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организация «Тамбовский колледж социокультурных технологий»**

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК:  
ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ  
ПРАКТИКУМ**

**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ**

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой лексико-грамматический практикум и включает 3 контрольные работы по английскому языку для студентов СПО. Контрольные работы составлены в двух вариантах, которые отличаются по содержанию, но имеют общую структуру: одинаковые по типу и количеству лексико-грамматические упражнения. В конце пособия представлен грамматический справочник, содержащий основные разделы грамматики английского языка, необходимые для выполнения контрольных работ.

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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ**

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие «Английский язык: лексико-грамматический практикум» направлено на развитие коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

Целью пособия является формирование и развитие у студентов умений и навыков различных видов чтения (просмотрового, поискового, ознакомительного, изучающего) англоязычных текстов общей тематической направленности. Основной теоретический материал, реализованный в комплексе упражнений по грамматике английского языка, что позволяет максимально эффективно развить умения и навыки правильного оформления речи в типичных коммуникативных ситуациях.

Для того чтобы добиться успеха, необходимо приступить к работе над языком с первых дней обучения и заниматься систематически.

Самостоятельная работа студента по изучению иностранного языка охватывает: уяснение действия правил словообразования, грамматических правил, заучивание слов английского языка, чтение текстов на английском языке в соответствии с правилами чтения, понимание текстов; построение вопросов и ответов к текстам; перевод на русский язык (устный и письменный).

Для успешного выполнения контрольной работы рекомендуется ознакомиться с Грамматическим справочником, представленным в конце пособия.

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 1

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 1, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка.

1. Имя существительное. Множественное число. Притяжательный падеж.
2. Существительные в функции левого определения.
3. Времена английского языка групп *Simple* и *Progressive*.
4. Активный и пассивный залог английского глагола.
5. Способы перевода оборотов *there is/are*.

### ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием *-s*, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

- a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в *Present Indefinite*;
- b) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного;
- c) признаком множественного числа имени существительного.

1. The Boeing company is an enormous American aerospace company which manufactures aircraft.

2. Boeing's headquarters are in Seattle, Washington State.

3. The US government buys its military planes, system and space vehicles from Boeing.

4. Most scientists believe that what enters a black hole never comes out.

5. You can find many valuable researches and materials here.

6. A scientist's job is to ask questions.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их. Определите видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив.

1. The number of people benefiting from those satellites is growing.

2. He was having trouble finding a job.

3. When you see him next time he will be wearing a new uniform.

4. People are equal before the law.

5. Aristotle wrote about it in 300 B.C.

6. We are discussing - and will discuss in future - threats to international security.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. In Britain all learner drivers need to display «L» plates.
2. We will continue to need an effective and trusted police force.
3. This has become known as the "net oil exportproblem".
4. Most companies reduced exploration expenditures and focused on cost reduction, new mining techniques and product quality.
5. The situation in external product markets was generally favourable.
6. He left his number and name at the call center.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Progress on each phase is described below.
2. TV watchers are being fed with all kinds of violence.
3. A special Web page was created for the occasion.
4. The lecture on solar system will be delivered next Tuesday.
5. Josh was impressedwith your speech.
6. A number of countries have lost almost all of their forests and more and more developing countries are being classified in the low forest cover group.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на обороты thereis/are.

1. There is a lot of evidence that proves this fact.
2. There was some discussion after you left.
3. There are 52 police forces, or police authorities in Britain, each employed and paid by their local council.
4. There will be a large commission.
5. There are a lot of counterfeit banknotes in circulation.
6. There is a person who wishes to see you.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод личных и притяжательных местоимений.

1. Whenever theymeet, theyquarrel.
2. I respect hermoods and herwish to be alone.
3. The doctor was looking for him.
4. It's your own business.
5. My statement to the police was used in evidence against me.
6. He left hislast job to save hismarriage.

VII. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

## **TRAVELLING AND TRANSPORT**

Travelling has become an important part of our life. People travel not only on holidays but on business as well. Some people travel to other countries to get education.

People travel for different reasons. Some people travel to relax, to have a rest after a trying working year. Some people travel on business, to negotiate with their foreign counterparts or settle a deal. Some people travel to learn something new, they strive for new emotions and impressions.

Undoubtedly, traveling is a pleasant and useful experience. It broadens people's mind, allows looking at current problems from a different angle and finding a better way-out from some difficult situation.

People choose different ways of traveling. But planes, trains, buses and cars enjoy the popularity among people the most. Planes are popular among business people who try to save their time as they carry passengers quite fast. Buses are suitable for travelers who want to enjoy the views of the country or city. They may be uncomfortable if the trip is too lengthy. Trains are the most popular means of transport among travelers as it is cheap and gives a possibility to rest on a berth.

Whatever country or city you choose, whatever way of traveling you choose the thing about traveling is your feelings, emotions, aims. This what makes the trip unforgettable and memorable.

1. Why does traveling become an important part of our life?
2. What are the reasons of traveling?
3. Why is traveling useful for people?
4. What ways of traveling do you know?
5. What transport do business people prefer?
6. Why are trains the most popular means of transport?

VIII. Письменно переведите текст.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

Our planet is the only place where a human being might live. Unfortunately, scientists haven't yet discovered other planets, to where a person may move and live the rest of life. That's why our task is to take care of the Earth and look after our nature and surroundings as well as possible.

A human being is able not only to create but also to destroy. Especially our earth suffers badly from pernicious actions of man. This applies to both people's neglectful attitude to the nature – dropping of cigarette ends, rubbish on the earth – and industrial factories and natural appearances (e.g. acid rains).

Factories regularly emit harmful chemicals into the air. Petrol and gas, that are used by our drivers, also leave much to be desired. Apart from air pollution,

water and soil are subjected to pollutions as well. When such fuels as coal and oil burn, they emit very dangerous smoke.

A person destroys not only environment, plants, animals, but also himself. Faster and faster man's health starts worsening; children of weak immune system are being given birth. Forests are being cut down, and animals from the Red Book are gradually dying out. What will be next in our world of progressive technology remains undecided.

## ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык. Определите по грамматическим признакам, какой частью речи являются слова, оформленные окончанием –s, и какую функцию это окончание выполняет, т.е. служит ли оно:

a) показателем 3-го лица единственного числа глагола в PresentIndefinite;

b) показателем притяжательного падежа имени существительного;

c) признаком множественного числа имени существительного.

1. This company now developsproducts for Hewlett Packard.

2. At present the team of our firm consists of professional auditors, consultants and experts.

3. The state is a system of official institutions and organs.

4. John completely forgot his friend's warning.

5. It also builds partnerships with other organisations that support such activities.

6. She presents the journalist's material as the evidence.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их. Определите видовременные формы глаголов и укажите их инфинитив.

1. So youbecamea scientist and I becamea writer.

2. Those functions are becoming increasingly important.

3. The journalist was examining the documents all day long yesterday.

4. The electorate will increase in size from 500,000 to 813,000 electors.

5. I wrotethe letters of resignation.

6. It isclear that the situation *is* not entirely satisfactory.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности перевода на русский язык определений, выраженных именем существительным.

1. The length of transmissionlines of 400 kV and higher voltagesis 4900 km.



2. This includes shop assistants, managers, automobile repair specialists, and, certainly, senior managers.

3. The contract period was 18 months.

4. The video game industry in 2005 became a 29 billion dollar business.

5. We help companies optimize their business processes, by effective using of modern IT technologies.

6. Many of the northern and Scottish cities also experience sharply enhanced rush hours.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в каждом из них глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The news is being reported in all newspapers.

2. The castle was built quite late - in eighteenth century.

3. If he starts speaking the secret will be revealed.

4. At common law, all fair and accurate reports of Parliament and the courts are protected by qualified privilege.

5. The candidates from different political parties were being discussed by the electors.

6. According to English law, people are innocent until they are proved guilty.

V. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на обороты there is/are.

1. There are several important issues on the agenda of the meeting.

2. Today there is very limited cooperation in this area.

3. In many countries, there was not enough growth to create jobs.

4. Competition implies that there will be winners and losers.

5. Finally, there were proposals for future action.

6. There are three methods of international payment: a telegraphic transfer, a SWIFT transfer and a mail transfer.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, переведите их на русский язык, обращая внимание на перевод личных и притяжательных местоимений.

1. When she was abroad, she often used Skype.

2. We must invest in them, motivate them, and treat them with the respect that they deserve.

3. They e-mail each other all the time, they talk on the phone whenever they can.

4. I'll probably be working for him now.

5. As soon as we find out her legal address we shall contact you.

6. Please telephone him to send this message.

VII. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

### HEALTHYWAYOFLIFE

Scientists say that in the future people will live longer. With healthier lifestyles and better medical care, the average person will live to 90 or 100 instead of 70 and 75 like today. When the human genome is decoded, we'll probably live up to 150. Incurable diseases will be cured, and "bad" genes replaced.

But that's tomorrow. And today, we continue to stuff ourselves with fast food — chips and pizzas, hamburgers and hot dogs. We are always in a hurry. We have no time to enjoy a home-cooked dinner with family and friends. We want to eat at that moment and we want to eat fast. What is tasty is not always healthy. Doctors say that chips and pizzas are fattening, cola spoils our teeth and coffee shortens our lives.

If we eat too much, we'll become obese, and obesity leads to heart disease, diabetes and other serious illnesses. But the world today is getting fatter and fatter. America is the world's leader in obesity, but Europe is quickly catching up.

Lack of exercise is another serious problem. We spend hours in front of our computers and TV-sets. Few of us do morning exercises. We walk less, because we prefer to use cars or public transport. Research shows, however, that young people who don't take enough exercise often suffer from heart attacks.

It's common knowledge that smoking and drinking can shorten our lives dramatically. Cigarette-smoking, for example, kills about 3 million people every year. Many of them die from lung cancer. Some aren't even smokers. They are people who live or work with heavy smokers. Yet many young people smoke and drink. Why? One answer is that tobacco and drinks companies invest enormous sums of money in advertising their products. For them cigarettes and alcoholic drinks mean money. For us they mean disease and even death.

We all know that the healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live.

1. Why do scientists say that people will live longer in future?
2. What unhealthy food do we eat?
3. What leads to heart disease?
4. What is one of the serious problems today?
5. What can shorten our lives?
6. Why do many young people smoke and drink?

VIII. Письменно переведите текст.

## INTERNET

Internet is a worldwide network that transmits data to different parts of the Earth. Owing to the internet, humanity has a chance to share information, download or transfer files, communicate in various chat rooms as well as learn the latest news in the split second.

Every year users in a network are not growing smaller. On the contrary, their number is increasing. Two thirds of Americans regularly use the internet. The second place has been taken by the Asian countries - China and Japan. However, data are constantly changing. We can draw one conclusion from these indices - every day the number of users is growing rapidly.

Advantages of the global network are obvious. Internet is not only an entertaining place, but also a learning platform. Want to learn something - search the answer to your question on the internet. The answer won't make you wait. Want to learn, for example, a foreign language – it's all in your hands. Even higher education can be acquired via the World Wide Web. The only minus of the Internet is abundance of information. There is so much of it that at times you get lost in this web of communication.

## КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 2

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 2, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка.

1. Особенности употребления и перевода неопределенных местоимений *some* и *any* отрицательного местоимения *no*, а также их производных.
2. Функции глагола *to be*. Употребление *to be* в качестве глагола-связки, смыслового, вспомогательного и модального глагола.
3. Функции глагола *to have*. Употребление *to have* в качестве смыслового, вспомогательного и модального глагола.
4. Perfect Tenses (Active and Passive Voice).

### ВАРИАНТ 1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности употребления местоимений *some*, *any*, *no* и производных от них.

1. Is there anybody here who can speak Japanese?
2. There's nothing that distinguishes them structurally from any of their competitors.
3. There are some interesting theories that, if I had time, I would tell you about.
4. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
5. I've tried phoning, but every time I phone there's nobody in.
6. Is there any petrol in the car?
7. I've prepared something for dinner which you'll like very much.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите, является ли глагол *to be* смысловым, глаголом-связкой, вспомогательным или модальным. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Don't rush me. I am working as fast as I can.
2. He was at home when it happened.
3. Its mission is to encourage and promote development and maintenance of better roads.
4. I was to tell the professor that the book was a riddle.
5. I was wondering what she was doing there.
6. She is to be married soon.

III. Определите, является ли глагол *to have* смысловым, вспомогательным или модальным. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. After all, someone had to do it.
2. The value of increased flexibility has become obvious.
3. To have courage one must have faith.
4. Some countries have raised tariffs and have introduced other trade defence mechanisms.
5. Moreover, they had to work long hours, received very low wages and had to pay heavy fees to job placement agencies.
6. Learning has to be continuous and the training provided has to be responsive and flexible in order to reflect evolving needs.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите из каждого глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Computers had been installed and information technology training was provided.
2. I have received information from my colleague in France.
3. During that inspection no immediate intervention had been undertaken.
4. He will have done his homework by tomorrow.
5. Numerous topics have been suggested.
6. Now, new discoveries have revealed some of the most spectacular dinosaurs ever found.
7. I had prepared all papers by the time my chief entered the room.
8. By 2001 computers will have been supplied to all schools.

V. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

### **ART IN OUR LIFE**

Art is a way to show one's emotions or communicate one's thoughts. Art is an important part of people's cultural life. There are different forms of art.

Painting is a practice of applying paint or color to a surface. There are a lot of genres and styles. For example, there are landscape, portrait and still life paintings. There are a lot of famous painters, such as Leonardo da Vinci with his Mona Lisa and Rafael with his Sistine Madonna.

Sculpture is one of the plastic arts. The process of work involves carving or modeling. Stone, clay or wood are the most typical materials.

Photography is also a form of art but is characterized by usage of various technical tools. Thanks to technological progress a photographer can create unforgettable images.

Theatre is a form of art where a group of people performs in front of a live audience. The performance is usually based on a real or imagined event. The actors communicate this experience to the public through gestures, songs and words.

Cinema is a relatively new form of art. The action is performed on the screen. Today, cinema is a very popular leisure activity.

Music has always been an important part of human's life. Different genres of music can be used for relaxation, awakening, and what not. Everyone has heard about Ludwig van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and other great composers.

Architectural works are often perceived as a form of art. Architecture is quite versatile. There are a lot of styles, shapes and trends. One can't help admiring the SagradaFamilia by Antoni Gaudi or the Winter Palace by Francesco Rastrelli.

1. What is art?
2. Enumerate the forms of art.
3. What is painting?
4. What are the most typical materials for sculpture?
5. Which form of art is characterized by usage of technical tools?
6. What kind of art is a popular leisure activity?

VI. Письменнопереведитетекст.

## **ADVERTISEMENT**

Advertisement is a marketing tool used to raise public awareness of a certain object. The main purpose of advertisement is to gain an interest of a prospective client in a product.

One of the main functions of advertisement is to attract public interest to something. It is also used to maintain this interest and constantly remind us of a product or a service. Along with that, advertisement is a good way to inform people of a brand or a company.

A lot of different types of advertisement have appeared with the development of mass media. Depending on a purpose, advertisement can be political, commercial or social.

According to the place, it can be outdoor and indoor. Advertising on TV, radio and in newspapers is, without any doubt, something that everyone is familiar with.

The main advantage of advertising is that it helps to generate sales. Thanks to advertising we learn about new products and services.

On the other side, advertisement is beyond our control. We cannot fully eliminate it, because it is everywhere.

It is not just an economic role advertising plays in our life. It influences on and forms our views and preferences. Besides, it makes us aware of a technological progress and development of other parts of our life.

## ВАРИАНТ 2

I. Перепишите следующие предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на особенности употребления местоимений *some*, *any*, *no* и производных от них.

1. I haven't accused anybody of anything.
2. There's nothing to worry about and nothing to investigate.
3. And you'll see, there's some damage to the surface of the coral.
4. Have you any facts to support this?
5. When I phone them nobody answers.
6. Is there anybody here who can help me with these models?
7. I'm trying something... to learn something new.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения. Определите, является ли глагол тобесмысловым, глаголом-связкой, вспомогательным или модальным. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Undoubtedly, we are faced with both opportunities and serious challenges.
2. He did an internship there years ago when he was at the University of Miami Law School.
3. The task is to create the institutions that make that global society work.
4. I became his pupil, and he was to be my counselor and guardian.
5. When he came, I was writing a letter.
6. We are to do our job properly.

III. Определите, является ли глагол тобесмысловым, вспомогательным или модальным. Перепишите предложения и переведите их на русский язык.

1. His insurance policy was expiring when he was 55, so he had to do it before his birthday.
2. Swensen has written two books about investing, one for professionals and one for the general public.
3. You don't have to buy anything, since we have everything we need.
4. The Government has taken a sound interest in the technical support service programme.
5. Maybe they had some business dealings?
6. Various activities had been undertaken in the field of human rights education.

IV. Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите из каждого глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму и залог. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. As a result of the test, many recommendations have been suggested.
1. The United Nations had begun its peacekeeping operations in the Middle East approximately half a century earlier.
2. Some of those candidates had been selected but never recruited.
3. The family will have got serious financial difficulties by the time their guardian returns.
4. Where agreements have been reached, they have been broken soon after.
5. The process will have been completed by the end of 1998.
6. He has written a number of articles for magazines.
7. I had expected to get news by the end of the last week.
8. Recently there has been a constant increase in crime, including organized crime.

V. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Письменно ответьте на вопросы

### **EDUCATION IN MODERN WORLD**

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of education in the modern world. Education has become the leading power of the technological progress and thus of the whole development of the humanity.

There are different levels of education in our country: pre-school, primary, secondary and a higher one.

Pre-school education comprises nurseries and kindergartens. Children there are looked after by professional nannies and educators. They are often taught to read and count.

There are different kinds of schools in Russia. All schools begin with primary education. It lasts up to the 5th form. The most of pupils go to secondary schools, others choose lyceums, gymnasiums, specialized schools. If pupils finish a secondary school successfully, they get a secondary education certificate. It gives them an opportunity to enter a university or an academy which are the institutions of a higher education.

Higher education institutions nowadays prepare Specialists, Bachelors and Masters. A diploma of a higher education makes it possible to find a better job.

The systems of education are not similar in different countries. In Britain there are three stages of schooling. The British have primary school, secondary school and post-secondary education. The latter includes further and higher education.

In the USA the system of education is very decentralized. That means every state has its own education laws. Generally, they have got elementary schools (6-



11 years), intermediate schools (11-15 years) and senior high schools (9-12 grades). There are several ways to continue education: universities, colleges, community colleges, technical and vocational schools.

1. Why is education so important in modern world?
2. What levels of education are there in our country?
3. What does pre-school education comprise?
4. What kinds of schools are there in Russia?
5. Whom does higher education institutions prepare?
6. Is there any difference between educational systems in different countries?

VI. Письменно переведите текст.

### **CINEMA**

At the end of the XIX century the cinema started to gain its popularity. First motion pictures were very short, lasting for about a minute. They were black and white and silent. A few years later the duration of the films was already 15-20 minutes.

There are several types of films, such as short films, documentaries and feature films.

Short films may be considered as a separate genre. A lot of professionalism is required to convey a whole range of emotions within 15-20 minutes.

Documentaries are based on real stories and facts. Usually these are the films about historical events, famous people and so on. Educational films also relate to this category.

Feature films are the films where actors play a certain part. There are many different genres of feature films such as melodrama, comedy, thriller and other ones.

The rapid development of the cinema of Russia started at the beginning of the XXI century. A lot of films are aimed at large audience and are mostly entertaining. There are plenty of high-quality films.

Hollywood is the most popular film production place in the world. Every year thousands of films are created there. Hollywood films are full of special effects which attract millions of people to the cinemas.

## **КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА № 3**

Для того чтобы правильно выполнить контрольную работу № 3, необходимо усвоить следующие разделы курса английского языка.

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
2. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.
3. Perfect Continuous Tenses (Active Voice)
4. Согласование времен.

### **ВАРИАНТ 1**

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимания на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, а также конструкции, содержащие the...the; as...as.

1. The new class of electors had different and greater demands than those of the existing middle-class electors.
2. He spent much more money for defense than he expected.
3. Go to our office and choose the most reliable document.
4. The more I read it the more astonished I was.
5. He was as nervous as never in his life before the exam.
6. She is the most experienced specialist I have ever met.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. The technology must be sufficiently flexible to provide useful results at many different levels of technological development.
2. Our goal is to provide the best service possible to our clients. Thus, we are able to carry out any necessary repairs.
3. Astronomy and solar physics should permit a global vision of the universe and a better understanding of how it evolved.
4. Additional calculations may be necessary.
5. The mechanic is asking if he is allowed to go now.
6. Science can explain everything nowadays.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите из каждого глагол-сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We are all agreed on the need for change, we have been discussing it for years.
2. They had been correcting their mistakes for half an hour.

3. The Olympic Ideal has been living in the hearts of the Greek people for more than 30 centuries.

4. He will already have been learning German for four years when he enters the Institute.

5. The clerk has been collecting information on this matter of law for a month.

6. They had still been debating that matter long after the meeting was over.

IV. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода косвенной речи.

1. I thought they wouldn't come.

2. She wanted to know if it was connected to the symbols.

3. But when we got there he said he was thirsty.

4. He wondered if the agreement had been signed.

5. We were sure he would demand a ransom.

6. The Prime Minister announced that he would resign within a few weeks.

V. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

## MASS MEDIA

Mass media can be defined as channels of communication with the help of which information is delivered to the audience.

Despite today's abundance and variety of mass media, not everything can be ranked as such. Thus, for example, libraries or press conferences cannot be attributed to mass media.

There are 3 main features which characterize mass media. First, they must be periodic. Second, they are always aimed at a large audience. Third, there must be a speaker or any other source of information.

Press is a classic form of mass media. It includes newspapers, magazines, brochures and all other printed publications issued with a specific periodicity. Unfortunately, with the development of Internet and other means of media, press is experiencing difficult times.

Another category includes radio, television and Internet. Radio is a popular means of media, especially when travelling or driving. Television is, without any doubt, the most effective one with the biggest audience of all. Nowadays, with Internet playing a significant part in our life, mass media is gradually moving into virtual space.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of mass media in our life. Media influence people's consciousness, creating a certain public opinion. They also play a great role in the formation of a personality. With the help of mass media, it becomes possible to quickly learn about things that happen around the world.

1. What is mass media?
2. Name the main features of mass media.
3. What is the classic form of mass media?
4. What does press include?
5. What does another category of mass media include?
6. What is the role of mass media in our life?

VI. Письменно переведите текст.

## **COMPUTER**

Computers appeared in people's life not long ago. In the middle of the 20th century common people had no idea about them. In 1951 the first commercially available computer was introduced. In 1975 personal computers appeared.

It is hard to imagine modern life without computers. The sphere of their application is very wide.

Most offices are equipped with computers to make calculations and work with documentation. Surgical operations which were not previously possible are performed thanks to computer technologies. Technologies are also used in modern education both by students and teachers.

Teenagers use computers for many purposes. Firstly, they play computer games, watch cartoons and films. Secondly, they do school tasks, read books and find various information on the Internet.

A comparatively new trend is communicating online. Such applications as Skype give an opportunity to talk to people who may be very far away in real time.

Computers do not have only a positive influence on children. One of the threats is being captured by a virtual reality. Some kids spend so much time at the computer that they forget about real people around them.

Consequently, they will lack important social skills in the future. Sitting at the computer children spoil their eyes and posture. So, adults should be very attentive to how long their kids use computers.

## **ВАРИАНТ 2**

I. Перепишите и письменно переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимания на степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, а также конструкции, содержащие the...the; as...as.

1. The new class of electors had different and greater demands than those of the existing middle-class electors.
2. He spent much more money for defense than he expected.
3. Go to our office and choose the most reliable document.
4. The more I read it the more astonished I was.

5. He was as nervous as never in his life before the exam.
6. She is the most experienced specialist I have ever met.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты. Письменно переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. We must create; we must build; we must innovate.
2. On the other hand, we agree that a decision does not have to be made right now.
3. Nuclear tests must cease and must cease immediately.
4. Market forces may also affect wage levels.
5. They are also allowed to have a bank account.
6. We can demonstrate that cooperation can work and that it can generate economic growth.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения. Выпишите из каждого глагол-сказуемое и определите его вид и временную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. UNESCO has been collecting science and technology statistics from its member countries since the late 1990s.
2. They have been waiting for the decision of the Committee for an hour and a half.
3. We will have been having dinner for half an hour when you call for us.
4. This is the breakthrough we have been waiting for.
5. She had been searching for him since he ran off with Trixie.
6. The Government had been collecting information
7. I had been reading a magazine for some time when she came.

IV. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на особенности перевода косвенной речи.

1. Bruce confirmed that she had been living there for 2 years.
2. He said that he had worked the day before.
3. Mom said that Tom was tired because he had studied hard.
4. My son said that he had read the book twice.
5. They answered that they were looking for a place to live.
6. He said that he would be with me whatever what.

V. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Письменно ответьте на вопросы.

## TELEVISION

The first attempts to get an image on the screen were made in the late XIX century. But the large-scale production of the first televisions did not start until 1930s. Soon, with the development of science and technologies, television became an essential part of our life.

Today, it is hard not to get lost in this diverse TV world. Thus, there is high definition television, which is characterized by images and sound of high quality. There is also smart-TV – television with integrated Internet. There is also 3D-television, which can only be watched with the help of special goggles.

Television is one of the mass media with the largest audience of all.

Due to its accessibility everyone can watch television despite their age and social status. Some people get an update on the latest news; others watch soap operas and talk-shows.

However, television does not exist for information and entertainment only. It can also be educational. That is why students and little children may find it useful as well.

Television came to our life about 100 years ago, but nowadays there is hardly a household without a TV set. Despite the development of other sources of information, TV remains one of the most important ones.

1. When did the large-scale production of televisions start?
2. What is the high definition television characterized by?
3. What is a smart - TV?
4. Why can everyone watch television?
5. What does television exist for?
6. What is one of the most important source of information nowadays?

VI. Письменнопереведитетекст.

## INTERNET

There is hardly anyone who has never heard about Internet. A lot of people use Internet every day, among those students and teachers, children and businesspeople, housewives and pensioners.

Internet is a storehouse of every sort and kind of information and possibilities. With the help of Internet, we can communicate with those, who are far away, we can read books, watch films, shop without leaving the house. Some people work on the Internet, others treat it as a source of inspiration and personal development.

Internet helps us keep up to date. However, there are not only positive things to say about Internet.

Unfortunately, some people become incredibly dependent on it. They live in the, so-called, virtual reality, forgetting about their everyday responsibilities.

Choosing to have Internet in our life, we must remember that too much pudding will choke the dog.

It is difficult to imagine what else Internet can surprise us with, however, one can be sure that its potential has not been fully discovered yet. Whether it will be something useful and necessary will depend on us.

# ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

## 1. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ				
Определитель существительного – артикль: a (an), the				
1. Собственные		2. Нарисательные		
London, Jack Smith		(a) the capital, a (the) name, a.(the) book		
		исчисляемые	неисчисляемые	
		capitals, names, books	knowledge, work	
1. Простые	a name, a book, work			
2. Производные	суффиксы: -er (-or, ar) worker, director, scholar -ness happiness -ment improvement -(a)tion examination -ity activity -hood childhood -dom freedom -ship friendship			
3. Составные	a school-fellow, a hothouse, an editor-in-chief			
Род	Число		Падеж	
a girl-friend a boy-friend an actor - an actress	единственное	множественное	общий	притяжательный
	a worker_ a class_ a hero_ a wife a country a man a woman a child	workers_ classes_ heroes wives countries_ men women children	The boy reads a book. The book of the boy was open. The books of the boys were open. She showed the boy her pen. She showed her pen to the boy.	The boy's book was open. The boys' books were open.  the sun's rays
	Греческие и латинские слова			
	a formula a datum a radius a crisis a criterion	formulae data radii crises criteria	We have seen the boy. It is written by the boy. They speak about the boy.	
Употребление				
1. Подлежащее	The boy reads a book.			
2. Часть сказуемого	The playing boy is my son.			
3. Дополнение	The boy reads a book.			
4. Определение	The book of the boy (the boy's book) was open. An autumn day, solid state physics			
5. обстоятельство	We met him in the street yesterday.			
Перевод: существительными, прилагательными				



## 1.1. МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

### Образование множественного числа существительных

сущ., оканчивающиеся на согласн. звук или гласную <i>e</i>	+s	dog – dogs name – names
сущ., оканчивающиеся на <i>ss, x, sh, ch, o</i>	+ es	kiss – kisses box – boxes brush – brushes church – churches tomato – tomatoes
сущ., оканчивающиеся на букву <i>y</i> с предшествующей согласной буквой	y → i + es	baby – babies

### ОСОБЫЕ СЛУЧАИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

#### I. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, СОХРАНИВШИЕ ДРЕВНИЕ ФОРМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ МНОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧИСЛА:

##### ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО

a man [mæn] человек, мужчина  
a woman ['wʊmən] женщина  
a child [tʃaɪld] ребенок  
a foot [fʊt] ступня, фут  
a tooth [tu:θ] зуб  
a goose [gu:s] гусь  
a mouse [maʊs] мышь  
an ox [ɒks] бык

##### МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО

men [men] люди, мужчины  
women ['wɪmɪn] женщины  
children [ˈtʃɪldrən] дети  
feet [fi:t] ступни  
teeth [ti:θ] зубы  
geese [gi:s] гуси  
mice [maɪs] мыши  
oxen [ˈɒksən] быки

#### II. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ, ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫЕ ИЗ ЛАТИНСКОГО И ГРЕЧЕСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ:

datum ['deɪtəm] данная величина  
phenomenon [fɪ'nɒmɪnən] явление  
axis ['æksɪs] ось  
radius ['reɪdɪəs] радиус  
nucleus ['nju:kliəs] ядро  
basis ['beɪsɪs] базис  
crisis ['kraɪsɪs] кризис

data ['deɪtə] данные  
phenomena [fɪ'nɒmɪnə] явления  
axes ['æksɪz] оси  
radii ['reɪdɪaɪ] радиусы  
nuclei ['nju:kliɑɪ] ядра  
bases ['beɪsɪz] базисы  
crises ['kraɪsɪz] кризисы

## ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

- Притяжательный падеж образуется путем прибавления окончания s (знак апострофа и буква s) к форме общего падежа. Например:

■ The boy's bag	Портфель мальчика
■ Kate's room	Комната Кати
■ The horse's leg	Нога лошади

- Произношение окончания притяжательного падежа зависит от того, на какой звук оканчивается существительное.

- s[s]	- s[z]	- s[ɪz]
После глухого согласного	После звонкого согласного и гласного	После шипящих и свистящих звуков
Mike's book	Ann's hat	George's book
Cat's tail	Dog's eyes	Horse's leg
	Boy's room	Alex's pen

- Кроме существительных одушевленных, форму притяжательного падежа принимают:
- Существительные, обозначающие **время** и **расстояние**:
 

an hour's drive	часовая езда
a week's rest	недельный отдых
a year's absence	годичное отсутствие
today's newspaper	сегодняшняя газета
a mile's distance	расстояние в одну милю
- Существительные, обозначающие страны, города и суда, а также слова world, country, city, ship:
 

Canada's population	население Канады
London's museums	музеи Лондона
world's chess championship	чемпионат мира по шахматам
my country's council	городской совет
the ship's crew	команда корабля
- Некоторые наречия времени: **today's newspaper** сегодняшняя газета; **yesterday's conversation** вчерашний разговор

## 2. ИМЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ			
1. Простые	good, bad, long, large, easy		
2. Производные	с суффиксами:	с префиксами:	
	-ful beautiful -less useless -able comfortable -ous famous -y lucky -ly lovely -ish reddish -en golden	un- untrue in- insincere im- impossible ir- irrelevant	
3. Составные	snow - white, dark - blue		
Степени сравнения			
	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Односложные	long large easy	longer larger easier	the longest the largest the easiest
Многосложные	beautiful impossible	more beautiful more impossible	the most beautiful the most impossible
Исключения	good bad little many much far	better worse less more farther (further)	the best the worst the least the most the farthest (furthest)
Сравнительные конструкции			
than	The result of the experiment is <i>much better than</i> that of the previous one.		
as ... as	This result is <i>as good as</i> that one.		
not so ... as	This result is <i>not so good as</i> that one.		
the (more) ... the (less)	The <i>more</i> we study the <i>less</i> we know.		
Употребление			
1. Определение	They live in the <b>new</b> house.		
2. Часть сказуемого	My house is <b>new</b> .		
Перевод: прилагательными			

## 2.1. СТЕПЕНИ СТРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

### Образование степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
<b>1. Односложные (или двусложные) прилагательные и наречия</b>		
old big hard easy	older bigger harder easier	the oldest the biggest the hardest the easiest
<b>2. Многосложные прилагательные</b>		
difficult beautiful	more (less) difficult more (less) beautiful	the most (least) difficult the most (least) beautiful
<b>3. Прилагательные и наречия, образующие степени сравнения от разных основ</b>		
good — хороший well — хорошо bad — плохой badly — плохо much, many — много much — много little — маленький little — мало far — дальний, далёкий  far — далеко	better — лучше  worse — хуже  more — больше  less — меньше  farther — более дальний, более далёкий further — более дальний, дальнейший farther — дальше	best — самый лучший best — лучше всего (всех) worst — самый плохой worst — хуже всего (всех) most — наибольший most — больше всего (всех) least — наименьший least — меньше всего (всех) farthest — самый дальний  furthest — самый далёкий  farthest — дальше всего (всех)



## ПРАВИЛА НАПИСАНИЯ ОКОНЧАНИЙ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Ending	Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
– y	silly (глупый)	sill <u>ier</u> (более глупый)	<u>the</u> sill <u>iest</u> (самый глупый)
– le	simple (простой)	simpl <u>er</u> (более простой)	<u>the</u> simpl <u>est</u> (самый простой)
– ow	narrow (узкий)	narrow <u>er</u> (более узкий)	<u>the</u> narrow <u>est</u> (самый узкий)
– er	clever (умный)	clever <u>er</u> (более умный)	<u>the</u> clever <u>est</u> (самый умный)

### 3. НАРЕЧИЯ

НАРЕЧИЯ			
1. Простые	well, much, very, often		
2. Производные	partly, quickly, hardly		
3. Составные	sometimes, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, since then, so far		
4. Совпадающие по форме: с прилагательными	fast, hard, late He is working fast. It is a fast train.		
предлогами	after, before, since I haven't seen him since. I haven't seen him since that day.		
союзами	since, when, where, but I haven't seen him since. I haven't seen him since he went there.		
Степени сравнения			
	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Односложные	fast late early	faster later earlier	fastest latest earliest
Многосложные	slowly beautifully	more slowly more beautifully	most slowly most beautifully
Исключения	well badly little much far	better worse less more farther (further)	best worst least most farthest (furthest)
Употребление			
Обстоятельства определяют: глагол, прилагательное, наречие	He is <i>working fast</i> . He is a <b>very good</b> speaker. He speaks English <b>very well</b> .		
Служат вопросительными словами	Where do you work?		
Вводят придаточные:	Here is the house <b>where</b> he lives. <b>How</b> I should do it is not known. The question is <b>how</b> I should do it. I don't know <b>how</b> I should do it.		
1) определительные,			
2) подлежащие,			
3) сказуемые,			
4) дополнительные			
Перевод: наречиями			

### 3.1. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ НАРЕЧИЙ

	Положительная степень (Positive degree)	Сравнительная степень (Comparative degree)	Превосходная степень (Superlative degree)
Одно- и двусложные	large <u>e</u> hot <u>t</u> easy <u>y</u>	larger hotter easier	(the) largest (the) hottest (the) easiest
Многосложные	interesting	more interesting	(the) most interesting
Особая группа	good, well bad, badly many, much little	better worse more less	(the) best (the) worst (the) most (the) least

## Degrees of Comparison of Adverbs

Первая степень	Вторая степень	Третья степень
<b>Простые наречия</b> , образующие степень сравнения при помощи суффиксов "-er" и "the...est"		
fast – быстро hard – упорно soon – скоро	faster – быстрее harder – упорнее sooner – скорее	(the) fastest – быстрее всего (the) hardest – упорней всех (the) soonest – скорее всего
<b>Наречия</b> , образованные от прилагательных при помощи суффикса "-ly".		
clearly – ясно quickly – быстро carefully – осторожно	more clearly – яснее more quickly – быстрее more carefully – осторожнее	(the) most clearly – яснее всего (the) most quickly – быстрее всего (the) most carefully – осторожней всего
<b>Наречия</b> , которые являются <b>исключениями</b> в английском языке. Их необходимо запоминать.		
well – хорошо badly – плохо much – много little – мало far – далеко	better – лучше worse – хуже more – больше less – меньше farther – дальше	(the) best – лучше всего (the) worst – хуже всего (the) most – больше всего (the) least – меньше всего (the) farthest – дальше всего

## 4. ОБОРОТ THERE + TO BE

### Утверждение

There	Be	Что/кто находится	Где находится
There	is (есть) are (есть во множ. числе) was (был) were (были) will be (будет)	something /someone	somewhere

### Отрицание

There	Be	No / Not any	Что/кто находится	Где находится
There	is are was were will be	no / not any	something /someone	somewhere

### Вопрос

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Be	There	Что/кто находится	Где находится
Is Are Was Were Will be	there	something /someone	somewhere

	<b>Singular countable Uncountable</b> <i>Например – desk, water</i>	<b>Plural countable</b> <i>Например – chairs</i>
<b>Affirmative</b>	There is a desk in my room. There is (some) water in the cup.	There are three chairs in the hall.
<b>Negative</b>	There is not (=isn't) a desk under the bed. There isn't (any) water in the jug.	There are not (aren't) (any) chairs in the garden.
<b>Questions</b>	Is there a desk in the classroom? Is there (any) water in the bottle?	Are there (any) chairs in this store?
<b>How much/how many</b>	How much water is there?	How many chairs are there?
<b>Short answers</b>	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.



## 5. ГЛАГОЛ

### 5.1. ГЛАГОЛ “TO BE”

ВОПРОС			УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ		ОТРИЦАНИЕ		
WILL	I	BE	I	WILL BE	I	WILL NOT BE	БУДУЩЕЕ
	HE		HE				
	SHE		SHE				
	IT		IT				
	YOU		YOU				
	WE		WE				
	THEY		THEY				
AM	I	I	AM	I	AM NOT	НАСТОЯЩЕЕ	
IS	HE	HE	IS	HE	IS NOT		
	SHE	SHE		SHE			
	IT	IT		IT			
ARE	YOU	YOU	ARE	YOU	ARE NOT		
	WE	WE		WE			
	THEY	THEY		THEY			
WAS	I	I	WAS	I	WAS NOT	ПРОШЕДШЕЕ	
	HE	HE		HE			
	SHE	SHE		SHE			
	IT	IT		IT			
WERE	YOU	YOU	WERE	YOU	WERE NOT		
	WE	WE		WE			
	THEY	THEY		THEY			

### 5.2. ГЛАГОЛ “TO HAVE”

	Вопрос ?	Утверждение +	Отрицание -
Будущее	<p>I you we they HAVE ...?</p> <p>he she it</p>	<p>I You We They WILL HAVE ...</p> <p>He She It</p>	<p>I You We They WILL NOT HAVE ...</p> <p>He She It</p> <p style="text-align: right;">*will not = won't</p>
Настоящее	Вариант 1 (have)		
	<p>DO I you HAVE ...?</p> <p>we they</p>	<p>I You HAVE ...</p> <p>We They</p>	<p>I You DON'T HAVE ...</p> <p>We They</p>
	<p>DOES he she HAVE ...?</p> <p>it</p>	<p>He She HAS...</p> <p>It</p>	<p>He She DOESN'T HAVE...</p> <p>It</p>
	Вариант 2 (have got)		
	<p>HAVE I you GOT ...?</p> <p>we they</p>	<p>I You HAVE GOT...</p> <p>We They</p>	<p>I You HAVEN'T GOT ...</p> <p>We They</p>
	<p>HAS he she GOT ...?</p> <p>it</p>	<p>He She HAS GOT ...</p> <p>It</p>	<p>He She HASN'T GOT ...</p> <p>It</p>
Прошрое	<p>DID I you we they HAVE ...?</p> <p>he she it</p>	<p>I You We They HAD ...</p> <p>He She It</p>	<p>I You We They DIDN'T HAVE ...</p> <p>He She It</p>

### 5.3. ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Passive: be + V <sub>3</sub>		
		example
Present simple	am / is / are + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>is written</i>
Present continuous	am / is / are being + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>are being written</i>
Past simple	was / were + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>were written</i>
Past continuous	was / were being + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>was being written</i>
Future simple	will be + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>will be written</i>
Present perfect	have / has been + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>has been written</i>
Past perfect	had been + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>had been written</i>
Future perfect	will have been + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>will have been written</i>
Modals + infinitive	should / can / ... + be + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>can be written</i>
Modals + perfect infinitive	should / can / ... + have been + V <sub>3</sub>	<i>should have been written</i>

### PASSIVE VOICE.

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
<b>Present</b>	Am Is + III verb Are	Am Is + being + III Are	Have + been + III Has
<b>Past</b>	Was + III verb Were	Was + being + III Were	Had + been + III
<b>Future</b>	Will + be + III verb	—	Will + + have been + + III verb

## 5.4. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ SIMPLE

ВОПРОС			УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ			ОТРИЦАНИЕ			Б У Д У Щ Е  Н А С Т О Я Щ Е  П Р О Ш ЛО
Will	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	love? live? work? see? come? go? know? think? ask? answer?	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	will	love live work see come go know think ask answer	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	will not	love live work see come go know think ask answer	
	I YOU WE THEY	love? live? work? see? come? go? know? think? ask? answer?	I YOU WE THEY		love live work see come go	I YOU WE THEY	don't	love live work see come go	
	HE SHE	hope? speak? travel?	HE SHE		loves lives works sees comes goes knows thinks asks	HE SHE	doesn't	hope speak travel	
Did	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	love? live? work? see? come? go? know? think? ask? answer?	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE		loved worked saw came went knew thought asked answered	I YOU WE THEY HE SHE	did not (didn't)	love live work see come go know think ask answer	

## 5.5. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ CONTINUOUS

Время Форма	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
утвердительная	They <i>are writing</i> a test.  He <i>is reading</i> a text.	They <i>were writing</i> a test when I came.  He <i>was reading</i> this text from 3 to 4 o'clock.	They <i>will be writing</i> a test tomorrow at 12 o'clock.  He <i>will be reading</i> this text from 3 to 4 tomorrow.
вопросительная	<i>Are they translating</i> a new article? <i>Is he reading</i> a book?	<i>Were they translating</i> a new article when you came? <i>Was he reading</i> this book from 3 to 4 o'clock?	<i>Will they be translating</i> a new article at 12? <i>Will he be reading</i> this book from 3 to 4 o'clock tomorrow?
отрицательная	They <i>are not reading</i> , they are writing a test. He <i>is not writing</i> a test, he is reading a book.	They <i>were not reading</i> , they were writing a test when you came. He <i>was not writing</i> a test, he was reading a book from 5 to 6.	They <i>will not be reading</i> this book at 9 o'clock to morrow. He <i>will not be writing</i> a test from 3 to 4 o'clock tomorrow.

## 5.6. ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ PERFECT

	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
Утвердительная форма	I (you, we, they) <b>have examined</b> He (she, it) <b>has examined</b>	I (he, she, it; you, we, they) <b>had examined</b>	I (he, she, it; you, we, they) <b>will have examined</b>
Вопросительная форма	<b>Have</b> I (we, you, they) <b>examined?</b>  <b>Has</b> he (she, it) <b>examined?</b>	<b>Had</b> I (he, she, it; you, we, they) <b>examined?</b>	I (he, she, it; you, we, they) <b>had not examined</b>
Отрицательная форма	I (we, you, they) <b>have not examined</b> He (she, it) <b>has not examined</b>	I (he, she, it; you, we, they) <b>had not examined</b>	I (he, she, it; you, we, they) <b>will not have examined</b>

## СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА АНГЛИЙСКИХ ВРЕМЕН

		Simple			Continuous			Perfect			Perfect Continuous			
Meaning (значение)		a common aspect (общие аспекты)			a process (процесс)			priority (приоритет)			priority + process			
		When?			At the time?			By what time?			Since what time? How long?			
Period of time		usually, often, always, seldom, every day (week, month, year)			now, at the moment			ever, never, just, already, by 3 p.m.			since 3 p.m., for a long time, for a month...			
Present	+	I, You, We, They		V (work)	I	am (I'm)	V+ing (working)	I, You, We, They	have ('ve)	V+ed (worked) V3 (written)	I, You, We, They	have ('ve)	been+V+ing (working)	
					You, We, They	are ('re)								He, She, It
		He, She, It		V+s (works)	He, She, It	is ('s)		He, She, It	has ('s)					
	?	Do	I, You, We, They	V (work)?	Am	I	V+ing (working)?	Have	I, You, We, They	V+ed (worked)? V3 (written)?	Have	I, You, We, They	been+V+ing (working)?	
					Are	You, We, They								Has
		Does	He, She, It		Is	He, She, It		Has	He, She, It					
	-	I, You, We, They		Do not (don't)	V (work)	I	am (I'm)	not + V+ing (working)	I, You, We, They	have not (haven't)	V+ed (worked) V3 (written)	I, You, We, They	have not (haven't)	been+V+ing (working)
						You, We, They	are ('re)							
		He, She, It		Does not (doesn't)		He, She, It	is ('s)		He, She, It	has not (hasn't)				



## 6. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

# Tenses in Indirect Speech

Direct Speech		Indirect Speech	
Present Simple	V (s)	Past Simple	V II (ed)
Present Progressive	am/is/are Ving	Past Progressive	was/were Ving
Present Perfect	have/has V III (ed)	Past Perfect	had V III (ed)
Present Perf. Progr.	have/has been Ving	Past Perfect Progr.	had been Ving
Past Simple	V II (ed)	Past Perfect	had V III (ed)
Past Progressive	was/were Ving	Past Progressive	was/were Ving
Past Perfect	had V III (ed)	Past Perfect	had V III (ed)
Past Perf. Progr.	had been Ving	Past Perfect Progr.	had been Ving
Future Simple	will/shall V	Fut. Sim. in the Past	would V

## 7. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА

### 7.1. ГЕРУНДИЙ (GERUND)

Gerund	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	<b>V-ing</b> (doing)	<b>being + V<sub>3</sub></b> (being done)
Perfect	<b>having + V<sub>3</sub></b> (having done)	<b>having been + V<sub>3</sub></b> (having been done)

**Внимание! 1.** После предлогов **after, on (upon)**, а также после глаголов **forget, remember, thank, deny, excuse, regret** для выражения прошлого действия употребляется **Indefinite Gerund** вместо Perfect Gerund.

**2.** После глаголов **need, want (=need), require, deserve** и прилагательного **worth** в пассивном значении употребляется **Active Gerund**.

**Глаголы и фразы, после которых употребляется только герундий:**

admit, appreciate, avoid, be worth, burst out, can't help, can't stand, consider, delay, deny, dislike, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, forgive, give up, imagine, involve, keep, mention, mind, miss, postpone (put off), practice, spend time, suggest, risk

**Глаголы и фразы, после которых употребляется только инфинитив:**

afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, be glad/pleased/able/surprised etc, choose, decide, expect, fail, happen, help, hope, intend, learn, manage, offer, prepare, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, want, wish, would like

**Глаголы, после которых могут употребляться как герундий, так и инфинитив без особой разницы в значении:**

begin, continue, like, love, hate, prefer, start

**Глаголы, после которых могут употребляться как герундий, так и инфинитив, но со смысловым различием:**

Verb	+ V-ing	+ to V
remember forget	действие совершено: I remember <i>meeting</i> you last year. I'll never forget <i>visiting</i> this city.	действие еще не совершено: I must remember <i>to post</i> this letter. I forgot <i>to post</i> this letter.
regret	сожалеть о том, что уже случилось: I regret <i>telling</i> him this news.	сожалеть о том, что хотите сказать: I regret <i>to inform</i> you that your order will be delayed.

### 7.2. ИНФИНИТИВ (INFINITIVE)

Образование основных форм инфинитива		
Infinitive	ActiveVoice	PassiveVoice
Indefinite	to do, to look, to tell, to know, to ask	to be done, to be looked, to be told, to be known, to be asked
Continuous	to be doing, to be watching, to be saying, to be writing	—
Perfect	to have done, to have asked, to have seen, to have worked	to have been done, to have been asked, to have been seen, to have been known
PerfectContinuous	to have been doing, to have been watching, to have been painting, to have been laughing	—
Употребление основных форм инфинитива		
Infinitive	ActiveVoice	PassiveVoice
Indefinite	I like to photograph my children.	My children like to be photographed.
Continuous	He seems to be looking for something.	—
Perfect	They should have finished this project by now.	This project should have been finished by now.
PerfectContinuous	They turned out to have been preparing for the exam.	—
Употребление инфинитива без частицы to		
1. После модальных глаголов	Could you help me? You must do it. You should have called her. She may join us later.	
2. После конструкций would rather, had better	I'd rather check the weather	

	forecast now. You'd <b>better</b> get off the bus here.
3. После глагола <b>do</b> , используемого для усиления действия	I <b>do</b> know what you mean. I <b>did</b> try!
4. После глаголов чувственного восприятия ( <b>to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, etc.</b> ), а также глаголов <b>to let</b> и <b>to make</b> <i>*Запомните! При употреблении этих глаголов в пассивном залоге перед инфинитивом ставится частица <b>to</b>.</i>	I <b>heard</b> somebody knock on the door. <b>Let</b> me buy you a cup of coffee. I will <b>make</b> him change his mind. She <b>was seen to</b> leave the house. He <b>was made to</b> clean all the.
5. После <b>why</b> и <b>why not</b> в вопросительных предложениях	<b>Why not</b> do it straight away? <b>Why</b> hurry up? We will be there soon.
6. После союзов <b>and, or, except, but, then, as</b> и <b>like</b>	I would like to sit on the sofa <b>and</b> read some book. I was ready for everything <b>but</b> hear this kind of news.
7. Иногда после глаголов <b>to dare</b> и <b>to help</b>	How <b>dare</b> you not listen to your parents? <b>Help</b> me do this task, please!
<b>Роль инфинитива в английском предложении</b>	
Подлежащее	<b>To have</b> a car is one of the requirements.
Именная часть составного именного сказуемого	All I need is <b>to cut</b> my hair.
Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	You must <b>read</b> this article.
Прямое дополнение	I wanted you <b>to meet</b> my friend.
Определение	What will be the best way <b>to begin</b> with?
Обстоятельство	I called her <b>to ask</b> this question.



## СПИСОК НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
abide	abode; abided	abode; abided	пребывать; держаться
arise	arose	arisen	подняться; возникнуть
awake	awoke	awaked; awoke	будить; проснуться
backbite	backbitten	backbitten	клеветать
backslide	backslid	backslid	отпадать
be	was; were	been	быть
bear	bore	born; borne	родить
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	становиться
befall	befell	befallen	случиться
beget	begot; begat	begotten	порождать
begin	began	begun	начинать
begird	begirt	begirt	опоясывать
behold	beheld	beheld	зреть
bend	bent	bent; bended	наклоняться (в стороны)
bereave	bereft; bereaved	bereft; bereaved	лишать
beseech	besought; beseeched	besought; beseeched	умолять; упрашивать
beset	beset	beset	осаждать
bespeak	bespoke	bespoke; bespoken	заказывать
bespit	bespat	bespat	заплевывать
bestride	bestrode	bestriden	садиться; сидеть верхом
bet	bet; betted	bet; betted	держат пари
betake	betook	betaken	приниматься; отправляться
bid	bad; bade; bid	bid; bidden	велеть; просить
bind	bound	bound	связать
bite	bit	bit; bitten	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	кровоточить
bless	blessed	blessed; blest	благословлять
blow	blew	blown; blowed	дуть
break	broke	broken	(с)ломать
breed	bred	bred	выращивать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	распространять; разбрасывать
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	запугивать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt; burned	burnt; burned	жечь; гореть
burst	burst	burst	разразиться; взорваться
bust	bust; busted	bust; busted	разжаловать
buy	bought	bought	покупать
can	could	could	мочь; уметь
cast	cast	cast	кинуть; лить металл

catch	caught	caught	ловить, хватать, успеть
chide	chid; chided	chid; chided; chidden	бранить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cleave	clove; cleft; cleaved	cloven; cleft; cleaved	рассечь
cling	clung	clung	цепляться; лнуть
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоять
countersink	countersank	countersunk	зенковать
creep	crept	crept	ползти
crow	crowed; crew	crowed	петь (о петухе)
cut	cut	cut	резать
dare	durst; dared	dared	сметь
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	копать
dive	dived; dove	dived	нырять; погружаться
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать, тащить
dream	dreamt; dreamed	dreamt; dreamed	грезить; мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	водить (машину etc.)
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	обитать; задерживаться
eat	ate	eaten	кушать; есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	сражаться; бороться
find	found	found	находить
fit	fit	fit	подходить по размеру
flee	fled	fled	бежать; спасаться
fling	flung	flung	бросить
floodlight	floodlighted; floodlit	floodlighted; floodlit	освещать прожектором
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbear	forbore	forborne	воздерживаться
forbid	forbad; forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forecast	forecast; forecasted	forecast; forecasted	предсказывать
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть
foretell	foretold	foretold	предсказывать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
forsake	forsook	forsaken	покидать



forswear	forswore	forsworn	отрекаться
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	отрицать; противоречить
get	got	got	получать
gild	gilt; gilded	gilt; gilded	позолотить
gird	girded; girt	girded; girt	опоясывать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grave	graved	graved; graven	гравировать
grind	ground	ground	точить; молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти
hamstring	hamstringed; hamstrung	hamstringed; hamstrung	подрезать поджилки
hang	hung; hanged	hung; hanged	вешать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слушать
heave	heaved; hove	heaved; hove	подымать(ся)
hew	hewed	hewed; hewn	рубить; тесать
hide	hid	hidden	прятать(ся)
hit	hit	hit	ударять; попадать в цель
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинить боль
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	вкладывать; выстилать
input	input; inputted	input; inputted	входить
inset	inset	inset	вставляя; вкладывать
interweave	interwove	interwoven	воткать
keep	kept	kept	хранить; содержать
ken	kenned; kent	kenned	знать; узнавать по виду
kneel	knelt; kneeled	knelt; kneeled	стоять на коленях
knit	knit; knitted	knit; knitted	вязать
know	knew	known	знать
lade	laded	laded; laden	грузить
lay	laid	laid	класть; положить
lead	led	led	вести
lean	leant; leaned	leant; leaned	опираться; прислоняться
leap	leapt; leaped	leapt; leaped	прыгать
learn	learnt; learned	learnt; learned	учить
leave	left	left	оставить
lend	lent	lent	одалживать
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
light	lit; lighted	lit; lighted	освещать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать; производить



may	might	might	мочь; иметь возможность
mean	meant	meant	подразумевать
meet	met	met	встретить
miscast	miscast	miscast	неправильно распределять роли
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	поступать неправильно
misgive	misgave	misgiven	внушать опасения
mishear	misheard	misheard	ослышаться
mishit	mishit	mishit	промахнуться
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	класть не на место
mislead	misled	misled	вести в заблуждение
misread	misread	misread	неправильно истолковывать
misspell	misspelt; misspeled	misspelt; misspeled	писать с ошибками
misspend	misspent	misspent	экономить
mistake	mistook	mistaken	ошибаться
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	неправильно понимать
mow	mowed	mown; mowed	косить
outbid	outbid	outbid	перебивать цену
outdo	outdid	outdone	превосходить
outfight	outfought	outfought	побеждать (в бою)
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	вырастать из
output	output; outputted	output; outputted	выходить
outrun	outran	outrun	перегонять; опережать
outsell	outsold	outsold	продавать лучше или дороже
outshine	outshone	outshone	затмевать
overbid	overbid	overbid	повелевать
overcome	overcame	overcome	компенсировать
overdo	overdid	overdone	пережари(ва)ть
overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn	превышать
overeat	overate	overeaten	объедаться
overfly	overflow	overflown	перелетать
overhang	overhung	overhung	нависать
overhear	overheard	overheard	подслуш(ив)ать
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	покры(ва)ть
overpay	overpaid	overpaid	переплачивать
override	overrode	overridden	отвергать; отклонять
overrun	overran	overrun	переливаться через край
oversee	oversaw	overseen	надзирать за
overshoot	overshot	overshot	расстрелять
oversleep	overslept	overslept	прос(ы)пать
overtake	overtook	overtaken	догонять
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	свергать
partake	partook	partaken	принимать участие



pay	paid	paid	платить
plead	pleaded; pled	pleaded; pled	обращаться к суду
prepay	prepaid	prepaid	платить вперед
prove	proved	proved; proven	доказывать; оказаться
put	put	put	класть
quit	quit; quitted	quit; quitted	покидать; оставлять; выходить
read	read; red	read; red	читать
rebind	rebound	rebound	перевязывать
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	перестроить
recast	recast	recast	видоизменять; преобразовывать
redo	redid	redone	повторять сделанное
rehear	reheard	reheard	слушать вторично
remake	remade	remade	перделывать
rend	rent	rent	раздирать
repay	repaid	repaid	отдавать долг
rerun	reran	rerun	выполнять повторно
resell	resold	resold	перепродавать
reset	reset	reset	возвращать
resit	resat	resat	пересиживать
retake	retook	retaken	забирать
retell	retold	retold	пересказывать
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	пере(за)писать
rid	rid; ridded	rid; ridded	избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	звонить
rise	rose	risen	подняться
rive	rived	riven	расщеплять
run	ran	run	бежать; течь
saw	sawed	sawn; sawed	пилить
say	said	said	говорить; сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать
set	set	set	ставить; устанавливать
sew	sewed	sewed; sewn	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shave	shaved	shaved; shaven	брить(ся)
shear	sheared	shorn; sheared	стричь
shed	shed	shed	проливать
shine	shone; shined	shone; shined	светить; сиять
shoe	shod	shod	обувать; подковывать
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять; давать побеги
show	showed	shown; showed	показывать



shred	shred; shredded	shred; shredded	кромсать; расползаться
shrink	shrank; shrunk	shrunk	сокращаться; сжиматься; отпрянуть
shrive	shrove; shrived	shriven; shrived	исповедовать
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk	опускаться; погружаться; тонуть
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	убивать
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
sling	slung	slung	швырять; подвешивать
slink	slunk	slunk	идти крадучись
slit	slit	slit	раздирать(ся); разрезать (вдоль)
smell	smelt; smelled	smelt; smelled	пахнуть; нюхать
smite	smote	smitten	ударять; разбивать
sow	sowed	sowed; sown	(по)сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
speed	sped; speeded	sped; speeded	ускорять; спешить
spell	spelt; spelled	spell; spelled	писать или читать по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt; spilled	spilt; spilled	проливать
spin	spun; span	spun	прясть
spit	spat; spit	spat; spit	плевать
split	split	split	расщепить(ся)
spoil	spoilt; spoiled	spoilt; spoiled	портить
spotlight	spotlit; spotlighted	spotlit; spotlighted	осветить
spread	spread	spread	распространиться
spring	sprang	sprung	вскочить; возникнуть
stand	stood	stood	стоять
stave	staved; stove	staved; stove	проламывать; разби(ва)ть
steal	stole	stolen	красть
stick	stuck	stuck	уколоть; приклеить
sting	stung	stung	жалить
stink	stank; stunk	stunk	вонять
strew	strewed	strewn; strewed	усеять; устлать
stride	strode	stridden	шагать; наносить удар
strike	struck	struck	ударить; бить; бастовать
string	strung	strung	нанизать; натянуть
strive	strove	striven	стараться
sublet	sublet	sublet	передавать в субаренду
swear	swore	sworn	(по)клясться; присягнуть
sweep	swept	swept	мести; промчаться





swell	swelled	swollen; swelled	разбухать
swim	swam	swum	плавать
swing	swung	swung	качаться
take	took	taken	взять; брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	рассказывать; сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
thrive	throve; thrived	thriven; thrived	процветать
throw	threw	thrown	бросить
thrust	thrust	thrust	толкнуть; сунуть
tread	trod	trod; trodden	ступать
unbend	unbent	unbent	разогнуть(ся)
underbid	underbid	underbid	снижать цену
undercut	undercut	undercut	сбивать цены
undergo	underwent	undergone	проходить; подвергаться
underlie	underlay	underlain	лежать в основе
underpay	underpaid	underpaid	оплачивать слишком низко
undersell	undersold	undersold	продавать дешевле
understand	understood	understood	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринять
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	подписыва(ть)ся
undo	undid	undone	уничтожать сделанное
unfreeze	unfroze	unfrozen	размораживать
unsay	unsaid	unsaid	брать назад свои слова
unwind	unwound	unwound	развертывать
uphold	upheld	upheld	поддерживать
upset	upset	upset	опрокинуть(ся)
wake	woke; waked	woken; waked	просыпаться; будить
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	подстерегать
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
weave	wove; weaved	woven; weaved	ткать
wed	wed; wedded	wed; wedded	выдавать замуж
weep	wept	wept	плакать
wet	wet; wetted	wet; wetted	мочить; увлажнять
win	won	won	выигрывать
wind	wound	wound	заводить (механизм)
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	взять назад; отозвать
withhold	withheld	withheld	удерживать
withstand	withstood	withstood	противиться
work	worked; wrought	worked; wrought	работать
wring	wrung	wrung	скрутить; сжать
write	wrote	written	писать