсуждают контракт уже два часа?

#### **Примечания:**

- ✓ **be able to**, а не **can** употребляется в форме инфинитива, после модальных глаголов и в *Present Perfect*: *It's nice to be able to go to the opera.* – Хорошо, что есть возможность сходить в оперу. *Lucy must be able to help us.* – Люси, должно быть, сможет нам помочь. *I have been able to get some work done.* – Я смог сделать кое-какую работу.
- ✓ **could** – общая способность, умение выполнить действие; **was able to / managed to** – возможность выполнить действие в определённой ситуации: *After a few months on the training course, I could speak Japanese quite well.* – После нескольких месяцев учебных курсов я мог говорить по японски довольно хорошо. *He was able to / managed to swim in spite of the broken arm.* – Он смог плыть несмотря на сломанную руку. **Couldn't** можно употреблять в любом случае: *Fred played very well but he couldn't beat Jack.* – Фред играл хорошо, но не смог победить Джека.
- ✓ **can / could**, а не **be able to** используется с глаголами чувственного восприятия и умственной деятельности (*see, hear,*

*smell, taste, feel, remember, understand* и др.): *I could understand everything she said.* – Я смог понять всё, что она сказала.  
✓ Обратите внимание на перевод следующих предложений: *She can't have failed to get in touch with him.* – Не может быть, чтобы она не смогла с ним связаться. *Can he have failed to get her on the phone?* – Неужели он не дозвонился до неё?

#### **MAY**

Present	Past	Future
<i>may</i>	<i>might</i>	
<i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>allowed to</i> <i>are</i>	<i>was</i> <i>                 allowed to</i> <i>were</i>	<i>will be allowed to</i>

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
просьба, разрешение (официально)	?	Indefinite	<i>"May I come in?" "Yes, you may. (No, I'm afraid you can't.)"</i> – "Могу ли я войти?" "Да, входите. (Нет, не можете.)"
запрет (письменный)	-	Indefinite	<i>Guests may not smoke in their rooms.</i> – Гостям запрещено курить в комнатах.
предположение, неуверенность	+ -	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>We may go climbing in the Alps next summer.</i> – Возможно, мы пойдём в Альпы следующим летом. <i>He may not have arrived yet.</i> – Возможно, он ещё не приехал.
упрёк ( <i>might, could</i> )	+	Perfect	<i>You might have told me about that accident!</i> – Вы могли бы сказать мне об этом происшествии!

# MUST

Present	Past	Future
<i>must</i>	<i>had to</i>	<i>will have to</i>

Значение	± ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
долженствование, приказ	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>All participants must follow the rules.</i> – Все участники должны следовать правилам.
запрет (по правилам)	-	Indefinite	<i>You must not smoke here.</i> – Здесь запрещено курить.
личное убеждение, настойчивый совет	+	Indefinite	<i>I must consult the lawyer right now.</i> – Я должен проконсультироваться с юристом прямо сейчас. <i>You really must come and see us soon.</i> – Вы обязательно должны приехать к нам в гости в ближайшее время.
предположение, вероятность	+	Indefinite Continuous Perfect Perfect Continuous	<i>You must be very tired after such a long flight.</i> – Должно быть, вы очень устали после такого долгого перелёта. <i>They must have made the payment yesterday.</i> – Вероятно, они произвели платёж вчера.

## Примечание:

- ✓ Глагол **must**, выражающий предположение, не употребляется в отрицательных предложениях: Он, должно быть, не знает об этом. – *He probably doesn't know about it.* = *He must fail to know about it.*

# HAVE TO

Present	Past	Future
<i>have to / has to</i>	<i>had to</i>	<i>will have to</i>

Значение	± ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
необходимость в силу обстоя- тельств	+ - ?	Indefinite	<i>Alice had to go to the dentist yesterday.</i> – Алисе пришлось пойти к дантисту вчера. <i>If your income is very small you don't have to pay tax.</i> – Если ваш доход очень маленький, вам не нужно платить налоги.

# BE TO

Present	Past
<i>am is to are</i>	<i>was to were</i>

Значение	± ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
действие за- планирован- ное, по договорён- ности	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>The conference is to start at 10 a.m.</i> – Конференция должна начаться в 10. <i>You are to do your homework before you watch TV.</i> – Ты должен сделать домашнее задание, прежде чем будешь смотреть телевизор.
неизбежность	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>What is to happen to our company?</i> – И что же станет с нашей компанией?

запланированное, но несостоявшееся действие	+	Perfect	<i>He was to have spoken at the meeting, but he changed his mind.</i> – Он должен был выступать на собрании, но передумал.
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### ✓ SHOULD / OUGHT TO

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
совет	+ -	Indefinite	<i>You should try to make more of an effort.</i> – Тебе следует ещё постараться. <i>We ought to give more money to charity.</i> – Нам следует тратить больше денег на благотворительность.
порицание прошлого действия	+ -	Perfect	<i>You should have helped him.</i> – Вам следовало ему помочь.
эмоциональная окраска	?	Indefinite	<i>How should I know?</i> – С какой стати я должен это знать?

#### ✍ Примечание:

- ✓ **should** – общий совет, **had better** – совет в конкретной ситуации, причём если не последовать этому совету, может возникнуть проблема или опасность: *People should not break their promises.* – Люди не должны нарушать свои обещания.  
*"My passport expires next month."* *"You had better get it renewed."* – "Срок действия моего паспорта истекает в следующем году." "Тебе следует его заменить."

### ✓ NEED

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
необходимость совершения действия	- ?	Indefinite Perfect	<i>You needn't wash these glasses. They're clean.</i> – Ты можешь не мыть эти стаканы. Они чистые. <i>Need you go there so soon?</i> – Вам скоро нужно уходить? <i>You needn't have written to him.</i> – Тебе не нужно было писать ему (зря ты ему написал).

#### ✍ Примечание:

- ✓ *We needn't hurry.* = *We don't need to hurry.* = *We don't have to hurry.* – Мы можем не спешить.  
 ✓ *You need to pay for that telephone call. You needn't pay for that telephone call.* – Вам (не) нужно платить за тот телефонный звонок.  
 ✓ Сравните: *I needn't have watered the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.* – Мне не нужно было поливать цветы (зря я полила). Как только я закончила, начался дождь. *It started raining, so I didn't have to water the flowers.* – Начался дождь, поэтому мне не нужно было (не пришлось) поливать цветы.

### ✓ SHALL

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
запрос об инструкциях, предложении	?	Indefinite	<i>What shall we do in this situation?</i> – Что нам делать в этой ситуации? <i>Shall I give you a lift into town?</i> – Мне подвезти тебя до города?

обещание, указание, угроза	+ ?	Indefinite	<i>He shall regret if he comes here again.</i> – Он пожалеет, если снова придёт сюда. <i>"You'll make a lot of money."</i> <i>"I shall one day."</i> – "Ты заработаешь много денег." "Когда-нибудь, обязательно."
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## WILL / WOULD

Значение	+ ?	Инфинитив	Примеры
просьба, предложение	?	Indefinite	<i>Will you sign here, please?</i> – Распишитесь здесь, пожалуйста. <i>Would you sit down, please?</i> – Не хотите ли присесть?
обещание (will)	+ -	Indefinite	<i>We will do everything in our power to satisfy your needs.</i> – Мы обязательно сделаем всё, что в наших силах, чтобы удовлетворить ваши потребности.
регулярно повторяю- щееся дей- ствие в про- шлом (would)	+ -	Indefinite	<i>He would spend hours studying the documents.</i> – Он, бывало, часами изучал документы.
отказ вы- полнять действие	-	Indefinite	<i>I've changed the battery but my mobile phone still won't work.</i> – Я заменил батарею, но мой мобильный телефон всё ещё не работает. <i>The key went in the lock, but it wouldn't turn.</i> – Ключ вошёл в замок, но ни за что не хотел поворачиваться.

### 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. "(May / Can) I record our interview on tape?" "Yes, of course you (may / can)."

2. People heard warnings about the flood, and they (could / were able to) move out in time.
3. Pete (can / may) phone in the evening. If he does, ask him to ring later.
4. Let's have lunch together. We (can / may) go to that new restaurant.
5. As soon as I opened the door, I (could / might) smell gas.
6. Confidential documents (may not / cannot) be photocopied without prior approval.
7. She (could / might) have gone to Oxford but she went to Cambridge instead.
8. I thought I was going to miss the plane but I (could / managed to) get to the airport on time.
9. They didn't meet yesterday, so they could not (make / have made) the decision then.
10. The computer system has just crashed. I think we might (lose / have lost) a lot of data.



### II. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The supplier ... deliver the goods by the date stated in the contract.  
a. must c. needn't  
b. have to d. should
2. I can work from home so I ... to go to the office very often.  
a. needn't c. oughtn't  
b. mustn't d. don't have
3. The President ... to visit Venezuela next month.  
a. ought c. may  
b. is d. has
4. You ... lock the door when you go out. There have been several break-ins recently.  
a. may c. need  
b. must d. ought
5. The neighbours are complaining. We ... turn the music down.  
a. should c. must  
b. had better d. ought

6. I ... have phoned the sales engineer at 11 sharp but it totally slipped my mind.
  - a. could
  - b. might
  - c. should
  - d. was to
7. ... I move on to the next point on the agenda now?
  - a. Will
  - b. Shall
  - c. Can
  - d. Would
8. You really ... make less noise. I'm trying to concentrate.
  - a. have to
  - b. may
  - c. should
  - d. must
9. I am going to an interview tomorrow. I ... prepare all the necessary documents right now.
  - a. had better
  - b. ought
  - c. may
  - d. have
10. Mark ... get the car repaired. There's something wrong with the breaks.
  - a. may
  - b. must
  - c. has to
  - d. can
11. It was a lovely old building. They ... have knocked it down.
  - a. could not
  - b. might not
  - c. must not
  - d. should not
12. I ... remind the boss to get in touch with the sales manager.
  - a. must
  - b. may
  - c. need
  - d. have to
13. Because he was from the European Union, he ... get a visa to visit Britain.
  - a. didn't have
  - b. needn't
  - c. couldn't
  - d. wasn't
14. We ... wear a uniform at work, it's not our choice.
  - a. have to
  - b. must
  - c. may
  - d. should
15. You ... sign the document until you have read it through.
  - a. may not
  - b. should not
  - c. must not
  - d. had better not
16. I ... have started work last week but I fell ill.
  - a. was to
  - b. should
  - c. must
  - d. might

17. I'm in terrible trouble. What ... I do?
  - a. may
  - b. am
  - c. shall
  - d. will
18. You ... to be rich to live a happy life.
  - a. aren't to
  - b. don't have
  - c. shouldn't
  - d. needn't
19. Monks ... speak too loud, under penalty of limbo, and bread and water.
  - a. cannot
  - b. are not
  - c. must not
  - d. needn't
20. "What's wrong with the washing-machine?" "When I tried to use it earlier, the door ... open."
  - a. must not
  - b. didn't have to
  - c. was not to
  - d. would not



**III. Дополните диалог, употребив модальные глаголы must, can't, ought или might:**

*A reporter is interviewing Mrs. Miles for a TV news programme.*

**Mrs. Miles:** My name's Nora Miles, and I'm going to do a parachute jump.

**Reporter:** Mrs. Miles, you're seventy-three, and you're going to jump out of an aeroplane. You (1) ... be mad. You (2) ... be serious.

**Mrs. Miles:** It really (3) ... be wonderful to look down from the sky. I've always wanted to try it.

**Reporter:** But anything could happen. You (4) ... be injured or even killed. I wouldn't take the risk.

**Mrs. Miles:** Well, young man, your life (5) ... be much fun if you never take risks. You (6) ... to try it. You never know – you (7) ... enjoy it.

**Reporter:** Enjoy it? You (8) ... be joking!

 **IV. Дополните диалог, употребив модальные глаголы could, shall, will или would:**

- Daniel: Where (1) ... we have our picnic, then?  
Rachel: This looks all right. (2) ... we sit here?  
Emma: Oh, I've forgotten the sausages. They're in the car.  
Matthew: (3) ... I get them?  
Emma: Oh, thanks, Matthew.  
Vicky: We (4) ... sit by those trees. It looks nicer over there.  
Rachel: No, it's fine here.  
Daniel: Yes, it's better here, I think.  
Emma: (5) ... you like a sandwich, Vicky?  
Vicky: Oh, thank you.  
Emma: (6) ... you have one, Rachel?  
Matthew: And here are the sausages. (7) ... anyone like one?

 **V. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами:**

1. ... you park on a double yellow line on Sundays?
2. I'm sure they ... be familiar with our products as they are sold all over Europe.
3. We ... to invite Trevor and Laura. They invited us last time.
4. Don't ring tomorrow as I ... not be in. I'm not sure what I'm doing.
5. The computer went wrong, but luckily Claire ... to put it right.
6. I'm afraid I'll be late tonight. I ... to fetch the guests from the station.
7. The director ... to have carried on the negotiations with the sales agents but he didn't.
8. ... I go through the minutes of the last meeting first?
9. You ... not have called him a fool – it really upset him.
10. He ... have been Prime Minister now if he hadn't decided to leave politics.
11. "I ... get a job soon." "Yes, and pigs ... fly."
12. ... you be able to baby-sit tomorrow night?

13. Everyone in the Research and Development department ... be working very long hours at the moment.
14. Mr. Brook ... to preside over the shareholders' meeting yesterday.
15. We ... not have rushed to the airport as the plane was late.
16. I'll try phoning him, but he ... have gone out by now.
17. Twenty years ago you ... not buy a computer as cheaply as you ... now.
18. Any decisions made ... be consistent with the company's overall strategy.
19. If you don't sign the new contract, we ... to move you to another post.
20. Ms Petty wasn't at the meeting – she ... have been delayed at the airport.
21. Your uncle was very kind to me. I ... to write him a letter of thanks.
22. I've got one or two things to do, so I ... have no time to come out tonight.
23. Mr. Golden is on holiday in Spain – you ... not have seen him this morning.
24. I felt nervous because I ... soon to leave home for the first time.
25. Fortunately we ... to sell our old flat before we bought the new one, so we ... to borrow any money.

 **VI. Заполните пропуски модальным глаголом, в соответствии со значением, указанным в скобках:**

1. I was so unhappy that I ... think of anything else. (отсутствие способности)
2. You ... leave your things unattended. (совет)
3. Do you think the situation ... change? (предположение, неуверенность)
4. ... I give you a hand with the luggage? (предложение)
5. You ... have been more careful. (упрёк)
6. ... you help me with these figures, please? (вежливая просьба)
7. All the payments ... be made before the goods are dispatched. (долженствование)
8. The meeting ... start at 10 sharp tomorrow. (запланированное действие)

9. ... he be still working out the report? (удивление)
10. Nothing is so bad but it ... have been worse. (предположение, неуверенность)
11. "... I get down to discussion right now, sir?" (просьба) "Sure, you ... ." (разрешение)
12. As the payment wasn't made in time, they ... break the order. (необходимость в силу обстоятельств)
13. "How did they manage to do well last month?" "They ... have increased productivity." (предположение, вероятность)
14. He ... finish the project in time. (возможность)
15. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch the next train. (настойчивый совет)
16. I ... go to the bank yesterday as I had enough money on me. (отсутствие необходимости)
17. He ... have made such a mistake in calculations! (сомнение)
18. Students ... talk at the lectures, they ... listen to attentively. (запрет, долженствование)
19. Since the new boss took us over we ... change our working methods. (необходимость в силу обстоятельств)
20. The consignment was sent a week ago. It ... have been received already. (предположение, вероятность)



**VII. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

1. Anna wasn't be allowed to take photos.
2. What jobs should I to apply for?
3. I can't be able to come to tomorrow's meeting.
4. Will you like to be in the team?
5. We didn't have watered the garden because it's raining.
6. Shall you fill in this form, please?
7. Had people to bring their own sleeping-bags?
8. If you had fallen, you could have been hurt yourself.
9. Could I do the washing-up?
10. I'm sorry. You are not able to park here.



**VIII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

*Here is some information for visitors to New York City.*

Before you travel to the US, you (1) ... find out what documents you need. British people do not (2) ... to get a visa, but there are different rules for different nationalities. For example, you (3) ... need to show that you have enough money with you. But there's one rule you (4) ... be sure about: everyone (5) ... to show their passport.

The roads in New York are very busy, but don't worry – you (6) ... get around cheaply and easily by subway. Remember that you are not (7) ... to smoke on public transport or in shops. And don't forget either that you (8) ... tip taxi drivers and waiters.

New York is not the most dangerous city in the US, but you really (9) ... not walk along empty streets at night. And it is safer if you are (10) ... to travel around in a group.

## 14. ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

### Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнения			Обстоятельства		
		беспредложное косвенное	прямое	предложное косвенное	образа действия	места	времени
We	will receive		the telegram				soon
The sellers	send	the buyers	the documents				
They	have told		the news	to him			
I	met		him		by chance	at the theatre	yesterday

### Место наречий неопределённого времени

(always, already, often, seldom, never, ever, usually, normally, rarely, almost, hardly, nearly, still)

- ✓ Перед глаголом-сказуемым: *He always comes early.*
- ✓ После глагола **to be**: *They are never late. We are not always late.*
- ✓ После первого вспомогательного глагола: *He has just been asked. She can be still sleeping. Jane has always to hurry in the morning. How long have you already been reading the book?*
- ✓ Наречия **yet, before, lately, recently, either, too** (также) ставятся в конце предложения: *I have read the letter too. Have you finished your work yet?*
- ✓ В кратких ответах, наречия неопределённого времени ставятся перед вспомогательным глаголом: *"Does she often go to London on business?" "Yes, she often does."*

### Обратный порядок слов (инверсия) в повествовательных предложениях

- ✓ В предложениях с оборотом **there is**: *There is a table, two chairs and a sofa in the room.*
- ✓ В словах автора, если они стоят после прямой речи: *"I am glad to see you," said the old man. "I don't smoke," he said. "What's the matter with you?" the doctor will ask.*
- ✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с **here** или **there**, если подлежащее выражено существительным: *Here goes the bus. There is your book. Here she comes. Here you are.*
- ✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с **never, hardly ... when, scarcely ... when, no sooner ... than, not only ... but also, seldom, little, in vain, not until, neither, nor** и др.: *Never in my life have I seen such a thing. In vain did we try to make him do it. No sooner had he arrived than he fell ill.*
- ✓ В предложениях типа **So do I, Neither do I**: *"I haven't a ticket". "Neither / Nor have we." "Sally likes reading." "So does Mark."*

### Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях

#### Общий вопрос

Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
Is	the man	smoking	a pipe?	
Don't	you	remember	our trip?	
Do	you	not remember	our trip	to Brussels?
Was	anyone	late	for the meeting?	
Is	there		any money	in the box?
Did	he	say	that he was busy?	

Ответы на общие вопросы обычно даются в краткой форме и состоят из **Yes** или **No**, подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола:

"Do you like music?" "Yes, I do." "No, I don't."

"Didn't you speak to him yesterday?" "Yes, I did." "No, I didn't."

"Will he come here tonight?" "Yes, he probably will." "No, he probably will not."

"Is he still in hospital?" "I'm afraid so." "I'm afraid he is."

"Could I speak to John, please?" "I'm afraid not." "I'm afraid you can't."

**Альтернативный вопрос** представляет собой два общих вопроса, соединенных союзом **or**: "Do you like tea or (do you like) coffee?" "I like tea."

#### Специальный вопрос

Вопросител. слово	Вспомогател. глагол	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
What	are	you	looking at?		
How long	has	she	been living	with her husband?	
Why	don't	you	leave	the poor dog	alone?
What	is	there			on the floor?

Ответы на специальные вопросы обычно даются в полной форме с повторением всех членов предложения, логически необходимых для ответа: "What did the teacher read yesterday?" "He read an interesting story."

#### Вопрос к подлежащему или его определению

Who / What	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
Who	is reading	a book	at the window?
Who	lives		in that old brick house?
What book	is lying		on the table?

Whose children	came	with you	yesterday?
How many students	work		in the laboratory?

Ответы на вопросы к подлежащему или его определению обычно даются в краткой форме и состоят из подлежащего и вспомогательного глагола: "Who gives you English lessons?" "My friend does."

#### Косвенный вопрос

Главное предложение			Придаточное предложение			
Подлежащее	Сказуемое	союз	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
I	asked	if (whether)	he	had bought	a new car	the day before yesterday.
He	wonders	when	she	gets up.		

#### Разделительный вопрос

Разделительный (расчленённый) вопрос может задаваться с целью получить информацию, а также для выражения удивления, недовольства, интереса и т.д. Приблизительно соответствует по смыслу русским выражениям "не так ли?", "не правда ли?"; "правда?".

✓ Разделительный вопрос представляет собой повествовательное предложение, к которому присоединяется краткий общий вопрос, состоящий из вспомогательного глагола в противоположной форме и подлежащего в виде местоимения: *John's coming, isn't he? I am not nervous, am I? I am too nervous, aren't I?*

✓ Если в состав сказуемого входит модальный глагол, то в вопросе тоже используется модальный глагол: *You cannot help me, can you? James would have helped us, wouldn't he? You have to go home, don't you?*

- ✓ Если подлежащим является **There**, то *there* используется и в вопросе: *There aren't many people here, are there?*
- ✓ Если подлежащим является **This / That**, то в вопросе используется *it*: *That's nice, isn't it?*
- ✓ Если подлежащим является **These / Those**, то в вопросе используется *they*: *Those flowers are beautiful, aren't they?*
- ✓ Если подлежащим является **no one, someone, anyone, everyone**, то в вопросе используется *they*: *Everyone's coming tonight, aren't they?*
- ✓ В предложениях, содержащих **nothing, no one, neither, anyone, never, seldom, hardly, barely, scarcely, no sooner, without, unfortunately, except** вопрос будет положительным: *Nobody saw you, did they?*
- ✓ В сложноподчинённых предложениях вопрос задаётся к той части предложения, которая вызывает сомнения: *I don't think anyone's coming, are they? There wasn't a single point they disagreed on, was there?*
- ✓ В повелительных предложениях в вопросе обычно употребляется *will you*: *Don't do that again, will (won't) you? Pass me the book, could you? Get my pen, can you? Read aloud, would you?*
- ✓ В предложениях, начинающихся с **Let's** в вопросе употребляется *shall we*: *Let's go there tomorrow, shall we?* Но: *Let me go there tomorrow, will you?*
- ✓ В вопросах-переспросах форма вспомогательного глагола не меняется на противоположную: *"I managed to pass the exam."* *"Did you?"* *"My neighbours don't like hard rock."* *"Don't they?"*



#### I. Расставьте слова в правильном порядке:

1. please / the / could / turn / light / you / on ?
2. at / staying / Jill / home / weekend / the / at / prefers .
3. did / from / dress / where / you / this / get ?
4. recently / him / have / my / number / I / given / mobile .
5. there / go / you / alone / do / to / want / still ?
6. any / you / is / now / have / what / she / idea / doing ?

7. left / I'd / have / to / any / like / we / if / know / time .
8. London / you / why / told / are / you / haven't / for / leaving / me ?
9. moment / anyone / office / the / is / at / think / not / I / the / do / in .
10. idea / the / ask / theatre / to / way / it / a / him / good / was / to / the .



#### II. Заполните пропуски, задав разделительный вопрос или вопрос-переспрос:

##### 1.

A: I had a letter from Paul yesterday.

B: Oh, ... ?

A: Yes, he says he's coming to stay with us this weekend.

B: Really? That'll be nice, ... ?

##### 2.

A: You couldn't hold this door open for me, ... ? I can't get the pram through it.

B: Of course. It's terrible how they design these doors, ... ? It makes it so difficult for people in wheelchairs or with young children.

##### 3.

A: How did you get in here?

B: I came in through the back door.

A: Nobody saw you coming in, ... ?

B: No, I don't think so.

A: You shouldn't come and see me like this. It's dangerous. Please don't come here again, ... ?

##### 4.

A: Mary and Tony are coming round for dinner tonight.

B: ... ? Oh, that'll be wonderful.

A: Yes. I thought you might like to come too.

B: Well yes, but you haven't seen them for a long time. I expect you'd like to talk to them on your own, ... ?

5.

A: It's been a wonderful day, ... ?

B: Yes, fantastic. And we've had no problems with anything, ... ?  
Everything's been perfect.

A: That's right. It'll certainly be a lovely day to remember, ... ?

6.

A: I don't know what to do today. Just look at the rain outside.

B: Well. I don't want to stay in all day. Let's go and see a film, ... ?

A: Why not? Good idea. There's nothing much on at the local cinema though, ... ?

B: All right. We'll take the train into town then, ... ?

7.

A: That's a beautiful table, ... ?

B: Yes, it is, ... ?

A: It would be lovely in our kitchen, ... ? Why don't we get it?

B: Don't be ridiculous. Look at the price. We can't afford it, ... ?



**III. В каждом предложении найдите и исправьте ошибку:**

1. She often promises to phone me but she does never.
2. How do you get there is your problem.
3. Who you obtained this information from?
4. There are not first-class restaurants in this town.
5. You say the bus goes at ten past six, don't you?
6. "I haven't been to the seaside for ages." "So haven't I."
7. Can we get from this stop a number 35 bus?
8. Jane always has to hurry in the morning because she gets up so late.
9. "Would you like to come out with us for the day?" "Yes, I would like."
10. Nobody told me why did I have to sign the paper.



**IV. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

Judy: (1) ... we go to the party tonight?

Lisa: (2) ... is giving a party?

Judy: Susan. You know her, (3) ... you?

Lisa: I'm (4) ... sure. Has she got long dark hair?

Judy: Yes, she (5) ... . And she's quite tall. (6) ... you spoken to her?

Lisa: No, I don't think (7) ... . But I know who you mean. There (8) ... two sisters, Susan and Janet. They're twins, aren't (9) ... ?

Judy: Yes, that's right.

Lisa: (10) ... one is Susan?

Judy: Oh, I (11) ... not know. They both look the same. I can't always tell them apart.

Lisa: (12) ... can I. In any case, I haven't been invited to the party.

Judy: That (13) ... not matter.

Lisa: OK. (14) ... go to it then, shall (15) ... ?

## ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

К наиболее употребительным суффиксам и префиксам производных существительных относятся:

-age: marriage, passage	-ty: society, certainty	dis-: disagreement
-al: arrival, proposal	-ity: ability, equality	il-: illiteracy
-cy: vacancy, fluency	-ing: building	im-: impossibility
-ance: importance	-ism: heroism, journalism	in-: inability
-ence: silence	-ist: scientist, tourist	un-: unemployment
-ant (-ent): assistant, student	-ment: advertisement	mis-: misfortune
-ee: employee, trainee	-ness: sickness, awareness	re-: reconstruction
-er (-or, -ar): driver, liar	-ship: friendship, ownership	pre-: precaution
-ess: actress, manageress	-dom: freedom, wisdom	co-: coexistence
-ian: politician, librarian	-hood: childhood	non-: nonsense
-ion: suggestion, election	-th: truth, warmth	inter-: interaction
-sion: decision, confusion	-ure: pressure, departure	under-: undernutrition
-ation: combination	-y: difficulty	over-: overproduction

Обратите внимание на образование следующих существительных от прилагательных и глаголов:

deep – depth	to advise – advice	to know – knowledge
free – freedom	to behave – behaviour	to live – life
high – height	to believe – belief	to lose – loss
hot – heat	to bleed – blood	to practise – practice
long – length	to choose – choice	to prove – proof
poor – poverty	to complain – complaint	to serve – service
proud – pride	to die – death	to shoot – shot
strong – strength	to feed – food	to sing – song
wide – width	to fly – flight	to speak – speech
wise – wisdom	to grow – growth	to think – thought
young – youth	to hate – hatred	to weigh – weight

**I. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск существительным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:**

- The cost of the ... to the show is quite reasonable. (*admit*)
- This candidate does not meet all the ... for the job. (*require*)
- ... is a hard-to-treat social malady. (*poor*)
- What does ... on the part of the driver lead to? (*care*)
- I was completely won over by the ... of the villagers. (*simple*)
- If you want a good room you should make a ... in advance. (*reserve*)
- Your ... and mine are not very different. (*complain*)
- We give ... to those who have worked with us for a long time. (*prefer*)
- There was long debate, but no ... at any agreement. (*arrive*)
- From each according to his ... , to each according to his needs. (*able*)
- The ... of high productivity affects the quality of service. (*pursue*)
- Children have a natural ... about the world around them. (*curious*)
- The teacher asked the students to write a ... of the text. (*summarize*)
- After long ... he agreed to their requests. (*consider*)
- Many young people become addicted to drugs through ... . (*ignore*)
- To achieve something in your life you need great ... . (*determine*)
- The doctor gave me a ... for some medicine. (*prescribe*)
- By his ... in that work he may lose the reputation which he has gained. (*fail*)
- After five years in Paris he speaks French with great ... . (*fluent*)
- The Museum contains a ... of jewellery collections made of silver and gold. (*various*)

**II. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск существительным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:**

- He got accustomed to all the ... of living in a rented flat. (*convenient*)
- There is always some little ... between them. (*understand*)

3. As a regular customer he usually buys some goods at a ... (*count*)
4. She had the ... to get there at the wrong moment. (*fortunate*)
5. In early spring a lot of people suffer from vitamin ... (*balance*)
6. Britain and France have expressed strong ... with the proposal and refused to sign the documents. (*agree*)
7. In ... she kept looking out of the window waiting for him to arrive. (*patient*)
8. He always appeared at a ... before this girl; she must think him dull and old-fashioned. (*advantageous*)
9. The controversies are too large to be explained by the ... of the experiment. (*accurate*)
10. One way to deal with ... is to pension off the older workers at an earlier age than usual. (*employ*)

### ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

К наиболее употребительным суффиксам и префиксам производных прилагательных относятся:

-able: eatable, breakable	-ful: useful, doubtful	dis-: dishonest
-ible: horrible, sensible	-less: useless, jobless	il-: illegal
-al: formal, professional	-like: businesslike	im-: impossible
-ant: significant	-ic: energetic, economic	in-: independent
-ent: different	-ical: historical, economical	ir-: irregular
-(i)an: Mexican, Russian	-ish: foolish, selfish	un-: unhappy
-esque: picturesque	-ive: attractive, sensitive	inter-: international
-ar: similar, popular	-ory: contradictory	extra-: extraordinary
-ary: ordinary, imaginary	-ous: famous, poisonous	ultra-: ultramodern
-ate: passionate, literate	-ious: spacious, glorious	pre-: prehistoric
-ed: talented	-ly: friendly, daily	post-: postwar
-ing: interesting	-y: rainy, dirty, healthy	out-: outdoor

**I. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск прилагательным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:**

1. She is rather ... ; that's why people call her a chatter-box. (*talk*)
2. The founders of this college were all ... men. (*exception*)

3. I am so ... to you for your help. (*gratitude*)
4. The children were ... at the idea of going to the Zoo. (*excite*)
5. Lives of great men teach us many ... lessons. (*value*)
6. His new house is rather modern and ... (*space*)
7. It's more ... to go by bus than in a taxi. (*economy*)
8. The ... men denied all the charges. (*accusation*)
9. It is often a good idea to start with smaller, easily ... goals. (*achievement*)
10. Most characters of Jack London's stories are brave and ... people. (*courage*)
11. I have been a ... reader of your magazine for many years. (*faith*)
12. This information should be made more ... to the public. (*access*)
13. She felt embarrassed by his ... attentions. (*persist*)
14. Buckingham Palace is a ... residence built in 1703. (*luxury*)
15. We will do whatever is ... to stop them. (*necessity*)
16. Only large blackboards are ... for a classroom. (*advice*)
17. His results at the exam seem to be really ... (*disaster*)
18. You can take this medicine. It is ... to one's health. (*harm*)
19. It was ... of her to postpone the business trip until later. (*sense*)
20. He was one of the ... unpromising young actors in that stock company. (*number*)

**II. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск прилагательным, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:**


1. The pain from a severe toothache is almost ... (*bear*)
2. The plan was rejected as ... (*lead*)
3. I was completely ... in what he had to say. (*interest*)
4. He is rather ... about other people's problems. (*difference*)
5. Pflisetskaya's brilliant dancing is ... (*forget*)
6. It is ... to buy a car if a person doesn't need to drive to work every day. (*practice*)
7. She gave them the wrong directions. They were ... (*inform*)
8. The team could not continue its work due to ... weather conditions. (*favour*)

9. It is really hard for ... people to start a good professional career. (*experience*)
10. The staff had a very ... meeting. They failed to sort out all the problems. (*produce*)

### ГЛАГОЛ


К наиболее употребительным суффиксам и префиксам производных глаголов относятся:

-en: deepen, lengthen, brighten	en-: encourage, enlighten	mis-: misbehave, mislead
-fy: satisfy, simplify, purify	re-: redo, remake, rewrite	dis-: disobey, disarm, disagree
-ise = -ize: modernise(-ize)	co-: cooperate	de-: deform, demobilise
-ate: originate, differentiate	fore-: foresee, forecast	under-: underestimate
-ish: accomplish	un-: undo, unpack, unfasten	over-: overcome, overcrowd

 **I. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск глаголом, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:**

1. Is it possible to ... between a hobby and an interest? (*distinct*)
2. Readers are ... to write letters expressing opinions on various matters. (*courage*)
3. The partners need to ... their positions before signing the contract. (*clear*)
4. Why don't they ... us about what we went back into the house for? (*light*)
5. My brother has been trying to pass his driving test several times and he has finally ... . (*success*)
6. You'd better ... my advice for the rest of your life. (*memory*)
7. The relations between Belarus and China have been ... over the past 2 years. (*strong*)
8. Wait a minute! Jane just needs to ... herself a bit. (*beauty*)
9. The gap between rich and poor seems to be ... nowadays. (*wide*)

10. The city was ... by the epidemic. (*threat*)
11. They suspected that he had been ... the accounts. (*false*)
12. Ben's parents hoped that the course would ... his outlook. (*broad*)
13. The company has ... some major changes in the last five years. (*go*)
14. We all ... with the Brown family about the loss of their son. (*sympathy*)
15. I think my warning will ... her to greater efforts. (*stimulus*)
16. A good mind can be ... with the study of literature. (*rich*)
17. Paint the ceiling white to ... the room. (*light*)
18. We decided to ... our old house by putting in a bathroom. (*modern*)
19. You'll ... your health if you continue working so hard. (*dangerous*)
20. We ... the cost of the materials and ended up making a loss. (*estimate*)

 **II. Прочитайте предложение и заполните пропуск глаголом, образованным от указанного в скобках слова:**

1. If the son ... his parents, he will be in trouble. (*obey*)
2. She ... the door and then opened it. (*lock*)
3. Mary's mother used to be religious, but now she ... in God. (*belief*)
4. The board has so ... the affairs of the company that it is deep in debt. (*conduct*)
5. The friends never ... anyone that they are in competition with. (*like*)
6. Have you ... the parcels from the car? (*load*)
7. I think it's high time to ... our refrigerator. (*frost*)
8. The driver ... the policeman's signal and turned in the wrong direction. (*interpretation*)
9. They've ... our phone because we didn't pay the bill on time. (*connection*)
10. The political instability of the region has ... investments by big companies. (*courage*)

## СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ. ОБОБЩЕНИЕ

**I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**

*qualify, require, attend, advertise, improve*

Dear Sir or Madam,

I've read your ... in International Business magazine concerning entry ... for the course in the English language ... . Could you tell me what language ... are required? I'd also like to know if ... at all classes is obligatory.

**II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**

*locality, pleasure, friend, comfort, help*

This ... hotel with its ... gardens is ideal for people who want a quiet holiday, yet it is only a short distance from the highly popular attractions of the area. There are lovely views from every room. The atmosphere is very ... , and the staff are always ... . A holiday here is very good value for money. You can eat your meals at the hotel, where the food tastes marvellous. Or you can of course try some of the excellent ... restaurants.

**III. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**

*fortune, terrible, anxiety, shame, come*

I'm ... to admit it, but airplanes ... me. I get really ... about flying. I can't stand being on a plane. I'm afraid of getting killed. And ... there are no things I can do to ... my fear.

**IV. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**

*ice, door, quick, horror, care*

- I'm not going to drive in this ... weather. The roads are too ... .
- You don't want to take any risks, do you? But you can't be too ... .
- I've just heard the weather forecast and they say there's going to be more snow. We'd better stay ... in weather like this.
- I think they ought to clear the snow off the roads more ... .

**V. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**


*construct, agree, wide, high, response*

Architects ... for the ... of many skyscrapers believe that a tall building must always have a certain minimum ... but that there is no limit to its absolute ... . This means that the skyscrapers of the future are likely to be even taller. Engineers agree with this, but there is some ... over the best shape for very tall buildings.

**VI. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**


*revise, guide, press, efficiency, communicate, tend*

Students are under enormous ... to learn huge amounts of vocabulary but they are rarely given any ... as to how to go about it. They have a ... to try and learn long lists by heart, but this is hardly the most ... approach to the problem. The golden rule is to do lots of ... at regular intervals. They should also take every opportunity to use the words in ... .

 VII. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:


*differ, shy, sympathy, politics, strong, person*

Jack had never wanted to be a ... First of all, he suffered from terrible ... and blushed violently when he had to make a speech. He also ... with people who refused to vote. After all, what ... did it make? Later he learned to ... his ties, give a big smile, and read the speech, which had been prepared by his ... speechwriter.

 VIII. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:


*energy, addict, science, simplify, popular, relax*

There are many theories to explain the ... of chocolate. ... have found that chocolate contains endorphins, which make people more ... Yet, in large amounts, it can cause ... Chocolate also contains caffeine, which is ... Whatever the theories, most chocoholics would say that eating chocolate is ... comforting.

 IX. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

*recognise, commit, privacy, critic, create, interpret*

Great composers offer us a unique ... of the world around us. Achieving this takes both inspiration and a degree of ... that few of us possess. Shut away in the ... of their studios, they strive for the perfect expression of what they know and feel. ... usually comes slowly, and being over-sensitive to ... may lead them to discouragement. On the other hand, enthusiastic praise from critics and the public can bring the composer a degree of satisfaction that only a few ... artists ever experience.

 X. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

*advice, type, major, intrude, secure, invite, prevent, watch*

The ... of all burglaries occur when people go on holiday. ... guests often take advantage of an empty house. However, there are many ... measures you can take. It is ... to move valuable items away from windows where they can be seen by a potential ... Put all expensive items of jewellery in storage; if left, remember that thieves know all the ... places to look. Finally, for extra ... ask a neighbour to keep a ... eye on your home.



## ИТОГОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ТЕСТЫ

### ТЕСТ 1

 I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

1. The money he gave us ... soon spent.  
a. has  
b. was  
c. were  
d. has been
2. The students borrowed each ... notes.  
a. other  
b. others  
c. other's  
d. the other
3. The house is situated at ... distance of twenty miles from Oxford.  
a. a  
b. an  
c. the  
d. -
4. He talked about ... countries he had visited.  
a. a  
b. an  
c. the  
d. -
5. The rain came pouring down and we got soaked to ... skin.  
a. a  
b. an  
c. the  
d. -

6. She is much brighter than all ... children in her class.  
a. others  
b. the others  
c. other  
d. the other
7. ... been monkeying with my papers again, ... ?  
a. Everybody have; hasn't it  
b. Somebody has; haven't they  
c. Anybody has; don't they  
d. Nobody has; has he
8. It was ... question to ask.  
a. the most awkward  
b. a more awkward  
c. awkward  
d. the awkwardest
9. It always seems like that: ... I earn, the more I spend.  
a. much  
b. more  
c. the most  
d. the more
10. Susan makes nine ... dollars a month.  
a. hundred of  
b. hundreds of  
c. hundred  
d. hundreds
11. ... the government invests more money in, the whole machine-building industry will fail.  
a. If  
b. In case  
c. Unless  
d. As if
12. I'm injured so someone else will play ... place of me.  
a. on  
b. at  
c. with  
d. in

13. I have a lot ... common with her, and that's why we're such good friends.  
a. of  
b. in  
c. at  
d. on
14. He named all the world's capital cities ... memory.  
a. from  
b. by  
c. in  
d. on
15. If you hold on the receiver, I'll put you ... to the marketing department.  
a. in  
b. through  
c. up  
d. -
16. The tour ... on August 5<sup>th</sup> for 14 days.  
a. has departed  
b. departed  
c. had departed  
d. was departing
17. As soon as the holidays begin the beach ... very crowded.  
a. became  
b. become  
c. is becoming  
d. will become
18. They ... him before he had a chance to explain his behaviour.  
a. sacked  
b. will sack  
c. had sacked  
d. have sacked
19. They ... the fares in April and then in May.  
a. rose  
b. have risen  
c. rised  
d. had risen


20. As we ... TV all the lights went out.  
a. watched  
b. were watching  
c. had watched  
d. watch
21. She ... in the Astoria on her next visit to New York.  
a. will stayed  
b. stays  
c. is staying  
d. stayed
22. Why did you take his mobile phone? He ... for it when he gets up.  
a. is looking  
b. will look  
c. has looked  
d. looked
23. You ... really moody ever since that letter arrived. Are you sure there is nothing serious?  
a. are  
b. were  
c. had been  
d. have been
24. I wasn't convinced that she ... her best at that stage.  
a. has done  
b. had done  
c. did  
d. will do
25. We ... in this house for twenty years by the end of the year.  
a. have lived  
b. lived  
c. will live  
d. would have lived
26. He ... about early retirement since the reorganization. Nobody can persuade him not to do it.  
a. has been thinking  
b. thought  
c. had thought  
d. is thinking

27. When I was young, children ... to treat older people with respect.  
 a. have taught  
 b. have been taught  
 c. were teaching  
 d. were taught
28. The man who is suspected of stealing your wallet ... at the moment.  
 a. is questioned  
 b. is questioning  
 c. is being questioned  
 d. is been questioned
29. The first thing I noticed was that the front door ... green.  
 a. was painted  
 b. had painted  
 c. painted  
 d. has been painted
30. The Prime Minister said that the agreement achieved ... new opportunities.  
 a. will open  
 b. was opening  
 c. has opened  
 d. had opening
31. If it ... for those shy words of greeting, when we first met, she wouldn't be my wife now.  
 a. weren't  
 b. wouldn't  
 c. hadn't been  
 d. wasn't
32. These kids act as if they ... the place.  
 a. are owned  
 b. own  
 c. owned  
 d. are owning
33. He doesn't really expect her ... the exams easily.  
 a. to pass  
 b. pass

- c. passing  
 d. passed
34. I don't mind ... what to do since I am a total beginner in this job.  
 a. to tell  
 b. to be told  
 c. telling  
 d. being told
35. If you have a student card, you ... carry a passport.  
 a. can't  
 b. mustn't  
 c. needn't  
 d. may not
36. "There's quite a lot we need to discuss." "OK. ... we set up a meeting?"  
 a. May  
 b. Can  
 c. Have  
 d. Shall

 II. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

37. The painter was busy mixed his colours and getting his brushes ready.  
 A B C D
38. Have you found the book of that we were talking the other day?  
 A B C D

 III. В каждом предложении заполните пропуск словом, образованным от указанного в скобках:

39. Travel ... the mind. (*broad*)  
 40. He was ... or unable to pay the fine. (*will*)  
 41. Do they have enough ... to defend their principles? (*proud*)  
 42. I have told you on numerous occasions not to leave the door ... .  
 (*lock*)

**IV. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:**

43. (Не было) no other way of doing it.  
44. He had little interest in anything (ещё) but ending the journey.  
45. He can hardly be of much help (тоже).  
46. Most house plants require watering, (не так ли)?

**V. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

- I'm (47) ... to disturb you, but could I just say (48) ... ? Excuse me (49) ... being so rude last night. I didn't mean (50) ... I said.  
— Oh, that's OK. I regret losing my temper.

**ТЕСТ 2**

**I. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

1. ... bicycles are being repaired at the moment.  
a. Sarah and David  
b. Sarah's and David  
c. Sarah and David's  
d. Sarah's and David's
2. Large amounts of money ... on the advertising campaign.  
a. was spent  
b. were spent  
c. have spent  
d. spent
3. They were on holiday in ... Western Islands in Scotland.  
a. —  
b. the  
c. a  
d. an

4. ... Nile flows right through the city.  
a. A  
b. An  
c. The  
d. —
5. ... hope of finding ... cure for ... cancer stimulates a lot of medical research.  
a. A; —; the  
b. The; a; —  
c. —; the; —  
d. The; the; the
6. Captain Cook, ... English explorer, arrived in ... New Zealand in ... 1760s.  
a. an; the; the  
b. an; —; —  
c. the; —; the  
d. the; —; —
7. I wouldn't want ... of my parents to know I have a new boyfriend.  
a. either  
b. any  
c. neither  
d. none
8. ... nothing much to do in this town.  
a. There's  
b. It's  
c. Its  
d. There're
9. Last week I saw the film ... won all the Oscars.  
a. what  
b. who  
c. how  
d. which
10. She thinks he's ... person in the world.  
a. a smart  
b. smartest  
c. a smarter  
d. the smartest

11. Have a look! The sugar-basin is on the table ... in front of you.  
a. straight  
b. straightly  
c. straighter  
d. more straight
12. I bought a ... pig this morning.  
a. nice big pink  
b. pink nice big  
c. big nice pink  
d. nice pink big
13. I am planning to leave on the ... this month.  
a. thirty  
b. thirties  
c. thirtieth  
d. thirty's
14. I've been thinking of doing another retraining course, ... I haven't decided which one yet.  
a. so  
b. although  
c. that's why  
d. despite
15. I'm afraid we can't meet the deadline ... we arranged earlier.  
a. as  
b. like  
c. how  
d. since
16. Could I now reserve a table ... three for eight o'clock?  
a. on  
b. of  
c. to  
d. for
17. Can I exchange this shirt ... a different one, please?  
a. for  
b. to  
c. with  
d. on

18. There are all sorts ... wonderful inventions in the world and many of them are taken ... granted.  
a. of; for  
b. for; in  
c. of; on  
d. in; for
19. He was fed ... with applying ... jobs, so he started ... his own business.  
a. on; at; off  
b. up; to; at  
c. up; for; up  
d. up; to; with
20. When I was away on holiday my neighbours ... care of the house-plants and ... my cat for me.  
a. were taking; feed  
b. took; fed  
c. were taken; were feeding  
d. had taken; feeded
21. For some people it ... too much trouble to put on and adjust a seat belt, especially if they ... a short distance.  
a. was; only go  
b. was; had only gone  
c. will be; will only go  
d. is; are only going
22. He ... at over 100 kilometres, when a policeman ... him.  
a. drove; was stopped  
b. was driving; stopped  
c. was driving; has stopped  
d. has been driving; stopped
23. Jane ... for a reply for several weeks but she ... no answer yet.  
a. waits; has received  
b. is waiting; received  
c. had waited; was receiving  
d. has been waiting; has received

24. I ... sleepy all day long so I ... to bed earlier.  
 a. was feeling; am going  
 b. am feeling; have gone  
 c. had been feeling; went  
 d. felt; had gone
25. The voting for the Academy Awards ... secretly and the results ... to anyone.  
 a. is conducted; aren't revealed  
 b. conducts; won't be revealed  
 c. is conducted; don't reveal  
 d. is conducting; aren't revealing
26. Rod's suit ... and he ... to wait.  
 a. was cleaning; was asked  
 b. was being cleaned; was asked  
 c. was cleaned; was asking  
 d. was being cleaned; is asked
27. The building ... as a warehouse for many years before it ... in 2000.  
 a. had used; was sold  
 b. was used; was selling  
 c. had been used; was sold  
 d. was used; is sold
28. Lucy phoned to say that she ... to the English class the night before because she ... out all day.  
 a. hadn't got; was  
 b. hadn't got; had been  
 c. didn't get; has been  
 d. hasn't got; has been
29. If Sam ... out of sugar and coffee, he ... shopping.  
 a. wouldn't have ran; hadn't gone  
 b. didn't run; won't go  
 c. hadn't run; wouldn't have gone  
 d. wouldn't run; wouldn't go
30. He behaved as though he ... about anything.  
 a. wasn't informed  
 b. hadn't informed

- c. didn't inform  
 d. hadn't been informed
31. I wish he ... then that the disease ... curable!  
 a. knew; was  
 b. had known; was  
 c. knew; would be  
 d. would know; is
32. Phil decided ... the job because his boss always made him ... overtime.  
 a. to change; work  
 b. changing; to work  
 c. to change; to work  
 d. change; working
33. There's a ... awareness of the need ... ecological situation in the world.  
 a. grown; improving  
 b. having grown; improved  
 c. growing; to improve  
 d. grow; improve
34. I ... school at 15; now I think it was a big mistake.  
 a. regret to leave  
 b. regret leaving  
 c. am regretting to leave  
 d. will regret to leave
35. Everybody ... work hard if they want to pass exams.  
 a. must  
 b. have to  
 c. ought  
 d. can
36. It's too late to apply for the position now. You ... last week.  
 a. should have applied  
 b. might have applied  
 c. could apply  
 d. must apply

II. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

37. Despite of the fact that I had little experience with computers I got the job I had applied for.
38. The company production of footwear has doubled in the past years.

III. В каждом предложении заполните пропуск словом, образованным от указанного в скобках:

39. He was a better songwriter than ... (perform)  
 40. Her face ... the moment she saw him. (bright)  
 41. We ought to be doing our best to save ... species. (danger)  
 42. It turned out that the investigators were given ... information and they had to enquire the witnesses another time. (reliable)

IV. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

43. (Ещё через) four years he will have moved into a new flat.  
 44. Life is (стоит того, чтобы жить).  
 45. No sooner had he said yes (как) she ran upstairs to pack.  
 46. Hardly anyone likes him, because he's so bad-tempered, (не так ли)?

V. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

I am seventy, you know. My attempt to teach (47) ... Spanish has been unsuccessful (48) ... far, and I wonder if I am simply unable to learn foreign languages (49) ... my age. My vocabulary now is hardly beyond only a (50) ... basic expressions.

I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Imagine the look (1) ... your classmates' faces if one day you become famous! (2) ... most people believe it must be great to become famous when you are still (3) ... school. But in spite of the advantages there are disadvantages, too. First of all, (4) ... young film stars are allowed to have time (5) ... school. What's more, they are popular (6) ... their classmates and friends. They don't have to worry (7) ... the money or what they are going to do when they leave (8) ... school. The biggest disadvantage to famous teenagers is that they don't usually lead a normal life.

- |            |          |        |            |
|------------|----------|--------|------------|
| 1. a. in   | b. on    | c. at  | d. with    |
| 2. a. A    | b. The   | c. An  | d. -       |
| 3. a. from | b. after | c. off | d. at      |
| 4. a. a    | b. the   | c. an  | d. -       |
| 5. a. out  | b. of    | c. off | d. away    |
| 6. a. with | b. to    | c. for | d. between |
| 7. a. of   | b. about | c. for | d. in      |
| 8. a. a    | b. the   | c. an  | d. -       |

II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:

Mr. Boxell (9) ... hard that day, so he decided to shut his shoe shop a bit earlier. But hardly (10) ... down the window screens when he (11) ... a gentleman in a well-cut suit coming through the door.

The gentleman wanted Mr. Boxell to show him a very expensive pair of black leather shoes. There was something about the way the gentleman (12) ... that made Mr. Boxell suspicious and excited.

He thought that he (13) ... the gentleman somewhere before and then it suddenly (14) ... him where exactly. The gentleman's photo (15) ... in his regular magazine and he (16) ... his face on television as well. The gentleman (17) ... by the police.

Mr. Boxell thought to himself, "If he (18) ... here for some time, I'll try to contact the police."

9. a. had worked  
b. has been working  
c. has worked  
d. had being working
10. a. had he shut  
b. he had shut  
c. has he shut  
d. did he shut
11. a. had seen  
b. saw  
c. was seen  
d. had been seen
12. a. is walking  
b. was walking  
c. walks  
d. had walked
13. a. has seen  
b. had seen  
c. saw  
d. was seen
14. a. struck  
b. striked  
c. was stricken  
d. strucked
15. a. published  
b. had been published  
c. has been published  
d. was publishing
16. a. has seen  
b. was seeing  
c. had seen  
d. had been seen
17. a. wanted  
b. has been wanted  
c. was wanted  
d. had wanted

18. a. is stayed  
b. will stay  
c. stays  
d. will be staying



**III. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

19. They acted as ... in delicate negotiations.  
a. goes-between  
b. go-betweens  
c. goes-betweenes  
d. go-between
20. The ... birthday party went late into the night.  
a. twins  
b. twin  
c. twins'  
d. twin's
21. ... cats love fish but fear to wet ... paws.  
a. All; their  
b. Whole; its  
c. Every; their  
d. Each; its
22. ... doesn't seem to be anyone at home.  
a. It  
b. One  
c. There  
d. Its
23. We booked through the local travel agent ... went to a lot of trouble to find us a resort.  
a. which  
b. who  
c. whoever  
d. whose
24. If you have any ... questions, please phone the above number.  
a. father  
b. further  
c. farther  
d. far

25. Although your sister's very popular, she is not ... as mine.  
 a. as prettily  
 b. prettier than  
 c. so pretty  
 d. more prettily than
26. My present job is OK ... a temporary job but I wouldn't like to do it permanently.  
 a. like  
 b. such  
 c. so  
 d. as
27. Hurricane destroyed more than ... homes.  
 a. a half million  
 b. half a million  
 c. a half of a million  
 d. half of a million
28. James was dismissed, ... there were several complaints about the quality of his work.  
 a. for  
 b. as if  
 c. although  
 d. so that
29. Unless it ... , we ... the party outdoors.  
 a. won't rain, will have  
 b. rains, will have  
 c. doesn't rain, will have  
 d. will rain, won't have
30. Suppose you ... the necessary tools, ... the work?  
 a. got, would you do  
 b. had got, had you done  
 c. got, would you have done  
 d. would get, would you have done
31. Tired after an exhausting journey, Peter and his friends entered the inn and ... a hot meal ...  
 a. had ordered, to serve  
 b. ordered, to serve

- c. ordered, to be served  
 d. had ordered, to be serving
32. Although ..., it was preferred that workers should not smoke inside.  
 a. allowing  
 b. being allowing  
 c. having allowed  
 d. allowed
33. We risk ... everything if we follow his advice. It is not worth ...  
 a. to lose; being taken  
 b. lose; to take  
 c. losing; taking  
 d. to losing; take
34. "Shall I go on reading?" "No, you ..."  
 a. can't  
 b. mustn't  
 c. needn't  
 d. shan't
35. We ... go to a French restaurant for a change.  
 a. could  
 b. must  
 c. ought  
 d. may

 IV. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

36. Please accept this gift as an expression of our thank.  
 A B C D
37. Unless you have driven a Porche, you will never want to drive any other car.  
 A B C D
38. A great number of scientists is studying this unusual phenomenon now.  
 A B C D

**V. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**

*employ, reduce, equal, society*

Although recently there has been a small (39) ... in the number of people out of work in Europe, (40) ... is still number one (41) ... problem facing the fifteen member states of the European Union. Moreover, (42) ... of job opportunity between men and women is still a worrying issue.

**VI. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:**

43. The team that makes (меньше всего) mistakes usually wins.  
44. As far as I remember I saw him at the market (на днях).  
45. He was a (высоко) paid official.  
46. The good things and the bad things average out in the end, (не так ли)?

**VII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуск только одним, подходящим по смыслу словом:**

Cooking is fun once you know (47) ... to do it. The easiest way to learn (48) ... to borrow some cookery book (49) ... the local library or from a friend of (50) ... and start experimenting.

#### ТЕСТ 4

**I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

London, like many big cities, has traffic problems that seem to get worse every year, especially in (1) ... Central London. Tom Jenkins, (2) ... London bus driver, was asked what he would do to improve (3) ... situation, if he were put (4) ... charge of London Transport. This is

his plan for London traffic. "I'd make a number of changes. First I'd build a lot of new, cheap car parks near the railway stations (5) ... the outskirts of London. I'd fix a standard fare for all bus or tube journeys in (6) ... centre and make it possible for people to buy a dozen tickets (7) ... one time (8) ... a reduced price, so life will become more comfortable for everyone."

- |           |        |       |       |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. a. a   | b. the | c. an | d. —  |
| 2. a. a   | b. the | c. an | d. —  |
| 3. a. a   | b. the | c. an | d. —  |
| 4. a. for | b. to  | c. in | d. on |
| 5. a. on  | b. in  | c. by | d. at |
| 6. a. a   | b. the | c. an | d. —  |
| 7. a. at  | b. for | c. to | d. on |
| 8. a. at  | b. for | c. to | d. on |

**II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Since the extreme sports craze (9) ... more than ten years ago, most risk addicts (10) ... a jump off the top of a building and a parachute jump, and now (11) ... to new, more dangerous sports. The list of life-endangering activities (12) ... longer if it (13) ... on the screen and in newspapers. Next week millions of people around the world (14) ... the sportspeople climbing up a mounting without the ropes and then rolling it down.

At last year's Christmas Games the sky-surfer Mike Frost who (15) ... to spend his free time risking his life jumped out of the plane with a surf-board which (16) ... to his feet. No sooner (17) ... the plane than he began to spin at an amazing speed of 80 km/h. Crowds of people (18) ... his 'free-flying' breathless.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 9. a. had begun       | b. has begun      |
| c. was begun          | d. began          |
| 10. a. have completed | b. are completing |
| c. complete           | d. completed      |


11. a. are turned  
c. were turning
12. a. has got  
c. get
13. a. has encouraged  
c. is encouraging
14. a. are being watched  
c. will be watching
15. a. was choosing  
c. was chosen
16. a. attached  
c. has been attached
17. a. he had left  
c. was he leaving
18. a. have been watching  
c. were watching
- b. are turning  
d. had turned
- b. will get  
d. are getting
- b. will be encouraged  
d. is encouraged
- b. will have watched  
d. will be watched
- b. chose  
d. has chosen
- b. had attached  
d. was attached
- b. had he left  
d. left he
- b. had been watched  
d. had watched

 **III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**


19. The management ... refused to agree to our request for a ... pay rise.  
a. has; six percent  
b. is; six percents  
c. have; six-percents  
d. are; six-percents'
20. ... bedroom was spacious and comfortably furnished.  
a. Paul and Helen  
b. Paul and Helen's  
c. Paul's and Helen  
d. Paul's and Helen's
21. Let's go by taxi to the station. ... much too far to walk.  
a. It's  
b. Its  
c. There  
d. There's
22. You can't afford to let ... job go by when you've been out of work for ... long.  
a. no; so  
b. some; such  
c. either; such  
d. any; so
23. I don't support ... doing ... I've done. Everybody should do ... own thing.  
a. anybody's else's; which; its  
b. anybody else; that; his  
c. anybody else's; what; their  
d. anybody's else; as; theirs
24. Travelling by ferry is ... than by train.  
a. a lot more pleasant  
b. a lot pleasanter  
c. a lot most pleasant  
d. a lot pleasantest
25. ... we can sign the deal, ... we can start production.  
a. Quicker; sooner  
b. The quickest; the soonest  
c. The quicker; the sooner  
d. Quick; soon
26. When he was promoted to the head of the department his job became ...  
a. more challenging  
b. more challenged  
c. the most challenging  
d. the most challenged
27. ... is not only the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland but the Head of the Commonwealth.  
a. Elizabeth Two  
b. The Second Elizabeth  
c. Elizabeth Second  
d. Elizabeth the Second
28. ... who want the job are unsuitable, so you can count them out.  
a. Two man  
b. Two of the men

- c. The two of men  
d. The two man
29. The local theatre will close ... some extra money is found.  
a. because  
b. unless  
c. so as  
d. despite
30. It's a difficult problem. I never know ... in situations ... this.  
a. which; do; as  
b. what; to do; like  
c. that; doing; like  
d. which; done; as
31. If I ... more free time, I ... either karate or judo.  
a. had; would learn  
b. have; love learnt  
c. had had; would learn  
d. had; would have learned
32. We wish our suppliers ... the delivery of the goods. But unfortunately they did.  
a. had not postponed  
b. did not postpone  
c. would not postpone  
d. have not postponed
33. Christopher Columbus requested the Spanish monarch ... his expedition to the Caribbean.  
a. finance  
b. to finance  
c. to be financed  
d. financing
34. He concentrated his efforts ... his biography.  
a. to write  
b. on writing  
c. writing  
d. for writing
35. Part of your income you ... to pay to the government is called income tax.  
a. have  
b. must

- c. should  
d. ought
36. ... you start the deliveries two months after we sign the agreement?  
a. Should  
b. May  
c. Would  
d. Could


 IV. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:

37. The stairs leading to the exit were dangerous for the elderly people to climbing.  
A B C D
38. I'm going to China for a year to work with 20-years-old students learning English.  
A B C D

 V. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:

*production, press, thought, use*

It's quite unusual for me to get annoyed, but I was very angry with my boss. He'd asked me to finish the report by the next week and then he told me he wanted it by the next day. He knows that I am absolutely (39) ... at working under (40) ... like that. My old boss was more (41) ... at organizing people and it always (42) ... the desired results.

 VI. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

43. Do teachers earn (меньше) money than doctors do?  
44. Small businesses have been collapsing one after (другим) lately.  
45. (Не было) no other way of escaping the accident.  
46. Nobody's got to stay late this evening, (не так ли)?

**VII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:**

My favourite sporting activity is swimming and I try to go to my local swimming pool at (47) ... twice a week and swim for half an (48) ... or so. I like to go there very early in the morning. Other people who go at that time are serious swimmers just (49) ... me and (50) ... isn't much noise there.

**ТЕСТ 5**

**I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Nike is (1) ... American manufacturer of sports clothes and shoes, which is (2) ... great demand among young people. Nike is (3) ... goddess of victory in (4) ... Greek mythology and is usually represented as a winged figure.

Caroline Davidson, (5) ... graphic designer student (6) ... Portland State University was commissioned to design the Nike – logo (7) ... which she was paid only 35 dollars. Nowadays the brand-name Nike clothes and trainers are popular (8) ... both athletes and kids.

- |               |        |        |           |
|---------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. a. a       | b. the | c. an  | d. –      |
| 2. a. in      | b. by  | c. at  | d. on     |
| 3. a. a       | b. the | c. an  | d. –      |
| 4. a. a       | b. the | c. an  | d. –      |
| 5. a. a       | b. the | c. an  | d. –      |
| 6. a. at      | b. in  | c. off | d. out of |
| 7. a. at      | b. by  | c. for | d. to     |
| 8. a. between | b. to  | c. for | d. with   |

**II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the first time I (9) ... this tour, so I am a bit nervous. Anyway, welcome to London's Millennium. Before we (10) ... the

tour, I (11) ... you a little about its history. The Dome (12) ... in 1999 and it (13) ... £758 million to build.

In fact it's one of London's most famous buildings and the biggest that (14) ... . Today we (15) ... four zones. The zones explore different aspects of today's society and are really interesting. There are lots of gift shops, bars and cafes in the Dome. In an hour after some of you (16) ... the shopping, food and drinks (17) ... in the Central Arena. If anyone (18) ..., wait for me in the Tourist Information Centre.

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 9. a. am doing               | b. will have done   |
| c. do                        | d. did              |
| 10. a. begin                 | b. will begin       |
| c. were beginning            | d. began            |
| 11. a. am telling            | b. have told        |
| c. will tell                 | d. tell             |
| 12. a. had built             | b. was building     |
| c. was built                 | d. had been built   |
| 13. a. was cost              | b. costed           |
| c. was costing               | d. cost             |
| 14. a. has ever been built   | b. was ever built   |
| c. was ever building         | d. has ever built   |
| 15. a. will be visited       | b. will be visiting |
| c. are visited               | d. had visited      |
| 16. a. have done             | b. will be done     |
| c. are doing                 | d. will do          |
| 17. a. will have been served | b. have been served |
| c. are serving               | d. will be served   |
| 18. a. has lost              | b. will lose        |
| c. is lost                   | d. will be lost     |


**III. Прочитайте предложения. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа:**

19. Three-fifths of her salary ... invested in ... .
- was; security
  - were; security
  - was; securities
  - were; securities


20. ... offices are being refurnished now.  
a. Mr. Brown and Miss Green  
b. Mr. Brown's and Miss Green  
c. Mr. Brown and Miss Green's  
d. Mr. Brown's and Miss Green's
21. How many ... do you get?  
a. week holiday  
b. weeks' holiday  
c. week's holiday  
d. weeks holiday
22. The casino owners have the right to refuse admission to ... under eighteen years of age.  
a. any  
b. no one  
c. anyone  
d. someone
23. Are you happy in the job or do you feel it is time for a fresh challenge in ... company?  
a. other  
b. the other  
c. others  
d. another
24. The trams run here ... five minutes.  
a. each  
b. every  
c. all  
d. everything
25. Riding a motorbike is ... dangerous than driving a car.  
a. far most  
b. far more  
c. the most  
d. most
26. He's rather stupid. He always speaks to me ...  
a. silly  
b. in silly way  
c. in a silly manner  
d. sillyly

27. Our business partners said they had never seen ... interesting sights.  
a. such  
b. so  
c. such an  
d. a so
28. His salary didn't amount to more than ... dollars a month.  
a. a few hundreds  
b. a few hundreds of  
c. a few hundred  
d. a few hundred of
29. ... I drive badly, I've never had an accident.  
a. Although  
b. Because  
c. As  
d. Despite
30. He ... the roof himself if he ... a long ladder.  
a. can repair, would have  
b. could be repairing, had had  
c. could have repaired, would have had  
d. could repair, had
31. I wish you ... so rude.  
a. hadn't been  
b. aren't  
c. wouldn't be  
d. were not
32. Engineers hope that a new night vision system will let drivers ... better in the dark.  
a. see  
b. seeing  
c. to see  
d. to be seen
33. It is up to you ... your son out of trouble.  
a. keeping  
b. keep  
c. to keep  
d. to keeping

34. You ... your seats beforehand if you want to go to Paris on a through train.
  - a. had better book
  - b. had better to book
  - c. would rather book
  - d. would rather to book
35. She ... him ... a lot of pain to her family.
  - a. accuses, to cause
  - b. was accusing, cause
  - c. accused, of causing
  - d. accused, causing
36. I've lost one of my gloves, I ... it somewhere.
  - a. could have dropped
  - b. must have dropped
  - c. might have dropped
  - d. should have dropped

 IV. Укажите номер подчеркнутого фрагмента, в котором допущена ошибка:


37. There is now clear evidences that these chemicals are damaging  
A B C D  
the environment.
38. Sports medicine experts agree that ice should have applied immediately  
A B C  
when an athlete suffers an injury to his leg.  
D

 **V. Прочитайте текст. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из предложенных. Запишите его в той форме, в которой оно должно стоять в предложении:**


reality, employment, choose, person

A few people decide early in life what to do. There is probably no single 'right' job for anybody and the only one that you could do well. Although circumstances limit one's (39) ..., there are still more pos-

sibilities than most people (40) ... (41) ... interests, such as love of travel or computers may point the way to a job. But all people are afraid of becoming (42) ... one day.

 VI. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках:

43. (Меньше) people attend church regularly now than twenty years ago.  
44. The ice was thin and (была) a danger of the skaters' falling through.  
45. (Как только) had we sat down than we found it was time to go.  
46. Today's weather isn't so cold as it was yesterday, (не так ли)?

 VII. Прочитайте текст. Заполните каждый из пропусков только одним словом, подходящим по смыслу:

If you want to see the world, visit exotic places, (47) ... friends and (48) ... hard as part of a team, this could be just the opportunity you've been looking (49) ... . Operation Sea Wolf sets sail on November 15<sup>th</sup> and currently needs enthusiastic crew members; previous sailing (50) ... is necessary.



## ОТВЕТЫ

### ■ Диагностический тест

- |       |       |       |       |                      |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| 1. d  | 11. d | 21. a | 31. a | 41. a                |
| 2. c  | 12. c | 22. d | 32. a | 42. a                |
| 3. d  | 13. c | 23. a | 33. c | 43. as               |
| 4. a  | 14. a | 24. d | 34. a | 44. very good advice |
| 5. a  | 15. b | 25. a | 35. b | 45. others           |
| 6. c  | 16. a | 26. b | 36. c | 46. is there         |
| 7. b  | 17. c | 27. c | 37. d | 47. pride            |
| 8. a  | 18. d | 28. b | 38. a | 48. incompetent      |
| 9. b  | 19. d | 29. d | 39. a | 49. sharpen          |
| 10. a | 20. b | 30. b | 40. d | 50. unexpectedly     |

### ■ 1. Имя существительное

#### I.

echoes	boy-friends	buzzes	workmen	stepmothers
times	activities	employees	phenomena	winter days
proofs	views	runners-up	holidays	companies
oases	knives	photos	sisters-in-law	mouths
wishes	diagnoses	methods	curricula	people
videos	approaches	societies	losses	shoe shops

#### II.

- |          |           |            |                |
|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. is    | 6. advice | 11. is, is | 16. are        |
| 2. is    | 7. was    | 12. have   | 17. pay        |
| 3. works | 8. teas   | 13. is     | 18. businesses |
| 4. are   | 9. are    | 14. want   | 19. are        |
| 5. is    | 10. is    | 15. isn't  | 20. raise      |

#### III.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Life          | 5. a paper      |
| 2. time          | 6. orange juice |
| 3. an experience | 7. fruits       |
| 4. a painting    |                 |

#### IV.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1. has  | 5. are  |
| 2. are  | 6. want |
| 3. have | 7. has  |
| 4. know |         |

#### V.

- |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Thanks       | 6. is            | 11. aren't     |
| 2. news         | 7. savings       | 12. crossroads |
| 3. was          | 8. it            | 13. is         |
| 4. outskirts    | 9. damage        | 14. is         |
| 5. headquarters | 10. surroundings | 15. gives      |

#### VI.

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. a  | 11. b | 16. a |
| 2. b | 7. c  | 12. a | 17. c |
| 3. a | 8. a  | 13. b | 18. b |
| 4. b | 9. c  | 14. b | 19. b |
| 5. c | 10. c | 15. a | 20. c |

#### VII.

- My son-in-law's flat is on the fifth floor.
- I met another boyfriend of Angie's some days ago.
- An accountant's salary ~~leaves much~~ to be desired.
- Mrs. Luis should know that it is Mr. Clarkson's decision, not ~~hers~~.
- My father wants me to buy a yesterday's newspaper at the bookseller's.
- Toyota's deal on its company cars is better than ours.
- What is the Wilsons' phone number?
- Kathy's friend's name is Joel. He is one of Samsung's top analysts.
- My boss's personal assistant reads all the customers' letters.
- Look at those two Mercedes. One is our director's and the other is a visitor's.

## VIII.

- What is your teacher's name?
- Some working experience is needed before we employ you.
- New laws are being passed by the government.
- This graph shows sales figures for last year. (- This graph shows last year's sales figures)
- I sent an e-mail to our bank's client.
- Parking is not allowed here.
- That building is my grandparents'.
- The advice was found very useful.
- I'll see you in the meeting room in ten minutes.
- The cars are Mrs. Jones's and Mr. Brown's.

## IX.

- |                |                      |             |                    |
|----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. were        | 6. war               | 11. is      | 16. sports club    |
| 2. cheese      | 7. coffees           | 12. a noise | 17. isn't          |
| 3. shoe shop   | 8. children's        | 13. were    | 18. in yesterday's |
| 4. the Greens' | teacher              | 14. light   | 19. woods          |
| 5. are         | 9. a piece of advice | 15. means   | 20. look           |
|                | 10. five minutes'    |             |                    |

## X.

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. much     | 6. does           |
| 2. clothes  | 7. was            |
| 3. pairs    | 8. was            |
| 4. fun      | 9. a / some       |
| 5. is / was | 10. piece / slice |

## ■ 2. Артикли

### I.

- |           |              |            |                   |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. a      | 6. -         | 11. the    | 16. the           |
| 2. the, a | 7. a         | 12. -      | 17. -, -          |
| 3. the    | 8. the       | 13. the    | 18. the, the      |
| 4. -      | 9. a         | 14. -      | 19. the, the, the |
| 5. -      | 10. the, the | 15. the, - | 20. -             |

### II.

- |              |             |                 |                        |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. -, the    | 6. -, the   | 11. a, a, -, -  | 16. the, the poor      |
| 2. the, -    | 7. -, -     | -               | 17. -, the, a, -, the, |
| 3. a, an     | 8. an, the  | 12. the, a      | the                    |
| 4. an, the   | 9. a, the   | 13. a, a        | 18. the, the, the      |
| 5. the, a, - | 10. -, -, a | 14. a, the, the | 19. the, the           |
|              |             | 15. the, -, -   | 20. the, the, the      |

### III.

- |                |                        |                    |                       |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. an, the     | 6. the, the, -, -, the | 11. the, the, an   | 16. the, -, -, the,   |
| 2. -           | 7. a, a                | 12. the, the, a    | 17. -, -, the         |
| 3. the, -, -   | 8. -, -, a, -          | 13. -, -, -        | 18. -, -, the, -      |
| 4. -, the, the | 9. the, -              | 14. the, the, the, | 19. -, -, -, the, the |
| 5. the, the    | 10. the, the, -        | the                | 20. a, the, the, the, |
|                |                        | 15. a, -, a, -     | the                   |

### IV.

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

### V.

- |      |        |         |         |
|------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. a | 6. the | 11. The | 16. the |
| 2. - | 7. the | 12. the | 17. the |
| 3. a | 8. the | 13. a   | 18. the |
| 4. a | 9. the | 14. the | 19. a   |
| 5. a | 10. a  | 15. the | 20. the |

### VI.

- |        |         |       |         |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|
| 1. the | 6. the  | 11. - | 16. -   |
| 2. -   | 7. -    | 12. - | 17. -   |
| 3. -   | 8. the  | 13. - | 18. the |
| 4. -   | 9. a    | 14. a | 19. a   |
| 5. a   | 10. the | 15. - | 20. -   |

## VII.

- |        |         |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. a   | 6. -    | 11. -   | 16. the |
| 2. -   | 7. a    | 12. the | 17. -   |
| 3. -   | 8. -    | 13. -   | 18. -   |
| 4. a   | 9. the  | 14. -   | 19. a   |
| 5. The | 10. the | 15. a   | 20. -   |

## VIII.

- |      |        |         |         |         |
|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. a | 6. -   | 11. The | 16. a   | 21. the |
| 2. - | 7. an  | 12. a   | 17. the | 22. the |
| 3. - | 8. a   | 13. The | 18. a   | 23. a   |
| 4. - | 9. the | 14. -   | 19. The | 24. the |
| 5. a | 10. -  | 15. a   | 20. a   | 25. a   |

## IX.

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. the thousand dollars          | 9. gossip                          |
| 2. the machinery (the equipment) | 10. three times a week             |
| 3. The computer                  | 11. a profit                       |
| 4. half price                    | 12. out of danger                  |
| 5. an alibi                      | 13. great demand                   |
| 6. a good salary                 | 14. The Prime Minister's residence |
| 7. the Seven                     | 15. Lloyd's Bank, Great Britain    |
| 8. valuable advice               |                                    |

## ■ 3. Местоимения

### I.

- |               |                      |                    |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. them       | 6. me, his           | 11. himself        |
| 2. its        | 7. your, our         | 12. ourselves      |
| 3. you, us    | 8. my, him, him      | 13. yourselves     |
| 4. their      | 9. her, mine         | 14. -, I           |
| 5. them, ours | 10. it, it, her, She | 15. -, -, yourself |

### II.

- |          |            |                          |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. It    | 6. There   | 11. There, it            |
| 2. There | 7. It      | 12. There, It            |
| 3. it    | 8. It      | 13. There, It            |
| 4. It    | 9. There   | 14. there, It            |
| 5. it    | 10. It, it | 15. It, there, It, there |

### III.

- |          |               |                      |
|----------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. one   | 6. each other | 11. They             |
| 2. mine  | 7. That       | 12. that of a parent |
| 3. this  | 8. oneself    | 13. this, these      |
| 4. ones  | 9. -          | 14. each other       |
| 5. those | 10. that      | 15. ones, ones       |

### IV.

- |                     |                    |                         |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. some             | 6. no              | 11. No one / Nobody     |
| 2. any              | 7. anything        | 12. somebody / someone  |
| 3. no               | 8. some            | 13. Nowhere             |
| 4. anyone / anybody | 9. no one / nobody | 14. no, any             |
| 5. Any              | 10. any            | 15. somewhere, anywhere |

### V.

- |               |             |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. much       | 6. little   | 11. many   |
| 2. a lot of   | 7. a lot of | 12. few    |
| 3. little     | 8. much     | 13. little |
| 4. a few      | 9. a little | 14. much   |
| 5. Many, much | 10. a few   | 15. a few  |

### VI.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. neither | 6. Either  |
| 2. both    | 7. None    |
| 3. none    | 8. neither |
| 4. Either  | 9. both    |
| 5. both    | 10. None   |

**VII.**

- |                         |               |                 |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Everybody / Everyone | 6. All        | 11. Everything  |
| 2. each                 | 7. everything | 12. whole       |
| 3. whole                | 8. each       | 13. every       |
| 4. every                | 9. Every      | 14. all         |
| 5. everybody / everyone | 10. all       | 15. Each, every |

**VIII.**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. another    | 6. the others |
| 2. the others | 7. other      |
| 3. another    | 8. the other  |
| 4. other      | 9. others     |
| 5. another    | 10. another   |

**IX.**

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. which | 6. whom   | 11. which |
| 2. whom  | 7. which  | 12. that  |
| 3. who   | 8. that   | 13. which |
| 4. which | 9. what   | 14. who   |
| 5. What  | 10. whose | 15. which |

**X.**

- |                         |                     |                |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. him                  | 11. some            | 21. all        |
| 2. yours, ours          | 12. any             | 22. Everything |
| 3. felt, a few, relaxed | 13. some            | 23. all, none  |
| 4. themselves           | 14. nobody          | 24. none       |
| 5. each other           | 15. anybody         | 25. every      |
| 6. each other's         | 16. No one, do they | 26. Each       |
| 7. It is                | 17. has, their      | 27. every one  |
| 8. There are            | 18. everybody       | 28. every      |
| 9. many                 | 19. all             | 29. Each       |
| 10. a few, a little     | 20. whole           | 30. another    |

**XI.**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. hers       | 6. its         |
| 2. themselves | 7. none        |
| 3. this       | 8. the whole   |
| 4. anything   | 9. They are    |
| 5. each       | 10. each other |

**XII.**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. nobody's     | 6. Every, its |
| 2. all          | 7. all        |
| 3. neither, nor | 8. himself    |
| 4. another      | 9. both       |
| 5. anything     | 10. nothing   |

**XIII.**

- |            |                          |           |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. It      | 6. something             | 11. it    |
| 2. all     | 7. it                    | 12. there |
| 3. one     | 8. her                   | 13. each  |
| 4. himself | 9. There                 | 14. them  |
| 5. any     | 10. everybody / everyone | 15. her   |

**■ 4. Имя прилагательное. Наречие****I.**

- |              |                 |                                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. better    | 6. older        | 11. the most rapidly              |
| 2. worst     | 7. the nicer    | 12. latter                        |
| 3. latest    | 8. hardest      | 13. the most prestigious          |
| 4. further   | 9. lovely       | 14. The more, the less            |
| 5. more lazy | 10. the clearer | 15. as much as, as well-qualified |

**II.**

- |             |                     |                          |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. earlier  | 6. stony            | 11. dark, terribly       |
| 2. suddenly | 7. freely           | 12. pretty               |
| 3. straight | 8. highly           | 13. golden, golden       |
| 4. right    | 9. woollen, leather | 14. thoughtfully         |
| 5. most     | 10. correctly       | 15. Such, more expensive |

**III.**

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1. late  | 6. hardly  |
| 2. badly | 7. nearly  |
| 3. good  | 8. hard    |
| 4. fast  | 9. lately  |
| 5. long  | 10. likely |

#### IV.

1. less interesting
2. strongest
3. good
4. largest
5. more efficiently
6. the fastest
7. more intelligent
8. later
9. quickly
10. more annoyed

#### V.

1. modern navy-blue leather
2. lovely pure singing
3. costly long white silk
4. tiny round Russian gold
5. those smart brown snake-skin

#### VI.

1. more clearly
2. such a risky project
3. the most intelligent
4. as her sister
5. much worse

#### VII.

1. much / a lot / far colder
2. sharp
3. in a friendly way
4. as warm
5. carefully

#### ■ 5. Имя числительное

##### I.

1. go
2. dozen
3. the
4. seventy
5. the two

11. the least
12. more and more
13. the cleverest
14. The more, the more
15. better
16. longer
17. more and more expensive
18. less, more economical
19. the cheaper, the better
20. polluted

6. ugly old urban brick
7. nice little blue wooden
8. fine 18-century English walnut
9. expensive new red mountain
10. beautiful tall slim young French

6. as many
7. than his brother
8. hard
9. less useful
10. more and more difficult

6. further
7. very badly
8. so unhappy
9. the youngest
10. twice as small, more

6. Terminal Four
7. hundreds
8. The Fifth
9. a third
10. the year

#### II.

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

6. d
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. a

#### III.

1. size 14
2. the Second World War
3. three hundred
4. thirties
5. 42<sup>nd</sup> Street

6. the fourth
7. two hundredth
8. a third
9. eight, 1939
10. 20-year-old, ninth

#### IV.

1. fourth
2. a second
3. three of
4. the First Lady
5. the twentieth century

6. two thirds
7. Hundreds of
8. the sixties
9. thirty per cent
10. half an hour

#### ■ 6. Союзы

##### I.

1. If
2. so that
3. that's why
4. In spite
5. as a result
6. unless
7. When
8. so as
9. Owing to
10. Although

11. Even if
12. Since
13. Nevertheless
14. lest
15. Supposing

##### II.

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

11. b
12. d
13. d
14. d
15. a

### III.

- |               |            |                 |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. after      | 6. then    | 11. though      |
| 2. as soon as | 7. so that | 12. if          |
| 3. so as      | 8. as      | 13. so          |
| 4. since      | 9. in case | 14. in spite of |
| 5. but        | 10. until  | 15. If          |

### IV.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. c  |
| 2. b | 7. b  |
| 3. d | 8. d  |
| 4. c | 9. a  |
| 5. a | 10. b |

### V.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. since    | 6. No sooner |
| 2. until    | 7. because   |
| 3. both     | 8. not only  |
| 4. After    | 9. as        |
| 5. In spite | 10. as soon  |

## ■ 7. Предлоги

### Предлоги времени

#### I.

- |       |          |            |                |
|-------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. at | 6. since | 11. within | 16. —          |
| 2. on | 7. at    | 12. in     | 17. over       |
| 3. on | 8. in    | 13. on     | 18. in         |
| 4. by | 9. in    | 14. until  | 19. from, till |
| 5. at | 10. for  | 15. in     | 20. —, in      |

#### II.

- |       |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. —  | 4. on | 7. at | 10. in |
| 2. on | 5. —  | 8. on | 11. on |
| 3. —  | 6. in | 9. in | 12. at |

### Предлоги места

- |       |             |                 |                     |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. on | 6. in       | 11. in front of | 16. among           |
| 2. on | 7. at       | 12. under       | 17. over            |
| 3. at | 8. on       | 13. near        | 18. on, on          |
| 4. in | 9. opposite | 14. outside     | 19. in, at          |
| 5. on | 10. above   | 15. below       | 20. in, at, between |

### Предлоги направления

#### I.

- |           |            |                |                            |
|-----------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. on     | 6. through | 11. across     | 16. past, down             |
| 2. —      | 7. from    | 12. away from  | 17. for, —                 |
| 3. for    | 8. to      | 13. in, at     | 18. off, along, to-wards   |
| 4. —      | 9. off     | 14. in, on     | 19. at, to, by, to, out of |
| 5. out of | 10. out of | 15. into, onto | 20. for, on, from          |

#### II.

- |               |              |                    |                   |            |               |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. in         | 6. above     | 11. among          | 16. down          | 21. out of | 26. across    |
| 2. on         | 7. on top of | 12. be-<br>tween   | 17. oppo-<br>site | 22. onto   | 27. from...to |
| 3. at         | 8. below     | 13. behind         | 18. near          | 23. into   | 28. past      |
| 4. next<br>to | 9. round     | 14. in front<br>of | 19. against       | 24. over   | 29. to        |
| 5. under      | 10. through  | 15. up             | 20. outside       | 25. along  |               |

### Предлоги образа действия

- |         |           |            |                |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. on   | 6. On     | 11. in     | 16. on         |
| 2. in   | 7. on     | 12. out of | 17. in         |
| 3. from | 8. by     | 13. for    | 18. under      |
| 4. on   | 9. in     | 14. on     | 19. on, by     |
| 5. at   | 10. Under | 15. by     | 20. In, By, By |

### Предлоги после существительных

#### I.

- |         |            |             |
|---------|------------|-------------|
| 1. to   | 6. for     | 11. for     |
| 2. of   | 7. in      | 12. with    |
| 3. on   | 8. between | 13. for, to |
| 4. for  | 9. for     | 14. to, of  |
| 5. with | 10. with   | 15. in, for |

## II.

- |       |            |
|-------|------------|
| 1. of | 4. in      |
| 2. of | 5. at / in |
| 3. in |            |

## III.

- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1. over | 6. for      |
| 2. of   | 7. with     |
| 3. with | 8. for      |
| 4. of   | 9. of       |
| 5. of   | 10. between |

### Предлоги после прилагательных

## I.

- |         |          |               |
|---------|----------|---------------|
| 1. of   | 6. with  | 11. of        |
| 2. with | 7. for   | 12. for, with |
| 3. in   | 8. to    | 13. of, at    |
| 4. of   | 9. of    | 14. to, to    |
| 5. at   | 10. with | 15. with, for |

## II.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. different from  | 6. similar to    |
| 2. used to         | 7. full of       |
| 3. responsible for | 8. interested in |
| 4. ready for       | 9. late for      |
| 5. aware of        | 10. famous for   |

### Предлоги после глаголов

## I.

- |          |             |               |
|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. of    | 6. in       | 11. of        |
| 2. to    | 7. of       | 12. on        |
| 3. of    | 8. -        | 13. to, for   |
| 4. about | 9. for      | 14. to, about |
| 5. on    | 10. against | 15. to, for   |

## II.

- |                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. applied for | 4. care about     | 7. decided on     |
| 2. pay for     | 5. caring for     | 8. concentrate on |
| 3. ask for     | 6. suffering from | 9. agree with     |

## III.

- |         |              |       |         |
|---------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1. on   | 3. from      | 5. to | 7. with |
| 2. into | 4. with / to | 6. to |         |

### Фразовые глаголы

## I.

- |           |         |              |
|-----------|---------|--------------|
| 1. up     | 6. off  | 11. in       |
| 2. over   | 7. up   | 12. after    |
| 3. in     | 8. away | 13. off      |
| 4. out of | 9. out  | 14. up       |
| 5. up     | 10. up  | 15. together |

## II.

- |        |         |        |       |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. out | 3. out  | 5. off | 7. on |
| 2. out | 4. away | 6. up  |       |

## III.

- |                  |                 |               |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. look forward  | 6. make out     | 11. fill in   |
| 2. catch up with | 7. run out of   | 12. find out  |
| 3. came off      | 8. get through  | 13. went off  |
| 4. pointed out   | 9. talk it over | 14. fall out  |
| 5. hold on       | 10. try on      | 15. let me in |

### Предлоги: обобщение

## I.

- |          |                  |                 |               |                            |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. on    | 11. for          | 21. to, -       | 31. in, on    | 41. in, -                  |
| 2. for   | 12. up           | 22. in, in      | 32. at, in    | 42. of, on                 |
| 3. in    | 13. in           | 23. to, under   | 33. for, for  | 43. on, by                 |
| 4. for   | 14. up           | 24. in, by      | 34. in, in    | 44. between, oppo-<br>site |
| 5. ahead | 15. in           | 25. for, on     | 35. on, -     | 45. to, -                  |
| 6. on    | 16. from         | 26. to, for     | 36. to, with  | 46. for, by                |
| 7. on    | 17. with         | 27. to, on      | 37. for, on   | 47. of, up with            |
| 8. for   | 18. bet-<br>ween | 28. at, to      | 38. above, at | 48. from, behind           |
| 9. In    |                  | 29. for, for    | 39. in, down  | 49. at, of, -              |
| 10. out  | 19. in for       | 30. on, through | 40. with, at  | 50. about, for, to         |
|          | 20. at, in       |                 |               |                            |

## II.

- |            |         |                  |
|------------|---------|------------------|
| 1. for     | 6. at   | 11. across       |
| 2. on      | 7. for  | 12. during       |
| 3. at      | 8. on   | 13. out          |
| 4. on      | 9. from | 14. on           |
| 5. at / by | 10. in  | 15. till / until |

### III.

- |                 |         |             |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. for          | 6. from | 11. forward |
| 2. of           | 7. on   | 12. woke    |
| 3. about / of   | 8. at   | 13. in      |
| 4. look / watch | 9. On   | 14. up      |
| 5. in           | 10. out | 15. with    |

### ■ 8. Видовременные формы глагола

#### Способы выражения настоящего времени

##### I.

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. are you going | 6. have read                 |
| 2. owns          | 7. have been searching       |
| 3. is having     | 8. have come                 |
| 4. am being      | 9. looks                     |
| 5. haven't seen  | 10. Do you need, do you feel |

##### II.

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. b  | 11. a |
| 2. d | 7. c  | 12. d |
| 3. a | 8. a  | 13. d |
| 4. b | 9. d  | 14. b |
| 5. a | 10. a | 15. c |

##### III.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. am working                        | 14. holds  |
| 2. do we do                          | 15. has come   |
| 3. have studied / have been studying | 16. have been trying                                   |
| 4. drives                            | 17. have put   |
| 5. has made                          | 18. are you looking, Am I wearing                      |
| 6. does not believe                  | 19. do not like, is bothering                          |
| 7. have been typing                  | 20. have been installing                               |
| 8. does it say                       | 21. have not seen, have you been doing                 |
| 9. has been                          | 22. have, is getting                                   |
| 10. have you been doing              | 23. have been writhing, are writing                    |
| 11. am searching, do not see         | 24. has been killing, have made                        |
| 12. have you invited                 | 25. do you recognise, think, have met, do not remember |
| 13. are using                        |  |

### IV.

- |                    |                   |                |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Are you looking | 6. Are you trying | 11. know       |
| 2. need            | 7. Do you know    | 12. give       |
| 3. is talking      | 8. is not         | 13. lives      |
| 4. think           | 9. works          | 14. saves      |
| 5. are discussing  | 10. does not work | 15. am wasting |

##### V.

- |                           |                       |               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. are you doing          | 5. is                 | 9. have been  |
| 2. have been              | 6. have found         | 10. have had  |
| 3. are making / have made | 7. have been sitting  | 11. have been |
| 4. have been clearing     | 8. have been watching | 12. have had  |

##### VI.

- |                       |                      |                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. have won           | 5. have been staying | 9. have sent     |
| 2. have entered       | 6. are having        | 10. are spending |
| 3. have been watching | 7. have seen         | 11. are enjoying |
| 4. am thinking        | 8. has bought        | 12. want         |

##### VII.

- |                  |                   |                |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. am writing    | 6. am spending    | 11. go         | 16. have saved  |
| 2. appreciate    | 7. am staying     | 12. study      | 17. gets        |
| 3. have sent     | 8. am looking for | 13. am writing | 18. know        |
| 4. am getting on | 9. live           | 14. think      | 19. have        |
| 5. am studying   | 10. seem          | 15. costs      | 20. am learning |

##### VIII.

- |            |          |             |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. having  | 6. does  | 11. means   |
| 2. is      | 7. go    | 12. always  |
| 3. do      | 8. being | 13. has     |
| 4. sitting | 9. get   | 14. is      |
| 5. do      | 10. gets | 15. costing |

#### Способы выражения прошедшего времени

##### I.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. did she choose | 6. was driving                         |
| 2. wrote          | 7. was searching, had left             |
| 3. had passed     | 8. hadn't checked, broke               |
| 4. Did you meet   | 9. arrived, was waiting                |
| 5. thought        | 10. was having, was looking, had grown |

**II.**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. c  | 11. d |
| 2. b | 7. a  | 12. a |
| 3. a | 8. c  | 13. b |
| 4. c | 9. d  | 14. d |
| 5. d | 10. c | 15. b |

**III.**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. called                           | 15. drunk, hurried                          |
| 2. was reading, was looking         | 16. got, heard, had cancelled               |
| 3. did you get, got                 | 17. spoke, realized                         |
| 4. did not manage / had not managed | 18. returned, told, had phoned, was         |
| 5. set up                           | 19. began, lasted, enjoyed                  |
| 6. lived, moved                     | 20. arrived, had been waiting               |
| 7. did not give, was                | 21. confessed, had made, apologized         |
| 8. found, had wasted                | 22. had been cutting, finished              |
| 9. shared, was complaining          | 23. saw, had stopped, was smoking           |
| 10. had heard, communicated         | 24. had been walking, had walked            |
| 11. sent, were going                | 25. was lying, had bought, had been reading |
| 12. was, had been studying          |   |
| 13. woke, was pouring               |   |
| 14. paid, had phoned                |   |

**IV.**

- |                   |                  |                   |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Have you heard | 6. broke         | 11. did not tell  |
| 2. has happened   | 7. did it happen | 12. did not see   |
| 3. has had        | 8. called        | 13. have not seen |
| 4. was walking    | 9. was           | 14. has had       |
| 5. fell           | 10. knew         | 15. did           |

**V.**

- |                  |                 |              |                       |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. happened      | 6. was          | 11. found    | 16. ran / was running |
| 2. had decided   | 7. hurried      | 12. drove    | 17. got               |
| 3. were waiting  | 8. rang         | 13. met      | 18. were sitting      |
| 4. realized      | 9. were working | 14. had      | 19. saw               |
| 5. had forgotten | 10. heard       | 15. had said | 20. started           |

**VI.**

- |                        |                       |                                 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. decided             | 7. had been searching | 13. had been living / had lived |
| 2. had been saving     | 8. were looking for   | 14. had made                    |
| 3. had put by          | 9. asked              | 15. liked                       |
| 4. were living / lived | 10. were              | 16. managed                     |
| 5. insisted            | 11. looked            | 17. was                         |
| 6. wanted              | 12. saw               |                                 |

**VII.**

- |                     |                     |                 |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. arranged         | 6. was              | 11. noticed     | 16. went             |
| 2. had been looking | 7. was shining      | 12. was making  | 17. was              |
| 3. arrived          | 8. was blowing      | 13. was driving | 18. had been loading |
| 4. loaded           | 9. was not          | 14. stopped     | 19. had not closed   |
| 5. set off          | 10. were travelling | 15. got out     | 20. had fallen out   |

**VIII.**

- |            |                  |          |
|------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. when    | 6. hated         | 11. was  |
| 2. shining | 7. went / walked | 12. took |
| 3. was     | 8. were          | 13. did  |
| 4. was     | 9. sat           | 14. When |
| 5. did     | 10. had          | 15. was  |

**Способы выражения будущего времени****I.**

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. am having            | 6. is working                 |
| 2. will get             | 7. will have moved            |
| 3. is                   | 8. leaves, will have          |
| 4. Will you come        | 9. comes back, won't forget   |
| 5. will be interviewing | 10. am seeing, will recognise |

**II.**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. b  | 11. b |
| 2. c | 7. a  | 12. c |
| 3. b | 8. c  | 13. b |
| 4. d | 9. c  | 14. c |
| 5. c | 10. c | 15. d |

### III.

1. will be, gets
2. am seeing
3. will have spent
4. arrives
5. will be staying
6. will do
7. is going to tell
8. will be
9. will be doing
10. are having
11. will replace
12. will be working
13. opens, finishes
14. learn, will get
15. will be preparing

### IV.

1. will begin
2. will be
3. will answer / will be answering
4. will be answering
5. will be giving

### V.

1. will have
2. am going
3. am leaving / leave
4. am visiting / am going to visit

### VI.

1. will have taken
2. will have used
3. will rely / will be relying
4. will find / will have found
5. will live / will be living
6. will discover / will have discovered
7. will exist
8. will have increased
9. will be able
10. will have replaced
11. will stay
12. will see / will have seen
13. will be
14. will result / will have resulted

16. will have been working
17. will not be, do not have
18. will have walked, get
19. rings, am, will be
20. is going to take part
21. take / have taken, will feel
22. get, will have been travelling
23. am going to change, will help
24. continue, will have lost
25. have, will inform, are

### VII.

- |          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1. will  | 6. have             |
| 2. is    | 7. will             |
| 3. will  | 8. having / holding |
| 4. going | 9. starts / begins  |
| 5. to    | 10. will            |

### Видовременные формы глагола. Обобщение

#### I.

- |      |       |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 7. b  | 13. a | 19. b | 25. d |
| 2. d | 8. b  | 14. a | 20. c | 26. b |
| 3. a | 9. c  | 15. d | 21. a | 27. c |
| 4. d | 10. a | 16. c | 22. c | 28. b |
| 5. b | 11. b | 17. a | 23. a | 29. c |
| 6. a | 12. b | 18. b | 24. b | 30. a |

#### II.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. am thinking                      | 26. shut, will lose / will be losing        |
| 2. did you arrive                   | 27. had, stayed                             |
| 3. is running                       | 28. will not win                            |
| 4. will be waiting                  | 29. had been testing                        |
| 5. is coming                        | 30. have been, am not, have started         |
| 6. made, gave                       | 31. missed, had told                        |
| 7. speaks, do not understand        | 32. called, didn't answer, were you doing   |
| 8. are you going to buy             | 33. don't get, will have left               |
| 9. are presenting                   | 34. earned, has spent                       |
| 10. contains                        | 35. am writing, promise, will give          |
| 11. will have finished              | 36. got, had disappeared                    |
| 12. are becoming                    | 37. will have read, will be ringing         |
| 13. studied, worked                 | 38. had been, took, had been waiting        |
| 14. will be living / will live      | 39. was walking, felt, didn't know          |
| 15. lost, has been                  | 40. am reading, will finish                 |
| 16. will have become                | 41. am dealing / will be dealing, is        |
| 17. did you get                     | 42. will not make, consult / have consulted |
| 18. will pay                        | 43. came, seemed, enjoyed                   |
| 19. is, have received               | 44. admitted, had hit, hadn't damaged       |
| 20. came                            | 45. have you seen, has not been, bought     |
| 21. speak / have spoken             | 46. broke, ran                              |
| 22. are going                       | 47. is, repaired, stopped                   |
| 23. had studied / had been studying | 48. am phoning, saw, Have you sold          |
| 24. will have done                  | 49. come, will introduce                    |
| 25. look, do not fit, do not know   | 50. was, had been crying, looked, had had   |

### III.

1. is
2. am speaking
3. will be
4. knows
5. heard

### IV.

1. take
2. will have
3. arrive
4. will feel
5. are
6. stay / are staying
7. will do
8. runs / will run

### V.

1. has disappeared
2. failed
3. lives
4. left
5. had made
6. were walking
7. saw
8. has seen

### VI.

1. had discovered
2. has been drilling
3. found
4. has discovered
5. lent

6. gave
7. has been
8. have welcomed
9. has asked
10. happened
11. found
12. got
13. hasn't told
14. refused
15. have asked

6. had been taking / has been taking
7. has answered
8. arrived
9. were waiting
10. has been reading

9. do not get / will not get
10. has
11. want
12. will be
13. want
14. will be
15. is
16. will have planned

9. did not arrive / had not arrived
10. were waiting / had been waiting
11. have been trying / have tried
12. have had
13. are taking
14. believe
15. want

### VII.

1. are you getting on
2. know
3. told
4. haven't been
5. started
6. have you sold
7. have been learning
8. had
9. have had
10. don't drive

### VIII.

1. heard
2. thought
3. was
4. called / phoned / rang
5. stopped

11. don't like
12. ride
13. is
14. bought
15. was working
16. bought
17. had been doing
18. had earned
19. was
20. think

6. was
7. had
8. knocked
9. come / got
10. been

### ■ 9. Страдательный залог

#### I.

1. was invented
2. is used
3. had been sent
4. was installed
5. has been given

6. will be set
7. was elected
8. is being reorganized
9. will have been received
10. be solved

#### II.

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

11. a
12. a
13. b
14. d
15. d

### III.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. was constructed                 | 16. is considered                                   |
| 2. is located                      | 17. have been made                                  |
| 3. does ... export                 | 18. was not discovered                              |
| 4. was reported                    | 19. had vanished                                    |
| 5. are ... accepted                | 20. will be cancelled                               |
| 6. will have been given            | 21. hasn't been decided                             |
| 7. is paid                         | 22. was announced, had decided                      |
| 8. was told                        | 23. searched, found                                 |
| 9. will be informed, is finished   | 24. was reported, had reached                       |
| 10. built                          | 25. was dismissed, had been stealing, was appointed |
| 11. is being painted               |   |
| 12. was believed                   |   |
| 13. have spent                     |   |
| 14. are required                   |   |
| 15. has been delayed / was delayed |   |

### IV.

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. was built      | 5. had not been looked |
| 2. is owned       | 6. has been done       |
| 3. was being used | 7. is used             |
| 4. was bought     |                        |

### V.

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. was broken into | 6. was identified      |
| 2. was taken       | 7. has been arrested   |
| 3. was done        | 8. is being questioned |
| 4. was interviewed | 9. has not been found  |
| 5. were found      |                        |

### VI.

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. has been caused | 6. reached           |
| 2. swept           | 7. were blocked      |
| 3. burst           | 8. were brought down |
| 4. were rescued    | 9. is being done     |
| 5. received        | 10. said / says      |

### VII.

- |                 |               |                      |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. is extracted | 6. be called  | 11. eat / are eating | 16. is known    |
| 2. are mixed    | 7. is made up | 12. believe          | 17. causes      |
| 3. dissolves    | 8. is used    | 13. is eaten         | 18. says / said |
| 4. is found     | 9. lasts      | 14. is said          | 19. damages     |
| 5. contain      | 10. eat       | 15. has been proved  | 20. be banned   |

### VIII.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1. being | 6. was  |
| 2. is    | 7. been |
| 3. by    | 8. was  |
| 4. be    | 9. by   |
| 5. were  | 10. to  |

### ■ 10. Согласование времён. Косвенная речь

#### I.

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. to pay       | 6. is arriving     |
| 2. is           | 7. he should do    |
| 3. not to touch | 8. I was taking    |
| 4. talking      | 9. had borrowed    |
| 5. had got      | 10. he was leaving |

#### II.

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. a  | 11. a |
| 2. b | 7. c  | 12. b |
| 3. c | 8. c  | 13. d |
| 4. b | 9. b  | 14. c |
| 5. d | 10. a | 15. d |

#### III.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. reminded | 6. confessed    |
| 2. agreed   | 7. advised      |
| 3. invited  | 8. offered      |
| 4. admitted | 9. apologized   |
| 5. allowed  | 10. asked, told |

#### IV.

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. where they are      | 6. did not know / have not kept |
| 2. what he does        | 7. they were going              |
| 3. can swim            | 8. it was                       |
| 4. you look            | 9. if Jane has received         |
| 5. there the next year | 10. know if                     |

#### V.

1. Wendy suggested going out to the cafe for lunch.
2. David asked me to tell him the time.
3. I remarked that it wasn't so foggy that day as it had been the day before yesterday / the previous day.
4. James said he had been walking home when he saw the accident.
5. We journalists asked the President of the company when he was planning to set up a subsidiary.
6. The director asked the personnel officer to tell Miss Benson that she had been made redundant.
7. Miss Lucas said she probably wouldn't arrive until after eight.
8. She said she had met Mr. Luis while she was attending Seattle World's Fair.
9. The customs officer asked Mr. Vito if he had anything to declare.
10. They cautioned me not to make a statement before I had consulted the lawyer.

#### VI.

- |                        |                  |                             |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to                  | 6. did           | 11. said                    |
| 2. they                | 7. had           | 12. wanted / needed         |
| 3. if / whether / that | 8. was           | 13. where                   |
| 4. she                 | 9. would / did   | 14. would                   |
| 5. to                  | 10. if / whether | 15. next / following / same |

#### ■ 11. Типы условных предложений

##### I.

- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. had          | 6. wouldn't feel        |
| 2. lose         | 7. send                 |
| 3. do           | 8. had known            |
| 4. were         | 9. wouldn't have missed |
| 5. had attended | 10. were                |

##### II.

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. c  | 11. b |
| 2. b | 7. d  | 12. c |
| 3. a | 8. c  | 13. a |
| 4. b | 9. a  | 14. a |
| 5. d | 10. c | 15. d |

##### III.

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. don't employ, are                  | 15. had been, would have succeeded |
| 2. should be postponed / be postponed | 16. take, will lose                |
| 3. did, would play                    | 17. had saved, wouldn't be         |
| 4. would not have                     | 18. hadn't drunk                   |
| 5. knew                               | 19. will stop, is                  |
| 6. were, wouldn't waste               | 20. would do                       |
| 7. had told                           | 21. were, would persist            |
| 8. hadn't lost, wouldn't have missed  | 22. took, would have been advanced |
| 9. should be / be                     | 23. hadn't stolen, wouldn't be     |
| 10. saw                               | 24. had come, would have noticed   |
| 11. will be, is                       | 25. treated, would be              |
| 12. hadn't gone, would have signed    |                                    |
| 13. obtain, will improve              |                                    |
| 14. wouldn't make                     |                                    |

##### IV.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. do not practise    | 6. did not play      |
| 2. played             | 7. would not be      |
| 3. would not hear     | 8. had realized      |
| 4. had told           | 9. would have thrown |
| 5. would not have let | 10. will have        |

##### V.

- |                      |                  |                      |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. will be           | 7. would be      | 13. had known        |
| 2. had not held up   | 8. don't build   | 14. would have moved |
| 3. would have opened | 9. will get      | 15. had done         |
| 4. disappear         | 10. would suffer | 16. would be         |
| 5. travelled         | 11. don't get    | 17. goes             |
| 6. had existed       | 12. will go      | 18. will not be      |

## ■ 12. Неличные формы глагола

### Инфинитив

#### I.

- |       |               |
|-------|---------------|
| 1. -  | 6. to         |
| 2. to | 7. -          |
| 3. -  | 8. To         |
| 4. to | 9. to, -      |
| 5. -  | 10. -, to, to |

#### II.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. a  |
| 2. b | 7. c  |
| 3. b | 8. a  |
| 4. c | 9. a  |
| 5. a | 10. d |

#### III.

- |       |       |        |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. -  | 6. -  | 11. -  |
| 2. to | 7. to | 12. to |
| 3. to | 8. -  | 13. to |
| 4. to | 9. -  | 14. -  |
| 5. to | 10. - | 15. to |

#### IV.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. to find      | 5. to invite    |
| 2. to hang      | 6. come         |
| 3. to come      | 7. to take      |
| 4. to be having | 8. to have left |

#### V.

1. Тяжело, когда к тебе относятся таким образом.
2. Инструкциям на этой упаковке легко следовать.
3. Я хочу, чтобы вы обратили больше внимания на новые правила поступления.
4. Детям небезопасно играть на лестнице.
5. Этот выпускник слишком плохо подготовлен для того, чтобы принять его в университет.

6. Найти дом Харриет оказалось сложнее, чем мы ожидали.
7. Кажется, что она не очень хорошо ладит со своими одноклассниками.
8. Мы ожидаем, что проходной балл увеличится как минимум на 20 баллов.
9. Тина будет здесь в 18.00. Её начальник разрешил ей уйти с работы пораньше.
10. Оказалось, что человек, с которым я говорил, не знает ничего о продукции компании.

### Причастия

#### I.

- |             |                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. falling  | 6. playing                  |
| 2. invited  | 7. fascinating              |
| 3. Rejected | 8. ringing                  |
| 4. growing  | 9. allowed                  |
| 5. annoyed  | 10. interesting, interested |

#### II.

- |                  |              |            |
|------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. exciting      | 4. puzzled   | 7. amusing |
| 2. surprised     | 5. confusing |            |
| 3. disappointing | 6. bored     |            |

#### III.

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. d  |
| 2. a | 7. a  |
| 3. b | 8. d  |
| 4. a | 9. a  |
| 5. c | 10. b |

#### IV.

- |                     |             |                                |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. abandoned        | 6. crying   | 11. to get, repaired           |
| 2. singing          | 7. to be    | 12. hear, ringing              |
| 3. to let           | 8. shouting | 13. dragging                   |
| 4. Knowing          | 9. knock    | 14. sitting, covered           |
| 5. make, understood | 10. Being   | 15. to stand, waiting, to open |

# V.

1. Нам нужно отремонтировать копировальный аппарат.
2. Хотя Пол чувствовал себя уставшим, он не хотел идти спать.
3. Когда работа была закончена, все ушли.
4. Он жил один, забытый всеми.
5. Так как участникам больше нечего было сказать, собрание было закрыто.
6. Меня раздражало то, как она со мной разговаривала.
7. После того, как взошло солнце, они продолжили свой путь.
8. Спасатели всё ещё работают в руинах разрушенного отеля.
9. Потратив все деньги, Даниэль не смог позволить себе новую куртку.
10. Соединённые Штаты Америки богаты минеральными ресурсами, самыми важными из которых являются железо, уголь и нефть.

## Герундий

### I.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. discussing        | 6. coming               |
| 2. being signed      | 7. being asked          |
| 3. giving            | 8. correcting           |
| 4. being interrupted | 9. concluding           |
| 5. reading           | 10. having been invited |

### II.

- |               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to get     | 6. to describe           |
| 2. talking    | 7. for spoiling, to hear |
| 3. giving     | 8. to let, to give       |
| 4. to think   | 9. to make, to show      |
| 5. to disturb | 10. to get, resigning    |

### III.

- |            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. working | 6. losing               |
| 2. taking  | 7. postponing           |
| 3. to run  | 8. to comprehend        |
| 4. to miss | 9. talking, to tell     |
| 5. having  | 10. avoiding, answering |

# IV.

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. showing  | 7. to tell       |
| 2. running  | 8. to disappoint |
| 3. to make  | 9. show          |
| 4. spending | 10. phoning      |
| 5. watching | 11. to explain   |
| 6. to work  | 12. going        |

# V.

- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. eating  | 6. getting     |
| 2. trying  | 7. changing    |
| 3. walking | 8. missing     |
| 4. ringing | 9. having      |
| 5. waiting | 10. discussing |

## Неличные формы глагола: обобщение

### I.

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to working       | 26. to be given                    |
| 2. to make          | 27. Having analyzed                |
| 3. running          | 28. waiting                        |
| 4. to get           | 29. to have been misplaced         |
| 5. discussing       | 30. to do                          |
| 6. to come          | 31. studying                       |
| 7. sent             | 32. to put                         |
| 8. travelling       | 33. complaining                    |
| 9. change           | 34. to have been working           |
| 10. to be offered   | 35. to persuade, to listen         |
| 11. to do           | 36. seeing, discussing             |
| 12. disappointed    | 37. to sign, admitting             |
| 13. making          | 38. involved, working              |
| 14. to solve        | 39. to create, meeting             |
| 15. hurry           | 40. to inform, to supply           |
| 16. to enter        | 41. Being, joining                 |
| 17. taking          | 42. to change, to do               |
| 18. to enter        | 43. asking, to show                |
| 19. to be delivered | 44. to practise, throwing          |
| 20. confusing       | 45. to reduce, to do               |
| 21. wait            | 46. spend, paying                  |
| 22. to interpret    | 47. to decide, to work, graduating |
| 23. to see          | 48. to realize, to eat, to work    |
| 24. to check        | 49. employed, to receive, to get   |
| 25. being employed  | 50. carrying, filling, keeping     |

## II.

- |                |                |                |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Studying    | 6. (to) retain | 11. listening  | 16. to forget   |
| 2. trying      | 7. to learn    | 12. to use     | 17. to remember |
| 3. to remember | 8. reading     | 13. repeating  | 18. going       |
| 4. (to) make   | 9. writing     | 14. to review  | 19. to memorize |
| 5. Using       | 10. speaking   | 15. to go over | 20. to trust    |

## III.

- |            |              |               |              |
|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. being   | 6. reaching  | 11. selling   | 16. respect  |
| 2. succeed | 7. running   | 12. to follow | 17. persuade |
| 3. to earn | 8. dreaming  | 13. to be     | 18. to do    |
| 4. to get  | 9. to happen | 14. to do     | 19. buying   |
| 5. making  | 10. ordering | 15. make      | 20. order    |

## IV.

- |              |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. to remove | 5. to risk   | 9. taking    | 13. thinking |
| 2. to take   | 6. buying    | 10. to copy  | 14. behaving |
| 3. hearing   | 7. returning | 11. being    | 15. to train |
| 4. to return | 8. to accept | 12. to bring | 16. to deal  |

## V.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. going to have   | 6. dislike sitting  |
| 2. decide to spend | 7. mind touring     |
| 3. enjoy lying     | 8. promised to go   |
| 4. manage to get   | 9. face driving     |
| 5. wait to leave   | 10. afford to spend |

## VI.

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. leave            | 6. have / need / ought |
| 2. wait             | 7. not                 |
| 3. to               | 8. help / stop         |
| 4. seeing / meeting | 9. to                  |
| 5. would            | 10. on                 |

## ■ 13. Модальные глаголы

### I.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. May, may     | 6. may not    |
| 2. were able to | 7. could      |
| 3. may          | 8. managed to |
| 4. can          | 9. have made  |
| 5. could        | 10. have lost |

### II.

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. d  | 11. d | 16. b |
| 2. d | 7. b  | 12. a | 17. c |
| 3. b | 8. d  | 13. b | 18. b |
| 4. b | 9. a  | 14. a | 19. c |
| 5. b | 10. c | 15. d | 20. d |

### III.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. must  | 5. can't |
| 2. can't | 6. ought |
| 3. must  | 7. might |
| 4. might | 8. must  |

### IV.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. shall | 5. would |
| 2. shall | 6. will  |
| 3. shall | 7. would |
| 4. could |          |

### V.

- |                |                  |  |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| 1. Can         | 11. might, might | 21. ought                                |
| 2. must        | 12. Will / Would | 22. may                                  |
| 3. (will) have | 13. must         | 23. can                                  |
| 4. may         | 14. was          | 24. was                                  |
| 5. was able    | 15. need         | 25. were able, didn't need / didn't have |
| 6. (will) have | 16. may          |  |
| 7. was         | 17. could, can   |  |
| 8. Shall / May | 18. must         |  |
| 9. should      | 19. will have    |  |
| 10. could      | 20. might        |  |

## VI.

- |                |           |              |                              |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. couldn't    | 6. could  | 11. may, may | 16. didn't have to / needn't |
| 2. shouldn't   | 7. must   | 12. had to   | 17. can't / couldn't         |
| 3. may         | 8. is to  | 13. must     | 18. mustn't, must            |
| 4. can / shall | 9. can    | 14. could    | 19. had to                   |
| 5. might       | 10. might | 15. must     | 20. must                     |

## VII.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. wasn't allowed       | 6. Could / Will you fill                |
| 2. should I apply       | 7. Did people have to bring             |
| 3. won't be able        | 8. could have hurt                      |
| 4. Would you like       | 9. Shall I                              |
| 5. needn't have watered | 10. can't park / aren't allowed to park |

## VIII.

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. must                | 6. can           |
| 2. have / need         | 7. allowed       |
| 3. may / might / could | 8. should / must |
| 4. can / must          | 9. should / must |
| 5. has                 | 10. able         |

### ■ 14. Порядок слов

#### I.

- Could you turn on the light, please?
- Jill prefers staying at home at the weekend.
- Where did you get this dress from?
- I have given him my phone number recently.
- Do you still want to go there alone?
- Have you any idea what she is doing now?
- I'd like to know if we have any time left.
- Why haven't you told me you are leaving for London?
- I do not think anyone is in the office at the moment.
- It was a good idea to ask him the way to the theatre.

## II.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. did you, won't it      | 5. hasn't it, have we, won't it            |
| 2. could you, isn't it    | 6. shall we, is there, shall we            |
| 3. did they, will you     | 7. isn't it, isn't it, wouldn't it, can we |
| 4. Are they, wouldn't you |  |

## III.

- |                   |                                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. she never does | 6. Neither / Nor have I           |
| 2. How you get    | 7. a number 35 bus from this stop |
| 3. did you obtain | 8. has always to hurry            |
| 4. There are no   | 9. Yes, I would.                  |
| 5. doesn't it     | 10. why I had                     |

## IV.

- |          |                   |                   |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Shall | 6. Have / Haven't | 11. do            |
| 2. Who   | 7. so             | 12. Neither / Nor |
| 3. don't | 8. are            | 13. does          |
| 4. not   | 9. they           | 14. Let's         |
| 5. has   | 10. Which         | 15. we            |

### ■ 15. Словообразование

#### Имя существительное

#### I.

- |                 |                |                   |                        |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. admission    | 6. reservation | 11. pursuit       | 16. determina-<br>tion |
| 2. requirements | 7. complaints  | 12. curiosity     | 17. prescription       |
| 3. Poverty      | 8. preference  | 13. summary       | 18. failure            |
| 4. carelessness | 9. arrival     | 14. consideration | 19. fluency            |
| 5. simplicity   | 10. abilities  | 15. ignorance     | 20. variety            |

#### II.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. inconveniences   | 6. disagreement  |
| 2. misunderstanding | 7. impatience    |
| 3. discount         | 8. disadvantage  |
| 4. misfortune       | 9. inaccuracy    |
| 5. imbalance        | 10. unemployment |

## Имя прилагательное

### I.

- |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. talkative   | 6. spacious    | 11. faithful   | 16. advisable  |
| 2. exceptional | 7. economical  | 12. accessible | 17. disastrous |
| 3. grateful    | 8. accused     | 13. persistent | 18. harmless   |
| 4. excited     | 9. achievable  | 14. luxurious  | 19. sensible   |
| 5. valuable    | 10. courageous | 15. necessary  | 20. numerous   |

### II.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. unbearable    | 6. unpractical   |
| 2. misleading    | 7. misinformed   |
| 3. uninterested  | 8. unfavourable  |
| 4. indifferent   | 9. inexperienced |
| 5. unforgettable | 10. unproductive |

## Глагол

### I.

- |                |                 |                |                    |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. distinguish | 6. memorise     | 11. falsifying | 16. enriched       |
| 2. encouraged  | 7. strengthened | 12. broaden    | 17. lighten        |
| 3. clarify     | 8. beautify     | 13. undergone  | 18. modernise      |
| 4. enlighten   | 9. widening     | 14. sympathise | 19. endanger       |
| 5. succeeded   | 10. threatened  | 15. stimulate  | 20. underestimated |

### II.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. disobeys     | 6. unloaded       |
| 2. unlocked     | 7. defrost        |
| 3. disbelieves  | 8. misinterpreted |
| 4. misconducted | 9. disconnected   |
| 5. dislike      | 10. discouraged   |

## Словообразование. Обобщение

### I.

advertisement, requirements, improvement, qualifications, attendance

### II.

comfortable, pleasant, friendly, helpful, local

### III.

ashamed, terrify, anxious, unfortunately, overcome

### IV.

horrible, icy, careful, indoors, quickly

### V.

responsible, construction, width, height, disagreement

### VI.

pressure, guidance, tendency, inefficient, revision, communication

### VII.

politician, shyness, sympathized, difference, strengthen, personal

### VIII.

popularity, Scientists, energetic, relaxation, addictive, simply

### IX.

interpretation, commitment, privacy, Recognition, criticism, creative

### X.

majority, Uninvited, preventive, advisable, intruder, typical, security, watchful

## ■ Итоговые контрольные тесты

### Тест 1

- |       |       |       |               |                |
|-------|-------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. b  | 11. c | 21. c | 31. c         | 41. pride      |
| 2. c  | 12. d | 22. b | 32. c         | 42. unlocked   |
| 3. c  | 13. b | 23. d | 33. a         | 43. There was  |
| 4. c  | 14. a | 24. b | 34. d         | 44. else       |
| 5. c  | 15. b | 25. d | 35. c         | 45. either     |
| 6. d  | 16. b | 26. a | 36. d         | 46. don't they |
| 7. b  | 17. d | 27. d | 37. b         | 47. sorry      |
| 8. a  | 18. c | 28. c | 38. b         | 48. something  |
| 9. d  | 19. a | 29. a | 39. broadens  | 49. for        |
| 10. c | 20. b | 30. b | 40. unwilling | 50. what       |

### Tecm 2

1. d	11. a	21. d	31. b	41. endan- gered
2. b	12. a	22. b	32. a	42. unreliable
3. b	13. c	23. d	33. c	43. Another
4. c	14. b	24. c	34. b	44. worth living
5. b	15. a	25. a	35. a	45. than
6. c	16. d	26. b	36. a	46. do they
7. a	17. a	27. c	37. a	47. myself
8. a	18. a	28. b	38. a	48. so
9. d	19. c	29. c	39. performer	49. at
10. d	20. b	30. d	40. brightened	50. few

### Tecm 3

1. b	11. b	21. a	31. c	41. social
2. d	12. b	22. c	32. d	42. inequality
3. d	13. b	23. b	33. c	43. the fewest
4. d	14. a	24. b	34. c	44. the other day
5. c	15. b	25. c	35. a	45. highly
6. a	16. c	26. d	36. d	46. don't they
7. b	17. c	27. b	37. a	47. how
8. d	18. c	28. a	38. b	48. is
9. a	19. b	29. b	39. reduction	49. from
10. a	20. c	30. a	40. unemployment	50. yours

### Tecm 4

1. d	11. b	21. a	31. a	41. thoughtful
2. a	12. b	22. d	32. a	42. produced
3. b	13. d	23. c	33. b	43. less
4. c	14. c	24. a	34. b	44. another
5. a	15. b	25. c	35. a	45. There was
6. b	16. d	26. a	36. d	46. have they
7. a	17. b	27. d	37. d	47. least
8. a	18. c	28. b	38. c	48. hour
9. d	19. a	29. b	39. useless	49. like
10. a	20. b	30. b	40. pressure	50. there

### Tecm 5

1. c	11. c	21. b	31. c	41. Personal
2. a	12. c	22. c	32. a	42. unemployed
3. b	13. d	23. d	33. c	43. Fewer
4. d	14. a	24. b	34. a	44. there was
5. a	15. b	25. b	35. c	45. no sooner
6. a	16. a	26. c	36. b	46. is it
7. c	17. d	27. a	37. b	47. make
8. d	18. c	28. c	38. b	48. work
9. a	19. c	29. a	39. choice	49. for
10. a	20. d	30. d	40. realise	50. experience

# Шкала оценивания тестовых заданий

Баллы	Процент правильно выполненных заданий
10	96-100%
9	91-95%
8	81-90%
7	71-80%
6	61-70%
5	51-60%
4	41-50%
3	31-40%
2	21-30%
1	11-20%
0	0-10%

# Таблица неправильных глаголов

V1	V2	V3	Значение
1. abide	abode	abided	вытерпеть; <del>действовать</del> в соответствии
2. arise	arose	arisen	возникать; подниматься
3. awake	awoke / awaked	awoken / awaked	будить, пробуждать
4. be	was, were	been	быть
5. bear	bore	born	нести; <del>переносить</del> , <del>связываться</del>
6. beat	beat	beaten	бить; побеждать
7. become	became	become	становиться; происходить
8. begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
9. bend	bent	bent	сгибать, поворачивать; приложить усилия
10. bet	bet	bet	держат пари, быть уверенным в чём-л.
11. bid	bid / bade	bid / bidden	предлагать цену; принимать участие в торгах
12. bind	bound	bound	связывать (договором), подтверждать (сделку)
13. bite	bit	bit	кусать(ся)
14. bleed	bled	bled	истекать кровью
15. blow	blew	blown	дуть
16. break	broke	broken	ломать(ся); нарушать; разорвать(ся)
17. breed	bred	bred	воспитывать; разводить
18. bring	brought	brought	приносить
19. broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	транслировать по радио
20. build	built	built	строить
21. burn	burnt	burnt	гореть, жечь
22. burst	burst	burst	разрываться
23. buy	bought	bought	покупать
24. cast	cast	cast	бросать; подсчитывать
25. catch	caught	caught	ловить, схватывать

26. choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
27. cling	clung	clung	держаться, цепляться
28. come	came	come	приходить
29. cost	cost	cost	стоить
30. creep	crept	crept	ползать, красться
31. cut	cut	cut	резать; сокращать, снижать
32. deal	dealt	dealt	заниматься чем-л., торговать
33. dig	dug	dug	рыть, копать
34. do	did	done	делать
35. draw	drew	drawn	рисовать; перевозить; получать (деньги); оформлять (документы)
36. dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	мечтать; видеть сон
37. drink	drank	drank	пить
38. drive	drove	driven	ездить, везти; вести дело
39. dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	жить; подробно останавливаться
40. eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
41. fall	fell	fallen	падать, понижаться
42. feed	fed	fed	кормить
43. feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
44. fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
45. find	found	found	находить
46. flee	fled	fled	убегать, спасаться
47. fling	flung	flung	бросать(ся)
48. fly	flew	flown	летать
49. forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
50. forecast	forecast	forecast	предвидеть, предсказывать
51. foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть, предсказывать
52. forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
53. forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
54. forgo	forwent	forgone	отказываться, воздерживаться
55. freeze	froze	frozen	морозить; замораживать
56. get	got	got	получать; становиться
57. give	gave	given	давать
58. go	went	gone	идти, ехать
59. grind	ground	ground	точить; молот

60. grow	grew	grown	расти; становиться
61. hang	hung	hung	висеть
62. have	had	had	иметь
63. hear	heard	heard	слышать
64. hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
65. hit	hit	hit	ударять
66. hold	held	held	держат; владеть
67. hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль, вред
68. keep	kept	kept	хранить; продолжать; обеспечивать, содержать
69. kneel	knelt	knelt	преклонять колени
70. knit	knit / knitted	knit / knitted	вязать; соединять(ся)
71. know	knew	known	знать
72. lay	laid	laid	класть; возлагать; накладывать (штраф)
73. lead	led	led	вести; руководить
74. lean	leant / leaned	leant / leaned	прислонять(ся)
75. leap	leapt / leaped	leapt / leaped	прыгать; подскакивать, резко меняться
76. learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	учить(ся); узнавать
77. leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать
78. lend	lent	lent	давать займы
79. let	let	let	позволять
80. lie	lay	lain	лежать
81. lie	lied	lied	лгать
82. light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	зажигать
83. lose	lost	lost	терять; проигрывать
84. make	made	made	делать
85. mean	meant	meant	намереваться; означать; иметь в виду
86. meet	met	met	встречать; отвечать (требованиям)
87. mistake	mistook	mistaken	ошибаться
88. overcome	overcame	overcome	преодолеть
89. pay	paid	paid	платить

90. put	put	put	класть; назначать (цену), определять (стоимость)
91. raise	raised	raised	поднимать, повышать
92. read	read	read	читать
93. ride	rode	ridden	ездить (верхом)
94. ring	rang	rung	звонить
95. rise	rose	risen	подниматься
96. run	ran	run	бежать; руководить (фирмой), вести (дело)
97. saw	sawed	sawn	пилить
98. say	said	said	говорить, сказать
99. see	saw	seen	видеть
100. seek	sought	sought	искать; стремиться, прилагать усилия
101. sell	sold	sold	продавать
102. send	sent	sent	посылать, отправлять
103. set	set	set	помещать; приводить (в состояние); устанавливать (цену)
104. sew	sewed	sewn	шить
105. shake	shook	shaken	трясти(сь); потрясать
106. shave	shaved	shaven	брить(ся); урезать (расходы, цену)
107. shed	shed	shed	сбрасывать; понижаться
108. shine	shone	shone	сиять, блестеть
109. shoot	shot	shot	стрелять; бросать; быстро повышаться
110. show	showed	shown / showed	показывать
111. shrink	shrank	shrunk	сокращать(ся)
112. shut	shut	shut	закрывать(ся)
113. sing	sang	sung	петь
114. sink	sank	sunk	снижаться, погружаться; вкладывать (капитал); погашать (долг)
115. sit	sat	sat	сидеть
116. sleep	slept	slept	спать
117. slide	slid	slid	скользить; понизиться (о ценах)

118. smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	нюхать, пахнуть
119. sow	sowed	sown	сеять
120. speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
121. speed	sped	sped	спешить
122. spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	писать или произносить (слово) по буквам
123. spend	spent	spent	тратить; проводить (время)
124. spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	проливать
125. spin	span	spun	прясть
126. spit	spat	spat	плевать(ся)
127. split	split	split	раскалывать(ся)
128. spoil	spoilt / spoiled	spoilt / spoiled	портить(ся)
129. spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся); отсрочить (платеж)
130. spring	sprang	sprung	возникать, происходить; прыгать
131. stand	stood	stood	стоять; выдерживать
132. steal	stole	stolen	красть
133. stick	stuck	stuck	приклеивать(ся)
134. sting	stung	stung	жалить; побуждать
135. strike	struck	struck	ударять(ся); бастовать; производить впечатление; приходить в голову
136. strive	strove	striven	стремиться; бороться
137. swear	swore	sworn	клясться; ругаться
138. sweep	swept	swept	мести
139. swell	swelled	swollen	раздуваться, набухать; увеличивать(ся)
140. swim	swam	swum	плавать
141. swing	swung	swung	колебаться, менять направление
142. take	took	taken	брать
143. teach	taught	taught	обучать
144. tear	tore	torn	разрывать; изнашивать(ся)
145. tell	told	told	сказать

146.think	thought	thought	думать
147.thrive	thrived / throve	thrived / thriven	процветать, преуспевать
148.throw	threw	thrown	бросать
149.tread	trod	trodden	ступать
150.undergo	underwent	undergone	подвергаться; испытывать
151.understand	understood	understood	понимать
152.undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринимать; брать на себя (ответственность)
153.wake	woke	woken	будить, просыпаться
154.wear	wore	worn	носить; изнашивать(ся)
155.weep	wept	wept	плакать
156.win	won	won	выигрывать, побеждать
157.wind	wound	wound	вертеть(ся); ликвидировать (фирму)
158.withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	отменять; прекращать; отказываться
159.withhold	withheld	withheld	отказывать; удерживать
160.write	wrote	written	писать

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Учебное издание

Митрошкина Татьяна Викторовна

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Ответственный за выпуск С. В. Процко  
Компьютерная верстка Е. М. Павловской

Подписано в печать 08.02.2010. Формат 60×84 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Бумага типографская № 2.  
Гарнитура Таймс. Печать офсетная. Усл. печ. л. 18,6. Уч.-изд. л. 10,9. Тираж 2000 экз.  
Заказ 1156.

Научно-техническое общество с ограниченной ответственностью «ТетраСистемс».

ЛП № 02330/0494056 от 03.02.2009

Удостоверение в государственной типографической регистрации

№ 08-33-2.79451 от 14.10.2008.

А/я 139, 220116, г. Минск. Тел. 219-74-01, e-mail: [rtsminsk@mail.ru](mailto:rtsminsk@mail.ru),  
<http://www.ts.by>.

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«Витебская областная типография».

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