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Основной целью пособия является развитие и совершенствование навыков владения грамматическим строем английского языка.

Пособие состоит из 6 тематических разделов, включающих теоретический материал и тренировочные упражнения, обеспечивающие многостороннюю проработку каждой темы.

Учебное пособие предназначено для аудиторных занятий и самостоятельной работы студентов 1-2 курсов очной и заочной форм обучения на неязыковых факультетах университета.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие «English Grammar Course» предназначено для студентов 1-2 курсов неязыковых специальностей университета, изучающих английский язык согласно требованиям федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов в цикле общих гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин.

Грамматические навыки относятся к числу базовых при овладении всеми видами речевой деятельности, поэтому их формированию в процессе обучения должно уделяться первостепенное внимание. Целью данного пособия является систематизация, обобщение и углубление грамматических навыков, необходимых при переводе специальной литературы для извлечения информации, а также при формировании навыков устной речи по специальности.

Учебное пособие состоит из 6 тематических разделов, в которых приводятся общие сведения по каждой теме и объясняются особые случаи употребления. В основе структуры учебника лежит принцип сопоставления моделей родного и изучаемого языков, а также дифференциация различающихся по сути грамматических структур английского языка. Лучшему усвоению теоретического материала должны способствовать таблицы, модели и схемы, систематизирующие материал разделов.

Тренировочные упражнения направлены на развитие и совершенствование навыков владения грамматическими структурами английского языка по всем представленным в пособии темам. Разнообразные упражнения обеспечивают многостороннюю проработку каждой темы. Задания расположены по степени нарастания трудностей: от простого знания грамматической формы до ее применения в конкретном грамматическом контексте. Предлагаемые упражнения предусматривают прямой и обратный перевод, а также самостоятельное создание формы в соответствии со смыслом высказывания.

С целью формирования речевого грамматического навыка, предполагающего относительно точное воспроизведение изучаемого грамматического явления, в пособии широко представлены имитационные, подстановочные, дифференцировочные и трансформационные упражнения, которые дают возможность формировать навыки замены, сокращения или расширения заданных структур в речи.

Данное пособие может быть использовано для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы со студентами любой формы обучения и уровня языковой подготовки, поскольку достаточно подробное объяснение теоретического материала, снабженного большим количеством примеров, таблиц и схем, закрепляется в разнообразных тренировочных упражнениях.

UNIT 1. ENGLISH TENSES ACTIVE

1. The Present Simple Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I work	I do not work	Do I work?
We work	We do not work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	Do they work?
He works	He does not work	Does he work?
She works	She does not work	Does she work?
It works	It does not work	Does it work?

The Present Simple Tense употребляется:

1. для обозначения простых фактов и общих истин:

Water **boils** at 100 degrees C.

The early bird **catches** the worm.

2. для выражения повседневных, повторяющихся действий, привычек, обычаев:

The Browns **go** to the seaside every summer.

We **write** two tests each term.

3. для выражения будущего действия:

а) с глаголами, обозначающими движение: **to come, to leave, to go**:

Jack **leaves** for London next week.

б) в условных и временных обстоятельственных предложениях после союзов: **if** (если), **in case** (в случае), **supposing** (предположим), **unless** (если не), **when** (когда), **before** (перед), **till (untill)** (до), **as soon as** (как только), **provided** (если только), **while** (пока):

When I **come** home, I will phone you.

4. для обозначения действия, совершающегося в момент речи, с глаголами восприятия (**to feel, to see, to hear**), умственной деятельности (**to understand, to**

know), чувства (**to love, to like, to hate, to prefer**), обладания (**to belong, to contain, to possess**):

I **understand** what you mean.

The car **belongs** to my father.

The Present Simple Tense употребляется с наречиями, выражающими частотность: **always** (всегда), **usually/normally/generally** (обычно), **regularly** (регулярно), **as usual** (как обычно), **often / frequently** (часто), **sometimes** (иногда), **occasionally** (изредка), **seldom / rarely** (редко), **hardly ever** (почти никогда), **once a month** (раз в месяц), **ever** (когда-либо), **never** (никогда).

1.1.1. *Explain the use of the Present Simple Tense in the following sentences.*

1. Wise men **learn** by other men's mistakes, fools by their own. 2. Appetite **comes** with eating. 3. I **do** a lot of travelling, you know. 4. I said, "I **take** things as they **come**". 5. Then the captain announced in a duty voice: "Tomorrow afternoon we **arrive** by four o'clock". 6. They wish to make sure that he **does not alter** his plans. 7. It is a scene in which Mr Dante, in a white dinner-jacket, **arrives** at the ground floor by lift. The lift door **opens**, Dante **gets** out, **looks** at something on his left, **registers** alarm and **walks** away briskly. 8. I must be well by that time, whatever **happens**. 9. I **brush** my teeth every night. 10. His temper will not be right until we **are** at home again.

1.1.2. *Answer the following questions.*

1. What does a driver do? – **He drives.**
2. What do drivers do? – **They drive.**
3. What does a singer do? –
4. What does a runner do? –
5. What do students do? –
6. What does a dancer do? –
7. What do cooks do? –
8. What does a painter do? –
9. What do teachers do? –
10. What does a writer do? –

1.1.3. *Write the following sentences in the 3rd person singular.*

1. I think I am ill. 2. They often visit their granny. 3. We live in Leeds. 4. You usually speak too quickly. 5. Do you like boiled potatoes? 6. Good animals always obey their masters. 7. The boys box in the gymnasiums on Fridays. 8. His dogs always attack the neighbours. 9. Heavy trucks make a lot of noise. 10. My friends want to study French.

1.1.4. *Transform the sentences into the Singular.*

1. Do these girls go to the theater on Saturdays? 2. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon. 3. My friends like meat and don't like fish. 4. They live in small houses which have three rooms. 5. His brothers work hard all day and want to rest in the evening. 6. The postmen bring letters three times a day. 7. These women want to buy some toys because their children have a birthday tomorrow. 8. Housewives have to work very hard. 9. Our fathers work in an office and do not come home for lunch. 10. They do not believe her stories.

1.1.5. *Put the words in bold type into the Singular and make other changes if necessary.*

1. **They** know the town well and can show you the way to the theater. 2. My **friends** live in Kiev, they study at the University. 3. Do these **boys** go to school in the morning or in the afternoon? 4. **They** want to buy some English books which they need for their work. 5. Those little **girls** like when their brothers play with them. 6. **Children** spend a lot of time out-of-doors. 7. My **cousins** have families of their own. 8. The **teachers** tell the students that they make a lot of mistakes because they are not attentive at the lessons. 9. **Two of my sisters** are married, their husbands are workers. 10. Their **nephews** often play football in their leisure time.

1.1.6. *Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. She understands the rule. 2. Usually he has breakfast at 8 o'clock. 3. The lecture starts at 4.15. 4. The flowers look fresh. 5. Usually she walks in the morning.

6. He drinks coffee in the evening. 7. She remembers them well. 8. He plays chess very well. 9. She leaves home at 10 o'clock every day. 10. Ann misses you badly. 11. They feel very cold. 12. Tom looks sick. 13. They harvest grapes in March. 14. The last boat sails at 10.00. 15. That train goes very fast. 16. Nick takes a shower in the morning. 17. Nick comes home very late. 18. I like such a weather. 19. My sister studies English. 20. Our father works very much. 21. She likes him. 22. I seldom come here. 23. You often walk here. 24. I never see him there.

1.1.7. Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. You remember her address. 2. He comes home at 7 o'clock. 3. Directors sign a lot of papers. 4. They receive several newspapers. 5. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock. 6. Benny likes fruit. 7. She lives near the metro station. 8. The girl plays the piano very well. 9. Men shave every day. 10. Nick spends all his money on the car. 11. The last train leaves at midnight. 12. They speak English at the lessons. 13. My parents want to buy new furniture. 14. The girls help their mother. 15. On Sundays they have dinner at home. 16. The dog usually barks at night. 17. Some girls enjoy dances. 18. Mary looks well. 19. He knows the right answer. 20. John loves Helen. 21. She cuts her hair every month. 22. The old woman feels very cold.

1.1.8. Open the brackets using the Present Simple Tense.

1. My little niece (go) to school every day. 2. The sun (rise) in the East. 3. Bad students never (work) hard. 4. It often (snow) in winter. 5. He (wake up) at seven and (have) breakfast at half past seven. 6. The teacher (point) at the blackboard when he (want) to explain something. 7. His mother always (cook) in the morning. 8. I (see) what you (mean). 9. She (say) she (hear) nothing. 10. There (be) a girl downstairs who (want) to see you.

1.1.9. Open the brackets using the Present Simple Tense.

1. Oscar Wild and Bernard Shaw (be) the most witty British writers. 2. Fishermen often (tell) tales about their catches. 3. Their children (go) to a private

school. 4. Little Amanda (collect) all sorts of toy-pigs. 5. My father (like) a lot of milk in his tea and a few lumps of sugar. 6. Anything that he (say) is worth listening to. 7. We usually (spend) our holidays in Spain. 8. My English friends (live) in a nice house that (stand) on a hill. 9. What this sentence (mean)? 10. I (live) in Tver, which (be) my native town. 11. My brother (sing) in Italian opera. 12. My sister (have) a good appetite and she always (eat) heartily. 13. Let's go outside. It (be) terribly hot in the house. 14. What you (see) over there? 15. In England the traffic (keep) to the left but on the Continent it (keep) to the right. 16. This map (be) the largest that we (have). 17. They often (come) to see me in my town house. 18. The twittering of birds in the trees in spring (be) a pleasant sound.

1.1.10. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.*

1. Margaret speaks four languages.
2. In Britain the banks open at 9.30 in the morning.
3. The City Museum ... (close) at 5 o'clock in the evening.
4. Tina is a teacher. She ... (teach) math.
5. My job is very interesting. I ... (meet) a lot of people.
6. Peter ... (wash) his hair twice a week.
7. Food is expensive. It ... (cost) a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They ... (cost) a lot of money.
9. Water ... (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. Julia and I are good friends. I ... (like) her and she ... (like) me.
11. What time ... (the museums/open) in St. Petersburg?
12. I have a bike but I ... (not/use) it very often.
13. How many cups of tea ... (you / drink) a day?
14. "What ... (you / do)?" – "I am a chemical engineer."
15. If you need help, why ... (you / not / ask) for it?

1.1.11. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. Reproduce the dialogues.*

1. A. How ... (you / get) to your office?

B. Normally ... (I / go) by the metro.

A. How long ... (it / take) you?

B. About half an hour.

A. As for me, ... (I / not / like) the metro. ... (it / be) so overcrowded especially during rush hours when ... (people / travel) from one end of the city to another.

B. What transport ... (you / like)?

A. ... (I / drive) my own car.

B. ... (I / see).

2. Teacher: "Children, ... (who / know) ... (what / be) the best time to gather fruit?"

Little Jim: "When ... (there / be) no dog in the garden".

3. Teacher: "How long ... (mice / live)?"

Pupil: "... (that / depend)..."

Teacher: "What ... (it / depend on)?"

Pupil: "... (that / depend on) the cat".

1.1.12. *Correct the sentences. The English is correct but the information is wrong.*

Write two correct sentences each time.

1. The Earth goes round the Moon. **The Earth does not go round the Moon.**

The Moon goes round the Earth.

2. The Sun sets in the East.

3. Hens eat foxes.

4. Blacksmith make things from wood.

5. The river Dvina flows into the Black Sea.

1.1.13. *Make up the sentences of your own using the adverbs **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never.***

1. Drink coffee in the morning. – **I always drink coffee in the morning.**

2. Put sugar in coffee. – **My sister never puts sugar in her coffee.**

3. Drink tea in the morning.....
4. Drink tomato juice in the morning
5. Have a sandwich for lunch
6. Eat dinner at around six o'clock
7. Get to class on time
8. Take a taxi to University.....
9. Drive to the university
10. Ride a bike to the university
11. Study in the library
12. Do my homework.....

1.1.14. *Answer the questions using the Present Simple Tense.*

1. What time do you go to the University? (generally, usually) 2. What do you do on Sunday morning? (often) 3. How do you spend your leisure time? (usually, occasionally) 4. What music do you listen to? (usually, often, always, seldom) 5. How do you help your parents? (always, sometimes, every day) 6. What sort of films do you enjoy? (nearly always) 7. Where do you read for your examinations? (normally, sometimes) 8. Where do you have meals? (usually, often, from time to time) 9. What do you take if you have a headache? (as a rule) 10. How do you celebrate your birthday? (nearly always, sometimes)

1.1.15. *Put disjunctive questions to the following statements.*

1. It gets dark very early in winter, **does not it?**
2. We can have a good time together, **can't we?**
3. It doesn't take you long to get to the institute,.....
4. I enjoy attending lectures,.....
5. They have a lot of relatives in Moscow,.....
6. There isn't any chalk at the blackboard,.....
7. You don't remember the new words,.....
8. She hasn't got any mistakes in her translation,.....

9. Benny and John are his nephews,.....
- 10 Some of our students live in the hostel,.....

1.1.16. *Make questions. Begin the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. Bob plays chess. (How often)? **How often does Bob play chess?**
2. I get up early. (What time / usually?) **What time do you usually get up?**
3. Felix watches birds. (How often?)
4. I write to my parents. (How often?)
5. I have dinner in the evening. (What time / usually?)
6. She works. (Where?)
7. I go to the Zoo. (How often?)
8. People do stupid things. (Why?)
9. The motor breaks down. (How often?)
10. We seldom meet with them. (Why?).....

1.1.17. *Translate the sentences into English using the Present Simple Tense.*

1. Я обычно делаю домашнее задание вечером.
2. Мой друг живет на Севере.
3. Моя сестра учится в медицинском колледже.
4. У них два занятия иностранным языком в неделю.
5. Он всегда навещает нас, когда бывает в Москве.
6. "Сколько времени вы тратите на дорогу домой?" — "Как правило, я трачу на дорогу домой около тридцати минут".
7. Он редко путешествует.
8. Вы часто ходите в кино?
9. Она никогда не опаздывает. Она всегда приходит вовремя.
10. "Вы чувствуете что-нибудь?" — "Нет, я ничего не чувствую".
11. Его отец инженер. Он строит мосты.
12. Я не учу французский язык, я учу немецкий.
13. Теперь мы редко с ними встречаемся.
14. Ее муж часто ездит в командировки?

2. The Past Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I worked	I did not work	Did I work?
He wrote	He did not write	Did he write?

The Past Simple Tense употребляется:

1. для описания действий, происходивших в прошлом, как завершившихся, так и не завершившихся, но не связанных с настоящим:

Dr Nixon **taught** at the Oxford University last year.

I **met** your brother the other day.

2. для описания ряда последовательных действий в прошлом:

Mr West **came up** to the house, **took** the key out of his pocket and **opened** the door.

3. для описания обычных, повторяющихся действий в прошлом:

When Jack was a student, he **rode** his bike to classes.

The Past Simple Tense употребляется с обстоятельствами времени: **yesterday** (вчера), **last week** (на прошлой неделе), **a month ago** (месяц назад), **on Sunday** (в воскресенье), **in 2001** (в 2001 году).

1.2.1. *Explain the use of the Past Simple Tense in the following sentences.*

1. He always **smiled** at children and **gave** them sweets. 2. “Wow!” he **said** to the wide straw hat I **wore**. 3. He **moved** across the lawn to the house and I **followed** him. The moonlight **fell** in streaks through the leaves. 4. You **heard** what he **said**. 5. That evening she **had** a date with a man who **sold** cosmetics. 6. He **sat** down and silently **took** one of the cigarettes from the desk. 7. Hallo, John, you **left** a note that you **wanted** to see me. 8. I wonder what **happened** to him in India. 9. He **decided** that he would make sure that their promise **came** true. 10. He **added** after a pause, “I **saw** you talking to the captain just now”.

1.2.2. *Transform the sentences into the Past Simple Tense.*

1. I play in the field. 2. He wants to go home. 3. The driver stops the car. 4. He drinks coffee every day. 5. It begins to rain. 6. They like our house. 7. I dream every night. 8. The teacher gives me a book. 9. He sits at the desk and writes letters. 10. Mary comes to the class early. 11. We catch a fish in the river. 12. The dog eats its dinner. 13. The boy goes for a holiday. 14. Richard knows George. 15. The plane flies very high. 16. He teaches us English. 17. I wash my hands and dry them. 18. I lie in the bed. 19. He goes to school. 20. I cut the string.

1.2.3. *Make the sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. Ann brought me a new magazine. 2. He left for London on Monday. 3. He took a shower. 4. She spoke English fluently. 5. You made good progress in English. 6. They admired her singing very much. 7. My father read all the detective stories from the public library. 8. It started raining. 9. Our group liked the new teacher. 10. My little sister had a kitten. 11. We had a nice journey to Jamaica last year. 12. Our family had dinner early yesterday. 13. We had great fun at the Halloween party! 14. She had to get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. 15. It snowed a lot this winter.

1.2.4. *Make the sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. Two boys fought in the street. 2. She forgave him. 3. The water froze in the pond last night. 4. My roses grew very well this year. 5. The gardener dug up the potatoes. 6. Mr. Brown hung the picture straight. 7. The boy rang the bell. 8. I woke up early this morning. 9. I was born in a big American family. 10. The students were busy preparing for the exams. 11. I was shy in my childhood. 12. Mrs. Sweet taught Geography at school. 13. We did all the work on time. 14. He lent me some money. 15. The scouts heard something strange.

1.2.5. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple Tense.*

1. John (not/play) football yesterday, he (play) basketball. 2. The museum (not / open) at 9 a.m. last Sunday, it (open) at 10 a.m. 3. I (not/break) a glass last night, I (break) a plate. 4. We (not / go) to Spain last year, we (go) to France. 5. Carol (not / have) fruit for breakfast, she (have) an egg. 6. Angus (not / wear) trousers for his wedding, he (wear) a kilt. 7. It (not / snow) much last winter, it (rain) a lot. 8. Barbara and Charley (not / watch) TV last night, they (go) to the movies. 9. Tim (not / go) to his parents last week, he (telephone) them. 10. We (not / go) down town by bus, we (walk).

1.2.6. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple Tense.*

1. She (buy) a dress which (cost) £50. 2. Tom (not/shave) this morning because he (not / have) time. 3. We (not / eat) anything because we (not / be) hungry. 4. I (not / rush) because I (not / be) in a hurry. 5. Don (fall) down the stairs this morning and (hurt) his leg. 6. Ann (spend) a lot of money yesterday. 7. We (need) some money so we (sell) our car. 8. She (not / be) interested in the book because she (not / understand) it. 9. We (have) a picnic yesterday, but the rain (spoil) the whole pleasure. 10. Every winter Nick (go) to the Swiss Alps to ski. 11. Tom's father (teach) him how to drive when he (be) 17. 12. He (come) two hours ago.

1.2.7. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.*

1. I ***brushed*** (brush) my teeth three times yesterday.
2. It was hot in the room, so I ***opened*** (open) the window.
3. The concert ... (begin) at 1.30 and ... (finish) at 10 o'clock.
4. When I was a child I ... (dream) to be a doctor.
5. The accident ... (happen) last Sunday afternoon.
6. It's a nice day today but yesterday it ... (rain) heavily.
7. We ... (like) our holiday last year. We ... (stay) at a very nice place.
8. Ann's grandfather ... (die) when he (be) 90 years old.
9. James ... (fall) down the stairs and ... (hurt) his leg.

10. We ... (need) some money so we ... (sell) our summer house.

11. They ... (spend) a lot of money yesterday. They ... (buy) a dish washer which ... (cost) 10000 rubles.

12. The boy ... (throw) the ball to the dog and the dog ... (catch) it.

1.2.8. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. Reproduce the dialogues.*

1. A. ... (you/watch) the musical yesterday?

B. Yes, I ... (do). It's very different from what I had seen before.

A. The music ... (be) fascinating and the plot ... (be) thrilling, but frankly speaking, I ... (not / like) the acting.

B. On the contrary, what I ... (like) most was the acting.

2. Singer: ... (you/notice) how my voice ... (fill) the hall tonight?

Friend: Yes, in fact, I ... (notice) people leaving to make room for it.

1.2.9. *Join the following sentences by means of the conjunctions **when, as soon as, till**. Give two variations where possible.*

1. The alarm-clock rang. I got up. **I got up when the alarm-clock rang.**

2. Tea was ready. She called the guests into the dining-room. **As soon as tea was ready she called the guests into the dining-room.**

3. He received an invitation. He went to their party.

4. It got colder. The children went home.

5. I walked into the hall. I saw Mary.

6. They played in the garden. It grew dark.

7. He worked very much. He got tired.

8. She cleaned the room. Every piece of furniture shone.

9. They walked in the park. It began raining.

10. He fell in love with her. He saw her.

11. They stopped talking. The teacher came in.

12. They left. It stopped snowing.

1.2.10. *Put disjunctive questions to the following statements.*

1. She gave them her dictionary, **didn't she?**
2. He left for the Far East two years ago,
3. She was not interested in the book,.....
4. They did not meet their friends for a long time,.....
5. There were five exhibitions in the museum last month,

1.2.11. *Make questions. Begin the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. In summer they left town. (When?) – **When did they leave town?**
2. There were ten students in our group. (How many?) – **How many students were there in our group?**
3. On Sundays we got up late. (When?) –
4. His parents lived in Europe. (Where?) –
5. Lucy spoke three languages. (Who) –
6. The young man was from Denmark. (Where) –
7. They preferred to speak English at the institute. (Why?) –
8. My parents bought a nice house. (Where?) –
9. He graduated from the University last year. (When?) –
10. She was very shy in her childhood. (Why?) –

1.2.12. *Write questions. Your friend has just come from Italy and you are asking him about it.*

1. What place/go? **What place did you go?**
2. The weather/fine? **Was the weather fine?**
3. How long/stay there?.....
4. Stay in a hotel?.....
5. Go alone?
6. How/travel?
7. The food/good?

8. What/do in the evenings?

9. Make any friends there?

1.2.13. *Translate into English using the Past Simple Tense.*

1. Мы начали эту работу на прошлой неделе. 2. Они вернулись домой в 11 часов. 3. Мы решили послать это письмо вчера. 4. Когда ты прочитала эту книгу? 5. Вчера я встретил Стива в библиотеке. 6. Когда вы видели его в последний раз? 7. В прошлом году мы не изучали французский. 8. Мы изучали английский. 9. В котором часу вы начали работать? – После обеда. 10. Погода была хорошая и мы с друзьями пошли в парк. 11. Где вы были час тому назад? 12. В прошлом году я провёл каникулы на море. 13. Когда чай был готов, мама нарезала пирог. 14. В пять часов она сделала бутерброды, разлила чай по чашкам и пригласила всех к столу. 15. Вчера вечером я была в кино. 16. В прошлом году мои родители были в Англии. 17. В детстве я неплохо играл на гитаре. 18. Мы приехали в город, когда мне было пять лет. 19. Ты познакомился с ней в прошлом году? 20. Она увидела его впервые месяц назад.

3. The Future Simple (Indefinite) Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will work He will write	I will not work He will not write	Will I work? Will he write?

The Future Simple Tense употребляется для выражения однократного или повторяющегося обычного действия или ряда последовательных действий в будущем:

They **will graduate** from the University in 2009.

He **will come** to see you next month.

На будущее время в предложении могут указывать обстоятельства времени: **tomorrow** (завтра), **next week** (на следующей неделе), **next year** (в будущем году), **in a week** (через неделю), **in a few days** (через несколько дней), **one of these days** (на днях).

1.3.1. *Explain the use of the Future Simple Tense in the following sentences.*

1. I don't know what I **will do** when I leave here. I'll probably never **get** another job. 2. He's got a lovely voice. He'll **go** a long way. You'll **see**. 3. Andy is overtired, and unless he rests he **will have** a breakdown. 4. It **won't do** Tony any real harm to wait. 5. "The sun **will dry** me quickly enough," he said leaving the towel on the edge of the pool. 6. They'll **wonder** where I am. 7. He who chatters to you **will chatter** of you. 8. Passion **will master** you, if you don't master your passion. 9. An old dog **will never learn** new tricks. 10. Take care of the pence and the pounds **will take** care of themselves.

1.3.2. *Make these sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. I'll stay here for about a week. 2. For your birthday I'll give you a nice little brooch. 3. My dress will be ready in time for the ball. 4. I'll leave them at my office. 5. Tomorrow they will already be in Omsk. 6. She will be back late at night. 7. He

will give me a red rose. 8. The rest of them will copy the verse. 9. I'll put books on the table. 10. She'll come in a day or two. 11. I'll never do it again. 12. He'll go to the pictures. 13. They will play the flute. 14. They will distribute the duties tomorrow. 15. Nora will be squeezed as an orange if she works so hard.

1.3.3. *Make these sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. The children will take turns in washing up. 2. I will do very well at school. 3. We will sew and knit tomorrow. 4. I'll travel by car this summer. 5. We'll have a test on grammar on Monday. 6. The Parkers will have a picnic lunch in the country on Sunday. 7. Ann will practise the piano in the morning. 8. She'll clean the flat tomorrow. 9. I'll take my last exam on Friday. 10. We'll translate the article during the week-end.

1.3.4. *Put the words in brackets into the Future Simple Tense*

1. I (know) the result in a week. 2. You (be) in Rome tonight. 3. You (have) time to help me tomorrow? 4. He (recognize) me? 5. I hope I (find) it. 6. I (remember) this day all my life. 7. Perhaps he (arrive) in time for lunch. 8. I am sure that you (like) our new house. 9. I hope he (remember) to buy bread. 10. I wonder how many of us still (be) here next year. 11. Jack (be) twenty years old next week. 12. I (get) up early tomorrow. 13. The mother (take) her baby to the doctor tomorrow. 14. We (have) a holiday next week. 15. Mary and her sister (wear) their new dresses tomorrow. 16. I (do) my homework this evening. 17. She (stay) at home tomorrow. 18. I (see) my mother this evening. 19. Where the children (go) in the summer holiday? — They (go) to the seaside. 20. They (stay) with us next Christmas.

1.3.5. *Transform the sentences into the Future Simple Tense.*

1. I spend my weekend in the country. 2. Her relatives live in Canada. 3. She knows French. 4. We have a class in English today. 5. Do you spend your leisure time at home? 6. He is a student of the University. 7. There is a lot of work to do about the house. 8. The traffic is very heavy today. 9. I have an interesting job.

10. Do you invite many friends for your birthday party?

1.3.6. *Put in **when** or **if**.*

1. I am going to England next week. **When** I'm there, I hope to visit a few museums.
2. Frank might return this evening. **If** he does, can you cook him some meal?
3. I think he'll pass his exam. I'll be very surprised ... he doesn't pass it.
4. I hope to be on time. But ... I don't make it, go without me.
5. I'm going shopping. ... you want anything, I can get it for you.
6. I don't feel well tonight. I think I'll go straight to bed ... I get home.
7. I'm leaving for Canada tomorrow. I'll write to you ... I get there.
8. I want you to come to the party but ... you don't want to come, you needn't.

1.3.7. *Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple or the Future Simple.*

1. I'll call you as soon as I **buy** tickets for the train.
2. If the day **is** hot, we will go to the beach.
3. If he ... (return) home before Friday, he will help us to do the translation.
4. If you ... (want) to see all these places, you must stay here for a week.
5. As soon as you ... (come) back from your trip, call me up.
6. They will go for a walk before they ... (go) to bed.
7. Speak to him about it when you ... (see) him.
8. Will you wait until he ... (come) back?
9. Come to see me before you ... (leave) for the South.
10. When you ... (cross) the street, look left and then right.

1.3.8. *Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple or the Future Simple.*

1. You **will catch** the train if you **hurry**.
2. When the weather **gets** warmer, I'll **start** practicing again.
3. When they ... (have) enough money they ... (buy) a flat.
4. It ... (take) you ten minutes if you ... (take) a taxi.
5. If he ... (have) some free time, he ... (visit) his grandparents.
6. Come and see me when you ... (come) to town and we ... (talk) everything

over.

7. If my friends ... (come) in, please ask them to wait in the picture gallery.
8. If you ... (feel) better this afternoon, we ... (drive) to the coast.
9. If I ... (be) lucky, I ... (get in) without a ticket.
10. When things ... (get) a little more settled, we ... (come) to see you.

1.3.9. Use subordinate clauses of time and conditions instead of underlined parts of the following sentences. Make some changes if necessary.

1. I will have some time next week and I will fix the car. – **When I have some time I will fix the car.**
2. Everything will go well and I will graduate in June. – **If everything goes well I will graduate in June.**
3. He will finish this job and we will give him another.
4. The traffic conditions will get much worth and the city will have to build elevated roads.....
5. The light will turn red and all the cars will stop.....
6. The weather will clear and we will finish our games.....
7. I will be paid tomorrow and I will buy this dress.....
8. We will get there before you and we will wait for you.....
9. He will come home and his father will give him a good talking to.....
10. He will take this medicine and will be all right.....

1.3.10. Supply appropriate principle clause of time or condition (*when, if*).

1. He is here/to help me with my luggage. – **When he is here, he will help me with my luggage.**
2. I see him at the party/to be surprised. – **If I see him at the party, I will be surprised.**
3. He doesn't do it at once / to consider him a coward.
4. She telephones me / not to find me at home.
5. You are not careful / to get into troubles.....
6. It gets dark / to camp.
7. It rains / to take an umbrella.

8. You are hungry / make a hamburger.
9. You don't listen in class / not understand the homework.
10. You get up early / see the sunrise.....

11.11. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. Reproduce the dialogue.

Bobbie: How old ... (you / be), Kate?

Kate: I ... (be) five, and Mother ... (say) if I ... (be) good and ... (eat) everything she ... (give) me, I ... (be) six next birthday.

1.3.12. *Make questions. Begin the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. He will begin his lectures next month. (When?) – When will he begin his lectures?
2. My mother will go to India for six months. (Where?).....
3. My sister will go to the south because of her child's illness. (Why?).....
4. It will take me twenty minutes to get to her house. (How much time?).....
5. He will stay in the country for two months. (Who?).....
6. He will see her at 9 o'clock tomorrow. (When?).....

1.3.13. *Translate into English.*

1. В следующем году мне будет 20 лет.
2. Возможно, он придет сегодня.
3. Когда вы начнете изучать иностранный язык?
4. Он думает, вам не понравится новый балет.
5. Она будет дома в 6 часов? — Нет.
6. Макс будет хорошим врачом.
7. Я надеюсь, вы хорошо напишете контрольную работу.
8. У вас завтра будет много работы? — Да.
9. Экзамены начнутся 1 июня.
10. Фильм будет очень интересным.
11. Мы не увидимся с ним на следующей неделе.
12. После обеда я пойду в библиотеку.
13. Ты придешь ко мне на день рождения?
14. Когда он будет дома?
15. Куда ты поедешь летом?
16. Вечером я лягу спать пораньше.
17. Он окончит институт через год.
18. Я приду через пять минут.
19. Мы не поедем этим летом на море.
20. Я начну делать домашнее задание, когда закончится передача.
21. Когда я приду домой, я тебе позвоню.

22. Если будет тепло, мы поедem за город. 23. Ты простынешь, если не наденешь пальто.

1.3.14. *Open the brackets. Use the Past, Present or Future Simple Tense.*

1. My little sister (go) to school every day. 2. I (see) you the other day coming out of the library with a stack of books. 3. I (travel) by car this summer. 4. It often (snow) in winter. 5. Some students (do) lessons by fits and starts. 6. Wait a little, I (phone) for a taxi. 7. The building of the trade centre (begin) a month ago. 8. Attendance (be) very important. 9. Ann (course) the piano all the morning tomorrow. 10. Charles (wake up) at seven and (have) breakfast at half past seven. 11. Mother always (cook) in the morning. 12. I (take) my last exam next Monday. 13. English (be) an international language. 14. We (play) chess in half an hour. 15. It (be) bitterly cold yesterday. 16. My friend (go) there nearly every week. 17. Yesterday my friend (buy) a new car. 18. The postman (bring) the morning mail only at 10 o'clock.

1.3.15. *Write the following sentences in the negative and interrogative. Use the Past, Present or Future Simple Tense.*

1. Richard takes English lessons. 2. She walked to the institute. 3. The students often go to the laboratory. 4. She will write to her mother. 5. Mark comes to see us on Sunday. 6. Tony reads newspapers in the evening, before going to bed. 7. I shall receive the Times. 8. John knocks at the door of his father's study every morning. 9. They want to see this film. 10. There were a few mistakes in the composition. 11. Norman showed Mr. White his toys. 12. She remembers everything. 13. Margaret must sign that paper. 14. The boy has a lot of friends to play with. 15. He can speak English well. 16. Our lessons will begin at 8:30. 17. He likes to read newspapers after breakfast. 18. My cousin lives in St. Petersburg.

4. The Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am reading	I am not reading	Am I reading?
He is reading	He is not reading	Is he reading?
She is reading	She is not reading	Is she reading?
It is reading	It is not reading	Is it reading?
We are reading	We are not reading	Are we reading?
You are reading	You are not reading	Are you reading?
They are reading	They are not reading	Are they reading?

The Present Continuous Tense употребляется:

1. для выражения действия, протекающего в момент речи или в настоящий период времени. На длительный характер действия могут указывать обстоятельства времени: **now, right now, at this moment** (сейчас, в данный момент), **today** (сегодня), **this week** (на этой неделе):

Why **are you wearing** that funny hat?

Ann **is reading** up for her examinations these days.

2. для выражения будущего действия, когда налицо намерение совершить действие или уверенность в его совершении:

They **are getting** married in June.

We **are playing** tennis tomorrow.

3. для выражения непрерывного действия или действия, которое считается непрерывным (с оттенком преувеличения):

The Earth **is always moving**.

She **is constantly laughing**.

На постоянный характер действия указывает обстоятельство времени **constantly**.

Глаголы чувственного восприятия, умственной деятельности, чувств, желания, принадлежности **не употребляются** в Present Continuous Tense: **to**

feel, to see, to hear; to know, to believe, to think (=have an opinion), to guess, to imagine, to mean, to realize, to recognize, to remember, to suppose, to understand; to want, to wish; to love, to like, to dislike, to hate, to prefer; to be, to have, to contain, to depend, to belong, to concern, to consist of, to deserve, to fit, to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to own, to possess, to appear, to seem; to astonish, to impress, to please, to satisfy, to surprise:

I **don't** understand the rule.

I **think** you are right.

1.4.1. *Explain the use of the Present Continuous Tense in the following sentences.*

1. They have moved to their London house. They **are buying** new furniture.
2. He paused and looked at her. "You **are shaking**. Are you all right?" 3. I **am meeting** Jason at his office on the 25th. Would you join us? 4. You know that cinema audiences **are declining** in the United States. 5. Sally put down the telephone. "It was Dan. He's **staying** at the club tonight. He's too tired to drive home." 6. Paris is wonderful. I like the food here, and I'm **eating** like mad. 7. The aspirin **isn't working**. I'm in pain. 8. Hello, Alice. You **are looking** healthy, prosperous and fine. 9. Don't cut the bough you **are standing** on. 10. One's left hand doesn't know what one's right hand **is doing**.

1.4.2. *Use the correct form of "to be".*

1. Where ... you going? – I ... going to the supermarket. 2. I ... thinking about the dress I saw in the shop-window yesterday. 3. We ... going to be late. The shop will be closed. 4. ... you going to the baker's? Buy a loaf of bread for me, please. 5. We ... driving too fast. 6. He ... celebrating his birthday tomorrow. 7. What ... you looking for? – I ... trying to find a Christmas present for my wife.

1.4.3. *Continue in the negative.*

1. John is standing. (run) – **He is not running.**

2. Father is shaving. (wash)

3. The boys are playing. (fight)
4. We are dancing. (jump)
5. They are speaking. (shout)
6. Mary is running. (walk)
7. I am eating. (drink)
8. The teacher is speaking. (read).....
9. Mother is talking on the phone. (sleep).....

1.4.4. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

1. Is he writing a letter? (watch television) – **No, he isn't. He's watching television.**
2. Are you reading Byron's poems? (learn them by heart)
3. Is Dad smoking in his study? (read a newspaper)
4. Are they listening to the radio? (talk with a friend)
5. Are you hurrying to work? (go home)
6. Is Joan playing the piano? (listen to a concert)
7. Are you working at your essay? (write a composition)
8. Is she washing up? (cook).....
9. Are you drawing? (paint).....

1.4.5. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

1. Are you busy tonight? (Yes/meet a friend) – **Yes, I am. I'm meeting a friend.**
2. Is Ivy busy this afternoon? (Yes / go to the library).....
3. Are they busy this evening? (No / have a rest).....
4. Is Mary busy after tea? (No / have a nap).....
5. Are you busy today? (Yes / have visitors).....
6. Are the Browns busy today? (No / have a holiday).....
7. Is Fred busy tonight? (Yes / go to the concert).....
8. Are you busy this afternoon? (Yes / do up the flat).....
9. Is Kate busy after lunch? (No / stay at home).....

1.4.6. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

1. Why is father making such a terrible noise? (teach the dog to bark) – **He is teaching the dog to bark.**
2. What are you doing with the scissors? (cut out a dress).....
3. Where are you hurrying to? (run to catch my bus).....
4. What are you doing in this shop? (buy a coat).....
5. Why are you leaving so soon? (go to the University).....
6. Why is she playing the violin so late? (rehearse for a concert).....
7. What is George doing in the kitchen? (bake an apple pie).....
8. What are you doing? (dream about my holidays).....
9. Why are the children listening so attentively? (listen to a favourite fairy tail).....

1.4.7. Make these sentences negative and interrogative.

1. You are reading the stories.
2. The sun is shining.
3. Somebody is knocking at the door.
4. She is speaking too fast.
5. The children are playing in the garden.
6. He is waiting for the mother.
7. They are talking about the examination.

1.4.8. Put the words in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense.

1. He (not/work), he (watch) the TV program.
2. Ann (finish) her porridge.
3. Look, the sun (rise).
4. Nick (polish) his boots and his sister (press) her dress.
5. It (rain)? Yes, it (rain) very hard.
6. The delegation (leave) Moscow tomorrow.
7. Somebody (talk) in the next room.
8. Who (speak)?

1.4.9. Put the words in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to sleep.
2. Look! It (rain).
3. Why (you / look) at me like that? Am I green or something else?
4. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Where can I find one?
6. (*in the theatre*) – It's a good play, isn't it? (you / enjoy) it?
7. Listen! Can you hear these children next door? They (cry) again.
8. Why (you/wear) your fur coat today? It's

very warm. 9. I (not / go) to school this week. I am on holiday. 10. I want to lose weight. I (not / eat) sweets now.

1.4.10. *Put the words in brackets into the Present Continuous Tense.*

1. Please be quiet. ***I am writing my course paper.***
2. “Where is John?” – “He is in the kitchen. He ... (have supper).”
3. “You ... (stand) on my foot.” – “Oh, I am sorry.”
4. Look! Somebody ... (swim) in the river.
5. We are here on holiday. We ... (stay) at the Central Hotel.
6. “Where’s Ann?” – “She ... (have) a shower.”
7. They ... (build) new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
8. I ... (go) now. Goodbye.
9. Don’t speak so loud. The child ... (not / sleep) yet.
10. Please be silent for a while. What language ... (they / speak)?

1.4.11. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. Reproduce the dialogues.*

A. Mother: Jane, what ... (Mary/do) now?

Jane: Well, she ... (skate) if the ice is as thick as she thinks, but if the ice is as thin as I think, she ... (swim).

B. Molly: Hello, Fanny. I’m so glad to see you. What ... (you / do) these days?

Fanny: I ... (train) to be a secretary.

Molly: Really? ... (you / enjoy) it?

Fanny: Yes, it’s quite interesting. How about you?

Molly: Well, I ... (get married) soon and I’m very busy. I ... (look for) a house.

Fanny: Really? ... (you / do) it alone?

Molly: No, my fiancée ... (help) me.

1.4.12. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. На кого вы сейчас смотрите? — Я смотрю на эту старую даму. 2. С кем разговаривает Ваш друг? — Он разговаривает с нашим преподавателем. 3. О чем вы рассказываете своим друзьям? — Я рассказываю им о своем отпуске. 4. Вы сейчас пишете диктант? — Нет, мы делаем упражнение 9. 5. Куда вы идете вечером? — Мы идем в цирк. 6. Когда они приезжают в Москву? — Они приезжают утром. 7. Мы уезжаем в Минск. 8. Эти студенты делают упражнение или переписывают текст? 9. Кого встречают эти студенты? — Они встречают иностранных студентов. 10. Куда вы идете? — Я иду на фотовыставку.

1.4.13. *Put the verb into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.*

1. ***I'm planting*** a cherry-tree. Will you help me?
2. These things ***don't belong*** to my parents.
3. He ... (not/feel) well. He hasn't been well for quite a time.
4. Look! He ... (come). I ... (want) to speak to him.
5. This stream ... (flow) to the lake at the bottom of the valley.
6. Today the river ... (flow) much faster than usual.
7. They usually ... (grow) vegetables in their garden but this year they ... (not / grow) any.
8. Can you ride a bicycle? – No, but I ... (learn). My brother ... (teach) me.
9. You can borrow my dictionary. I ... (not / need) it at the moment.
10. I usually ... (enjoy) music but I ... (not / enjoy) this record very much.
11. I ... (not / believe) this man's story.
12. My brother ... (live) in Cardiff. He has always lived in Wales. Where ... (your sister / live)?
13. She ... (look for) a new flat at the moment.
14. What ... (your husband / do)? – He ... (be) a broker but he (not / work) at the moment.
15. Ron ... (be) in London at the moment. He ... (stay) at the Park Hotel. He ... (always / stay) there when he ... (be) in London.

1.4.14. *Put the verb into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.*

1. "Where is Paul?" – "Mary ... (read) him a bed-time story."
2. Modern trains ... (go) very fast.
3. "I ... (go) to have lunch with my parents."
4. It ... (be) the early bird that ... (catch) the worm.
5. Every cloud ... (have) a silver lining.
6. "Why ... (you/laugh)?" – she cried. "Because ... (you / talk) nonsense."
7. He ... (laugh) best, who ... (laugh) last.
8. Actions ... (speak) louder than words.
9. Eric ... (speak) to the dean, and they both ... (smile).
10. "I've got a headache," Milly said. "Get me some painkiller. My head ... (split)."
11. That's the way she always ... (react).
12. I'm so careless. I always ... (forget) my keys.

1.4.15. *Put the verb into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.*

1. Excuse me (you/speak) English?
2. Where is Tom? – (he / have) a shower.
3. I (not / watch) television very often.
4. Listen! Somebody (sing).
5. Sandra is tired. (She / want) to go home now.
6. How often (you/read) a newspaper?
7. "Excuse me but (you / sit) on my place." – "Oh, I am sorry."
8. I am sorry, I (not / understand). Can you speak more slowly?
9. It is late. (you / come) with me?
10. What time (your father / finish) work in the evenings?
11. You can turn off the radio. I (not / listen) to it.
12. Where is Paul? (he/cook) anything?
13. Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He (usually / walk).
14. Sue (not / like) coffee, she (prefer) tea.

1.4.16. *Put the verb into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.*

1. My elder sister (have) a music lesson. She always (have) a music lesson on Friday.
2. Who (sing) in the next room?
3. Father (read) a newspaper. He usually (read) something before going to bed.
4. Mother (cook) breakfast in the kitchen. She

always (cook) in the morning. 5. Who you (wait for)? – I (wait for) Ann. 6. It often (rain) in autumn. 7. We (not/go) out, it (rain) heavily. 8. You (understand) the use of the Present Simple and the Present Continuous quite well? 9. Why you (smile), Kitty? 10. I often (meet) you at the corner of this street. You (wait) for anybody? 11. You (hear) anything? – Yes, somebody (knock) at the door. 12. They still (discuss) where to go now.

1.4.17. *Put the verb into the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.*

1. You (recognize) that man? – I (think) that I have seen him before but I (not/remember) his name. 2. You (need) another blanket or you (feel) warm enough? 3. Why you (walk) so fast today? You usually (walk) quite slowly. – I (hurry) because I (meet) my mother at 4 o'clock and she (not/like) to be kept waiting. 4. You (mind) if I (ask) you a question? – That (depend) on the question. – It (concern) your brother. – I (refuse) to answer any questions about my brother. 5. I (think) it's a pity you don't take more exercises. You (get) fat. 6. Stop! You (not/see) the notice? – I (see) but I can't read it because I (not/wear) my glasses. What it (say)? 7. You (hear) the wind? It (blow) very strongly tonight. 8. This car (make) a very strange noise. You (think) it's all right? – Oh, that noise (not/matter). It always (make) a noise like that. 9. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not/understand) him. 10. Why you (put) on your coat? – I (go) for a walk. You (come) with me? – Yes, I'd like to come. You (mind) if I bring my dog?

1.4.18. *Make up situations to justify the use of the Present Continuous or the Present Simple in the following parts of sentences.*

1. You'd better take your coat. It's **raining** out there.

You'd better take your coat. It **rains** out there.

2. "His hands **shake**," said my aunt.

"His hands **are shaking**," said my aunt.

3. Who **is sleeping** in this room?

Who **sleeps** in this room?

4. He **plays** tennis.

He **is playing** tennis.

5. You **are putting** the umbrella in the wrong place.

You **put** the umbrella in the wrong place.

1.4.19. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. Reproduce the dialogues.*

A. Man: Little boy, why ... (you / carry) that umbrella over your head? It ... (not / rain) and the sun ... (not / shine).

Little boy: I ... (carry) it now because when it ... (rain) Pa ... (want) it, and only when the weather ... (be) good I can use it.

B. Jane: Mummy, I've just found a lost ball.

Mother: How ... (you / know) it was lost?

Jane: The boy across the street ... still (look for) it.

C. Farmer: What ... (you / do) up in that tree, young fellow?

Boy: One of your apples fell down, and I ... (try) to put it back.

D. Ann: Where ... (be) Andrew?

Bob: He ... (smoke) on the terrace.

Ann: I ... (think) he ... (smoke) too much.

Bob: Yes, he ... (be) a chain-smoker.

1.4.20. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Он сейчас сидит за столом и пишет письмо. 2. По вечерам мы смотрим телевизор. 3. Сейчас вечер, мы смотрим телевизор. 4. Я встаю в восемь часов утра. 5. Сейчас восемь, я встаю. 6. Я вхожу в столовую: мама готовит обед, младшая сестра читает, собака спит под столом. 7. Куда ты идёшь? – Я иду в кино. 8. Посмотри! Идёт дождь. 9. Смотри! Идёт снег. 10. Наташа бегает по утрам. 11. Почему ты не ешь суп? – Я не хочу. Я плохо себя чувствую. 12. Что

ты имеешь в виду, Сэм? Ты говоришь загадками. 13. Ты смотришь телевизор? – Нет, выключай его. 14. Что ты пишешь, Ник? – Я пишу сочинение. 15. Я не слышу, о чем они говорят.

5. The Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was reading	I was not reading	Was I reading?
We were reading	We were not reading	Were we reading?

The Past Continuous Tense употребляется:

1. для выражения действия, протекавшего в определенный момент в прошлом, который обозначен либо обстоятельством времени, либо другим действием в прошлом:

My brothers **were playing** football at 5 o'clock yesterday.

2. для выражения длительного действия, протекавшего в определенный период времени в прошлом: **from six till seven** (с шести до семи), **all day long last Saturday** (весь день в прошлую субботу), **the whole day yesterday** (весь вчерашний день) и т.д.:

I was writing the report the whole evening yesterday.

The Past Continuous Tense может также употребляться для выражения одновременных действий, протекавших в прошлом в один и тот же момент:

The children **were playing** while their mother **was cooking**.

1.5.1. *Explain the use of the Past Continuous Tense in the following sentences.*

1. The front door of the house stood open. The maid **was polishing** the windows. 2. He glanced my way to see if I **was listening**. 3. Well, I was taught not to interrupt when older people **were talking**. 4. "What **were you doing** in New York, Mr Brown?" – "I **was trying** to find someone to buy my hotel," he replied truthfully. 5. It **was raining** when I left. 6. I knew Harry **was coming** sometime on Monday.

7. By the time the month was up, Eric realized he **was fighting** a losing battle. 8. I looked into my father's study. He **was** no longer **working**. 9. We had some difficulty with Jerry, who **was enjoying** himself and did not want to come away. 10. I **was driving** along a country road when I spotted a telephone box.

1.5.2. *Use the correct form of "to be".*

1. We ... driving too fast and didn't see the traffic lights. 2. He ... choosing an umbrella too long but didn't buy any. 3. While my mother ... paying for the things I bought a bar of chocolate for myself. 4. It ... raining heavily the whole day yesterday. 5. When I ... walking in the park yesterday I saw a small dog who ... sitting under the tree and looking at me. 6. Suddenly he saw a girl who ... standing at the door of his office. 7. While mother ... washing up, the children ... getting the things into order. 8. Yesterday at 5 he ... repairing his bike. 9. They ... arguing the whole day yesterday. 10. When I saw him he ... talking with his friends.

1.5.3. *Continue in the negative.*

1. John was reading a newspaper. – **He was not reading a book.**
2. Children were playing football. (play basketball).....
3. Nally was knitting a sweater. (sew a dress)
4. She was learning the poems by heart. (read novels)
5. They were fishing. (hunt)
6. They were eating sweets. (drink lemonade)
7. The child was smiling. (cry)
8. I was passing my English exam. (take a credit test).....
9. They were planting roses in the garden. (dig potatoes).....

1.5.4. *Write sentences saying what Mr White was doing at these times.*

1. At 8 o'clock **he was taking his car from the garage.**
2. At 4.45 he(meet the manager).
3. At 2.20 he(have lunch) with Peter.

4. At 5 o'clock he(visit) the dentist.
5. At 8 o'clock he(enjoy the organ concert at the Cathedral).
6. At 10.05 he(walk the dog in the park).
7. At 11.10 he(drive his mother home).

1.5.5. *Answer the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. What was Jane doing at 8 o'clock yesterday? (wash some clothes) – **She was washing some clothes.**
2. What were you doing at 5? (cook a meal)
3. Was your sister reading up for her exam in History? (write a composition)
.....
4. Why were you busy from 5 till 7 yesterday? (make a report)
5. What was his father doing the whole morning? (fix a vacuum-cleaner)
.....
6. What were your brothers doing when you came home? (fight)
7. What were you discussing from 11 till 14? (discuss plans for the holidays).....
8. Why couldn't Mary answer my telephone call? (have a bath/at that moment)
.....

1.5.6. *Make the sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. They were chattering. 2. Mike was playing the violin. 3. Dan was arguing with his sister. 4. He was getting the things into order. 5. They were suffering from headache. 6. She was doing her flat from morning till night. 7. The children were shouting loudly. 8. A little boy was playing with his toys. 9. The dog was barking at a stranger. 10. He was helping his friends to decorate their flat.

1.5.7. *Open the brackets using the Past Continuous Tense.*

1. Felix (sleep) in a car. 2. Pete (read) a newspaper. 3. Rosa (operate) a computer. 4. Paul (repair) a car. 5. Sam's dogs (chase) each other. 6. Mrs. Drake

(enter) the baker's. 7. Sam (climb) the tree. 8. Lynn (lie) in the sun. 9. Mike and Tim (wait) at the bus stop. 10. While I (take) a shower my mother (cook) breakfast.

1.5.8. *Transform the sentences into the Past Continuous Tense.*

1. I read a very interesting book yesterday. – **I was reading a very interesting book the whole day yesterday.**

2. They played chess with their friends in the evening.

3. They got tired as they worked much.

4. He listened to a new record of his favourite singer.

5. Granny knitted socks yesterday.

6. Jim repaired his car yesterday.

7. He did not do his lessons in the morning yesterday.

8. They fished much fish yesterday.

1.5.9. *Open the brackets using the Present Continuous or the Past Continuous Tense.*

A mother saw that her little daughter ... (read) a book. "What ... (you/read), dear?" she asked.

"I don't know," answered the girl.

"You don't know? You ... (read) aloud, so you must know."

"I ... (read) aloud, Mummy, but I ... (not/listen to)," the child explained.

1.5.10. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Весь вчерашний день мы готовились к зачету по английскому языку. 2. Вчера они очень устали, потому что весь день работали в лаборатории. 3. Он не был вчера на лекции, потому что в это время был у врача. 4. Мы вчера играли в теннис с восьми до десяти. 5. В восемь утра он все еще стоял на остановке. 6. Они спорили с утра до вечера. 7. Мама готовила обед с десяти до двенадцати. 8. Весь вчерашний день шел дождь. 9. Я не смог позвонить тебе в одиннадцать, я в это время разговаривал с деканом. 10. Мой племянник весь день играл в компьютерные игры.

1.5.11. Answer the questions using **when** and the verb of the subordinate clause in the Past Continuous Tense.

1. When did she meet Helen? (walk along the street) – **She met Helen when she was walking along the street.**
2. When did you catch that cold? (skate on a frosty day)
3. When did he write those nice poems? (have a holiday)
4. When did she learn the language? (live in England)
5. When did you buy this book? (read up for my exams)
6. When did the boy hurt himself? (ride the bicycle)
7. When did Philip lose his camera? (walk about the city)
8. When did he ring you up? (have supper)

1.5.12. Put the verbs into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense.

1. While Sean **was finishing** the letter, the night **fell**.
2. Dan **fell** off the tree when he **was rescuing** the cat.
3. Last night I ... (read) in the bed when suddenly I ... (hear) a voice downstairs.
4. ... (you/have) a bath when I phoned you?
5. They ... (wait) for a taxi when I ... (arrive).
6. I ... (not/drive) very fast when I ... (see) her.
7. Bob ... (take) a nap while I ... (paint) a ceiling.
8. We ... (not/go) out because it ... (rain) heavily.
9. What ... (you/do) at this time yesterday?
10. We ... (see) Amanda in the gallery. She ... (wear) her new necklace.

1.5.13. Complete the conversations using was/were, the Past Simple or the Past Continuous Tense. Reproduce the dialogues.

A. Policeman: What ... (you/do) when the accident (happen)?

Colin: I ... (be) at the bus stop. I ... (wait) for a bus.

Policeman: ... (you/see) the accident?

Colin: No, because I ... (read) the newspaper.

B. Nicola: I ... (telephone) you at 9 o'clock last night but you were not at home.

Martin: 9 o'clock? I ... (sit) in a cafe and ... (drink) hot chocolate.

Nicola: ... (Jane/be) with you?

Martin: No, she ... (work) in the library.

Nicola: Where ... (you/ to go) after the cafe?

Martin: I ... (go) home.

C. Mum: Oh no! My beautiful new plate! What's happened?

Angela: I am really sorry, Mum, I ... (break) it when I ... (wash) it.

Mum: How?

Angela: My hands ... (be) wet and I ... (drop) it on the floor.

D. Sophie: Do you think yesterday's exam ... (be) difficult?

Edward: No, not really, but I ... (not/write) very much.

Sophie : Why not?

Edward: Because I ... (dream) about my holiday.

E. Andrew: There ... (be) a crash outside my house yesterday.

Doris: What ... (happen)?

Andrew: I don't know. It ... (rain) but the drivers (go) fast.

Doris: Were they hurt?

Andrew: One man ... (break) his arm and the other man ... (cut) his head.

1.5.14. *Put the verb into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple Tense.*

1. George (fall) off the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling. 2. We (walk) in silence when he suddenly (ask) me to help him. 3. Last night I (read) in the bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream. 4. You (watch) television when I phoned you? 5. I just

(have) breakfast when the telephone (ring). When I came back to my coffee, it (be) cold. 6. Ann (wait) for me when I (arrive). 7. When I (finish) my letter in the hall, a tall beautiful woman with red hair (enter). A dog (follow) her. 8. I (not/drive) very fast when the accident (happen). 9. I (break) a plate last night. I (do) the washing-up when it (slip) out of my hand. 10. I (stand) near the fence when suddenly I (hear) the voices.

1.5.15. *Put the verb into the Past Continuous or the Past Simple Tense.*

1. Tom (take) a photograph of me while I (not/look). 2. Carol and Denies (talk) about Jim when he (run) into the room. 3. We (not/go) out because it (rain). 4. Why you (not/listen) to me while I (speak)? 5. What you (do) at this time yesterday? 6. I (see) Carol at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress. 7. When the professor (enter) the students still (talk). 8. Something (happen) with the telephone when I (talk) with Moscow. 9. It (happen) many years ago. 10. What (you/do) while I (cook) dinner?

1.5.16. *Make questions. Begin the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. When I came they were having dinner. (When) – **When were they having dinner?**
2. He was translating the article the whole day yesterday. (What) – **What was he translating the whole day yesterday?**
3. We got acquainted when we were passing entrance exams. (What exams?).....
4. Ann was making a dress from seven till nine. (When?).....
5. At eleven he was still working. (Why?)
6. Mary was playing the piano at nine. (Who?).....

1.5.17. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple and Past Continuous.*

1. Father (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday. 2. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday. 3. When I (to come) to the theatre, my friend already (to wait) for me. 4. When we (to play) in the yard yesterday, it suddenly (to start) raining

heavily. 5. What you (to do) when your sister (to come) home yesterday? 6. He (to get) up at seven o'clock yesterday. 7. She (to wash) the floor at four o'clock yesterday. 8. When the teacher (to open) the door of the classroom, the pupils (to sit) at their desks. 9. I (to play) the violin when my friend (to come) in. 10. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday? – I (to play) the piano.

1.5.18. *Translate into English using the Past Continuous or the Past Simple Tense.*

1. Я посидел на скамейке с полчаса, а потом начал читать книгу. 2. Я окончила университет, когда мне было 23 года. 3. "Когда вы были здесь последний раз?" — "Полтора года назад." 4. Грэй встал и пошел наверх. 5. Я встретила Лену около трех лет назад благодаря своим родителям. 6. Он остановился и сорвал розу. 7. Я навещала их год тому назад. 8. Я видела его в Лондоне неделю назад. 9. Я не видел его, когда был в С.-Петербурге. 10. Вы были дома вчера вечером? 11. Они вернулись в дом, когда пошел дождь. 12. "Ты видел его этим утром?" "Да, он стоял у машины". 13. Он вошел и увидел Нелли, которая рисовала странную картину. 14. Он побежал к воротам, где стояла Анна. 15. Мы как раз говорили о нем, когда он вдруг вошел. 16. Они пришли в то время, когда я работала в саду. 17. Вчера в шесть часов она накрывала на стол. 18. Во что ты играл, когда я вошла? 19. Когда я приехал, Елена как раз уходила. 19. Он вдруг понял, что едет не в ту сторону. 20. "С кем вы разговаривали по телефону, когда я вошла?" — "Я разговаривала с сестрой".

6. The Future Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will be reading He will be writing	I will not be reading He will not be writing	Will I be reading? Will he be writing?

The Future Continuous Tense употребляется:

1. для выражения длительного действия, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем и все еще будет продолжаться в этот момент. На него могут указывать обстоятельства времени: **at five o'clock** (в пять часов), **at that moment** (в этот момент), **at midnight** (в полночь):

At ten o'clock tomorrow he **will be having** an examination.

2. для выражения длительного действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный период времени в будущем:

He **will be writing** a composition from seven till eleven.

1.6.1. *Explain the use of the Future Continuous Tense in the following sentences.*

1. "The evenings **will be getting** long soon," I said to my aunt, to cheer her up.
2. "I do wish you'd do something about these stones," said Mary. "We **will all be falling** over them." 3. He's very much ashamed. He realizes that it's all over between them. I think he'll **be leaving** quite soon. 4. He **will be practising** the violin all the afternoon. 5. Now that your assistant's gone you **will be looking** for someone to do this work. 6. I'm afraid I'll **be doing** the washing tomorrow. 7. Helen said, "Don't even ring me up. I'll **be working** at my translation". 8. I'm sure I'll still **be sleeping** when you start. I don't want to get up so early. 9. Hurry up! Find your hockey stick. I'll **be waiting** for you outside because it's too hot here. 10. James Howden offered his hand. "You'll **be joining** us in Washington, I understand."

1.6.2. *Continue in the negative.*

1. At nine o'clock Mary will be having her breakfast. – **At nine o'clock Mary won't be having dinner.**
2. The whole day tomorrow he will be playing with his little son.
3. From nine till eleven the students will be passing their exam.
4. At seven tomorrow I will be learning the rules by heart.
5. From seven till nine we will be enjoying a new play at the theater.
6. At ten o'clock my parents will be discussing their plans for the holidays.

1.6.3. *Answer the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. Will your brother be repairing his bike? (No/repair his car) – **No, he won't. He will be repairing his car.**
2. Will you be taking your credit test ? (No/take an exam)
3. Will they be having breakfast at eight? (No/sleep still).....
4. Will your mother be cooking at nine? (Yes/cook breakfast).....
5. Will she be listening to music at eleven? (Yes/listen to a favourite radio programme)
6. Will you be watching TV the whole evening? (No/read up for an exam).....

1.6.4. *Write sentences saying what Mr Black will be doing at these times.*

1. At 8 o'clock **Mr Black will be having breakfast.**
2. At 8.30 he(drive to his office)
3. At 9.30 he(have a meeting with his partners)
4. At 4.35 Mr Black and his partners(sign a contract)
5. At 12 o'clock Mr Black(have lunch)
6. From 12.30 till 15.00 he(look through the papers)
7. From 15.10 till 16.35 he(look for a present for his wife)
8. At 19.30 Mr and Mrs Black(have a festive supper at an expensive restaurant).

1.6.5. Answer the questions using the words in brackets.

1. What will she be doing on Sunday? (make a dress) – **She will be making a dress.**
2. What will you be doing at this time next week? (bathe in the Black Sea)
3. What will grandfather be doing when we arrive? (work in the garden)
4. What will he be doing at the University for five years? (study law)
5. What will they be doing at this time tomorrow? (fly to Kiev)
6. What will she be doing at the concert tonight? (sing Russian folk-songs)
7. What will he be doing at this time the day after tomorrow? (interview a foreign delegation)
8. What will she be doing next term? (lecture at the Institute of Foreign Languages).....
9. What will he be doing tomorrow afternoon? (drive to the seaside).....

1.6.6. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I will be shopping tomorrow from 2 till 3 o'clock.
2. They will be getting the things into order.
3. I will be sewing.
4. She will be playing the violin.
5. Mother will be washing up.
6. I will be waiting for you at the station.
7. I will be doing my homework when they return.
8. I will be having dinner soon.
9. Granny will be knitting socks the whole evening.
10. They will be writing their grammar test from ten till twelve tomorrow.

1.6.7. Transform the sentences into the Future Continuous Tense.

1. At 10 o'clock he was still working at the lab.
2. My friend was preparing for her written test when I came.
3. Were you waiting for me at station at 8 o'clock in the morning?
4. Was his friend giving a lesson at 5 o'clock?
5. My nephew was repairing our vacuum-cleaner at 7.
6. My uncle was listening to the news when I went to bed.
7. My aunt was knitting the whole morning.

1.6.8. *Make questions. Begin the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. At eleven o'clock he will be still working at his office. (Where?) – **Where will he be working at eleven o'clock?**
2. They will be celebrating the holiday at their aunt's. (Where?).....
3. I will be writing the composition at ten. (When?)
4. The whole day tomorrow his niece will be playing with her new toys. (Who?).....
5. My uncle will be building the garage the whole summer. (What?).....
6. They will be resting the whole week. (Why?).....

1.6.9. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Где ты будешь, когда я приду? – Я буду работать в библиотеке.
2. В три часа мы будем сидеть в поезде и ехать во Владивосток.
3. Присоединяйся к нам! С восьми до девяти часов мы будем играть в теннис.
4. В субботу утром мама будет заниматься покупками.
5. Завтра весь день я буду убираться в квартире.
6. Зачем ты взяла зонт Лизы? Она будет искать его завтра утром.
7. Когда я приеду, дети будут спать.
8. Настя устраивает вечеринку завтра, ты идёшь? – Нет, завтра весь вечер я буду работать.
9. Завтра в это время мы будем лететь на юг.
10. Весь следующий вечер я не буду работать, я буду отдыхать.

1.6.10. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Future Simple or Future Continuous Tenses.*

1. I wondered why he (laugh). I could see nothing funny in what (go on).
2. What you two (talk) about? You (discuss) his plan?
3. You (leave) the town early this summer?
4. When you (speak) to her about her lessons?
5. She (wear) dark spectacles. They are not just sun glasses. She (not/see) very well.
6. Why you (wear) sun glasses on a grey day like this?
7. He (live) with his parents now. I think, he (look) for a job.
8. I could not see his face, he (sit) so that his face was in shadow.
9. When I (see) her last she (try) on hats at Angela's.
10. For some fifteen minutes he (write) in silence without once raising his eyes from what he (write).
11. We (walk)

for some time. The road (get) worse, just a narrow goat trail. 12. You (leave) us soon. It (get) colder every day. 13. We were friendly at school. I still (see) him from time to time. 14. You (hear) from me soon. 15. Phone as late as you can. I (be) up. I (watch) the football game on TV. It's the semi-finals tonight. 16. The rain started when I (wait) for my bus. 17. Why did you speak to him so? He only (try) to help. 18. I hate the place in autumn. It always (rain) there. It (rain) when we came and it (rain) when we left.

7. The Present Perfect Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have worked	I have not worked	Have I worked
We have worked	We have not worked	Have we worked
You have worked	You have not worked	Have you worked
They have worked	They have not worked	Have they worked
He has worked	He has not worked	Has he worked
She has worked	She has not worked	Has she worked
It has worked	It has not worked	Has it worked

The Present Perfect Tense употребляется:

1. для выражения действия, которое завершилось к настоящему моменту. Время действия, как правило не указывается, оно не имеет значения, так как важен факт совершения действия к настоящему моменту или его результат:

He **has recovered** from his illness (he is better now).

2. для выражения действия, которое завершилось, но тот период, в которое оно происходило, еще продолжается: **today** (сегодня), **this week** (на этой неделе), **this year** (в этом году), **this month** (в этом месяце):

Have you seen him today?

3. для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось до настоящего времени и протекает в настоящем:

He **has** always **been** in love with her.

The Present Perfect Tense часто употребляется с наречиями **already** (уже), **just** (только что), **recently** (недавно), **lately/of late** (в последнее время), **never** (никогда), **ever** (когда-либо), предлогами **for** (в течение), **since** (с), **yet** (еще), с выражением **This (It) is the first time** (это первый раз):

*This is the first time he **has driven** a car.*

7.1.1. *Explain the use of Present Perfect Tense in the following sentences.*

1. Oliver came shyly up to him. “Sir, I’ve **written** a poem.” “Good,” said the headmaster. “May I see it?” 2. “Come on, ladies,” he shouted, “there is nothing to be afraid of. The mice **have left** the room”. 3. He thinks it’s pure nerves and he’s **given** me pills. 4. “You look a bit shaken. Are you all right?” – “It’s **been** a pretty awful day, that’s all.” 5. “Does your little daughter miss her nurse?” – “No. She **has forgotten** her.” 6. “Are you keen on sailing?” – “I **have never done** any.” 7. “You know, I’m thinking of writing my memories,” she said, “I’ve **had** an adventurous life.” 8. “Do you know the man?” – “I’ve **met** him.” 9. We know not what is good until we **have lost** it. 10. Bacchus **has drowned** more men than the sea.

7.1.2. *Put the adverbs of indefinite time in their proper place.*

1. He has **already** finished his translation. 2. He hasn’t finished his coffee **yet**. 3. I have **just** seen him. 4. Have you spoken to her about it (ever)? 5. I have been to the laboratory (already). 6. We have been there before (never). 7. They haven’t finished their supper (yet). 8. Mary and Edward have left (just). 9. She has seen the sea (never) and wants to go to the Crimea this summer. 10. Have you been to England (ever)? 11. The bell has gone (just). 12. I have seen him looking so pale (never). 13. She hasn’t finished doing the room (yet). 14. She has watched this film (recently). 15. Have you packed the things (yet)?

7.1.3. *Make sentences with **already** and **yet**.*

1. Don’t forget to pack some warm clothes. – I’ve **already packed them**.

2. Have you bought that dress? – No, I **haven't bought it yet**, but I'm going to buy.
3. Have you typed the letters yet? – Yes,
4. Why don't you have a bath? –
5. Shall I buy some newspapers? – No,
6. Have you asked Jim yet? – Yes,
7. Have you invited Larry and Sue? – No. I....., but I
8. Has the manager arrived yet? – Yes,
9. Has Jill written to Dad? – No, shebut shetonight.

7.1.4. Answer the questions. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Is his article ready? (write) – **Yes, he has written it.**
2. Are her rooms clean? (do) –
3. Is our dinner ready, Mother? (cook) –
4. Does she know the poem? (learn) –
5. Do you know this sort of pencil? (use) –
6. Does he know how nice the cake is? (eat) –
7. Do you know that your gloves are on the table? (find) –
8. Is Bobby's face clean? (wash) –
9. Do you know how beautiful these songs are? (hear) –

7.1.5. Use the words in brackets to make questions.

1. (you/ever/be/to Scotland?) – **Have you ever been to Scotland?**
2. (your parents/live/here all their lives?)
3. (he/ever/paint/people?)
4. (you/hear/this concert?)
5. (how many times/you/be married?)
6. (he/ever/meet/the President?)
7. (you/ever/visit/the White House?)

7.1.6. Use the words in brackets to make questions.

1. (anything/happen/recently?) – **Has anything happened recently?**
2. (you/read/any books recently?)
3. (you/hear/from Tom in the past few days?)
4. (you/buy/any new records recently?)
5. (you/see/any good films recently?)
6. (it/snow/here this year yet?)

1.7.7. Use the words in brackets to make questions.

1. (they/play/tennis recently?) – **Have they played tennis recently?**
2. (Jill/ever/be/to South America?) – **Has Jill ever been to South America?**
3. (Mary/have/a holiday this year yet?)
4. (you/read/any French books?)
5. (you/live/in that city all your life?)
6. (you hear/from Nick recently?)
7. (how many times/you/be/in love?)
8. (you/ever/see/a famous person?)

1.1.8. Make sentences negative and interrogative.

1. They have visited the exhibition of new books in the town library. 2. He has spent a plenty of time in the reading-room today. 3. Unfortunately, Jane has lost her reader's ticket. 4. Walter has brought home the books borrowed in the university library. 5. I have selected the book I am interested in with the help of the author catalogue. 6. You have found the needed word in the Encyclopedia. 7. We have never met Betty's parents. 8. He has never visited Hong Kong, but he'd like to go there one day. 9. She has already called them and invited them to dinner. 10. Where have you been all this time? I am waiting for you. 11. I am afraid the boss is out. He has gone to the bank. 12. Have you ever eaten any seafood? 13. My parents have been married for twenty years. 14. I have told you this so many times already. Is it so difficult to understand it? 15. I am so happy that my wedding has come. 16. My little cousin has

already learnt to read. 17. What a strange expression! I haven't heard it for years. 18. Jack and Amelia are the only people I have ever loved. 19. We haven't heard from them lately. No news has come so far.

1.1.9. *Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Tense.*

1. I don't know this girl. I never (meet) her before. 2. "Where is Mother?" – "She just (go) out." 3. "Don't you know what the film is about?" – "No, I (not/see) it." 4. Don't worry about the letter. I already (post) it. 5. "Is he a good teacher?" – "Oh, yes, he (help) me a lot." 6. I know London perfectly well. I (be) there several times. 7. I can't find my umbrella. I think, somebody (take) it by mistake. 8. "Do you speak Spanish?" – "No, I never (study) it." 9. "Do you know where they have gone?" – "No, they (sell) their house and (not/leave) their new address."

7.1.10. *Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Tense.*

1. "Can I have this newspaper?" – "Yes, I ... (finish) with it."
2. I ... (buy) some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
3. "Where is Liz?" – "She ... (go) out."
4. I am looking for Paula. ... (you/see) her?
5. Look! Somebody ... (break) that window.
6. "Does Lisa know that you're going away?" – "Yes, I ... (tell) her."
7. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody ... (take) it.
8. I am looking for Sarah. Where ... (she/go)?
9. I know that woman but I ... (forget) her name.
10. Sue is having a party tonight. She ... (invite) her friends.
11. What are you going to do? ... (you/decide/yet)?
12. "Where are my glasses?" – "I don't know. I ... (not/see) them."

7.1.11. *Put the verb in brackets into the correct form. Reproduce the dialogues.*

1. A: ... (you/see) "Gone with the Wind"?

B: Yes, I ... (see) it recently.

A: What's your opinion? Is it worth seeing?

B: It's one of the best movies I ... (ever/see). I was greatly impressed by it.

2. Teacher: Children, ... (you/read) any books by Shakespeare?

Tom: Yes, I ... (read) two. They are "Romeo" and "Juliet".

7.1.12. *Transform the sentences into the Present Perfect Tense.*

1. I'm going to look through the article. – **I have already looked through the article.**

2. John is going to subscribe for the monthly magazine. – **John has recently subscribed for the monthly magazine.**

3. They are going to throw a party.

4. Ann is going to visit her Granny.

5. I'm going to buy a new car.

6. He is going to spend his holidays on the seaside.

7. The sisters are going to enter the university.

8. My brother is going to borrow the book from the library.....

7.1.13. *Make questions. Begin the questions using the words in brackets.*

1. It has taken me three hours to do my homework. (How much time?) – **How much time has it taken me to do my homework?**

2. David has repaired the radio. (Who?)

3. Mary has gone to bed. (When?)

4. I have cleaned the flat. (When?)

5. He has turned off the gas. (Why?)

6. I have had a bite. (Where?)

7.1.14. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Они построили новый дом. Ты его видел? 2. Ты показал маме свою картину? – Нет, она еще не готова. 3. Я посмотрел этот фильм. А ты? – Да, это интересный фильм. 4. Ты был в Лондонском зоопарке? – Да, я был там недавно.

5. Отец только что вернулся с моря. 6. Возьмите эти журналы. Я уже прочитал их. 7. Вы были когда-нибудь в Греции? – Да, это очень красивая страна. 8. Мы еще не сделали домашнее задание. 9. Она никогда не переводила такие трудные статьи. 10. Я звонил ему три раза сегодня. 11. Сегодня он уехал в Нью-Йорк. 12. Ты видел доктора сегодня? – Еще нет.

8. The Present Perfect and the Past Simple Tenses

The Present Perfect	The Past Simple
1. Действие, которое произошло в прошлом, но связано с настоящим своим результатом: I have brought you good news.	1. Действие, которое произошло в прошлом и не связано с настоящим: He finished school many years ago.
2. Время совершения действия не интересует говорящего и не указано: Have you ever been to London?	2. Время совершения действия указано или подразумевается по контексту: I went to London a month ago.
3. Употребляется с обстоятельствами неопределенного времени: recently, lately, for a long time, ever, never: It has rained a lot lately.	3. Употребляется с обстоятельствами определенного времени: in June, in 1987, a year ago, last time, on that day: It rained hard yesterday.
4. Сообщение о недавних событиях (в беседе, по радио, в газетных сообщениях): Reports have come from this country that the enemy forces have suffered a defeat.	4. Повествование о событиях прошлого: It happened when I was a child. We lived in a village and I went to school. I had a friend whose name was Tom...

1.8.1. *Read the situation and write a sentence.*

1. Ten minutes ago Granny lost her glasses. Now she has them on her nose.

(lose/find) **Granny lost her glasses but now she has found them.**

2. Harry went to Egypt but now he is back in Ireland again.

(go/come back) Harrybut now

3. I lived in the center but now I live in a new district.

(live/move)

4. I had long hair. Now I wear it short.

(have/cut)

5. Ten years ago I met Fran. We are great friends now.

(Meet/become) Iand we

6. He travelled to the North last year. You can read about it in his book.

(travel/write)

7. They bought a house three years ago. Now other people live in it.

(buy/sell)

1.8.2. *Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tense.*

1. I first saw him when he came to visit his aunt.
2. Mr Hayes ... (work) as a solicitor when he lived here.
3. The Browns live in Cardiff. They ... (live) there for five years now.
4. My grandparents are old. They ... (be) married for 55 years.
5. When I last saw him, he ... (be) ten years old.
6. The summer ... (be) very hot so far, don't you think?
7. Mr Blake died ten years ago. I ... (never/meet) him.
8. He doesn't know my husband. He ... (never/meet) him.

1.8.3. *Make up situations to justify the use of the Present Perfect and the Past Simple Tense in the following parts of sentences.*

1. You **behaved** like a courageous man.
You **have behaved** like a courageous man.
2. We've **settled** everything.
We **settled** everything.
3. **Have** you **spoken** to him?
Did you **speak** to him?

4. We've **been engaged** for nearly two month.

We **were engaged** for nearly two month.

5. He **has brought** his collections of stamps.

He **brought** his collections of stamps.

1.8.4. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tenses.*

1. I (finish) my course paper. I (finish) it two days ago. 2. You ever (eat) at Maxim's? – Yes, I (eat) there many times. In fact, my friend and I (eat) there last night. 3. What European countries you (visit)? – I (visit) Germany, France and Italy. I (be) in Germany and France in 1998, and in Italy in 2002. 4. He already (talk) to the Dean about the grades? – Yes, he (speak) to him several times and the last time (be) yesterday. 5. Jim already (have) lunch. He (have) it an hour ago. 6. Erica and I just (see) this movie. We (see) it two days ago. 7. Jane already (call) her parents. She (call) them on Saturday evening. 8. I (read/not) this bestseller yet, though I (buy) it a couple of months ago. 9. Where is Dick? – He just (go) for a walk. Actually, he (leave) a minute ago. 10. I (see/not) you for ages! Where you (be) all this time? – I (come) back from Canada two days ago.

1.8.5. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tenses.*

1. When you last (hear) from him? – We (not/hear) from him since he (go) to the Far East. 2. Everybody says you (win) a lot of money. 3. He is staying in bed now. He (break) his leg. Yesterday he (slip) and (fall). 4. It (rain) here recently? – It (rain) hard last night. 5. The concert (begin). It (begin) ten minutes ago. 6. I (not/visit) the reading-room since last year. 7. I cannot go with you as I (not/write) the composition yet. 8. I am sorry, I can't lend you this book, somebody (take) it this morning already. 9. I am not going to the library today, I (take) some books only yesterday. 10. I just (buy) a book on art and according its contents it must be very interesting. 11. Last week he (give) me a new historical novel. 12. He never (read) Shakespeare in the original because it is too difficult for him. 13. Last year I (love) detective stories.

1.8.6. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tenses.*

1. Brian (work) hard last term but (not/work) this term. 2. How many games the team (win) so far this season? 3. Why you (switch on) the light? It isn't dark yet. 4. Jill and Martin (not/meet) since they (leave) college. 5. I (read) this book when I was at school. 6. You (see) the film on television last night? 7. David just (come) home. 8. Ron (come) home a minute ago. 9. I lost a lot weight but now I (put on weight) again. 10. Jill (buy) a new car two weeks ago. 11. I can't go with you to the cinema because I (not/finish) my work yet. 12. She (meet) him at the Amur State University last afternoon. 13. The last mail (come)? – Yes, it (come) half an hour ago. 14. How long do you know him? – We (meet) in 1995, but we (not/see) each other since last autumn. 15. I (not/see) Henry lately. Anything (happen) to him? – Yes, he (get) into an accident three weeks ago. Since that time he (be) in hospital. 16. I said, "Mr. Jones (be) just arrested by the police. "My goodness. You don't say. What he (do)?" – "He necessarily (not/do) anything." – "He (see) a lawyer?" – "That's not possible here. The police wouldn't allow it." 17. I never (be) to London. 18. You ever (be) to Dublin? 19. You ever (see) the eruption of a volcano? 20. This is the fifth cup of coffee you (have) today!

1.8.7. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tenses.*

A 1. The doctor ... today. (visit ten of his patients) 2. His brother ... that day. (not/go to the pictures) 3. It ...the day before yesterday. (rain heavily) 4. The professor ... two days ago. (examine him) 5. He ... the other day. (call on us)

B. 1. The tourists ... this week. (arrive here) 2. Mother ... that week. (take the children to the Zoo) 3. My husband and I ... last week. (be at the theatre) 4. The children... a week ago. (come from the country) 5. My aunt ... for a week. (stay with us)

C. 1. She ... this month. (take eight lessons in English) 2. They ... that month. (return from England). 3. His elder brother ... last month. (meet them at the pictures). 4. I ...a month ago. (speak to the dean) 5. She ... for a month. (not/be in town).

D. 1. Her husband ... this year. (graduate from the University) 2. Their friends ... that year. (live in the Crimea). 3. She ... last year. (miss many lessons in French). 4. They ... a year ago. (get acquainted) 5. She ... for a year. (stay in England)

1.8.8. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Tenses.*

1. A: You ever ... (visit) Chicago?

B: Yes, I ... (be) there several times.

2. A: You ... (be) to the Ryan's lately?

B: Yes, I ... (go) there last night.

3. A: He ... (speak) to you about his plans recently?

B: No, he ... (go) to Vilnius last week and ... (not/arrive) yet.

4. A: You ... (see) your brother this morning?

B: No, I ... (not/see) him since last Monday.

5. A: You ... (see) the new monument in that street?

B: No, I ... (be) there last Friday but I ... (not/see) the monument.

6. A: You ever ... (show) your water-colors to anybody?

B: Yes, I ... (show) them to my friends a few days ago.

1.8.9. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Рад с вами познакомиться! Я читал все ваши статьи. 2. Я закончила картину. Взгляните на нее, пожалуйста. 3. Сегодня я еще не читал газеты. 4. Вы принесли мне еще одну книгу? – Нет, я пришел за вашим советом. 5. Сколько раз вы уже были в Лондоне? Я знаю, что вы ездили в Лондон в прошлом году. 6. Вас недавно навещал ваш внук? – Да, он приходил сегодня днем. 7. Лена дала мне очень интересный фильм на прошлой неделе, но я еще не посмотрел

его. 8. Вы послали за доктором? – Да, он скоро придет. 9. Вы давно знаете Майю? – Я знаю ее всю жизнь. 10. Я очень люблю путешествовать. Я побывала во многих столицах Европы. 11. Я не была в Новгороде с тех пор, как мы переехали в Санкт Петербург. 12. За последнее время я встречал ее несколько раз. Она очень изменилась. 13. Семь лет назад он уехал в Америку, и с тех пор я его не видел. 14. Я встретила с Томом три года тому назад, и с тех пор я о нем ничего не слышала. 15. Вы хорошо знаете этот город? – Нет, я никогда здесь раньше не была.

1.8.10. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Past Simple Tenses.*

1. Every day we (learn) English for our self-development and future prosperity. 2. Please give me a pencil, I (lose) mine. 3. As a rule, I (have) porridge for breakfast, but this morning I (order) an omelet. 4. I (not/meet) Peter since Monday. 5. Nina just (finish) work. 6. This is the house where I (live). I (live) here since childhood. 7. Where Nick (be)? – He (go) home. He (leave) the room a minute ago. 8. What you (read) now? – I (read) “The moon and sixpence” by W. Maugham. 9. Stop smoking! The room (be) full of smoke which (come) from your pipe. Usually nobody (smoke) here as mother (not/let) it. 10. English (be) rather a difficult subject even for those who (have) a bend to it. 11. My watch (stop). There (be) something wrong with it. 12. You (see) Jack today? – Yes, I (see) him at the institute. 13. English (be) the language of international political debates and conferences.

1.8.11. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Past Simple Tenses.*

1. I (write) letters home once a week, but I (not/write) one this week, so my next letter must be rather long. 2. For each type of work the teacher (give) you a mark. 3. You (hear) the new symphony by M.? – Yes, I ... – When you (hear) it? – I (to hear) it last Sunday. 4. You (change) so much. Anything (happen)? 5. No wonder she (look) tired after the strain under which she (be) for a month. 6. If you (play)

truant, you must have an excuse signed by a doctor. 7. What you (do) here at such a late hour? You (write) your composition? – No, I (write) it already. I (work) at my report. – And when you (write) your composition? – I (finish) it two days ago. 8. I say, Martin, let’s have dinner. – No, thank you, I already (have) dinner. 9. Now Jim (get) the things into order. 10. I just (look) at the barometer and (see) that it (fall) very quickly. 11. He (just/make) an appointment. 12. What the weather (be) like? It still (rain)? – No, it (stop) raining. 13. I regularly (see) him at the tram stop, but I (not/see) him these two or three days.

9. The Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked He had written	I had not worked He had not written	Had I worked? Had he written?

The Past Perfect Tense употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое уже совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом или до другого, более позднего прошедшего действия, выраженного глаголом в Past Simple:

I had cleaned my flat by 5 o’clock.

They **had never met** before yesterday.

The Past Perfect Tense употребляется с обстоятельствами времени **by 5 o’clock** (к пяти часам), **by Saturday** (к субботе), **by that time** (к тому времени), в выражениях: **No sooner** + Past Perfect ...**than** + Past Simple; **hardly/scarcely/nearly/barely** + Past Perfect ...**when** + Past Simple:

Hardly had he done it *when* they came.

No sooner had they arrived than it started to rain.

1.9.1. *Explain the use of the Past Perfect Tense in the following sentences.*

1. He asked me if I **had had** breakfast. 2. He told me that Isabel **had broken** her engagement to Larry. 3. We **had reached** Piccadilly, and stopping I held out my hand to Roy. 4. She was sure that he **had never lied** to her before. 5. He knew that as a girl she **had lived** in Rome. 6. Jack chose the hotel. He **had never been** there before but he **had heard** his mother speak of it once. She **had said** she **had liked** it. 7. He glanced up and down the beach to see if he **had left** anything. 8. He quite forgot that Julian **had been divorced** for some time. 9. They **had been married** only a few months when they gave up living in London. 10. He was pleased to meet Dave again. He **had known** him for ten or eleven years, and they **had played** tennis together in Paris.

1.9.2. *Make sentences using the verbs in brackets.*

1. Why didn't you listen to that play on the radio? – **I didn't listen to that play because I had heard it before.**
2. Why didn't you see Fred when you came to Moscow? (leave).....
3. Why didn't Kate want to go to the cinema? (see the film)
4. Why didn't you tell him my new address? (forget)
5. Why didn't Jeff hear about Kate's exam? (pass).....
6. Why did Fred come home so soon from his holiday? (spend all money)
7. Why couldn't you get into your flat at once? (lose the key)
8. What did you learn about Bob? (get married)
9. What did she read in the newspaper about the expedition? (return)
10. What did he learn about Helen from the letter he received? (be ill for a month)
.....

1.9.3. *Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.*

1. Jim's father didn't work in the bank anymore. He **had retired** (retire).
2. His parents didn't live there any longer. They ... (go) to live in the country.
3. His sister wasn't there either. She ... (get) married.

4. His house was larger. He ... (build) the third storey.
5. Mike and Breda were away. They ... (leave) for Sweden.

1.9.4. *Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets.*

1. I was very excited about visiting London because I (be) **had never been there before.**
2. The little boy couldn't wait to get to the sea (see). Hebefore.
3. The teacher was late that morning. The class didn't know what to think (be/late).
She
4. Yesterday Larry taught Nell to play the guitar. She felt very unsure because she (play)
5. It was Miss Kelly's first day at school. She was very nervous because she (teach)

1.9.5. *Make sentences using the verbs in brackets.*

1. His hair was wet. (He/just/have a shower) – **He had just had a shower.**
2. There was nobody at the platform. (the train/just/leave)
3. We didn't find anybody at home. (everybody/already/go out)
4. The children were playing in the garden. (they/just/come/from school)
5. Bob wasn't at home when I arrived. (he/arrange/to meet/some friends/at the club)
6. I couldn't recognize the child after all the time. (I/not/see/her/for seven years)

1.9.6. *Use the Past Perfect Tense to complete the sentences.*

1. When she went to bed, she remembered that she (not/switch off the light) – **When she went to bed, she remembered that she hadn't switched off the light.**
2. She felt tired because she (walk a lot/that day)
3. She went for a holiday after she (pass the exams)
4. I didn't know what to do when they (show/me/the picture)

5. I didn' t look at the present until after she (go).
6. I was very sorry to hear that he (die)
7. He didn' t start speaking until the children (leave/the room)
8. When I met Helen, I understood why Bill (marry her)
9. He understood the book only after he (read it/again)
10. When John and I got to the river, the boat race (start already)

1.9.7. *Unite the following pairs of sentences. Use the conjunctions **after, as soon as, before, untill, till, when.***

1. They went to England. They left school. (after) – They went to England after they ***had left*** school.
2. The sun set. They finished their work. (before) – The sun ***had set*** before they finished their work.
3. The sun rose. He woke up. (before)
4. I understood the problem. He explained. (as soon as)
5. She wrote the letter. She went to the post office. (after)
6. He left the room. I turned on the radio. (as soon as)
7. He had dinner. He went to the cinema. (after)
8. We didn't say a word. He finished his story. (untill)
9. Harold couldn't leave for home. He completed everything. (till)
10. The snow was deep. It snowed heavily. (after)

1.9.8. *Read the dialogue and compare the use of the Past Simple and the Past Perfect Tenses. Make up a dialogue in analogy.*

Mary: Why did you go home before the party had finished?

John: I had forgotten to switch my TV-set off.

Mary: What happened when you got home?

John: My brother had switched it off for me.

Mary: Then why didn't you come back to the party?

John: Oh, I had left the TV on deliberately because I didn't want to stay at the party.

1.9.9. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tense.*

1. I (translate) two pages yesterday. 2. By the end of the week they (translate) the first part of the book. 3. When they (enter) the theater the play (begin). 4. Though he (learn) the language only for a year he (show) good knowledge. 5. When you (receive) a letter from her last? 6. When I (phone) them they (not/be) ready yet. 7. We (find) nobody in the house when we (come) but we (have) a feeling that somebody (be) there before. 8. When John (come) home the family (have) their dinner, so he (go) to the kitchen and (make) himself a cup of tea. 9. The lady (open) the door only after I (tell) her who I (be) and what I (want). 10. He (live) in Paris for a long time and (know) a lot about the city.

1.9.10. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tense.*

1. Margot (go) to the door and (lock) it, and (return) with the key. 2. He sighed again and again, like one who (escape) from danger. 3. He (make) tea and (eat) the biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen (bring) him. 4. It (be) all so sudden that for a moment no one (know) what (happen). 5. He (tell) me that they (be) at the same public school and (be) friends ever since. 6. Near the door he (see) the man he (notice) at the station. 7. The new bus-driver (have) an accident after he (drive) a few yards. 8. The students (enter) the classroom five minutes after the bell (ring). 9. After she (lock) and (bolt) all the doors, she (go) to bed. 10. The students (do) all the exercises very well after the teacher (show) them how to. 11. She (feel) sick after she (eat) a whole box of chocolates. 12. The sun (rise) when the farmer (start) work.

1.9.11. *Open the brackets using the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect Tense.*

1. He (be) here since twelve o'clock. 2. How many pages you (read)? 3. They (not/return) yet. 4. They (return) by 5 o'clock. 5. She (learn) English for five years before entering the University. 6. You (learn) English before? 7. I (not/read) any books of this author. 8. What a pleasure it was to see him again. We (not/meet) since

childhood. 9. What (happen)? You look pale. 10. How long they (be) engaged before they married?

1.9.12. *Use the Past Simple, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets.*

1. Yes, Jane? What you (say)? 2. He even (not/count) the money that Lammiter (hold) out to him. 3. I (look) at her. She (smile) to herself and (not/answer) my question at once. I (repeat) it. 4. For some time she (not/realize) where she (be) and what (happen). 5. The silence in the room (tell) that the rain (stop). 6. My mother (make) sandwiches in the kitchen and (not/hear) the bell. 7. He (go) to school for the first time with a bunch of flowers in his hand, and it (seem) to him that everyone (turn) to look at him. 8. The grass (be) damp; it (tell) us that the rain (fall) in the night. 9. Now she (look) at me with wide-open eyes. 10. After the war they (part) and he (tell) me that he (not/see) her since.

1.9.13. *Open the brackets using the Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present or Past Perfect Tenses.*

1. My friend (like) pies. He (eat) pies every day. When I (meet) him in the street yesterday, he (eat) a pie. He (tell) me that he (buy) that pie at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now! He (eat) a pie again. 2. As soon as you (see) your friend, tell him that I (want) to see him. 3. When I (come) home yesterday, my brother (sleep). 4. Yesterday Nick (say) that he (read) much during his summer vacation. 5. At the age of twenty my father (combine) work and study. 6. A great number of students (study) in the reading-room when I (enter) it last night. 7. The storm (rage) the whole night, and the sailors (try) to do their best to save the ship. 8. What your brother (do) now? 9. Look! Steve (swim) across the river. 10. What he (do) when you (see) him yesterday? 11. When the ship (cross) the ocean, a great storm (break) out. 12. What he (do) when you (see) him yesterday?

1.9.14. *Open the brackets using the Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous or Present, Past Perfect Tenses.*

1. Yesterday grandfather (tell) us how he (work) at the factory during the war.
2. You ever (see) the Tower of London?
3. When Nick (come) home yesterday, his mother (return) and (cook) dinner in the kitchen.
4. When I (go) to school yesterday, I suddenly (remember) that I (forget) to take my German exercise book.
5. Let's go for a walk. The rain (stop) and the sun (shine).
6. If you (help) me, I (do) this work well.
7. Mike's friends could hardly recognize him as he (change) greatly after his expedition to the Antarctic.
8. When I (enter) the hall, the students (listen) to a very interesting lecture in history.
9. Hello! Where you (go)? – Nowhere in particular. I just (take) a walk.
10. Our students (do) all kinds of exercises and now they (be) sure that they (know) this rule well. They (hope) they (make) no mistakes in the test paper.
11. The expedition (cover) hundreds of kilometers, but they still (be) far from their destination.
12. You (go) to Great Britain next year?

1.9.15. *Open the brackets using the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Tenses.*

1. When I (hear) the knock, I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not/recognize) the man, but I (know) I (meet) him before.
2. We (sit) down to the table after all the guests (arrive).
3. There (be) a strange expression on his face I never (see) before.
4. She (be) ill for two days when we (learn) about it.
5. He (read) once again what he (write). He (make) several mistakes.
6. When I (arrive) to the party, Jack (go) home already.
7. When He (get) home, the house (be) very quiet. Everybody (go) to bed.
8. We were driving along the road when we (see) a car which (break) down, so we (stop) to see if we could help.
9. His smile (be) something she never (see) before.
10. They (return) home at night and they (be) tired though they (have) a wonderful day.

1.9.16. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Войдя в комнату, он увидел Анну там, где ее оставил.
2. Я заметил, когда вошел, что кто-то забыл свой зонтик на крыльце.
3. Он не прочел и

полкниги, как заявил, что она ему не нравится. 4. Когда гости ушли, она вошла в гостиную и выключила свет. 5. Она сидела на диване и думала, почему еще не пришло письмо от отца. 6. Дождь прекратился, но в воздухе был еще легкий туман. 7. Я не знала, когда он ушел. 8. Он не помнил его имени и не помнил, чтобы встречал его когда-либо раньше. 9. Мы ехали часа два, когда, наконец, увидели озеро. 10. Прошло некоторое время, прежде чем они поняли, что ему нечего было сказать. 11. Приехав домой, он узнал, что его сестра только что ушла. 12. Когда экспедиция вернулась, они рассказали, что они видели в Арктике. 13. Она закончила паковать вещи к тому времени, когда ее сестра постучала в дверь. 14. Последние дни было очень холодно, но снег не шел. 15. Когда все ушли, она подошла к телефону и быстро набрала номер. 16. Когда родители вернулись, я показала им, что я сделала. 17. Мама пыталась успокоить меня после того, как вы ушли. 18. Я удивился тому, какие успехи она сделала, учитывая, как мало времени прошло с тех пор, как я видел ее в последний раз. 19. Не успел он подойти к двери, как встретил своих школьных друзей. 20. Он опять вернулся в Москву, где жил с родителями в детстве.

10. The Future Perfect Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will have worked	I will not have worked	Will I have worked?
He will have written	He will not have written	Will he have written?

The Future Perfect Tense употребляется для выражения будущего действия, которое закончится до определенного момента в будущем. Этот момент может быть выражен обстоятельством времени с предлогом **by** (**by five o'clock** к пяти часам, **by the end of the year** к концу года) или другим будущим действием, выраженным Present Simple в придаточном предложении времени и условия с союзами **before, when**:

By the end of the week we'll **have finished** this work.

When we meet next time, I'll **have** already **read** this book.

1.4.1. *Explain the use of the Past Perfect Tense in the following sentences.*

1. If you come back in about twenty minutes Alec and I **will have had** our talk. 2. You'd better ring me back in half an hour. By then I'll **have found** the letter. 3. He says they **will have finished** the house by the end of next month. 4. He probably will get here in about three weeks. By that time I **will have returned** to the University. 5. If we don't get there before seven o'clock they **will have had** dinner. 6. The sun **will have set** by the time we get home. 7. When we get back he **will have had** a bath and we will find him asleep in his bed. 8. I'll let you know what measures I **will have taken**.

1.4.2. *Answer the questions in the Future Perfect Tense, using the words in brackets.*

1. Will you still be busy if I call you at six? (finish) – **No, we will have finished by that time.**
2. Will they still be staying at the hotel tomorrow? (move to their new house)
3. Will you be discussing the plan at two o'clock? (make a decision)

4. Will your students be writing a test at ten in the morning? (finish)
5. Will your brother still be a student next autumn? (graduate)
6. Will you still remember me in 5 years? (forget)
7. Will he be at home on Sunday? (leave for Scotland)
8. Will she be expecting your call tomorrow morning? (receive my letter)
9. Will you be having a lesson when I come home? (go to the swimming-pool)
.....

1.4.3. *Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect Tense.*

1. I (translate) this letter by 6 o'clock this afternoon. 2. I (make) this doll by her birthday. 3. He (not/learn) his lesson by tomorrow, if he has not yet begun to study it. 4. This work is so difficult, that I (not/complete) it in a year's time. 5. After you finish this book, you (learn) over a thousand words. 6. By the end of the month the commission (come) to some decision. 7. If she returns after July 1, I won't see her, I already (go) to the South by the time.

1.4.4. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. К завтрашнему дню я закончу этот отчет. 2. Мы сделаем эту работу к трем часам дня, а потом пойдем в парк. 3. К 20 июня мы сдадим все экзамены. 4. Строители построят эту школу к 1 сентября. 5. Я напишу это письмо к тому времени, как придет секретарь. 6. Поезд уже уйдет к тому времени, когда мы придем на станцию. 7. Я переведу эту статью к понедельнику.

1.10.5. *Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple, the Future Simple and the Future Perfect Tenses.*

1. He (be) here for two hours by the time you (come) back. 2. "It (be) very late." — "They (be) back soon. 3. "There (be) no planes tonight." — "Never mind, I (go) by train". 4. You (be) angry if I (talk) to you about it? 5. By the time you (finish) cooking they (do) their work. 6. "I (be) afraid, my train (leave) by that time." — "(not/worry), I (drive) you home. 7. I hope it (stop) snowing by tomorrow morning.

8. If you (think) it's over you (see) I am right. 9. If you (not/take) a taxi, you (be) late. By the time you (get) to the theatre the first act (be) over and you (miss) the most interesting dialogues.

1.10.6. *Translate into English using the Future Simple, Future Continuous or Future Perfect Tenses.*

1. Твои друзья будут в Англии, когда ты приедешь туда летом? – Я уверен, что они уже вернутся из Южной Африки. **Will your friends be in England when you come there in summer? – I'm sure they will have already returned from South Africa.**

2. Ты будешь готовиться к экзамену в субботу? – Я уверен, что уже сдам его. **Will you be reading up for your exam on Saturday? – I'm sure I'll have passed it already.**

3. Ты еще будешь готовить обед в 12 часов? – Я уверен, что уже закончу готовку.....

4. Ты сможешь бабушке искать очки, когда вернешься? – Я думаю, она их уже найдет.

5. Джерри будет дома, если я позвоню в 8 часов? – Я думаю, он уже придет.....

6. Они будут обедать завтра в 6 часов? – Я уверен, они уже пообедают к этому времени.

7. Ты еще будешь чинить машину, если я зайду за тобой в пять? – Я думаю, что уже починю ее.

1.10.7. *Put the verb in brackets into the Future Simple, the Future Continuous and the Future Perfect Tenses.*

1. I (do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. By 8 o'clock they (have) dinner. 5. When I come home tomorrow, my family (have) supper. 6. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (read) your book. I (do) my homework by the time

you come. 7. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (write) a composition the whole evening. 8. I (not/go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (watch) TV the whole evening. 9. What you (do) tomorrow? 10. What you (do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 11. By the end of the week he (finish) the translation. 12. You (play) volleyball tomorrow? 13. You (do) this work by next Sunday? 14. When you (go) to see your friend next time? 15. How many pages you (read) by five o'clock tomorrow? 16. Tomorrow I (begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (do) my homework from three till six. 17. My father (come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (do) all my homework by the time he comes, and we (go) for a walk together. 18. They (receive) our letter by Monday. 19. I suppose when my letter (reach) you I already (to return) from my voyage.

1.10.8. *Put the verb in brackets into the Future Simple, the Present Simple, the Present Continuous or be going to.*

1. I ... (go) to the cinema. Do you want to come with me? – What time ... (the film / start)? 2. What are your plans for future? – I ... (go) to University after I ... (finish) school. 3. ... (we / go) to the concert on Sunday? – I'm afraid, I ... (be) busy with the project. 4. The new exhibition ... (open) on May, 23. 5. Have you done your shopping yet? – No, but I ... (probably / do) it tomorrow. 6. John and Mary ... (get married) in June. ... (you / go) to the wedding? 7. Mary ... (come) to visit us tomorrow. – I know. What time ... (she / arrive)? 8. What are your plans for the summer? – I ... (go) to the sea when I ... (have) holidays. 9. ... (we / ask) Mr Perkins for help? – That's a good idea. Maybe he ... (help) us. 10. The new exhibition ... (open) on March, 25. 11. What are you doing tonight? – I ... (probably / watch) TV after dinner. 12 Helen ... (have) a birthday party tomorrow. ... (you / go)?

1.10.9. *Translate into English using the proper forms of the verbs.*

Завтра миссис Коллинз посетит школу своего сына Ника. Когда она придет туда в два часа дня, он будет играть в игры, но это неважно, потому что сначала она пойдет к его учителю. К тому времени, когда они закончат

разговор, урок закончится, и Ник примет душ и будет готов идти с мамой домой. Через два часа Ник сделает уроки и будет свободен. Когда я приеду к ним, Ник с родителями будет обедать. После обеда мы будем играть в компьютерные игры. К тому времени, когда мы перестанем играть, миссис Коллинз приготовит кофе. Мы будем сидеть в гостиной и пить горячий кофе. Потом я отправлюсь домой.

11. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have been reading	I have not been reading	Have I been reading?
We have been reading	We have not been reading	Have we been reading?
You have been reading	You have not been reading	Have you been reading?
They have been reading	They have not been reading	Have they been reading?
He has been reading	He has not been reading	Has he been reading?
She has been reading	She has not been reading	Has she been reading?
It has been reading	It has not been reading	Has it been reading?

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется:

1. чтобы подчеркнуть длительный характер действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в настоящем:

I'm waiting to talk to the Dean. I **have been waiting** for almost twenty minutes, but he's still busy.

Начало действия может быть обозначено предлогом **since** (с тех пор):

He **has been learning** the poem since morning.

Период времени, в течение которого происходило действие, может быть выражен предлогом **for** (в течение):

I **have been waiting** for you for twenty minutes.

2. чтобы подчеркнуть, что, хотя длительное действие только что закончилось, его результат налицо:

“What’s the matter? Why are you out of breath?” – “I’ve **been running** all the way.”

1.11.1. *Explain the use of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense in the following sentences.*

1. Your wife’s **been telling** me that you’ve **not been sleeping** very well lately. I’m sorry to hear that. 2. “Mother, what do you suppose you look like?” – “Oh, I know. But I’ve **been cleaning** the stairs.” 3. Rosemary, I’ve **been thinking**. What we need is something different. 4. I don’t want anyone to know I’ve **been crying**. 5. Oh, I’m not really hot. It’s just that I’ve **been running**. 6. “I must say, William, you’re looking very pale, you know.” – “Am I? ” – “I fear you’ve **been overworking** yourself lately.” 7. You bet I’m burning myself out. I’ve **been doing** it for so many years now – and who cares? 8. “I was the only boy in our school that had asthma,” said the fat boy with a touch of pride. “And I’ve **been wearing** specs since I was three.” 9. Oh, dear, **has** the baby **been howling** ever since we left? 10. “Oh, it’s grand to have you home again,” he said. “I’ve **been saving** up things to tell you but now they’ve gone right out of my head and I can only be glad.”

1.11.2. *Fill the spaces in the sentences by using **for** or **since**.*

1. We’ve been fishing ... two hours. 2. I have earned my own living ... I left school. 3. The police have been looking for him ... four weeks. 4. They have been quarelling ever ... they got married. 5. He has been very ill ... the last month. 6. He hasn’t eaten anything ... twenty-four hours. 7. Mr Pitt has been in hospital ... the accident. 8. It has been very foggy ... early morning. 9. I’ve been using this machine ... twelve years. 10. I haven’t worn low-heeled shoes ... I was at school.

1.11.3. *Make up sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.*

1. Have a rest now. (you/work too hard/lately) **You have been working too hard lately.**

2. You are shivering. (you/stand/in this cold/long?) **Have you been standing in this cold for a long time?**

3. Her hands are red and wet. (she/scrub/the floors/for three hours)

4. The children are quite voiceless. (they/sing at the top of their voices/since morning)

5. Suzy is in her riding boots (she/ride)

6. You are dirty all over. What (you/do)?

1.11.4. *Make up sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.*

1. I'm so glad to be able to talk to someone. (have/a very dull time) **I have been having a very dull time.**

2. His clothes are wet (walk/in the rain) **He has been walking in the rain.**

3. You look upset. (he/say dreadful things/about...)

4. He is very tired. (he/overwork)

5. The streets are wet. (rain)

6. I can't write a loving letter now. (write/too many official papers)

7. The air in the room is hazy. (smoke/a great deal)

1.11.5. *Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.*

1. I (work) on this problem for two months. 2. She (sleep) all this time? 3. You (talk) this nonsense all day long. 4. "Any news about your latest project?" — "I just (tell) about it. 5. He says he (not/feel) well for the past week. 6. You are red all over. How long you (lie) in the sun today? 7. I (try) to get you all day, George! 8. I (not/sleep) well for months. 9. We (see) each other regularly since the party at Helen's. 10. "Jack isn't working now" — "He (not/work) for years."

1.11.6. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Ты давно меня ждешь? 2. Вы опять дрались? 3. Как давно у вас болит нога? 4. Он занимается уже три часа. 5. Я учу испанский с сентября. 6. Анна ищет работу шесть месяцев. 7. Мой брат курит десять лет. 8. Они работают в

Манчестере с 1 марта. 9. Какой глубокий снег! Сколько времени шел снег?
10. У тебя глаза красные. Ты плакала? 11. С какого возраста ты играешь в шахматы? 12. Как давно вы живете в этом городе?

1.11.7. *Open the brackets using the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. “Where is Fred?” – “He is working (work) in the garden. He has been planting (plant) rose bushes since dawn.”
2. What ... (you/do) here?
3. He ... (do) his lessons since after lunch.
4. All things in the room are out of place. The children ... (play) hide-and-
seek!
5. I ... (think) of your aunt’s proposal since we last met.
6. We ... (stay) at the Regent Hotel. Won’t you come and see us?
7. For a week now those mice ... (steal) food from the pantry.
8. Down by the pine woods they ... (lay) out a new road.

1.11.8. *Open the brackets using the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. “There’s a man sitting at the first table near the door. He (look at) us,” she said“. – “He is, but what of it?” – “I (meet) him everywhere of late.” 2. Ever since my University days I (study) the history of Russia. Now I (read) books on the Civil War. 3. I know you (ask) for somebody with experience on your staff. There is a doctor in our laboratory who might interest you. But now he (finish) an experiment. 4. The door was opened by Mrs Pitt. “Well, well, you’re just in time. I (make) some cakes. And your father (have) breakfast.” 5. “Where is my daughter?” – “She (talk) to a policeman.” – “What’s happened?” – “She (drive) without a license.” 6. “I hope you (do) well?” – “Splendid. We (do) better ever since.” 7. “Hello,” she said. “I’m glad you (have) lunch here. I (want) to talk to you.” 8. “We (stay) here nearly a week.” – “I hope you (not/think) of leaving.” 9. “The girl (want) to see you, doctor.”

– “How long she (wait)?” 10. “What the children (do)?” – “They (play) games all morning and now they (learn) to tell time by the position of the sun.”

1.11.9. *Make up situations to justify the use of the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous in the following pairs of sentences.*

1. We **are having** a good laugh over everything.

We **have been having** a good laugh over everything.

2. **I am doing** it just this way.

I’**ve been doing** it just this way.

3. What **is going** on in here?

What **has been going** on in here?

4. He **is saying** funny things about you.

He **has been saying** funny things about you.

5. What **are you doing**?

What **have you been doing**?

1.11.10. *Read the dialogue and comment on the use of the Present Continuous, Present Perfect Continuous, Present Perfect and Future Perfect Tenses. Make up dialogues in analogy using the word-combinations given below.*

A: What are you doing?

B: I am writing a letter.

A: How long have you been writing it?

B: I have been writing it for half an hour.

A: Have you written it?

B: No, I haven’t.

A: When will you have finished it?

B: I think I will have finished it by twelve o’clock.

- to write a composition, to translate a text, to discuss a problem, to read an article, to cook dinner, to learn the words, to pack things.

1.11.11. *Translate the sentences into English using the Present Continuous or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. Мужчина у окна смотрит на нас. – Да, и что из этого? – Я его встречаю в библиотеке в последнее время. 2. Куда ты так торопишься? – Мама ждет меня у метро уже десять минут. 3. Вы читаете эту газету? 4. Которая из этих девушек Аня? – На ней красное платье. 5. Я ношу эти туфли уже два года. Они очень удобные. 6. Кого вы ждете? 7. Давно вы его ждете? 8. Что вы слушаете? 9. Она преподает английский с прошлого года. 10. Она учит меня английскому языку.

1.11.12. *Put the verb into the correct form, the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. I've **run** (run) out of petrol. Can you lend me some?
2. You are out of breath. **Have** you **been running** (you/run)?
3. The secretary ... (type) the letters you gave her but she ... (not/finish) them yet.
3. There's sufficient light, you ... (waste) electricity for nearly an hour.
4. Look! The child ... (fall) asleep.
5. Open the window. Somebody ... (smoke) here.
6. She ... (do) the accounts all evening. But she ... (go) home already.
7. He is a famous playwright. He ... (complete) his seventh play.

1.11.13. *Make up sentences using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. (She/clean/the flat/for two hours) – **She has been cleaning the flat for two hours.**
(She/do/two rooms/so far) – **She has done two rooms so far.**
2. (I/read/Pushkin's prose/in the garden)
- (I/read/three of Belkin's stories)
3. (Mother/sew/since lunch).....
- (She/make/a dress for me)
4. (My brother/ski/since childhood)

(He/take part/in many championships)
5. (Father/write/children poems/since he retired)
(He/write/four books)

1.11.14. *Put the verb into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. You (hear) the news? Tom and Ann are engaged! – That’s not new; I (know) it for ages! 2. Mr Smith, you (whisper) to the student on your right for the last ten minutes. You (help) him with his exam paper or he (help) you? 3. Why you (make) such a horrible noise? – I (lose) my key and I (try) to wake my wife by throwing stones at her window. – You (throw) stones at the wrong window. You live next door. 4. He (hope) for a rise in salary for six months but he (not/dare) to ask for it yet. 5. I (try) to finish this letter for the last half-hour. I wish you’d go away or stop talking. – I hardly (say) anything. 6. I (teach) hundreds of students but I never (meet) such a hopeless class as this. 7. He (teach) in this school for five years. 8. I (work) for him for ten years and he never once (say) “Good morning” to me. 9. Ever since he came to us that man (try) to make trouble. 10. He (study) Russian for two years and doesn’t even know the alphabet yet.

1.11.15. *Put the verb into the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. Many people believe that our climate (change) very markedly. 2. I (collect) the pictures with bridges since I graduated from the University. Now I (collect) enough to organize an interesting exhibition. 3. She (read) a fairy-tale to the children since breakfast. They (not/finish) yet. 4. Those people (wait) for a tram for the last fifteen minutes. 5. What (happen) to Mary? John (ring) her up the whole evening and nobody (answer). 6. “You (come) out at last,” he said. “Well, I (stand) here long, and (listen) to the nightingale.” 7. So, you (arrive). We just (speak) of you. 8. “Why you (turn) off the music?” – “I (play) the records for hours; I’m tired now.” 9. I (try) to catch the waiter’s attention for about 15 minutes now. 10. We (meet) before? 11. I

often (see) his name in the papers this year. 12. I (love) you ever since I first saw you. 13. I really don't know what you (do) there all this time. 14. She (study) English for a year and (learn) many words and expressions. 15. She (do) shaping since September and her figure (improve) remarkably. 16. "My son is not a bad boy. But he is going through a difficult phase." – "He (go) through this difficult phase for fifteen years."

1.11.16. *Translate the sentences into English using the Present Perfect or the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. Ты ведь слышала о Молли, да? – Я слышу о ней уже два года. 2. Ты очень изменился в последнее время. 3. Они решали эту проблему целый месяц и, наконец, решили. 4. Он только что продал две картины. – Ему повезло. Мой муж рисует уже пять лет и еще не продал ни одной картины. 5. Я все утро занимаюсь домашней работой и еще ничего не сделал. 6. Тот человек стоит на автобусной остановке последние полчаса. 7. Мой муж собирает картины современных художников с тех пор, как мы поженились. Он собрал уже так много, что не знает, куда их повесить.

1.11.17. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. He (run) now. He (run) for ten minutes without any rest. 2. It (snow) steadily the whole week and it still (snow). 3. What they (do) now? – They (work) in the reading-room. They (work) there for already three hours. 4. Where he (be) now? – He (be) in the garden. He (play) volleyball with his friends. They (play) since breakfast time. 5. We (climb) for six hours already, but we (not/reach) the top of the mountain yet. 6. I (live) in St. Petersburg. I (live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 7. The pain already (go) but the child still (cry). 8. She already (do) her homework for two hours, but she (not/yet/do) half of it. 9. I (wait) for you since two o'clock. 10. The workers (work) very hard these two weeks, they (be) busy with the interior decoration of the house. 11. What you (do)? – I (read). I (read) for already two hours. I already (read) sixty pages. 12. This man (be) a writer. He (write) books. He (write) books since he

was a young man. He already (write) eight books. 13. He (work) at the language all the time and (make) great progress. His pronunciation (be) rather good, only a slight accent (remain). 14. What you (do) here since morning? 15. Lena (be) a very good girl. She always (help) her mother about the house. Today she (help) her mother since morning. They already (wash) the floor and (dust) the furniture. Now they (cook) dinner together.

1.11.18. *Open the brackets using the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. He (finish) the first part of his book and now he (write) the second. He (work) at his book for two years. 2. This is the factory where my father (work). He (work) here for fifteen years. 3. You (find) your notebook? – No! I still (look) for it. I already (look) for it for two hours, but (not/yet/find) it. 4. You (play) with a ball for already three hours. Go home and do your homework. 5. Wake up! You (sleep) for ten hours already. 6. I (wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but (not/yet/receive) it. 7. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I (not/hear) it. 8. I just (receive) a letter from my granny, but I (not/yet/receive) letters from my parents. 9. The weather (be) fine today. The sun (shine) ever since we got up. 10. Why your hair (be) wet? You (swim)? 11. Every day I (wind) up my watch at 10 o'clock in the evening. 12. Come along, Henry, what you (do) now? I (wait) for you a long time. 13. Doctors and scientists (show) recently the benefit of fish in the diet. 14. Where your gloves (be)? – I (put) them into my pocket.

1.11.19. *Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous, the Present Simple, the Past Simple, the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. He (not/phone) him since he (arrive). 2. What (happen) to you since she (leave)? 3. I (think) your daughter (become) a real beauty since I (see) her last. 4. What you (do) with the knife? The point is broken off. 5. For these last three years I (save) nearly every penny for my trip to that country. 6. Well, dear, what you (do) all day long? You (look) tired. Come and sit here by the fire. 7. "Hello," he (say)

holding out his hand, "I (look) for you for a long time. I never (have) the chance to thank you for what you (do) for my brother. 8. You see, I (do) this kind of thing for the last thirty years. 9. I (think) of it ever since Molly (tell) me about your decision to go to sea. 10. You (live) here ever since you (leave) Canada? 11. Do come in and join us. We (have) coffee and (watch) TV.

1.11.20. *Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous, the Present Simple, the Past Simple, the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. A.: I hear your brother ... (come) back. He ... (be) in the East all this time?

B.: No, he ... (be) in Europe for the last year.

2. A.: I just ... (be) to the cinema. You ... (see) the last film by N. Mikhalkov?

B.: Yes.

A.: When you ... (see) it?

B.: A week ago.

A.: Who you ... (go) with?

B.: With Tanya.

3. A.: I ... (want) to go to Switzerland next winter.

B.: You ... (discuss) with your mother?

A.: No, not yet, why?

B.: You ... (ski) together for the last three years.

4. A.: I ... (be) sorry, I ... (give) so much trouble and now I ... (ask) you to excuse me.

B.: It ... (be) true that you ... (put) me to some inconvenience, but in the circumstances I ... (be) ready to accept your apology.

5. A.: There ... (be) two gentlemen asking for you.

B.: Tell them, I ... (not/be) in.

A.: They ... (want) to know if you ... (see) the accident yesterday.

B.: I ... (hear) these questions all morning, I ... (not/know) what to say. What you ... (think), they still ... (wait)?

6. A.: You ... (know), where George ... (be)?

B.: He and Fanny ... (have) a friendly chat in the library.

A.: They ... (be) old friends, ... (not/be) they?

B.: Yes, they ... (be) friends since childhood.

7. A.: The children ... (return) yet?

B.: Yes, Tom Burton ... (bring) them back in his car five minutes ago.

A.: Well, then we can have dinner now.

B.: No, we can't. I ... (not/cook) it yet.

A.: What you ... (do) all this time?

B.: Worrying.

12. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had been reading He had been writing	I had not been reading He had not been writing	Had I been reading? Had he been writing?

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется:

1. для выражения длительного прошедшего действия, которое началось ранее другого прошедшего действия, выраженного Past Simple, и еще продолжалось в момент его совершения в прошлом:

When I came he **had been sleeping** for an hour.

I thought he **had been sleeping** since 3 o'clock.

2. для выражения длительного прошедшего действия, которое закончилось непосредственно перед моментом наступления другого прошедшего действия:

He was tired when he came home as he **had been playing** football.

1.12.1. *Explain the use of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense in the following sentences.*

1. He said that they **had now been hunting** hard for ten days. 2. She was aware that they **had been getting** on each other's nerves greatly. 3. He said frankly that he **had been thinking** about the offer for a long time now but he hadn't discussed it with his wife yet. 4. I told him I had been in all evening. I **had been waiting** to talk with him. 5. I was happy that ever since Max moved in here, the place **had been ringing** with laughter. 6. Alice threw down the book she **had been holding** since she came into the room. 7. They **had been driving** for half an hour before Blair spoke. 8. He went to the theater to see the play which **had been running** for a week. 9. When she came there to act as a governess, the children **had been running** wild for a year. 10. It **had been freezing** for the last few days but it had not snowed.

1.12.2. *Make up sentences using the words in brackets.*

1. You came home. Your children were watching television.

(they/not/do/any work) – **They hadn't been doing any work.**

2. Brother and sister came home with angry faces.

(they/quarrel/on the way home)

3. There was nobody in the flat. But a delicious smell of fresh bread was in the air.

(Mother/bake bread)

4. Mary closed her eyes. She felt very tired.

(she/read/too long)

5. You came home from a party. You were nearly dropping on your feet.

(you/dance/all night)

6. When I looked at my typewriter, I saw a sheet of paper in it.

(somebody/use/my typewriter)

1.12.3. *Make up sentences.*

1. I started on my journey. After an hour a tyre went flat.

I had been driving for an hour when a tyre went flat.

2. The lecturer began to speak. After 15 minutes the dean came in.

The lecturerfor 15 minutes when

3. Larry had arranged to meet Amy at her hotel in London. He had lost the address but he thought it was the Savoy. So he went there. After half an hour waiting he realized that he had been mistaken.

Larrywhen

4. My grandfather went to work in America in 1943. Two years later the war ended.

My grandfatherwhen.....

1.12.4. *Put the verb in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.*

1. Clouds (gather) all day and now rain came down. 2. "I'm coming all right," said Mr Dilinger, who (shiver) for the last ten minutes. 3. I realized that he had come away with me in order to discuss once more what he already (discuss) for hours with

his sister-in-law. 4. I slowly released a breath and only then realized that I (hold) it for some time.

1.12.5. *Answer the questions using the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Simple Tenses.*

1. Did you work at your English yesterday? – **Yes, I did.**

How long had you been working at your English before you went for a walk?

(for an hour) **I had been working at my English for an hour.**

2. Did it rain yesterday?

How long had it been raining when you left home?

(for 3 hours)

3. Did she work at the University before she retired?

How long had she been working there before she retired?

(for 25 years)

4. Did they study French before they went to France?

How long had they been studying it before they went there?

(for 5 years)

5. Did the children walk in the wood in the morning?

How long had they been walking before you called them back?

(for 2 hours)

6. Did you stay at the hotel when you were in London?

How long had you been living there when Jane arrived?

(for a fortnight)

1.12.6. *Put the verb in brackets into the Past Perfect Continuous, Past Simple or Past Perfect Tenses.*

1. When I (leave) home the snow already (stop).
2. It (be) 6 p.m. and Jack (be) tired because he (work) hard all day.
3. He clearly (listen) to our conversation and I (wonder) how much he (hear).
4. She (say) she (teach) at this school for twenty years.
5. He (say) he just (finish) the book he (read) all this time.
6. The postman (come)

after lunch and (bring) me a letter which I (expect) for a long time. 7. It (rain) since the morning, and the fields (be) quite muddy.

1.12.7. *Put the verb into the correct form, the Past Perfect Continuous or the Past Continuous Tenses.*

1. Their swimming-suits were wet. – **They had been swimming.**
2. She was in the swimming-pool. – **She was swimming.**
3. The boy was leaning against the tree, out of breath. He ... (run) very fast.
4. He came into the room. His parents stopped talking. They ... (talk) about him.
5. She came into the room. Her husband was at his desk. He ... (write).
6. When the newly weds arrived at the restaurant, their guests ... (wait) for them. They felt rather hungry because they ... (wait) for a long time.
7. Julia ... (stand) at the bus stop for twenty minutes when Ivy drove up and got out of the car.

1.12.8. *Put the verb into the Past Perfect, the Past Perfect Continuous, the Past Continuous or Past Simple Tenses.*

1. When I (get) home that evening, my little son (eat) dinner himself for the first time. 2. He just (leave) for the airport when I (call). 3. “Who are you thinking of?” he (ask) after he (look) at me for a few seconds. 4. When we went to see them last night, they (play) chess. They (say) they (play) since 6 o’clock. 5. She felt chilly after she (swim) for an hour. 6. They told me that Steve still (swim). 7. The boys (play) football and (not/hear) their mother calling them from the window. 8. The boys were tired because they (play) football. 9. We (work) in silence for some time when John spoke. 10. He (look) at the fire and (think) of something. 11. He (look) at the fire for some time and then (turn) his face to me; it (be) sad. 12. At last I (find) the book, which I (look) for all day. 13. He asked me what I (look) for. 14. When I (enter) the room, Mr George (talk) in a loud voice. 15. They told me that Mr George just (talk) about me.

1.12.9. *Open the brackets and use the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous Tenses.*

1. When he (arrive), I (live) in Moscow for a week. 2. We (drive) for some hours before we (realize) that we (lose) our way. 3. His parents (speak) while he (eat). 4. Yesterday by 4 o'clock I (leave) for London. 5. Yesterday I (leave) for Moscow. 6. The day before yesterday at 2 o'clock I (write) the composition. 7. The day before yesterday for two hours I (write) the composition. 8. When my friend (come), I (make up) for an hour. 9. The dean-office (close) by the time I (get) there. 10. I (drive) when I (hear) the news on the radio. 11. They always (have) loud parties which (go on) till the early hours. 12. The concert was a great success. When the pianist (finish) his part, the audience (applaud) the orchestra for some minutes. 13. When Mike (phone) his girl-friend, she (write) a letter. 14. No sooner I (complain) that I (not/hear) from them for a long time than the letter (come).

1.12.10. *Translate the sentences into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. Вечером он, как обычно, читал газету, когда зазвонил телефон. 2. Она положила книгу, которую читала уже два часа, и встала из-за стола. 3. Прошлым летом я посетила места, где провела все свое детство. 4. Когда он вернулся, мы постарались сделать вид, что мы говорили не о нем. 5. Он сказал, что не писал мне, потому что все это время он работал над новой пьесой. 6. Она сказала, что не видела его с тех пор, как он закончил школу и уехал из города. 7. Когда я смотрел рекламу по телевизору прошлой ночью, я увидел Софи Брент. Я не видел ее уже несколько месяцев. Она рекламировала новый шоколад. 8. Мэри нашла старую шляпу и теперь примеряла ее. 9. Он позвонил в офис, как только добрался до дома. 10. Она смеялась до тех пор, пока из ее глаз не покатались слезы.

13. The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will have been reading	I will not have been reading	Will I have been reading?
He will have been writing	He will not have been writing	Will he have been writing?

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense употребляется для выражения длительного будущего действия, которое начнется ранее другого будущего действия или момента и будет еще продолжаться в этот момент:

By the next August she **will have been teaching** English for 30 years.

1.13.1. *Put the verb in brackets into the Future Perfect Continuous Tense.*

1. By the end of this month we (learn) this language for ten years. 2. When my daughter goes to school we (live) here for over five years. 3. When the new century begins, they (reconstruct) this church for nearly 25 years. 4. If nobody stops him, he (grumble) for hours. 5. We can get there at 7 at the earliest. They will be painting the fence. If we arrive at 8.30, they (paint) it for 3 hours at least; and if we come at 9.30, they will have probably finished the work.

1.13.2. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. К концу года я буду жить в городе уже пять лет. 2. К тому времени, как дети вернуться из школы, мама будет уже час работать в саду. 3. К тому времени, как он окончит университет, его родители проработают в Южной Африке два года. 4. Мы будем рекламировать эти товары несколько месяцев к тому времени, как они появятся на рынке. 5. На будущий год к этому времени она будет изучать французский язык уже два года. 6. К тому времени, когда она приедет, я уже буду жить здесь в течение трех лет. 7. К тому времени, как ты

вернешься, я буду писать уже третий портрет. 8. Сколько времени они будут показывать этот фильм, пока ты не привезешь новый?

14. The Revision of Tenses

1.14.1. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. Where is your luggage? – I (leave) it at the station. I (take) it tomorrow when Nick (come) to help me. 2. We (walk) in silence. He already (tell) me all that (be) interesting about himself, and I (have) nothing to tell him. 3. The moon (not/rise) yet, and two stars, like two distant lighthouses, (shine) in the dark blue sky. 4. Yesterday I (buy) a new pair of gloves, as I (lose) the old ones. 5. What you (do) these three months? 6. You ever (act) on the stage? 7. I (read) about an hour when he (come). 8. The play (not/yet/begin) and the people (talk) in the hall. 9. One night a little swallow (fly) over the city. His friends (fly) away to Egypt six weeks before, but he (stay) behind. 10. When I (leave) home, the snow already (stop), but a strong wind (blow). 11. You (read) this book? 12. When I (come) to his house, they (tell) me that he (leave) an hour before.

1.14.2. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. On checking up his answers he (find) out that he (make) several mistakes. 2. When you (see) him last? 3. I (meet) him when he (walk) across the park. 4. What the children (do) now? – Oh, they (play) the new table game which I (buy) for them the day before yesterday. 5. They (reach) the corner of the street by now and (stand) at the bus stop. 6. He (begin) to write his composition at three o'clock. It is already eleven, and he still (write) it. He says he (finish) it by twelve. 7. After we (walk) about two hours, we arrived at a picturesque glade covered with fresh grass. 8. We could not go out because it (rain) hard since early morning. 9. You (be) late for the concert if you (not/take) a taxi. 10. Don't enter the room! The child (sleep) there, and he always (wake) when somebody (open) the door. 11. What you (do) when I (come) in?

1.14.3. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. She (teach) at our school for twenty years now. 2. Ring me up as soon as you (come) home. 3. We (help) our librarian to put the books in the right order for already three days, but we (arrange) only half the books. 4. The first person whom Andrew (see) as he (enter) was his old nurse. She (sit) on the sofa. During the last five years she greatly (change) and now (look) a very old woman. 5. Ring me up at eleven o'clock, I (not/yet/sleep). 6. The sun (set) a long time ago, and it (begin) to get really cold. 7. She is going to read the letter she just (receive). 8. How long you (wait) for me? – I am really very sorry. 9. Yesterday I (meet) a friend of mine whom I (not/see) for a long time. 10. If you (ring) me up tomorrow, I (tell) you all about it. 11. When I (come) home yesterday, my sister already (return) and (sit) at the fireplace looking through some old photographs.

1.14.4. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. He (smoke) three cigarettes and (look) through all the books on the shelf, when at last he (hear) his friend's steps approaching the door. 2. When the mother (justisfy) herself that the children (sleep) peacefully in their beds, she (take) out the Christmas presents and carefully (put) them into the stockings which (hang) at the beds. 3. He just (approach) the door, when she (enter). 4. He (write) the composition for three hours and he (say) he soon (finish) it as he (think) over the conclusion now. 5. Light (travel) more quickly than sound. 6. Peter (read) by the fireplace when the door (open) and the maid (enter). The cook (follow) her.

1.14.5. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. The lesson (not/yet/begin), and the children (talk) loudly in the corridor. 2. I (live) in St. Petersburg since 1992. 3. The students (write) the papers by dinner-time. 4. They (sail) down the river for many hours before they (come) to the village. 5. By the fifteenth of January the students (pass) all the examinations. 6. The message (arrive) five minutes after he (leave) the house. 7. It (be) nearly eleven o'clock when we (begin) doing this work. 8. At last the reply from my grandmother (come), and my

mother (tell) me that she (come) soon. 9. The rain (stop) by the time we (reach) home. 10. Last night he (finish) the book which he (begin) writing a year ago. 11. Here you (be) at last! I (wait) for you for twenty minutes. You (not/be) ashamed? 12. I (not/be) to my home town for five years.

1.14.6. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. Go to see your old grandfather as soon as you (arrive) in Novgorod. 2. At last the librarian (give) me the book which I (wait) for during two months. I was very glad. I (go) home and (begin) reading it at once. 3. He (leave) for Rostov in 1990 and since then he (live) there. 4. He said he (listen) to the same stories for a long time. 5. How many pages you (translate) for today? 6. By the end of the evening he (translate) ten pages. 7. You always (spend) summer at the seaside? – Yes, as a rule. Last summer I (go) to the mountains, but I (not/find) the rest there as pleasant as near the sea. 8. Don't speak to him: he (be) very busy, he (do) some very urgent work. 9. I did not want him to go there: I (be) afraid that something (happen). 10. When they returned, they (tell) us many interesting things which they (see) during their journey. 11. The children (play) here at eleven o'clock, but now they (go) home. 12. I (not/yet/fall) asleep when the telephone (ring). 13. When he (read) the newspaper, he (give) it to his brother.

1.14.7. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. I did not notice that my watch (stop), and when I (arrive) at the station, my train (leave) and I (have) to ask when the next train (come). 2. He (wait) for fifteen minutes when at last he (see) her at the end of the platform. 3. When I (leave) home, it (rain). 4. By the end of the year he (read) about two hundred pages. 5. We were happy when the sun (rise), for the night (be) very cold. 6. Where you (put) my dictionary? I can not find it anywhere. 7. What you (do) from six till nine yesterday? 8. What you (do) here? – I (prepare) for my report. – How long you (prepare) for it? – Oh, I (work) since morning. 9. He (teach) at school for five years when the war (break) out. 10. She (study) English since last year. 11. What you (read)? – I (read) a

very interesting book. I (read) it for half an hour already. 12. Yesterday father (come) late. We (do) all our homework and (drink) tea when he (come). 13. Our teacher (come). Now he (speak) with our monitor. 14. They (speak) when I (look) at them. 15. I (walk) about an hour when I (see) a little house not far from the river.

1.14.8. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. At this time tomorrow we (discuss) your report. 2. Where is Nick? – He (not/be) at home, he (go) to the cinema. Wait for him, he (come) in half an hour. 3. She (live) in Moscow for ten years when her sister (come) to live with her. 4. It was very late. I (go) to bed and (fall) asleep when my father (return) home. 5. I'll join you when I (drink) my tea. 6. What your friend (do) now? – She (have) dinner. She usually (have) dinner at this time. 7. You ever (be) to London? – Yes, I (be) there last summer. 8. When I (come), he (live) in the same old house where I first (meet) him. He (tell) me he (wait) for me for already some time. 9. Now she (read) the book which I (give) her yesterday. 10. So you begin working tomorrow! And who (take) care of your children when you (go) to work? 11. Five minutes (not/pass) when the train for which we (wait) (appear) in the distance. 12. When Mrs. Smith (come) home yesterday, she (see) that her daughter (cook) supper and (wait) for her with the table laid. 13. The pupils (do) a lot of exercises before they (learn) to write dictations well. 14. Hello, Peter! When you (go)? – I (go) to the library. 15. On entering the drawing-room he (find) that his two friends (get) up and (wait) for him. 16. The sportsmen (train) since early morning; now they (go) over the high jump, as they (not/be) satisfied with their results. 17. I (buy) a new dress. I (show) it to you tomorrow when you (to come) to my place.

1.14.9. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. I could not hear a sound: they (stop) talking. 2. When we (come) to the station, the train already (arrive). The passengers (hurry) to occupy their seats in the carriages. 3. The young people entered the theatre. The performance already (begin), and they (have) to wait till the first act (be) over. Nina never (be) here before and she

(like) the theatre very much. 4. Ann (leave) the house fifteen minutes before we (come). 5. I decided not to put on my raincoat as it (stop) raining already and the sun (shine) brightly. 6. I did not recognize Helen as I (not/see) her for a very long time and she greatly (change). 7. The sight of the school building brought back the old days to us. Here we (spend) many years together. We (learn) to read and write; here we (experience) our first joys and sorrows. We recollected our first day at school, how we (come) to our first lesson looking alarmed and excited. 8. The concert (be) a greater success than we (expect). We were very glad. 9. When the teacher told the boy to recite the poem, boy (burst) into tears: he (not/remember) anything, though he (try) to learn his lesson so hard. 10. Jane usually works in the library. She (work) there now. She already (gather) the necessary material and now she (write) her report. 11. I was anxious to see the place where I (spend) my childhood.

1.14.10. *Open the brackets using the verbs in the appropriate tense.*

1. He (tell) me that if no one (come) to meet me at the station, I (can) leave the suit-cases in the cloak-room and go to the hotel where he (reserve) a room for me. 2. He (ask) me to tell you that he (come) again) tonight. 3. You (read) “The murder of Roger Ackroyd” by Agatha Christie? – No, I (not/yet/read) it. But I (hear) that it (be) a very interesting book. I (read) it as soon as I (get) it. 4. Lanny (return) home after seven years of absence. During these seven years he (study) in Cape Town where his people (send) him. Lanny was glad at the thought that he (do) what they (hope) he (do) and that soon he (be) among his people again. 5. When the train (stop), I (look) out of the window but (not/see) any of my friends there. I (send) them a telegram and (hope) that they (meet) me. As I (discover) later, they (receive) it ten minutes before the train arrived and could not meet me. 6. We were greatly surprised not to find Ann at home. It turned out that her sister (forget) to give her our message, and Ann (leave) the house fifteen minutes before we (come). 7. When we (come) to the station, our train already (leave), and we (have) to wait for two hours before another one (come). 8. Victor (ask) me to explain the new rule to him, as he (miss) the previous lesson. 9. John Gray (visit) Russia in 1989 and (not/be) here since that time.

1.14.11. *Translate into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. Она много путешествует. Летом она ездила во Францию. Она уже вернулась в Москву. 2. Ты читал поэмы Байрона? — Да, мы читали их в прошлом году. — Тебе они нравятся? 3. Ты играешь на пианино? Послушай, Джон играет. Он всегда играет хорошо. 4. Когда мы были в Крыму, мы часами гуляли в горах. 5. Какую книгу ты сейчас читаешь? — Я не читаю книг, я люблю газеты и журналы. 6. Я не видел его в последнее время. — А я только что встретил его. Он шел в библиотеку. 7. Ты часто ходишь в кино? — Нет, я не был в кино с лета. 8. Я купила это платье 3 года назад. Оно было очень дешевое. Цены сейчас растут. 9. Тебе купить билеты в театр? — Нет, спасибо. Мама уже купила. Мы идем в театр завтра. 10. Ты будешь свободна сегодня вечером? — Нет, я встречаюсь со своей подругой в 7.

1.14.12. *Translate into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. Ты сейчас делаешь эту работу? — Да, но я только что ее начал. 2. В последнее время он не заходил в наш магазин. Я знаю, что он покупает продукты в этом магазине. Он стал очень важным. 3. Ты ездил за город в эти выходные? — Нет, мы были очень заняты. Мы убрали дом. 4. Я еще не приготовила обед. — Тебе помочь? — Да, спасибо. Гости приходят в 7. 5. Где ты был вчера? Мы искали тебя весь вечер. — Я сидел дома. 6. Ты позвонишь мне? — Конечно, я ведь всегда звоню тебе по вечерам. 7. Ты знаешь этого человека? — Да, я встречала его до войны, но я не видела его с тех пор. 8. Я думаю, тебе понравится это платье. — О, я мечтала о нем весь год. 9. Я хочу пригласить Джима на обед. — Я уже пригласила его. — Ты мне вчера сказала об этом. 10. Я часто встречаю этого человека. Вот и сейчас он идет по улице.

1.14.13. *Translate into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. Вы когда-нибудь бывали в Париже? — Да, я был там в прошлом году. Я часто езжу во Францию. 2. Когда уехала Мэри? — Она уехала до того, как вы

позвонили. Она ждала вас целый час. 3. Мы уже встречались. — Когда мы встречались? — Я не помню. — По-моему, мы встречались 3 года назад. 4. Мы обедали, когда Джон пришел. Он не хотел обедать с нами. Он сказал, что уже пообедал. Он ел в 5, а мы всегда обедаем в 7. 5. Чем он занимается? — Он играет в теннис. Он играет очень хорошо. Сейчас он играет во Франции. 6. Вчера, когда я выходил из офиса, шел дождь. У меня не было зонта. Я не заметил, что начался дождь. 7. Он закончил работу до того, как мы пришли. 8. Эксперимент будет закончен к концу следующей недели.

1.14.14. *Translate into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. Он пишет книгу. — Он уже закончил работу? — Да, он закончил ее на прошлой неделе. 2. Что вы здесь делаете? — Я жду своего друга. Он работает в этом институте. 3. Дождь еще не прекратился, когда мы вышли из дома. Дождь шел целый день. 4. Он студент? — Да, он учится в нашем институте. Он работал на нашем заводе до того, как поступил в наш институт. Сейчас он не работает. 5. Вы часто ходите в театр? — Я люблю театр, но в прошлом году я не ходил в театр. Я болел. Вы видели эту новую пьесу? 6. Вы поедете в Москву на следующей неделе? — Я не знаю. Я жду очень важное письмо из Москвы. 7. Моя сестра еще не спала, когда я встал. — Вы встаете рано? Когда начинается ваш рабочий день? 8. Не приходите завтра в 2: я буду стирать. — Когда я могу прийти? — Мы обычно пьем чай в 5. Вы хотите зайти в 5?

1.14.15. *Translate into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. В Англии часто идет дождь? — Да, когда мы приехали, шел дождь. — А мы приехали до того, как начались дожди. — А вы когда-нибудь бывали в Лондоне? — Да, я посетил Лондон в прошлом году. 2. Вы поедете в Крым? — Нет, сейчас я много работаю. Мы всегда ездим в Крым осенью. — А я никогда не был там. Мы поедем туда в следующем году. 3. Бабушка звонила вчера, не так ли? — Да, она говорила целый час. — Что она сказала? — Она спросила, придешь ли ты к ней завтра. 4. Ты был вчера на стадионе? — Да, там было

много народу. — Ты любишь футбол? 5. Он ушел, когда я работал, и сказал, что придет в 6. Я уже выполнил всю работу, когда он пришел. 6. Мы уже ждали несколько часов, когда поезд, наконец, прибыл. 7. Завтра в это же время мы уже будем плыть на пароходе (sail).

1.14.16. *Translate into English using the appropriate tenses.*

1. У вас есть собака? — Да, друзья подарили мне собаку на прошлый день рождения.— Какая это собака? 2. Я поужинал и начал читать книгу. Мой друг дал мне эту книгу неделю назад. — Вам нравится эта книга? Я ее еще не читал. 3. Где он работает? — Он сейчас не работает. Он студент. Он работал на заводе до того, как поступил в институт. 4. Он обычно играет в теннис очень хорошо, но сегодня он играет плохо. А вы играете в теннис? — Я играл, когда был студентом. 5. Ты встретил ее вчера? — Я опоздал. Когда я пришел, поезд уже ушел. 6. Вы уже видели этот фильм? — Да, я видела его на прошлой неделе. — Вы пойдете со мной в кино завтра? 7. Когда я пришел домой, они смотрели телевизор. Они всегда смотрят телевизор вечером. А я не люблю смотреть телевизор. 8. Где вы были вчера? Что вы делали в пять часов? — Я работал.

UNIT 2. THE PASSIVE VOICE

	TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	EXAMPLE
S I M P L E	Present	ask(s)	am asked is asked are asked	He asks/ He is asked <i>Он спрашивает/</i>
	Past	asked	was asked were asked	<i>Его спрашивают</i>
	Future	will ask	will be asked	
C O N T I N U O U S	Present	am asking is asking are asking	am being asked is being asked are being asked	He is asking/ He is being asked <i>Он сейчас спрашивает/</i>
	Past	was asking were asking	was being asked were being asked	<i>Его сейчас спрашивают</i>
	Future	will be asking	-----	
P E R F E C T	Present	have asked has asked	have been asked has been asked	He has asked/ He has been asked <i>Он уже спросил/</i>
	Past	had asked	had been asked	<i>Его уже спросили</i>
	Future	will have asked	will have been asked	

Глагол в страдательном залоге означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим:

Ann is often asked questions.

Страдательный залог употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. когда действующее лицо неизвестно, не упоминается по какой-либо причине или не представляет интереса для говорящего:

My article **was published** yesterday.

Rome **wasn't built** in a day.

2. в конструкциях с формальным подлежащим **it**:

It is said she refused the invitation.

3. с глаголами, которые могут иметь два дополнения – прямое и косвенное: **to tell, to give, to offer, to show, to leave, to promise, to send**. Эти глаголы могут иметь две пассивные конструкции:

Ann **wasn't offered** a job.

The job **wasn't offered** to Ann.

2.1. *State the type of the passive constructions in the following sentences.*

1. A lot of rice **is eaten** in Asia. 2. These houses **were built** 25 years ago. 3. Our class **will be taught** by another teacher next year. 4. He said that our class **would be taught** by another teacher next year. 5. Lions and tigers **can be seen** in Zoos. 6. He spoke very clearly; he **could be heard** by everyone. 7. This letter **must be answered** at once. 8. When he was in hospital, he **had to be fed**; he couldn't eat himself. 9. The books **may be kept** for two weeks. After that they **must be returned** to the library. 10. The librarian said that books **might be kept** for two weeks. 11. The little girl has been very ill and the doctor says she mustn't go to school, so she **is being taught** at home. 12. I couldn't use my car last week, it **was being repaired**. 13. This room **hasn't been swept** for a fortnight. 14. He said the newspaper **had been thrown** away. 15. He promised that by the end of the year the construction **would have been completed**.

2.2. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. People speak much of him. **He is much spoken about.**
2. They will look after the children well. **The children will be looked after well.**
3. People will laugh at you if you say it.
4. They sent for the doctor immediately.
5. Everybody listened to her attentively.
6. They always wait for me after the lessons.
7. Nobody took notice of this little boy.
8. Everybody lost sight of the boat in the fog.
9. Why are they laughing at her?
10. I wonder whether they will listen to him.
11. Students often refer to these books.
12. Nobody has ever spoken to me in such a way.

2.3. Express the following sentences in the passive. Do not mention the subjects of the active verbs.

1. Tom asked Mary her telephone number. **Mary was asked her telephone number.**
2. Someone told us a very funny story yesterday. **We were told a very funny story yesterday.**
3. The people gave him a hearty welcome.
- 4 They have offered my brother a very good job.
5. The house agents showed us some very nice flats.
6. The secretary didn't tell me the exact time of my appointment.
7. The judge will give him a fair trial.
8. They have never taught that rude boy good manners.
9. The teacher hasn't asked Peter any questions at this lesson.
10. People wished the newly married couple a long and happy life.
11. They never tell me the family news.

12. The examiners didn't give us enough time to answer all the questions.

.....

2.4. *Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Past Continuous Passive.*

1. A beautiful melody (play). A beautiful melody ***was being played***.
2. The student (ask) to tell the story again. ***The student was asked to tell the story again.***
3. Such mistakes ... (make) by even the best students.
4. A modern tune ... (play) when we came into the hall.
5. The houses ... (build) of stone, brick and wood.
6. At last the problem ... (solve) to everyone's satisfaction.
7. A special rule ... (make) for students to be taken to the University.
8. Last Sunday he ... (meet) at the railway station.
9. When Tom was young, he ... (teach) two languages.
10. Every morning the workers ... (tell) what they had to do.

2.5. *Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice.*

1. They often invite me to their parties.
2. People speak English in different parts of the world.
3. One uses milk for making butter.
4. They build a lot of new houses in this district every year.
5. They built this house in 1950.
6. Somebody locked the front door.
7. Someone broke my pen last night.
8. They punished the boy for that.
9. They finished their work in time.
10. People will forget it very soon.
11. They will translate this book next year.
12. They will tell you when to come.
13. Where will they build a new library?
14. Someone will ask him about it.
15. No one has seen him anywhere this week.
16. Somebody has invited her to the party.
17. They have done all the exercises in written form.
18. They had done everything before we came.
19. I thought they had already sent the letter.
20. Somebody had informed him of the news before they announced it.
21. They are constructing some new metro lines now.

2.6. Write the sentences in the Passive Voice.

1. (my sister/operate on/a distinguished surgeon) My sister **will be operated on** by a distinguished surgeon.
2. (I/wake up/at 7 o'clock/my mother) I **was woken up** at 7 o'clock by my mother.
3. (the envelope/find/on my desk)
4. (this book/buy/a week ago)
5. (the picture/paint/great artist)
6. (the letter/post/tomorrow)
7. (your report/discuss/next week)
8. (the letter/bring/recently)
9. (this cup/break/my little brother)
10. (his lecture/listen to/with great interest)

2.7. Read the situation and write a sentence. Use the words in brackets.

1. He seldom keeps his promise. (he/can/rely on) **He can't be relied on.**
2. She's very sensitive. (she/not/like/to laugh at) **She doesn't like to be laughed at.**
3. The child is very ill. (the doctor/send for)
4. The old car is in excellent condition. (it/look after/well)
5. He was speaking for two hours. (he/listen to/in silence)
6. He's a sensible man. (his advice/listen to/carefully)
7. The dentist said her teeth were very bad. (they/take care of)
8. The town is in ruin. (it/destroy/earthquake)
9. It is difficult to do. (it/more easier/do/machine)
10. The guests ate all the sandwiches, and drank all the lemonade. (nothing/leave)
.....

2.8. Open the brackets, using the correct form in the Passive Voice.

English nowadays (consider) the most popular language in the world. It is the official language of the U. K., of the USA and of Australia and New Zealand. It (use) as one of the official languages in Canada, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish

Republic. It also (speak) as a second language by many people in India, Pakistan, and numerous countries in Africa.

2.9. Open the brackets, using the correct form in the Passive Voice.

1. Festivals of folk songs (attend) by a lot of people annually. 2. The translation (do) tomorrow? – I hope, it will. 3. When the play (stage)? – It (stage) last year. 4. Thousands of foreign guests (invite) every year to attend the Winter Music Festival in Moscow. 5. Young people from many foreign countries (teach) in Moscow University. 6. He (elect) the Prime Minister last year. 7. The country (govern) by the Parliament. 8. I'm sure a lot of questions (discuss) at the conference. 9. Do you know why the "White House" is white? The story I (tell) is that in 1812 when England was at war with America, the British captured the city, and some of the buildings, including the Capitol and the house of the President (set) on Fire. In 1814, in order to hide the marks of the fire, the brown stone walls of the President's home (paint) white – and it has been the "White House" ever since. 10. It is easy to find your way about in New York, it (lay) out regularly. The streets (well-plan). The streets running north and south (call) "Avenues" and (number), for example, 1st Avenue, 2nd Avenue, etc., the streets going east and west (call) "Streets" and also (number).

2.10. Open the brackets, using the correct form in the Passive Voice.

1. Six public holidays (celebrate) in Great Britain. 2. Song festivals (hold) in Wales every year. 3. Many social customs (connect) with the celebration of Christmas in Great Britain. 4. A big Christmas tree (put up) in Trafalgar Square a week ago. 5. The Christmas tree (decorate) brightly by the children tonight. 6. On Boxing Day children and other members of the family (give) presents. 7. Easter Peace Marches always (organize) in many European countries. 8. He (elect) President three years ago. 9. London (devide) into two parts by the river Thames. 10. The financial and business part of London (call) "the City".

2.11. *Answer the questions.*

1. By what seas is Great Britain washed? 2. What is it separated by from the Continent? 3. What are the parts of Great Britain called? 4. By whom is the British Government headed? 5. Whom are the laws in Great Britain made of? 6. How are the members of the House of Commons elected? 7. What places of interest in London are most visited by the tourists? 8. How often is the U. S. President elected? 9. Is Australia often visited by tourists from other continents? 10. What language is spoken in Canada?

2.12. *Open the brackets, using the correct form in the Passive Voice.*

1. I am not wearing my black shoes today. They (mend). 2. This copy (not read). The pages (not cut). 3. Why the car (not lock) or (put) into the garage? 4. The damaged ship (tow) into harbor when the towline broke. 5. This room (use) only on special occasions. 6. Bicycles must not (leave) in the hall. 7. He was taken to hospital this afternoon, and (operate on) tomorrow morning. 8. It was a lonely road, and the girl was afraid; she thought she (follow). 9. The paintings (exhibit) till the end of the month. 10. The little girl is an only child and she (spoil) by her parents and grandparents. 11. Normally this street (sweep) every day, but it (not/sweep) yesterday. 12. It was very cold yesterday afternoon, but we couldn't light a fire in the sitting room; the chimney (sweep). 13. This purse (to leave) in a classroom yesterday, it (find) by the cleaner. 14. Thousands of new houses (build) every year. 15. When I saw the car, it (drive) at over fifty miles an hour. 16. This room (not use) for ages. 17. The children are very excited this morning. They (take) to the circus this afternoon. 18. My keys (return) to me; they (pick up) in the street. 19. Dogs must (keep) on leads in the gardens. 20. Dictionaries may not (use) at the examination.

2.13. *Put the sentences into Passive Voice.*

Example: Mother waters the flowers in the evening. – **The flowers are watered in the evening by mother.**

1. A marble pavilion protects the house. 2. You can buy videos like this one anywhere. 3. The boys will paint the roof of the house. 4. Her daughter gave her three beautiful dishes as a birthday present. 5. Tom gave Nick a book for his birthday. 6. They have proved that there is no life on the moon. 7. Our mother tells us stories every evening. 8. Lydia will show you a new book of pictures. 9. A boy showed her the way. 10. Someone has to write the history of the European Community one day. 11. Someone has already written the history of the European Community. 12. When we arrived home, we found that someone had broken one of our windows. 13. They will send us a box of fruit. 14. Five or six small children followed them. 15. They owe a lot of money to the bank. 16. In summer the boys often drive the horses to the fields. 17. Ivan Susanin led the Poles into the thickest part of the forest. 18. The waves carried the boat away. 19. We shall do the translation in the evening. 20. They water the flowers regularly. 21. You promised me these books long ago. 22. They have sold their car to pay their debts. 23. Irene's husband brought her some beautiful shells from the south. 24. The explorers gave the newspaper reporters a long interview. 25. Mr. Wilson will teach you English. 26. They hold a meeting in the village hall once a week. 27. The doctor ordered me a month's rest from studying.

2.14. *Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form, Active or Passive.*

A. The six ravens (keep) in the Tower of London now for centuries. They used to come in from Essex for food cracks when the Tower (use) as a palace. Over the years people (think) that if ravens ever left the Tower, the monarchy would fall. So Charles II (decree) that six ravens should always (keep) in the Tower and should (pay) a wage from the treasury. Sometimes they (live) as long as 25 years but their wings (clip) so they can't fly away, and when a raven (die), another raven (bring) from Essex.

B. The ceremony of Trooping the Color (be) one of the most fascinating. It (stage) in front of Buckingham Palace. It (hold) annually on the monarch's "official" birthday which is the second Saturday in June. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (be) Colonel-in Chief of the Life Guards. She (escort) by Horse Guards riding to the Parade. The ceremony (accompany) by the music and band. The procession (head) by the Queen.

2.15. *Translate the sentences into English using Passive Voice.*

1. Все картины, которые вы здесь видите, написаны одним художником.
2. Эта история давно забыта всеми.
3. Моего брата посылают в командировку.
- Сейчас он готовится к отъезду.
4. Работа будет закончена в срок.
5. За доктором послали? Сделайте это как можно скорее.
- У ребенка высокая температура.
6. Эта книга была написана до того, как автор стал знаменитым.
7. Сотни новых домов будут построены к концу этого года.
8. Он сказал мне, что его костюм шьет первоклассный портной.
9. Мне предложили очень интересную работу.
10. Письмо получено вчера.
11. Тебя пригласили на вечер?
12. На вечере нам показали прекрасный фильм.
13. Тебя просят подняться наверх.
14. С ним необходимо немедленно поговорить по этому вопросу.
15. Вам могут задать дополнительный вопрос на экзамене.
16. Ей было дано задание составить диалог.
17. Речь была заслушана с большим вниманием.
18. Поход пришлось отложить из-за плохой погоды.
19. Об этой пьесе сейчас много говорят.
20. Делегацию нужно встретить завтра в 9 часов утра в аэропорту.

UNIT 3. MODAL VERBS

Modal verb	Translation	Meaning
Can (be able to)	Мочь, уметь.	Умственная, физическая способность.
Could.	Неужели?	Возможность, вероятность
May (be allowed to)	Мочь.	Разрешение.
Might	Вряд ли.	Вероятность, предположение.
Must	Должен.	Обязанность, моральный долг, необходимость.
Have to	Должен, пришлось, вынужден.	Необходимость в силу обстоятельств.
To be to	Должен, следует	Необходимость в силу договоренности, расписания.
Should	Должен, следует.	Необходимость, совет, рекомендация.
Need	Нужен	Необходимость.

В отличие от других глаголов, модальные глаголы не обозначают действия или состояния, а лишь передают отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному инфинитивом. Модальные глаголы сочетаются с инфинитивом смыслового глагола без частицы *to*, за исключением *to be to*, *to have to*. В вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях они употребляются без вспомогательного глагола. В вопросительном предложении перед подлежащим ставится сам модальный глагол, в отрицательном частица *not* ставится после модального глагола. Например: I **can** swim well. – I **cannot** swim well. – **Can** you swim well?

3.1. *Translate the sentences into Russian and the meaning of the modal verbs.*

1. On a clear day, you **can** see the shores of Haiti and Cuba from the summit of Blue Mountain Peak. 2. I know you **can** do it because you have the courage. 3. Bungalows are for old people who **can't** climb stair. 4. She gave Mary the names of several friends, whom she **could** trust. 5. We wish we **could** rely on him! 6. I **can't** wait to get back into the swing of things. 7. I **can't** stop talking, I just **can't** help it! 8. **Can** I keep your CD till Sunday – You **can't**, it is not mine. 9. Mum, **may** I have another sweet? 10. I told him that he **might** go home. 11. At least you **might** phone your parents more often. 12. I **must** check my diary. I **may** have a prior engagement. 13. He who falls today, **may** rise tomorrow. 6. Fashions **may** be changing, but style remains. 14. A fool **may** give a wise man counsel. 15. Fortune **may** very well smile upon you one day. 16. Knowledge **must** be gained by ourselves. 16. What everybody says **must** be true. 17. What **can't** be cured **must** be endured. 18. I felt sure it **must** be a ghost, a visitor from another world. 19. I think we **must** rely only on ourselves. 20. We **must** not look for a golden life in an iron age. 21. Caesar's wife **must** be above suspicion. And so **should** Caesar. 22. At work today, my boss told me that I **must** stop sleeping. 23. He realized he **should** do it. 24. Henry **must** be still sleeping. 25. **Should** I send the fax and write the contract today? – You **needn't** send the fax, but you certainly **should** write the contract. 26. You've just broken the law and you shall **have to** answer for it. 27. We'll **have to** label all the goods which we **have to** sell. 28. When will you actually **have to** report? – I have no idea. 29. Dad has something to tell you, Nick, and **has to** say it right now. 30. Do I **have to** have another check-up, doctor?

3.2. *Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. We must go out right now. 2. At the fishmonger's you can buy smoked, salted, fresh and frozen fish. 3. The cashier must give us a check and our change. 4. We can buy bread at the baker's. 5. I will have to get up early tomorrow. 6. Peter could swim well even in his childhood. 7. I need some time to think it over. 8. The train was to arrive in time. 9. I should buy a present for my Mum. 10. You may take

these books home. 11. We had to start in spite of rain. 12. Nobody will be able to tell him about the accident. 13. You must give this medicine to your son. 14. Jane was allowed to take any toy she wanted. 15. I must finish the work just now. 16. My sister had to go shopping. 17. Students were to come at the dean's office at 5 p.m. 18. You should stay at home, while you are ill. 19. We must protect environment. 10. He could show me the way to the department store.

3.3. *Translate the words given in brackets into English.*

1. We (пришлось) go by train because we (не могли) get tickets for a plain. 2. Peter (должен) look after his little sister, while his parents are away. 3. Relatives (смогут) see the patient only after operation. 4. You (нельзя) use this method of punishment. 5. Kate (не придётся) get up early tomorrow, she (сможет) sleep as long as she wants, she's on holiday. 6. According to the schedule the director (должен) tell his speech at the end of the meeting. 7. (Не могли бы) you tell me about the results of Friday's football match? 8. You (должен) think twice before going abroad, when your parents (нуждаются) your help. 9. You (не нужно) take your dictionary, you (разрешают) take from the library. 10. They (не могли) find the way out of the situation.

3.4. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Не могли бы вы рассказать мне интересные факты из истории этого города? 2. Питер не мог ответить на вопрос, ему разрешили взять другой билет (карточку). 3. Можно мне выйти? 4. Тебе не нужно повторять этот топик. 5. Мы должны встретиться на вокзале. 6. Дети должны заботиться о пожилых родителях. 7. Кто сможет купить билет в кино завтра? 8. Лизе нельзя брать вещи со стола отца. 9. Мне не приходится работать в саду, мой дедушка делает это. 10. Вчера мне разрешили пойти в зоопарк. 11. Тебе следует взять зонт, на улице дождь. 12. Занятия начинаются рано, поэтому я должен вставать рано. 13. Поезд уходил рано, поэтому мы должны были встать рано. 14. Ты умеешь водить машину? 15. Ты должна сходить в магазин, я занята.

3.5. Ask your fellow-students for permission to do the following.

to speak to the dean May I speak to the dean? – You may.

(You may not, I'm afraid.)

to offer you a drink

to serve the dishes.....

to lay the table.....

to cook the breakfast.....

to treat you to strawberry.....

to go out.....

to wipe the dust.....

to attend the course.....

to wash up.....

Answers: Certainly. You may. Do, please. I'm afraid not. You mustn't.

3.6. Supply short replies stimulating further talk. Work in pairs.

Model: You can go now. – Can I?

1. You can empty the bin. – 2. You may help yourself to kipper.

3. You must phone him back. 4. You can play the cello.

5. You may listen to the radio. 6. You may cook the dinner.

7. You must go to the lab today. 8. You must read the text again.

3.7. Insert the modal verbs **may** or **can**.

1. I ... finish the work tomorrow if no one bothers me any more. 2. ... we come and see you next Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon? 3. What time is it? – It ... be about six o'clock, but I am not sure. 4. Only a person who knows the language very well ... answer such a question. 5. ... I come in? 6. Let me look at your exercises. I ... be able to help you. 7. I ... not swim, because until this year the doctor did not allow me to be more than two minutes in the water. But this year he says I ... stay in for fifteen minutes if I like, so I am going to learn to swim. 8. Libraries are quite free,

and any one who likes ... get books there. 9. I ... come and see you tomorrow if I have time.

3.8. *Insert the modal verbs **may** or **can**.*

1. Take your raincoat with you; it ... rain today. 2. Do you think you ... do that? 3. You ... come in when you have taken off your boots. 4. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that. 5. Most children ... slide on the ice very well. 6. I don't think I ... be here by eleven o'clock tomorrow, but I ... be. 7. ... you see anything in this inky darkness? 8. You ... go when you have finished your compositions. 9. What shall we do if the train is late? It ... be late, you know, after the terrible snowstorms we've had. 10. When ... you come and see me? – Let me see: I ... not come tomorrow, for I must be at the meeting, but on Sunday I'll find time. Yes, you ... expect me on Sunday about three o'clock. Will that be all right?

3.9. *Insert the modal verbs **may (might)** or **can (could)**.*

1. ... I use your pen? 2. ... I find a pen on that table? 3. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough. 4. You ... take this book: I don't need it. 5. ... I help you? 6. ... I ask you to help me? 7. ... you help me? 8. I ... not imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy. 9. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it. 10. A fool ... ask more questions than a wise man ... answer. 11. She asked me if she ... use my telephone. 12. The school was silent; nothing ... be heard in the long dark corridors. 13. Waiting ... be endless, you know. 14. ... you tell me the nearest way to the city museum? 15. They ... think that I am too weak to take part in the excursion, but I am strong enough to do any kind of hard work, indeed. 16. He knew this period of history very well; he had read everything on the subject he ... find in the rich university library.

3.10. *Translate the words in brackets into English.*

1. Of course, I (могу) translate this article. 2. I (могу) show you how to do it. 3. You (можно) go and tell her about it. 4. (Можно) I see the doctor now? 5. You

(можете) easy get there in 20 minutes. 6. You (сможете) do it directly on return. 7. (Можно) I have some cream with my tea? 8. She was in a hurry, she (не смогла) wait for us. 9. The swimmer was very tired but he (смог) reach the shore. 10. Before her illness, she (могла) work fourteen hours a day. 11. When they buy the car, they (смогут) visit their friends more often.

Must	
долженствование	предположение
You must respect your parents. (должны)	It must be cold outside. (должно быть)
You must not go there. (нельзя)	
Must we learn it by heart? (должны?)	

3.11. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. You must work hard at your English. 2. You must learn the words. 3. Must we learn the poem today? 4. It must be very difficult to learn Chinese. 5. You must not talk at the lessons. 6. Everybody must come to school in time. 7. Don't ring him up; he must be very busy. 8. You must not make notes in the books. 9. I must help my mother today.

To have to (=must)	
I have to go there.	I don't have to go there.
I had to go there.	I didn't have to go there.
I shall have to go there.	I shan't have to go there.
Do you have to go there? (надо?)	
Did you have to go there? (пришлось?)	
Will you have to go there? (придется?)	

3.12. *Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. I had to do a lot of work yesterday. 2. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well. 3. Pete had to stay at home because it was very cold. 4. Mike had to write this exercise at school because he had not done it at home. 5. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill. 6. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? – Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister. 7. I have not written the composition. I shall have to write it on Sunday. 8. We did not have to buy biscuits because granny had baked a delicious pie. 9. Will you have to get up early tomorrow?

3.13. *Put the sentences into the past.*

1. It is already twenty minutes past eight. You must go or you will be late for the first lesson. 2. I am very tired. I feel I must go to bed at once. 3. We can't wait for them any longer, we must ring them up and find out what has happened. 4. I am thinking hard, trying to find a solution of the problem. There must be a way out. 5. It is quite clear to everybody in the family that he must start getting ready for his examination instead of wasting time. 6. It is impossible to do anything in such a short time. I must ask the chief to put off my report. 7. I don't mean that you must do everything they tell you.

3.14. *Answer the following questions.*

1. Can you speak English well? 2. Can you speak French well? 3. Can you understand Spanish? 4. Can you count the chairs in the room? 5. Can we write without a pen or a pencil? 6. What can we do with a fountain-pen? 7. May I take your text-book? 8. May Helen leave the classroom? 9. May we go to the cinema? 10. Must we speak English now? 11. What must we have if we want to write a letter? 12. What must we have if we want to buy something? 13. What must we use if we want to wash our hands? 14. What must you do when you have flu? 15. What must you do to make your reading distinct? 16. Can you answer my question? 17. Where can I find this book? 18. You can transcribe this word, can't you? 19. You can't speak German,

can you? 20. May I ask you a few questions? 21. May I go out? 22. May I take your book? 23. Must I translate this test? 24. Must we learn this poem by heart? 25. What must I read now?

3.15. Write the interrogative and negative forms of the following sentences.

1. She can spell the noun correctly. 2. You may take your exercise-book. 3. He can write this in transcription. 4. You may take those pencils. 5. Everybody must go to the laboratory today.

need	
You need not do it. Need I do it?	- можете не делать. - надо?
<u>Compare:</u> You can't do it. You need not do it.	- ты не можешь делать этого. - ты можешь этого не делать.
<u>Remember:</u> you need not have done it	- могли и не делать (а сделали)

3.16. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. My sister can't write this letter; she is very busy. 2. My sister need not write this letter: I shall phone them. 3. She can't buy bread. 4. She need not buy bread. 5. You can't read so many books. 6. You need not read so many books. 7. Nick can't go to school today. 8. Nick need not go to school today. 9. They can't translate this article. 10. They need not translate this article. 11. They could not write the composition. 12. They need not have written the composition. 13. I could not go to the library. 14. I need not have gone to the library. 15. He could not stay there for the night. 16. He need not have stayed there for the night. 17. We could not do all this work. 18. We need not have done all this work. 19. She could not cook such a big dinner. 20. She need not have cooked such a big dinner.

3.17. *Insert the modal verbs **may, must or need.***

1. ... we hand in our compositions tomorrow? – No, you ... not, you ... hand them in after Sunday. 2. ... John really do this today? – No, he ... not, he ... do it tomorrow if he likes. 3. You ... not let this cup fall: it ... break. 4. ... I help you with your coat on? 5. ... I take this book for a little while? – I am sorry, but I ... return it to the library at once. 6. Alec ... practise this sound specially, but the other pupils ... not; they all pronounce it properly. 7. They ... come at any time they like between ten and twelve in the morning, but they ... not come if they don't want to. 8. ... I go there right now? – Yes, you 9. I ... not go out today: it is too cold. 10. ... I take your pen? – Yes, please.

3.18. *Insert the modal verbs **may, must or need.***

1. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs: it is too heavy. 2. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it. 3. When ... you come to see us? – I ... come only on Sunday. 4. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, you ... not, it is not necessary. 5. ... you cut something without a knife? 6. Peter ... return the book to the library. We all want to read it. 7. Why ... not you understand it? It is so easy. 8. ... we do the exercise at once? – Yes, you ... do it at once. 9. ... you pronounce this sound? 10. You ... not have bought this meat: we have everything for dinner.

предположение
Must – Должно быть
May – Может быть
Might – Может быть (но мало вероятно)
Can't – Не может быть

3.19. *Translate the sentences.*

1. He must be busy. 2. He may be ill. 3. He might be tired. 4. He can't be hungry. 5. She must be sleeping. 6. He may be working hard. 7. He might be watching TV. 8. He can't be playing football. 9. She might be having dinner.

3.20. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the modal verb **may**.*

1. Perhaps he is at home, but I am not sure he is. 2. It is possible that we studied at the same school, but I don't remember her. 3. Perhaps she was proud of her knowledge, but she never showed it to her classmates. 4. Perhaps there was a chance for him to win the match. 5. Perhaps Peter was as capable as the old workers, but he was given no chance to show his skill. 6. It is possible, that your brother has never heard about this singer. 7. Perhaps she tried to enter the university, but failed. 8. It is possible that you asked the wrong people, that's why you didn't get the right answer. 9. Perhaps our friends will arrive here tomorrow. 10. Perhaps they will come home very soon: be ready. 11. Perhaps the question was too difficult for her. 12. Try this delicious drink: perhaps you will like it. 13. Why didn't Nick ring us up? – It is possible that he forgot about it.

UNIT 4. THE INFINITIVE

1. The Infinitive

	Active	Passive
Simple	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	---
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	---

Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие в наиболее общем виде. Простая форма инфинитива выражает отнесенность действия к будущему или одновременность действия со сказуемым:

He seems **to be** still **working**.

I was glad **to see** Mr Paul.

Перфектный инфинитив выражает предшествование действия действию, выраженному сказуемым:

I was sorry **to have said** it.

Признаком инфинитива является частица **to**. Без частицы **to** инфинитив употребляется в следующих случаях:

1. после вспомогательных глаголов:

I *don't* **know** her. We *shall* **go** there at once.

2. после модальных глаголов:

You *can't* **do** it. You *must* **consult** a doctor.

3. после глаголов, выражающих восприятия органов чувств – **to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice**, etc.

She *heard* him **enter** the room. I *felt* my heart **jump**.

4. после глаголов **let** (позволять) и **make** (заставлять).

What *makes* you **think** so?

5. после сочетаний **nothing but, can't help but, had better, would rather/sooner**.

He said he *would rather* **stay** at home. I *can't but* **think** of you.

6. после **why/why not**.

Why not **come** and **talk** to her yourself?

4.1.1. *State the form of the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. **To be presented** with flowers was very pleasant for her. 2. **To have been informed** about her arrival was a real pleasure for him. 3. The article is difficult **to translate**. Will you help me? 4. He was sorry **to have been arguing** with them so long. 5. I found it utterly cruel **to offer** the man to swim, when he was not in good condition. 6. This is a chance **not to be missed**. 7. He was one of the very few men **to have seen** everything with his own eyes. 8. You'd better **wait** outside so as to be at hand if I want your help. 9. The European championship in figure-skating was exciting enough **to be followed** with great interest. 10. She opened her eyes wide as if **to be told** something horrible. 11. He turned **to look** at me with those kind and candid blue eyes of his. 12. I have come here **not to be insulted** but **to talk** to you as a friend. 13. Judy was happy **to continue** her education. 14. **To have seen** Judy was enough for her guardian. 15. He was hungry but his first desire was **to be shaven**.

4.1.2. *State the form of the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. I am happy to help you. 2. I am glad to have helped him. 3. He was glad to have been helped. 4. I am glad to be helping them. 5. I am glad to be helped. 6. To go on with this discussion is to waste time. 7. Oh, I'm sorry to have taken so much of your time. 8. It all sounds too good to be true. 9. He was the first to raise the question. 10. She was the last to realize how dangerous it was. 11. I didn't come here to be shouted at. 12. Now, the first thing to settle is what to take with us. 13. I rose to receive my guests. 14. He was too astonished to speak. 15. At the sight of the man I felt an impulse to laugh.

4.1.3. *Insert the particle to before the infinitive where necessary.*

1. I like ... play the guitar. 2. My brother can ... speak French. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 6. May I ... use your telephone? 7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard any more. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.

4.1.4. *Insert the particle to before the infinitive where necessary.*

1. I'd like ... speak to you. 2. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 3. What makes you ... think you are right? 4. I shall ... do everything ... help you. 5. I like ... dance. 6. I'd like ... dance. 7. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 8. I saw him ... enter the room. 9. She did not let her mother ... go away. 10. Do you like ... listen to good music? 11. Would you like ... listen to good music? 12. That funny scene made me ... laugh. 13. The boy helped us ... find the way to the station. 14. He would sooner ... die than ... betray his friends. 15. Why not ... start out now? We cannot ... wait for the rain ... stop. 16. You'll be better tomorrow. You may ... come and ... dine with us. 17. Don't let us ... get worried. 18. You ought not ... speak to the Dean like that. 19. What made you ... think so? 20. Get them ... come as early as possible.

4.1.5. *Replace the group of words in bold type by an infinitive.*

1. She was the first lady **who left**. – She was the first (lady) to leave.
2. The manager was the last **who left** the shop.
3. I was astonished **when I heard** that he had left his native town.
4. There was no place **where he could sit**.
5. I can't go to the party; I have nothing **that I can wear**.
6. He was the first man **who swam** the Channel.

7. He was the only one **who realized** the danger.

4.1.6. *Replace the group of words in bold type by an infinitive.*

1. The boy had many toys **which he could play with**. – The boy had many toys **to play with**.

2. I have no books **which I can read**.

3. Is there anybody **who will help you with your spelling**?

4. Don't forget that she has a baby **which she must take care of**.

5. Have you got anything **that you want to say** on this subject?

6. There was nothing **that he could do** except go home.

7. I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain these words to you**.

8. I have an examination **which I must take soon**, so I can't go to the theatre with you.

9. King Lear decided to have a hundred knights **who would serve him** after he had divided up his kingdom.

10. Here is something **which will warm you up**.

4.1.7. *Combine each of the following parts of sentences using an infinitive.*

1. They sent me to University, they wanted me to study law. – **They sent me to University to study law**.

2. I am buying bread. I want to feed the bird.

3. He opened the door. He intended to go out.

4. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child.

5. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready.

6. The farmer shot the rifle. He wanted to frighten the birds.

7. He sent his children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the television programme.

8. I am saving up. I want to buy a car.

4.1.8. *Combine each of the following parts of sentences using “enough” with the infinitive.*

1. He is clever. He can answer the question. – **He is clever enough to answer the question.**
2. He wasn't strong. He couldn't support the man.
3. The sun isn't very hot. We can't lie in the sun.
4. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake.
5. I am quite old. I could be your father.
6. You aren't very old. You can't understand these things.
7. He was very curious. He opened the letter.
8. You are quite thin. You can wear this dress.

4.1.9. *Combine each of the following parts of sentences using “too” with the infinitive.*

1. He is very ill. He can't work today. – **He is too ill to work today.**
2. It is very hot. We can't run.
3. He was nervous. He couldn't speak.
4. I was terrified. I couldn't move.
5. It is very cold. We can't have a swim.
6. It was very dark. We couldn't see him.
7. It was rather cloudy. We couldn't see the eclipse properly.
8. He was very snobbish. He wouldn't talk to any of us.

4.1.10. *Open the brackets and put the correct form of the infinitive.*

1. Your watch will (to repair) by Tuesday.
2. I'd like (to go) home early today.
3. She seems (to have) a shower, I can hear the water running.
4. It's important (to listen) to people.
5. She hopes (to choose) for the national team.
6. You should (to tell) me you were ill.
7. He doesn't like (to interrupt) while he is working.
8. I'm glad (to see) her.
9. She was sorry (not to see) Bill.
10. I hope (to see) you soon.
11. We expect (to be) back in two days.
12. He expected (to help) by his friends.
13. I am

glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 14. I am sorry (to break) your pen. 15. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work.

4.1.11. *Open the brackets and put the correct form of the infinitive.*

1. I am glad (to introduce) to you. 2. The box was (to handle) with care. You should (to ask) someone (to help) you. 3. Her mood seems (to change) for the worse. We had better (not/to speak) to her now. 4. I am sorry (to disappoint) you but I did not mean anything of the kind. 5. He is happy (to award) the first Landscape Prize for his picture. 6. The poem is easy (to memorize). 7. I did not expect (to ask) this question. 8. He must (to read) something funny; he is smiling all the time. 9. She was surprised (not to find) me at home. 10. She is not (to trust). 11. He didn't allow anyone (to carry) his heavy luggage. 12. He doesn't allow anything heavy (to carry) in his bag. 13. Here is the article (to translate) by tomorrow morning. 14. We still think we were right (to send) her away. 15. She seemed (to recover) but did not look quite well.

4.1.12. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Я рад, что дал вам эту книгу. 2. Я рад, что мне дали эту книгу. 3. Мы хотим проинформировать вас об этом. 4. Мы хотим, чтобы нас проинформировали об этом. 5. Мы рады, что встретили его на станции. 6. Мы рады, что нас встретили на станции. 7. Они очень довольны, что их пригласили на конференцию. 8. Они очень довольны, что пригласили вас на конференцию. 9. Я не хотел прерывать вас. 10. Я не предполагал, что меня прервут. 11. Мне жаль, что я причинил вам столько проблем. 12. Он будет счастлив повидаться с вами. 13. Он был счастлив, что повидался с вами. 14. Он не любит, когда над ним смеются. 15. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 16. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 17. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 18. Я хочу познакомить вас с этим актером. 19. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этим актером. 20. Я рад, что дал вам полезную информацию.

2. The Complex Object

Конструкция the Complex Object (the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) состоит из местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже и инфинитива и обозначает лицо или предмет, совершающее действие, выраженное инфинитивом, или подвергающееся этому действию.

I expected **the things to be packed** by my mother.

Конструкция the Complex Object употребляется:

1. после глаголов чувственного восприятия: **to hear, to see, to watch, to feel:**

I never *saw* **him cry**. We *watched* **the sun rise**.

2. после глаголов, выражающих умственную деятельность: **to think, to know, to expect, to understand, to believe:**

I *know* **him to be** a very good student. I *believe* **her to have done** the home task.

3. после глаголов, обозначающих чувства: **to like, to love, to hate:**

I *hate* **you to be** insincere.

4. после глаголов, выражающих желание: **to want, to wish:**

I *want* **you to stop** worrying.

5. после глаголов, выражающих побуждение:

а) глаголы, после которых инфинитив употребляется с частицей **to**: **to order, to tell, to ask, to cause, to get:**

The teacher *got* **the students to rewrite** the exercise.

б) глаголы, после которых инфинитив употребляется без частицы **to**: **to make, to let, to have:**

It *made* **the young man smile**.

4.2.1. *Translate the sentences paying attention to the use of the Complex Object.*

1. He wanted us to visit the art exhibition. 2. I expect you to tell me everything.
3. I suppose her to be about 50. 4. The teacher does not consider him to be a good student. 5. The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 6. We know him to

have graduated from the University two years ago. 7. Everybody knows him to be writing a new book. 8. Did you want the plan to be improved? 9. She felt somebody look at her. 10. We heard him come in and close the door behind him. 11. She watched the boy buy a newspaper, open it, look it through and then throw it away. 12. I heard him mention my sister's name. 13. She saw her son fall. 14. He likes his son to play in the garden. 15. The students heard the bell ring. 16. You can't make me believe all these stories to be true. 17. In spite of bad weather the instructor made the sportsmen continue their training.

4.2.2. *Fill in the blanks with the particle **to** where necessary.*

1. This is the place from which I saw John ... arrive to the house. 2. I tried to induce him ... see a doctor. 3. The family suspected it and wanted to get him ... see a lawyer. 4. He asked her ... destroy his letters. 5. I told her ... bring in the tea. 6. Women always want you ... write them letters. 7. I'd love you ... see my little daughter. 8. I had expected him ... be disappointed. 9. Don't let it ... trouble you. 10. She watched me ... open the safe.

4.2.3. *Replace the following complex sentences or groups of sentences by simple sentences with the infinitive construction.*

1. I looked out of the window. He crossed the street. **I saw him cross the street.**
2. I never smoke indoors. My wife doesn't like it.
3. He's an honest boy. I know it.
4. We don't eat ice-cream before dinner because Mother has forbidden it.
5. You got off the train at Saltmarsh city. The porter saw you.
6. He ordered that tea should be brought at once.
7. No one had expected that she would marry this man.
8. I could hear it perfectly well. They were discussing me.
9. Don't shout so! The whole house will know what has happened. Do you want it?
.....
10. I shall stay at home and do my lessons. Mother said so.

4.2.4. *Translate the sentences using the phrases.*

Let smb do smth – позволить, пусть (они)..., дайте (мне)...

Make smb do smth – заставить

Have smb do smth – распорядиться, чтобы...

1. Мама не позволяет мне играть в футбол.
2. Не заставляйте меня лгать.
3. Распорядитесь, чтобы кто-нибудь принес мел.
4. Не позволяй им так кричать.
5. Заставь его выпить лекарство.
6. Пусть они напишут диктант еще раз.
7. Я не могу заставить его бросить курить.
8. Он посторонился, чтобы дать мне пройти.
9. Не смешите меня.
10. Позвольте мне помочь вам.
11. Дайте мне подумать.
12. Не позволяйте ему есть столько конфет.
13. Отпустите его.
14. Не давай ей носить тяжелые вещи.
15. Не разрешайте детям играть на улице.

4.2.5. *Translate the sentences into English using the phrases.*

See (hear) smb do smth

Want (expect) smb to do smth

1. Мы слышали, как они спорили.
2. Никто не заметил, как я открыл дверь и вышел.
3. Я видел, как какой-то человек показывал ей дорогу на станцию.
4. Я никогда не слышала, чтобы он говорил неправду.
5. Когда я садился в поезд, я вдруг почувствовал, как кто-то коснулся моего плеча.
6. Я слышал, как кто-то окликнул меня.
7. Он заметил, как она побледнела.
8. Я видел, что ему не хочется идти домой.
9. Она слышала, что профессор болен уже неделю.
10. Мы чувствовали, что он нам не верит.
11. Она видела, что он ее не понимает.
12. Мы не ожидали, что он примет такое решение.
13. Она не ожидала, что ее сын будет изучать архитектуру.
14. Мы считаем его большим специалистом в этой области.
15. Он хочет, чтобы его секретарь договорился о встрече.

3. The Complex Subject

Конструкция the Complex Subject (the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive) состоит из подлежащего предложения и инфинитива:

Laser is known to be used in medicine.

The Complex Subject употребляется в предложении, сказуемое которого выражено:

1. глаголом в страдательном залоге, обозначающим физические и умственные восприятия **to see, to hear, to consider, to think**, а также глаголами **to say, to report, to announce, to inform**:

The car was seen to disappear in the distance.

2. с глаголами **to seem** (казаться), **to appear** (оказаться), **to happen** (оказаться), **to prove** (оказаться), **to turn out** (оказаться) в действительном залоге:

The first **experiment proved to be** a success.

3. модальными оборотами: **to be likely** (вероятно), **to be unlikely** (маловероятно, вряд ли), **to be certain/to be sure** (несомненно, обязательно, бесспорно, непременно):

He is unlikely to know her address.

4.3.1. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The lecture was said to be very interesting. 2. The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement. 3. He proved to be a good teacher. 4. This school is considered to be the best in the town. 5. The weather appears to be improving. 6. The doctor happened to be there at the time of the accident. 7. She seems to be waiting for you. 8. Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world. 9. This picture proved to be the most interesting at the exhibition. 10. These two scientists happened to work at the same problem.

4.3.2. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject.

1. It seemed that he knew the subject well – **He seemed to know the subject well.**

2. It happened that they met that very day.

3. It proved that he was a very experienced worker.
4. It appears that the house was built in the XVIIIth century.
5. It happened that there was a doctor there at that time.
6. It happened that he was at home at that time.
7. It seems that the play has made a deep impression on him.
8. It seems that there is a great difference between these two samples.

4.3.3. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject.*

1. It is reported that the delegation has left London. **The delegation is reported to have left London.**
2. It may be said that the new theater is the most beautiful building in our town.
3. It is known that he has a large collection of pictures.
4. It is said that the expedition has reached Vladivostok.
5. It can't be considered that the results of the experiment are bad.....
6. It is expected that many people will attend the meeting.
7. It is believed that there is hope of reaching the agreement.
8. It is said that there are many difficulties in solving this problem

4.3.4. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject.*

1. Is he waiting for someone? **He appears to be waiting for someone.**
2. People know him to be a very generous man. He
3. Is Tom worried about something? Tom seems
4. He is a ruthless businessman. He is known to be
5. Does Ann like Jack? She appears
6. Has that car broken down? It seems
7. Is that man looking for something? That man seems
8. People know him to be kind-hearted. He is known

4.3.5. *Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. The play is likely to have been written by Shaw. 2. He is certain to get the letter tomorrow. 3. They are most likely to have begun their work. 4. He is sure to enjoy himself at the party. 5. The agreement is certain to have been signed. 6. They are certain to return soon. 7. They are very likely to take part in this work. 8. This house is likely to have been built at the beginning of the 19th century. 9. He is sure to be appointed manager of the factory. 10. He is sure to like his new work.

4.3.6. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject.*

1. It is not likely that they will return soon. **They are not likely to return soon.**
2. It is likely that he has accepted their offer.
3. It is sure that they will come to Moscow.
4. It was unlikely that the meeting will be postponed.
5. It was not likely that the telegramme would reach them in time.
6. It is likely that the goods were shipped on Monday.
7. It seems likely that there will be a storm on the sea.
8. It is likely that there will be a heated discussion of this question.

4.3.7. *Open the brackets using the correct form of the infinitive.*

1. He seems (to read) since morning. 2. He appears (to know) French well. He is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 3. The enemy was reported (to overthrow) the defence and (to advance) towards the city. 4. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months. 5. The book is likely (to publish) and (to appear) on sale soon. It is sure (to sell) well and (to sell) out in time. 6. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian happened (to find) it during the inventory. It turned out (to misplace). 7. We seem (to fly) over the sea for quite a time and there is yet no land (to see). 8. A young woman is supposed (to write) this book. 9. You needn't mention it again. He is not likely (to forget) it. 10. Just look at his hands. He is sure (to work) in the garage.

4.3.8. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Кажется, кто-то стучит. 2. Известно, что он один из лучших врачей в больнице. 3. Он, наверное, получит удовольствие от этой поездки. 4. Оказалось, что он прав. 5. Этот вопрос вряд ли будет обсуждаться на собрании. 6. Лекция, наверное, будет интересной. 7. Он, кажется, не понял этого правила. 8. Ожидают, что делегация прибудет завтра. 9. Говорят, что он написал очень интересную книгу. 10. Сообщают, что экспедиция уже вернулась в лагерь. 11. Он, по-видимому, забыл номер вашего телефона. 12. Они, вероятно, вернутся осенью. 13. Он, казалось, не был удивлен этим сообщением. 14. Она, по-видимому, не любит музыку. 15. Говорят, что экспедиция собрала очень интересный материал.

4. The For-to-Infinitive Construction

Конструкция the For-to-Infinitive Construction состоит из существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива и вводится предлогом **for**. Она употребляется, когда действие, выраженное инфинитивом, не относится к лицу или предмету, являющемуся в предложении подлежащим.

He opened the door **for me to get out**.

4.4.1. *Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. There is no need for the steamer to call at Tuapse. 2. It was necessary for him to return immediately. 3. There is no reason for us to change the terms of payment. 4. It is too late for you to go there. 5. There was no time for them to examine the goods that day.

4.4.2. *Replace the following groups of sentences by a sentence with a for-phrase subject.*

1. He won't catch the six fifteen. It's impossible. **It is impossible for him to catch the six fifteen.**

2. She explained everything. It was not difficult.
3. She managed to do it in time. But it was an effort.
4. Don't make mistakes. It's important.
5. Her mother made the decision. It's the usual thing in this family.
6. You'll speak English with her. It'll do you good.
7. She is very late. It's rather unusual.
8. You really ought to see a doctor. It will be best.

4.4.3. *Complete the following sentences by adding for-phrases to them.*

1. It would be better (you/to stay/in bed). **It would be better for you to stay in bed.**
2. It's very important (children/to play outdoors).
3. It'll be best (she/to talk to the manager).
4. It might be just possible (you/to make him see the doctor).
5. It would be easy (I/to pretend).
6. It's very bad (boys/to smoke).
7. It's not (you/to carry that heavy bag).

4.4.4. *Replace the following pairs of sentences by sentences with adverbial for-phrases of result.*

1. The street is very narrow. He won't be able to turn the car. The street is **too** narrow **for him to turn the car.**
2. The way to the village was long. I felt hungry again.
3. The heat was oppressive. We didn't stay long on the beach.
4. The problem was easy. I solved it in five minutes.
5. The situation was getting complicated. We could no longer cope with it.
6. The conversation was interesting. The children didn't want to go to bed.
7. The noise of the traffic grew loud. I couldn't sleep.
8. The light was good. She could read the inscription.

4.4.5. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Я оставила письма на столе, чтобы мистер Паркер их подписал. 2. Нам трудно сделать эту работу в такой короткий срок. 3. Ему легко это сделать. 4. Я считаю, тебе необходимо закончить этот проект. 5. Мне здесь больше нечего делать. 6. Детям там негде спать. 7. Не такая это игра, чтобы дети могли в нее играть. 8. Он оставил дверь открытой, чтобы мы могли войти. 9. Нам было трудно понять, чего ты хочешь. 10. Я привезу книг, чтобы вы могли читать летом.

4.4.6. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Катя сидела в кресле и наблюдала, как ее старшая сестра поливала цветы. 2. Я видела, как Том покупал билеты на концерт. 3. Мама заставила меня уйти домой с вечеринки в 10 часов (оставить вечеринку). 4. Ты бы хотел, чтобы я ушел сейчас? 5. Она чувствовала, что он стоит рядом. 6. Ты бы хотел, чтобы я научился танцевать? 7. Кто-нибудь слышал, как он пел? 8. Что заставило тебя так поступить? 9. Моя дочь любит, когда я ей читаю. 10. Он обещал принести мне свежие газеты. 11. Вас просят подняться наверх. 12. Я был слишком занят, чтобы написать тебе. 13. Это слишком хорошо, чтобы быть правдой. 14. Эти дома слишком малы, чтобы быть видимыми отсюда. 15. Было слишком темно, чтобы мы могли что-нибудь разглядеть. 16. Она достаточно умна, чтобы все понять. 17. Его очень трудно убедить. 18. Мне не нравится, когда меня прерывают. 19. Невозможно понять, что ты говоришь. 20. Очень мило с твоей стороны, что ты пришел. 21. Кажется, погода меняется. 22. Я рад, что купил эту книгу. 23. Он был счастлив тем, что много лет работал со знаменитыми учеными.

UNIT 5. THE GERUND

	Active	Passive
Simple	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Герундий – это глагольная форма, обладающая признаками глагола и существительного.

Герундий употребляется:

1. после глаголов: **to avoid, to consider, to delay, to deny, to escape, to excuse, to fancy, to finish, to forgive, to include, to involve, to justify, to mind, to miss, to postpone, to practise, to recollect, to risk:**

They postponed sending an answer to the request.

2. после глаголов с предлогами: **to accuse of, to apologize for, to approve of, to blame smb for, to forgive for, to congratulate on, to count on, to depend on, to hear of, to inform of, to insist on, to object to, to persist in, to prevent from, to result in, to stop from, to succeed in, to thank for, to think of:**

He was accused of having broken the law.

3. после существительных с предлогами: **art of, chance of, difficulty in, experience in, habit of, harm of, idea of, importance of, interest in, means of, mistake of, opportunity of, plan for, point in, preparation for, process of, purpose of, reason for, right of, sense of, skill in, way of:**

There are different *ways of solving* this problem.

4. после сочетаний **to be + прилагательное: be afraid of, be angry for, be aware of, be bored with, be busy, be capable of, be clever at, be disappointed at, be engaged in, be fond of, be good at, be grateful for, be guilty of, be interested in, be keen on, be pleased at, be proud of, be slow at, be sorry for, be sure of, be surprised at, be worried about, be worth, be responsible for, be no good, be no use, to be used to;**

He was surprised at having been asked about it.

5. после выражений: **what about, how about, can't help, can't stand, burst out, feel like, give up, keep on, go on:**

He *couldn't help laughing*.

6. после предлогов: **after, before, besides, instead of, in spite of, on, without, by:**

They ran five miles *without stopping*.

5.1. *Translate the sentences into Russian. Define the Gerund.*

1. I had a chance of **visiting** him. 2. We depend on her **solving** this problem. 3. No wonder, Mary showed her interest in his **arriving**. 4. She had interested in his **arriving**. 5. He will give us an opportunity of **passing** the exam once more. 6. I'm afraid of **being late**. 7. Mum is busy with **cleaning** the flat. 8. He thinks of **becoming** a driver. 9. The teacher was not pleased at our **preparing** for the lesson. 10. They were surprised at **seeing** him there. 11. Frankly speaking, we have difficulties in **working** with this kind of exercises. 12. I like **singing**. 13. My brother doesn't like **drinking** milk. 14. Do you like **visiting** clubs? 15. I'm worried about **making** dinner splendid. 16. At last, we had a chance of **executing** our great idea. 17. No wonder, he thinks of **taking** priority in his group. 18. Are you interested in **obtaining** science degree? 19. We've heard of his **arriving** already. 20. I'm fond of **walking** through the shade of woods.

5.2. *Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.*

1. She only succeeded ... blocking the way. 2. There is no point ... staying. 3. He did not object ... being examined. 4. I was not used ... driving a big car through crowded streets. 5. How can I prevent her ... going there? 6. After all I'm personally responsible ... bringing you back safe and sound. 7. What are your reasons to accuse her ... taking the papers? 8. Everything depends ... your decision. 9. I thanked him again ... lending me the car. 10. Jones insisted ... shaking hands. 11. He had never had much difficulty ... getting jobs. The trouble had always been ... keeping them. 12. She thanked him ... taking her out. 13. I take all the blame ... not

seeing further than my nose. 14. I shall look forward ... seeing your book. 15. Do you think the book is worth ... reading?

5.3. Supply Gerund forms for the words in brackets.

1. He didn't want to lose any more money; so he gave up (play) cards. 2. Just imagine (keep) a snake as a pet! 3. He offered to buy my old car if I didn't mind (wait) a month for the money. 4. The taxi-driver tried to stop the car in time, but he couldn't avoid (hit) the old woman. 5. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again. 6. Try to forget it: it's not worth (worry) about it. 7. When I came he was busy (write) a letter to his friend. 8. Do you feel like (go) to a film or shall we stay at home? 9. It's no use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it. 10. It's no use (ask) children to keep quiet. They can't help (make) noise. 11. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living. 12. I am tired of (do) the same things all the time. 13. After (hear) the conditions I decided not to enter for the competition. 14. Don't forget to lock the door before (go) to bed. 15. She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance to explain.

5.4. Open the brackets using the Gerund.

1. His hair is very long, it needs **cutting**.
2. This shirt is quite clean; it doesn't want ... (wash) yet.
3. The grass in the garden is very dry; it wants ... (water) badly.
4. The baby is crying. I think he needs ... (feed).
5. The house is very old, and it badly wants ... (paint).
6. I know my hair wants ... (cut) but I never have time to go to the hairdresser's.
7. The famous man didn't need ... (introduce) himself.
8. You should tidy the room. – Yes, it needs ... (tidy). The flowers want ... (water), and the shelves want ... (dust).

5.5. *Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund.*

1. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock down). 2. I am still hungry in spite of (eat) four sandwiches. 3. He got into the house by (climb) through a window, without (see) by anyone. 4. He woke up at 7 a.m. in spite of (work) late. 5. He complained of (give) a very small room at the back of the hotel. 6. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice. 7. The baby went to sleep a few minutes after (feed). 8. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions. 9. Mary was chosen to fill the vacancy. She was very pleased (choose). 10. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely. 11. The boy was very thirsty in spite of (drink) a big cup of tea.

5.6. *Replace the parts in bold type by gerundial phrases.*

1. He said all this **and he did not even smile**. – He said all this without even smiling.
2. We suspected **that the boy was lying**.
3. **It is necessary to brush** the coat.
4. I don't like the idea **that I should do it all**.
5. She didn't want **to make** an effort.
6. **It was impossible to reason with her** when she felt like this.
7. Let's go out for dinner. **I don't feel well enough to cook anything**.
8. He wouldn't say whether he meant to buy the car **before he took** it for a trial run.
.....

5.7. *Replace the parts in bold type by gerundial phrases.*

1. When she saw him she stopped reading at once and put the letter away **and even did not explain anything**. 2. In this thick fog she was afraid **that she might be knocked down**. 3. He preferred to keep silent for fear **that he might say something inopportune**. 4. He felt much better **after he had been operated on**. 5. **He was not only the author of brilliant short stories**, but he was also a talented playwright. 6. **While he was writing his report**, he remembered that he had forgotten to mention

some facts. 7. Once he gets into his head an idea of doing something, **it is impossible to talk him out of it.** 8. **When the girl entered the room,** she glanced a little wonderingly at the faces of the three men. 9. The whole neighbourhood was so dreary and run-down that he hated the thought **that he would have to live there.** 10. You will do nothing but irritate him **if you will nag him all the time.**

5.8. *Translate the sentences using the model.*

On/after/before/by/through/because of/without/in spite of **doing** smth

1. Он работает без остановки целый день. 2. Ты ничего не добьешься, если будешь спорить. 3. Все это надо обсудить до того, как принимать решение. 4. Вы можете исправить фигуру, делая гимнастику. 5. Он даст ответ, посоветовавшись со своим юристом. 6. Он прошел мимо, не заметив нас. 7. Он упустил возможность поехать туда, потому что заболел. 8. Не делайте этого, не обдумав все, как следует.

5.9. *Make the following sentences simple using the Gerund.*

1. Before he left the town he called on his friends. – Before leaving the town he called on his friends.
2. I remember that we have seen him only once.
3. She suggested that we should go on a hike.
4. Do you mind if I take your dictionary for a moment?
5. We must consider the matter thoroughly before we come to any conclusion.
.....
6. When the girl entered the room she looked at the faces of unknown people.
.....
7. We can't get used to the fact that we must get up so early now.
.....
8. When he received another letter from her he changed his mind.
.....

5.10. *Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Gerundial Construction.*

1. We appreciate John's helping us. 2. I can't imagine my mother approving it. 3. I think that's enough to start her worrying. 4. I can't excuse her not answering our invitation. 5. I can't bear him interfering with what I do. 6. Would you mind my smoking? 7. Fancy her appearing at that very moment! 8. I really miss him playing the piano in the evening. 9. Your coming has done him good. 10. I understand perfectly your wanting to leave.

5.11. *Transform the sentences using the Gerundial Construction.*

1. I like reading aloud. – **I like your reading aloud.**
2. He insists on discussing the article now.
3. I don't remember ever speaking about it.
4. Do you mind making a report at the next seminar?
5. I don't like the idea of postponing the meeting.
6. He suggested taking a taxi.
7. We didn't object to doing this work.
8. They relied on finding him at home.
9. I'm tired of repeating the same things.
10. There was little hope of catching the train.

5.12. *Transform the sentences using the Gerundial Construction instead of subordinate clauses.*

1. Do you object if I speak Russian? – Do you object **my speaking Russian?**
2. He denied that she had doubted his words.
3. She had no idea that he was good at math.
4. Julia suggested that they should go down.
5. She insisted we should put off the conference.
6. I would not mind if the children go to the park now.
7. Ray was surprised that Grace had written him a letter.

8. They couldn't guess the reason why Sam was so sad.
9. We have no hope that they would cope with their task.
10. That she was at home was a bit of luck for us.

5.13. *Write the following sentences using Gerunds.*

1. The children are making such a noise. – Can you stop **them making** such a noise?
2. Students must write their tests carefully. The teacher insists on ...– The teacher insists on **students' writing** their tests carefully.
3. He allows his son to drive his car.
He doesn't mind
4. No one helped her with her homework.
She did her homework without
5. He got my letter although I had addressed it wrongly.
He got my letter in spite of
6. My father doesn't like me to stay out late at night.
He doesn't like
7. The lady said I could open the window.
She didn't mind
8. I beat him at tennis, and he wasn't pleased at all.
He hated

5.14. *Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. His having entered the University was a great surprise for us.
2. I insist on going there at once.
3. Oh! How I dislike being interrupted!
4. I remember having been visited by a stranger one day.
5. I am not used to receiving Christmas presents.
6. I want to thank her for having looked after the children.
7. There is no hope of the work being done in time.
8. He denies having been helped by his parents.
9. I dislike being ill and staying in bed.
10. I insist on being paid for my work.

5.15. *Translate into English. Use the Gerund.*

1. Я рад, что приехал в этот город; здесь очень красиво. 2. Коля очень хорошо переводит с русского на английский. 3. Я занят подготовкой к урокам. 4. Макс был благодарен ему за визит. 5. Конечно же, мы все беспокоились о твоём назначении. 6. Я уверен в его поддержке во время моего выступления на соревновании. 7. Сэм сожалел, что пришлось напрасно потратить много времени. 8. Я не уверена, что поезд сделает остановку на этой маленькой станции. 9. У меня были трудности в том, чтобы заказать билет заранее. 10. Он настаивал на том, чтобы мы летели самолётом. 11. Я был благодарен ему за приглашение на вечеринку. 12. Пожарные предотвратили возгорание. 13. Естественно, я беспокоюсь о том, как сдам экзамены. 14. Все остались довольны посещением новой лаборатории. 15. Я люблю кататься на лыжах. 16. Моя бабушка не любит пить кофе на ночь. 17. Лучший способ путешествия – поездом. 18. Поздравляю тебя с победой на соревнованиях. 19. Цель этой статьи – рассказать о новых достижениях в области медицины. 20. Тебе нравится проводить свободное время за городом?

UNIT 6. THE PARTICIPLE

	Active	Passive
Simple Participle (Participle I)	asking	being asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked
Past Participle (Participle II)	---	asked

Причастие I – неличная форма глагола, обладающая свойствами глагола, прилагательного и наречия. Простое причастие I обозначает действие, одновременное с действием глагола-сказуемого:

We watched them **playing** tennis.

Перфектное причастие обозначает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым:

Having greeted the students the professor began the lecture.

Passive Participle употребляется, чтобы показать, что слово, к которому относится причастие, не является действующим лицом:

Being written in pencil, the letter was difficult to read.

Причастие II, третья основная форма глагола, имеет одну неизменяемую форму со страдательным значением и обозначает действие, которое испытывает на себе лицо или предмет:

She looked like a small girl **frightened** by something.

6.1. *Translate the sentences into Russian. Define the Participles.*

1. The boy **playing** in the garden is my sister's son. 2. He asked her to go on with her story, **promising** not to interrupt her again. 3. She stood **leaning** against the wall. 4. He lay on the sofa **reading** a newspaper. 5. **Having signed** the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once. 6. **Informed** of the arrival of the ship, they sent a car to the port. 7. **Having lived** in that town all his life, he knew it

very well. 8. **Having been** well **prepared** for the interview, he could answer all the questions. 9. **Being checked** with great care, the report didn't contain any errors. 10. These machines will be **sent** to the plant **being constructed** in this region. 11. **Being told** of his arrival, I went to see him. 12. A person **bringing** good news is always welcome. 13. While **skating** yesterday, he fell and hurt himself. 14. The answer **received** from her greatly surprised us. 15. She showed the travellers into the room **reserved** for them.

6.2. *Open the brackets using Participle I simple or perfect.*

1. I kept silence for some time (think) of what he had told me. 2. (quarrel) with him again Strickland made up his mind to have nothing more to do with him. 3. Liza sat (think), and Tom stood at the window (look) at her. 4. (make) some inquiries about the young man the mother decided to keep him as a second string for the younger daughter. 5. Sam (feel) that the interview was over, got up. 6. (enter) the house Ann switched on the lights. 7. (become) a student he decided to devote all his life to studies. 8. My attention was attracted by the four people (sit) at the table. 9. (say) all there was to say he left the platform. 10. In a few minutes the guests will be arriving (wear) smiles and (carry) presents.

6.3. *Join the groups of sentences, using participles, and making any necessary changes in word order.*

1. He got off the bus. He helped his grandmother. – **Getting off** the bus, he helped his grandmother.
2. They found the treasure. They began quarrelling about how to divide it. – **Having found** the treasure, they began quarrelling about how to divide it.
3. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on the bed. – **Being exhausted** by his work, he threw himself on the bed.
4. He missed the last train. He began to walk.
5. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before.
6. She entered the room. She found them smoking.

7. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
8. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.
9. I didn't like to sit down. I knew that the grass was very wet.
10. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out-of-date.

6.4. *Replace the attributive clauses by the participle.*

1. All the people who live in this house are students. – All the people living in this house are students.
2. The man who is speaking now is our new secretary.
3. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new.
4. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school.
5. People who take books from the library must return them on time.
6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in the performance.

6.5. *Replace the adverbial clauses of time by the participle.*

1. When you speak English, pay attention to the intonation. – (When) Speaking English, pay attention to the intonation.
2. Be careful when you are crossing the street.
3. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the lights.
4. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions.
5. You must have much course when you are learning to speak a foreign language.

6. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals.

.....

6.6. *Replace the italicised adverbial clauses of time by the participle.*

1. **When I entered the room**, I felt some change in the atmosphere at once.
2. **When we had finally reached the river**, we decided to stay there and wait for the others.
3. **When I reached out in the darkness**, I felt a stone wall where I expected to find the door.
4. **When she opened the parcel**, she saw a large box of pencils.
5. **When they had opened the safe**, they found that most of the papers had gone.
6. **When she closed the suitcase**, she put it on the bed.
7. **When she had closed and locked the suitcase**, she rang for the porter to come and take it downstairs.
8. **When she had cut the bread**, she started to make the coffee.

6.7. *Replace the italicised adverbial clauses of time by the participle.*

1. **As she had been walking most of the night**, she felt tired and sleepy.
2. **When I take a child to the circus**, I always know I'm going to enjoy myself.
3. **As I had never seen anything like that**, I was eager to see the performance.
4. **When he had passed the last examination**, he began to look round for a job.
5. **When he had drunk the second cup of coffee**, he folded the newspaper and rose.
6. **Whenever she spoke on the subject**, she was liable to get all hot and bothered.
7. **When I had finally made up my mind**, I told my parents about my new plans.
8. **As she had spent most of her housekeeping money**, she decided to go home.

6.8. *Open the brackets using the Present or the Past Participle.*

1. There was a silence (break) only by the drumming of the rain upon the roof.
2. They sat on the river bank (watch) the (set) sun.
3. (carry) away by the melody, Mary went to dance herself.
4. It was an old Victorian house (keep) in good state of repair.
5. (translate) into many languages, the books of this author are known to the whole world.
6. I noticed a couple of pictures (hang) on the wall that I had never seen before.
7. Guy and Ralph decided to send Ray a letter (sign) with a fictitious name.

8. There was generally a loud hum of voices in the (crowd) room as people joked while (wait), but Ray stood there (watch) hopefully. 9. They were too (excite) to realize that Guy and Ralph were in the office (watch) them. 10. Suddenly (turn) around and (hide) her face Gracie tried to keep her eyes from filling with tears.

6.9. *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the participles.*

Building, being built, built; used, using; sent; sending, being sent.

1. The houses ... many years ago are not as convenient as the modern ones. 2. What is the number of apartment houses ... in the past few years? 3. The number of apartment houses ... for the population of Moscow is rapidly growing. 4. The workers ... this house used new construction methods. 5. At the conference they discussed new methods ... in building. 6. The new methods ... in the building of houses proved more effective. 7. Here are some samples of the products of this plant ... to different parts of the country. 8. There are the samples of products ... last month.

6.10. *Open the brackets using the Present or the Past Participle.*

1. She went to work, (leave) the child with the nurse. 2. (lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once. 3. (wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 4. He left (say) he would be back in two hours. 5. (write) in bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 6. (write) his first book, he worked endless hours till dawn. 7. (spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 8. (be) away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 9. (not/wish) to discuss the problem, he changed the conversation. 10. (reject) by the publisher, the story was returned to the author. 11. (reject) by the publishers several times, the story was accepted by a weekly magazine. 12. (be) away so long, he was happy to be coming back. 13. The friends went out into the city (leave) their cases at the left-luggage department. 14. (leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back soon. 15. (wait) in the reception room, he thought over what he would say.

6.11. *Fill in the blanks with Passive Participles of the verbs in brackets.*

1. I cannot forget the story ***told*** by him.
2. They listened breathlessly to the story ***being told*** by the old man.
3. One can't fail to notice the progress ... (make) by our group during the last term.
4. These are only a few of the attempts now ... (make) to improve the methods of teaching adult students.
5. We could hear the noise of furniture ... (move) upstairs.
6. For a moment they sat silent ... (move) by the story.
7. The monument ... (erect) on this square has been recently unveiled.
8. The monument ... (erect) on this square will be soon unveiled.

6.12. *Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.*

1. Many men preceded Newton in the field of mechanics, perhaps the most outstanding being Galileo. 2. Red phosphorus being a more stable form, its reactions are much less violent. 3. The fuel exhausted, the engine stopped. 4. Probably the first metals used by man were gold, silver, and copper, these metals being found in nature in the native or metallic state. 5. There are fee-paying schools in Britain, the most important of which being the so-called private independent schools. 6. The boy being gifted the parents laid great hopes on him. 7. The test containing over a hundred questions, she was afraid that she would not cope with it. 8. On publishing his poem "Childe Harold" Byron became famous overnight, five editions being called for during the year. 9. With prizes rising it looks as if fewer books were being sold in England. 10. The plant supplied with good raw materials, the quality of products has been much improved.

6.13. *Make one sentence out of the given two using the Nominative Absolute Partipicial Construction.*

1. It was a cold day. We decided to stay at home. – *The day being cold*, we decided to stay at home.
2. The exams were over. We didn't know what to do.
3. She began to speak. Her voice was trembling.
4. The door-bell rang. Mother rose and left the room.
5. The weather changed for the worse. We put off our trip.
6. My watch has stopped. I don't know the time.
7. There were so many unknown words in the article. It took me a long time to translate it.
8. The term was coming to an end. The students discussed their plans for the holidays.

6.14. *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Подумав, он ответил на вопрос.
2. Работая целый день, Наташа чувствует себя выжатой как лимон.
3. Я не беспокоился о поездке, купив билет заранее.
4. Великобритания, расположенная на Британских островах, состоит из двух больших и более пяти тысяч маленьких островов.
5. С нетерпением ожидая начала каникул, он стал плохо учиться.
6. Будучи профессиональным музыкантом, он играл в оркестре.
7. Вам нравится обсуждаемая книга?
8. Ветер, дующий мне в лицо, был тёплым.
9. Назначив встречу на следующий день, он вышел из офиса.
10. Горы, Атлантический океан и теплые воды Гольфстрима влияют на климат Британских островов, делая его умеренным круглый год.
11. Юг, имеющий прекрасные долины и равнины, называется Lowlands.
12. Будучи самым большим на Дальнем Востоке, Амур является одной из самых важных рек.
13. Совершая экскурсию по городу, мы посетили все достопримечательности.
14. Приняв приглашение, мы с удовольствием совершили экскурсию по городу.
15. Отправляясь на выходные за город, вам лучше взять с собой зонт.

The Participle and the Gerund

participle	gerund
<p style="text-align: center;">My mother is reading a book.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In the library you can see many people reading books.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reading his newspaper, the old man fell asleep.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">My hobby is reading</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reading is the best thing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I like reading.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I gave up reading that book.</p>

6.15. *Translate the sentences. Define the function of the participle and the gerund.*

1. In this picture you can see a young man **giving** flowers to a girl. 2. **Running** water is always better than **standing** water. 3. John likes **studying** history. 4. She could retell the English story she had read without **looking** into the book. 5. Everybody ran to meet the people **returning** from the city. 6. Never jump off a **moving** train. 7. **Reading** books out-of-doors is his favourite way of **spending** the summer holidays, but he likes **swimming** and going on excursions as well. 8. You can learn the new words by **looking** them up in the dictionary. 9. Before **going** to meet his friend he went home to change his clothes. 10. The **remaining** cakes were given to the children. 11. The cakes, **remaining** from the evening, were given to the children. 12. They went out to meet the **returning** women. 13. **Returning** home after a good holiday is always pleasant. 14. **Returning** home after a good holiday he looked the picture of health. 15. They went home quickly, **protecting** themselves from the rain **walking** under the trees. 16. In this factory much attention is paid to **protecting** the health of the workers. 17. He stopped **writing** and looked around. 18. **Playing** volley-ball is a good amusement for young people. 19. She left the room without **saying** a word. 20. We had the pleasure of **seeing** the performance.

6.16. *Translate the sentences. Define the function of the participle and the gerund.*

1. The boys continued playing football. 2. He was looking at the plane flying overhead. 3. Watching the playing kittens was great fun for the children. 4. Being

frightened by the dog, the cat climbed a high fence. 5. It is no use going there now. 6. Coming out of the wood, the travellers saw a castle in the distance. 7. My greatest pleasure is travelling. 8. Growing tomatoes need a lot of sunshine. 9. Growing corn on his desert island, he hoped to eat bread one day. 10. Growing roses takes a lot of care and attention. 11. Just imagine his coming first in the race! 12. The children were tired of running. 13. Wishing to learn to skate, she bought herself a pair of skates. 14. Having prepared all the necessary equipment, they began the experiment. 15. Mary will stop for a few days at the seaside before going back home. 16. While translating the text I looked up many words in the dictionary. 17. I usually help mother by washing the rooms. 18. Entering the room, I saw my friends smiling at me. 19. Instead of phoning his friend, he went to see him.

6.17. *State whether the –ing form is a Gerund or a Participle.*

1. To my mind the setting of the scene was beautiful. 2. As to his stooping, it was natural when dancing with a small person like myself, so much shorter than he. 3. I found him in exactly the position I had left him, staring still at the foot of the bed. 4. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time. 5. There you can see the Fire of London with the flames coming out of the windows of the houses. 6. Having finished the work, he seemed more pleased with himself than usual. 7. Pausing in his story, Burton turned to me. 8. I admired the grounds and trees surrounding the house. 9. Father said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way. 10. I saw there wooden cabins with beds, electric light, running water. 11. Most Englishmen are not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course. 12. The evening meal goes under various names: tea, "high tea," dinner or supper depending upon its size and also social standing of those eating it. 13. Colleges give a specialized training. 14. I want you to give my hair a good brushing.

6.18. Use the Gerund or the Infinitive in brackets. Fill in the prepositions.

1. He was so young, so gay, he laughed so merrily at other people's jokes that no one could help (like) him. 2. Yalta is a nice town (live) ... 3. He was on the point ... (quarrel) with her. 4. I want you (help) me (pack) this suitcase. 5. I should love (go) to the party with you; I hate (go) out alone. 6. Don't forget (put) the book in the right place. 7. I forgot (put) the book on the top shelf and spent half an hour or so ... (look) for it. 8. She told me how (make) clothes (last) longer. 9. Mother says she often has occasion (complain) ... he (come) late. 10. ... (do) the exercise you should carefully study the examples. 11. You must encourage him (start) (take) more exercise.

6.19. Use the Gerund or the Infinitive in brackets. Fill in the prepositions.

1. Bob was greatly ashamed ... (beat) in class by a smaller boy. 2. I looked around me, but there was no chair (sit) ... 3. We heard ... he (come) back today. 4. She could not bear the thought ... he (stay) alone. 5. Are you going (keep) me (wait) all day? 6. He pushed the door with his toe ... (put) his suitcases down. 7. I should have gone (fetch) the doctor instead ... (remain) where I was. 8. Oh, Robert, dearest, it's not a thing (joke) about. I've so loved (be) with you. I'll miss you more than any one. 9. His first impulse was (turn) back, but he suppressed it and walked in boldly. 10. "I'm sorry, Margaret," he said, "I'm too old (start) (play) hide-and-seek with school girls."

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Работа с данным учебным пособием поможет студентам любой формы обучения и уровня языковой подготовки сформировать и совершенствовать навыки владения грамматическим строем английского языка.

В основе пособия лежит принцип сопоставления моделей русского и английского языков, а также дифференциация грамматических структур английского языка. Разнообразные тренировочные упражнения, обеспечивающие многостороннюю и многократную проработку каждой темы, представленной в пособии, расположены по степени нарастания трудностей: от знания грамматической формы до ее применения в конкретном грамматическом контексте. Грамматические упражнения, построенные на лингво-страноведческом материале, направлены на формирование автоматизированных навыков, предупреждение и профилактику типичных ошибок.

Таким образом, по окончании предлагаемого грамматического курса студенты получат целостное представление о грамматической структуре английского языка, чтобы подойти к интенсивному чтению литературы по специальности на английском языке.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II	Translation	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Participle II	Translation
be	was, were	been	быть	leave	left	left	покидать, оставлять
beat	beat	beaten	бить	lend	lent	lent	давать взаймы
become	became	become	становиться	let	let	let	позволять
begin	began	begun	начинать	light	lit	lit	зажигать
blow	blew	blown	дуть	lose	lost	lost	терять
break	broke	broken	ломать	make	made	made	делать
bring	brought	brought	приносить	mean	meant	meant	значить, иметь в виду
build	built	built	строить	meet	met	met	встречать(ся)
burn	burnt	burnt	гореть, жечь	put	put	put	класть
buy	bought	bought	покупать	read	read	read	читать
catch	caught	caught	ловить, поймать	ring	rang	rung	звонить, звенеть
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать	run	ran	run	бежать
come	came	come	приходить	say	said	said	сказать
cost	cost	cost	стоить	see	saw	seen	видеть
cut	cut	cut	резать	sell	sold	sold	продавать
do	did	done	делать	send	sent	sent	посылать, отправлять
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать, тащить	set	set	set	помещать, класть
drink	drank	drunk	пить	shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
drive	drove	driven	везти	show	showed	shown	показывать
eat	ate	eaten	кушать	shut	shut	shut	закрывать
fall	fell	fallen	падать	sing	sang	sung	петь
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать	sit	sat	sat	сидеть
fight	fought	fought	бороться	sleep	slept	slept	спать
find	found	found	находить	speak	spoke	spoken	говорить, разговаривать
fly	flew	flown	летать	spend	spent	spent	тратить; проводить (время)
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать	stand	stood	stood	стоять
get	got	got	получать	sweep	swept	swept	мести, подметать
give	gave	given	давать	swim	swam	swum	плавать
go	went	gone	идти	take	took	taken	брать
grow	grew	grown	расти	teach	taught	taught	учить
have	had	had	иметь	tell	told	told	сказать
hear	heard	heard	слышать	think	thought	thought	думать
hold	held	held	держать	throw	threw	thrown	бросать
keep	kept	kept	хранить	understand	understood	understood	понимать
know	knew	known	знать	upset	upset	upset	опрокидывать, расстраивать
lead	led	led	вести	win	won	won	побеждать
learn	learnt	learnt	учить(ся)	write	wrote	written	писать

ENGLISH TENSES (ACTIVE)

	SIMPLE (INDEFINITE)	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
P R E S E N T	<p>Translate(s) (write(s)) <i>Do/does+V1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Repeated, customary actions and daily routines * Permanent states * General truth and laws of nature * Timetables and programmes * Sport commentaries, reviews and narration <p><i>Usually, always, often, sometimes, as a rule, never, every week etc.</i></p>	<p>Am/is/are translating (writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action (process) taking place now, at the moment of speaking * Temporary actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking * Actions which happen very often, usually to express irritation or anger * Future action planned before <p><i>Now, just now, at the moment, this week, constantly, still.</i></p>	<p>Have/has translated (written)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action which started in the past and continues up to the present * Action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in present * Action which happened at an unstated time in the past * Action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking <p><i>Just, already, recently, ever, never, yet, lately, this week, since, for.</i></p>	<p>Have/has been translating (writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Duration of action which started in the past and continues up to the present * Action which started in the past and lasted for some time/ The result is visible in the present * To express anger, irritation or annoyance <p><i>For a month/for a long time, since 5 o'clock, for, since, how long, lately, recently.</i></p>
P A S T	<p>Translated (wrote) <i>Did+V1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action which happened at a definite time in the past * Actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past <p><i>Yesterday, last week, two days ago, when, then.</i></p>	<p>Was/were translating (writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action which was in progress at a stated time in the past * Action which was in progress when another action interrupted it * Two or more simultaneous past actions <p><i>At 5 yesterday, from 5 till 6 yesterday, for 3 days last week, all day long / the whole day, when she came.</i></p>	<p>Had translated (written)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action which happened before another past action or before a stated time in the past * Action which finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past <p><i>By 5 o'clock yesterday, before she came, by the end of last year.</i></p>	<p>Had been translating (writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Duration of action which started and finished in the past before another past action or a stated time in the past * Action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past <p><i>For a month, for a long time, for 3 hours.</i></p>
F U T U R E	<p>Will translate (write)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Future action * Predictions about the future * On-the spot decisions * Promises <p><i>Tomorrow, next week, in a year, in 2027.</i></p>	<p>Will be translating (writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action which will be in progress at a stated future time * Action which will definitely happen in the future as the result of a routine or arrangement <p><i>At 5 tomorrow, from 5 till 6 tomorrow, for 3 days next week, all day long tomorrow, when she comes.</i></p>	<p>Will have translated (written)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Action which will be finished before a stated future time <p><i>By 5 o'clock tomorrow, by next summer, when she comes, before, by, by then, by the time, until, till.</i></p>	<p>Will have been translating (writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Duration of action up to a certain time in the future <p><i>For 2 hours, by, when she comes.</i></p>

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR COURSE

Учебное пособие