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«Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

ИЗУЧАЕМ АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ

WE LEARN ENGLISH VERBS

Учебное пособие по грамматике английского языка
для студентов-бакалавров второго курса
неязыковых специальностей



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Цель пособия – формирование грамматической компетенции у студентов неязыковых специальностей второго года обучения. Содержит как теоретический материал, так и разнообразные разноуровневые упражнения, задания и тесты, рассчитанные на аудиторную и самостоятельную работу студентов в соответствии с требованиями программы обучения иностранному языку на неязыковых специальностях.

Предназначено для студентов второго курса, обучающихся по неязыковым направлениям специальностей 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование (бакалавриат) и 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки).

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие по грамматике английского языка “We Learn English Verbs” является логическим продолжением пособия “We Learn English Grammar” и предназначено для студентов второго курса, изучающих английский язык на неязыковых направлениях по специальностям 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование (бакалавриат) и 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки).

Целью пособия – активное овладение грамматическими структурами английского языка на коммуникативной основе. Материал пособия поделен на части (Units) и охватывает следующие разделы английской грамматики: страдательный залог, согласование времен, косвенная речь, неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие, герундий). Каждая глава разделена на четыре части: 1) теоретический материал, 2) упражнения для работы в аудитории, 3) упражнения для домашней работы, 4) дополнительные задания повышенной сложности. Каждая часть содержит вопросы для самоконтроля и тесты.

Большое количество упражнений, а также их разнообразие дают возможность преподавателю эффективно использовать их в группах с разноуровневой языковой подготовкой при той сетке аудиторных часов, которая выделяется на изучение иностранного языка на неязыковых специальностях. Авторы стремились сделать задания информативными, содержательными, интересными для обучающихся, а также не слишком сложными по своему лексическому составу во избежание дополнительных трудностей.

Издание рассчитано как на аудиторную, так и на самостоятельную работу студентов и соответствует программе обучения иностранному языку в неязыковых вузах.

Unit 1. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Залог – это категория глагола, называющая направленность действия или процесса в отношении подлежащего, т.е. залог показывает, является ли субъект (подлежащее) активным участником процесса, или же на него направлено действие:

E.g. We asked. (The Active Voice / действительный залог)

We were asked. (The Passive Voice / страдательный залог)

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола “to be” в соответствующем времени и причастия прошедшего времени от смыслового глагола. Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образуется от инфинитива глагола без частицы «to» с помощью окончания “-ed”. Причастие прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов соответствует 3 форме глагола.

	INDEFINITE PASSIVE	CONTINUOUS PASSIVE	PERFECT PASSIVE
PRESENT	<p><i>am, is, are + P II</i> <i>The letter is written every month.</i> <i>The letters are written <u>every month</u>.</i></p>	<p><i>am, is, are being + P II</i> <i>The letter is being written <u>now</u>.</i> <i>The letters are being written <u>at this moment</u>.</i></p>	<p><i>has, have been +(P II)</i> <i>The letter has <u>already</u> been written.</i> <i>The letters have <u>just</u> been written.</i></p>
PAST	<p><i>was, were + P II</i> <i>The letter was written <u>yesterday</u>.</i> <i>The letters were written <u>last week</u>.</i></p>	<p><i>was, were being +P II</i> <i>The letter was being written <u>at 5 o'clock yesterday</u>.</i> <i>The letters were being written <u>from 3 till 4 o'clock yesterday</u>.</i></p>	<p><i>had been + (P II)</i> <i>The letter had been written <u>by 4 o'clock yesterday</u>.</i></p>

FUTURE	<i>shall, will be + P II</i> <i>The letter will be written <u>tomorrow</u>.</i>	<i>shall, will have been + P II</i> <i>The letter will have been written <u>by 4 o'clock tomorrow</u>.</i>
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Вопросительная форма образуется путем переноса вспомогательного глагола на место перед подлежащим, отрицательная – с помощью отрицательной частицы “not”, которая ставится после вспомогательного глагола:

E.g. This work was done yesterday.

Was this work done yesterday?

This work was not done yesterday.

В зависимости от характера дополнения английские глаголы образуют:

- 1) Прямой пассив (the Direct Passive)
- 2) Косвенный пассив (the Indirect Passive)
- 3) Предложный пассив (the Prepositional Passive)

☺ Прямой пассив (the Direct Passive) – это такая пассивная конструкция, подлежащее в которой соответствует прямому дополнению активной конструкции:

E.g. They have made no mistakes in the test.

No mistakes have been made in the test.

☺ Косвенный пассив (the Indirect Passive) - это такая пассивная конструкция, подлежащее в которой соответствует косвенному дополнению активной конструкции:

E.g. They told me the news today.

I was told the news today.

Данный тип страдательной конструкции могут образовывать глаголы, требующие после себя как прямое, так и косвенное дополнения, например:

to tell	to sell	to leave	to invite
to give	to teach	to lend	to send
to offer	to show	to allow	to promise
to buy	to pay	to hand	to bring, etc.

E.g. I gave him a book.

A book was given to him. (the Direct Passive)

He was given a book. (the Indirect Passive)

☺ Предложный пассив (the Prepositional Passive) - это такая пассивная конструкция, подлежащее в которой соответствует предложному дополнению активной конструкции:

E.g. They often laugh at his jokes.

His jokes are often laughed at.

Предлог ставится после причастия II смыслового глагола!

Наиболее распространённые глаголы с предлогами:

to hear of	to send for	to take care of
to look after	to speak of / about	to listen to
to look at	to talk about	to insist on
to make fun of	to think of	to wait for
to rely on	to pay attention to	to refer to, etc.

Страдательный залог используется, когда мы не можем или не хотим указать, кто совершил действие, обращаем особое внимание на событие, избегаем использования формального подлежащего:

E.g. Rome wasn't built in one day.

The window was broken last night.

Shoes are repaired here.

Чтобы показать, кем или чем совершается действие, используются предлоги:

By

Перед одушевленным предметом, а также после глаголов типа: damage, make, discover, write, etc.

With

Указывается, какой предмет, инструмент использован для совершения действия.

He was brought up by his aunt. He was killed with a knife.
The theatre was destroyed by the fire. It was drawn with a stick.
The building was designed by Rossi. The bag was cut with a razor.

В страдательном залоге не употребляются непереходные глаголы, так как у них нет прямых дополнений (например: to fly, to arrive, to be, to become, to have, to possess, to belong, to consist, to hold, to suit, to fit, to appear, to seem, to come, to go, to last, etc.)

E.g. The hall holds 500 people.

My mother lacks tact.

These shoes don't fit me.

Sylvia resembles a Greek goddess.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate the following sentences into Russian. State the tense form in the Passive Voice.

1. Many new houses are built in our town every year.
2. Many new houses will be built in our town soon.
3. Many new houses are being built in our town at the moment.
4. Many new houses have already been built in our town.
5. Many new houses were being built in our town when we moved there.
6. Many new houses will have been built in our town by the end of this year.
7. Many new houses had been built before you moved to our town.
8. Many new houses were built in our town last year.

Ex. 2. State the voice form of the verbs in the following sentences: a) Active Voice, b) Passive Voice.

1. His books were translated into Russian. 2. He wrote his course papers yesterday. 3. The girls will be reading this book the whole evening. 4. I shall be working in the lab from ten till twelve. 5. When will your work be done? 6. Are these machines being tested now? 7. Rostov is situated on the Don. 8. What are you doing in my room? 9. All exams have been passed recently. 10. Has your son ever been to London? 11. This house had been built before you came here. 12. Russia borders on many states. 13. Yesterday our mother was congratulated on her birthday. 14. Who has got this telegram? 15. We have been discussing their plan since 10 o'clock. 16. Their article will have been published by the end of this week, won't it? 17. The detective has been seen by all of us. 18. Your children were going to the park when I met them. 19. A.C. Doyle is well known all over the world. 20. Our friends had been living in Moscow for a long time when I moved there. 21. By the end of the term all terminal exams had been passed. 22. The teacher will have checked up our papers by tomorrow. 23. His new film is much spoken about. 24. What have you written lately? 25. The tourists will be met at the airport next Sunday.

Ex. 3. Make general questions to the following sentences.

1. This book is much spoken about. 2. Our house was built some years ago. 3. New equipment is being tested now. 4. Soon their work will be done. 5. His article will be published next week. 6. I am often invited to various conferences. 7. Their report was being discussed for two hours. 8. The tourists were shown the sights of our city. 9. All these data will have been checked by the beginning of the next week. 10. He will have been informed about the meeting by the end of the day. 11. The concert had already begun when we came. 12. The story is known to all of us. 13. The students were being asked when we came. 14. These term papers have been written in time. 15. The agreement between these two countries has been signed recently.

Ex. 4. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. The room wasn't cleaned yesterday. 2. You are always waited for. 3. The address was repeated to John several times. 4. I am sure I will be asked to help him. 5. English is not spoken here. 6. The work won't be done on Sunday. 7. The glass was broken to small pieces. 8. Fish is usually eaten with potatoes. 9. No attention was paid to his remark. 10. She will be spoken to about this problem. 11. What were they thanked for? 12. Where are the books kept?

Ex. 5. Make up sentences using the Present, Past or Future Simple Passive.

Model: The papyrus was invented many centuries ago.

This book	publish	
His new play	stage	
This film	finish	next month
Exercise 2	write	last month
This house	do	a year ago
My watch	repair	soon
The students	build	a week ago
This work	study	every year
This news	use	every month
Our University	examine	tomorrow
This theory	invent	last century
English	read	on Monday
Our plans	discuss	yesterday
The paper	teach	many centuries ago
	speak	
	found	

Ex. 6. a) Read and translate the text.

An earthquake was reported in San Francisco at 7:18 this evening. Most of the damage was felt in the downtown area. Electric lines were cut but telephone service was not interrupted in most areas. It appeared that no

damage was done to the new earthquake-proof buildings, but, unfortunately, windows were shattered in some of the older buildings and the famous old clock in Union Square was destroyed. The clock, which is 100 years old, was popular with tourists. No injuries were reported so the Red Cross was not called to help. Also, no damage was reported in the suburbs.

b) Choose the correct answer.

1. The earthquake was reported
 - a. at night.
 - b. during the day.
2. Electric lines
 - a. were cut.
 - b. weren't cut.
3. Telephone service in most areas
 - a. was interrupted.
 - b. wasn't interrupted.
4. Windows were shattered in some of the
 - a. old buildings.
 - b. new buildings.
5. The old clock
 - a. was almost destroyed.
 - b. was destroyed.
6. How many injuries were reported?
 - a. No injuries were reported.
 - b. A lot of injuries were reported.

Ex. 7. Make the following sentences passive.

Model: They built two new houses in our street.

Two new houses were built in our street.

1. He broke his bicycle. 2. She will write a new book next year. 3. He teaches them English at the University. 4. I forgot my bag at home. 5. My parents will take me to the country in summer. 6. Mother doesn't allow me to come home late. 7. We wash the dishes every day. 8. They received this letter a week ago. 9. I will translate this text in the morning. 10. His parents sent him to London. 11. We will finish this work in the evening. 12. They usually don't invite Ben to the birthday party.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions:

1. When was our University founded? 2. Who is it named after? 3. Where is it situated? 4. What faculties are housed in the building? 4. What disciplines are taught at different faculties? 5. What subjects are paid special attention to at your faculty? 6. Who is your faculty headed by? 7. What are the students given after graduation? 8. What foreign languages are taught at the University? 9. Are you satisfied with your studies? 10. What else are you interested in besides studies?

Ex. 9. Translate into English:

1. Меня попросили помочь ему. 2. Во время лекций задают много вопросов. 3. Эта работа будет закончена завтра. 4. Эти дома были построены два года назад. 5. Нам не покажут новый фильм. 6. Меня не встретили на станции. 7. Где продают эти журналы? 8. Когда разбило окно? 9. Меня пригласят на ваш вечер? 10. Эта книга была написана в прошлом веке. 11. Письмо будет отправлено завтра. 12. Стихи Пушкина знают во многих странах мира.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 10. State the tense forms of the verbs in the Passive Voice:

A)

1. A new underground station is being constructed in our street.
2. The report will have been written by Monday.
3. The article will be translated into Russian into few days.
4. The exhibition had been held before we arrived.
5. The town is situated not far from the mouth of the river.
6. The park will be divided into 3 parts in summer.
7. An opening speech has been made by Mr. Brown.
8. The palace was designed by the prominent architect of the 16th century.
9. The speaker was being listened to very attentively when the bell interrupted the lecture.
10. The books of this writer are always much spoken about.

B)

1. Laws are usually discussed before they are adopted.
2. I was asked to read a story for the children.
3. A famous picture has been stolen from the museum.
4. Our group is being examined by the professor now.
5. The suitcase had been packed when the taxi arrived.
6. The situation will be cleared up soon.
7. Has this book been published yet?
8. The work had been completed by Monday.
9. The tickets to the theatre will be booked tomorrow.
10. Don't enter! The room is being cleaned.
11. Fifty students were admitted to the faculty last August.
12. My colleague will be sent to London to give a lecture on

Russian history.

13. This text has been just translated.
14. I have been woken up by the noise in the street.
15. Wait a little; your papers are being looked through.
16. The church is situated in the centre of the city.
17. I was offered a cup of coffee.
18. Do you know how soap is made?
19. This film is much spoken about.
20. The letter will have been written by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Ex. 11. Make the verbs in the following sentences passive:

A)

1. They have improved the conditions of work greatly.
2. The secretary is still looking for the documents.
3. I had posted the letter before he came.
4. We shall have finished our discussion by 3 o'clock.
5. The teacher was explaining the grammar rule.
6. Many countries buy this modern equipment.
7. He has just signed the contract.
8. They will solve this problem soon.
9. Last month they built a new bridge in our town.

10. Usually I cut bread into small slices.
11. We looked for Mike everywhere.
12. All the students refer to the books of this professor.
13. They will give her a part in a new play.
14. Mother has bought a lot of presents for Christmas.
15. She will have cooked the dinner by the time we come.
16. Has the girl typed the letters? – No, she is typing them now.
17. She promised us an interesting trip to the country.
18. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees.
19. Snow will cover the fields in winter.
20. Parents have told her the truth.

B)

1. Students take examinations at the end of each term.
2. Columbus discovered America in 1492.
3. I shall give you a cup of tea if you want.
4. They have offered me a job at a local bank.
5. They had sold their country house before I learnt about it.
6. What film are they demonstrating in the lecture hall?
7. Mr. White runs this hotel
8. I have lost some secret papers.
9. We shall have finished our report by Monday.
10. The police have found a dead body in the park.

Ex. 12. Say when the following holidays are observed in some English-speaking countries:

New Year's Day		January 1
St. Valentine's Day		February 14
Mothers' Day		April 1
Independence Day		October, 2nd Monday
Labour Day	is marked	September, 1st Monday
Columbus Day	is celebrated	November, 1st Tuesday
Hallowe'en	is observed	November, 4th Thursday
Election Day	is hold	December 25

Thanksgiving Day	May, 2nd Sunday
Christmas Day	October 31
April Fools' Day	July 4

Ex. 13. Read and translate the text, pay attention to the passive forms.

Westminster Palace was built by King Edward in 1050, and was first used as his residence, then - as a meeting place for Parliament. In 1834, after the Palace was completely destroyed by a great fire, a new one was built, which is now known as The Houses of Parliament. One half of the building is occupied by The House of Commons, the other half is used by the House of Lords. Members of the House of Lords are not elected by the people; some of them are given their title from birth, others are appointed by the Queen (they are first recommended to the Queen by the Government). From time to time the question is publicly discussed, whether it is right that only part of the British Parliament is elected by the people. All the laws of the country are made by Members of Parliament, but, after a new law is taken there, it is then passed to the Queen for approval.

Ex. 14. Read and translate the text. Pay attention to the tense and voice forms of the verbs.

If you are staying in London, you will find many places of entertainment there. There are cinemas where films are shown not only in the afternoon, but practically for 24 hours. If music attracts you, you can get tickets to a music-hall, in which very good orchestras perform the programmes. And of course there are various theatres. If you buy tickets beforehand, you can choose seats from which you will see the stage in the best way. At the West End theatres modern and classical plays are shown; there you will see most of the famous English actors. If you choose a good play, you will not waste your time.

Ex. 15. Put the verbs in brackets in the Passive Voice. Retell the joke.

There were two sweet-shops in the same street, and each of them tried to get more customers. One morning a notice (to put) up on one of the shops, in which it (to be written), "Our cake can (to buy) for one penny. If you (to ask) to pay more, you (to rob)". In the evening the following notice (to put) up on the other shop, "Our cake can (to buy) for two pence. If you (to offer) to pay less, you (to poison)".

Ex. 16. Translate into English:

1. Каждый год в нашем городе строится много домов.
2. Билеты на киносеанс еще не куплены.
3. Не волнуйся! О тебе позаботятся.
4. Санкт Петербург был основан в 1703 году.
5. Нас пригласят на вечеринку в воскресенье.
6. О ней много говорят.
7. Лекцию слушают очень внимательно.
8. Письмо уже отправлено.
9. Грибы собирают осенью.
10. Вчера нам задавали много вопросов на уроке.
11. Телеграмму получают завтра.
12. Мне уже задавали этот вопрос.
13. Все было сделано прежде, чем я пришел.
14. На нашей улице сейчас строится новая школа.
15. Этой книге никогда не уделяли внимания.
16. Новый телевизор был куплен раньше, чем отремонтирован старый.
17. Эта работа будет закончена к следующей неделе.
18. Меня уже об этом спрашивали.
19. Сколько человек будет приглашено на день рождения?
20. Когда я пришел домой, обед уже приготовили.
21. В Москве нам покажут много достопримечательностей.
22. Эта картина была написана в 12 веке.
23. Сочинения уже проверены?

24. Книги принесут завтра утром.
25. Земля была покрыта снегом.

Ex. 17. Fill in the gaps with “by” or “with”:

1. Who was this model designed ...?
2. All these little wooden houses were made ... very simple tools.
3. The child was covered ... a blanket ... his mother.
4. The room was filled ... smoke coming from the fireplace.
5. This note is written ... a very bad pen. I can't make anything out.
6. This Barbie dress was made ... a fashionable designer.
7. Can you open the small door ... this key?
8. He fixed the toy's leg ... a screwdriver.
9. All his collection of models was destroyed ... the fire.
10. The first teddy bear was made and sold ... the Michtom family.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 18. Make the following sentences passive:

1. A passer-by showed me the way to the metro station.
2. Don't worry! This babysitter will look after the kids very well.
3. Everybody listened to the lecture attentively.
4. They sent us wedding invitations last week.
5. My boss offered me a day-off.
6. The manager gave the secretary a lot of instructions.
7. My friends recommended me a good decorator.
8. Some children taught my little son a few bad words.
9. The chief asked everybody not to be late.
10. The father promised the boy a new bike.
11. People speak a lot about that event.
12. Somebody wants you on the phone.
13. He will show some slides during the lecture.
14. Our garden is in perfect order. We have cleaned the paths, cut the grass and watered the flowers.
15. They didn't mention the event in the news.
16. The teacher pointed out the mistake to me.
17. People described the robber to the police so well that they found him very quickly.
18. Now I'll dictate some new words to you.
19. The manager explained the office rules to the staff.
20. My Granny read wonderful tales to me in my childhood.

Ex. 19. Choose the right variant.

1. The book (wrote/was written) by Hardy.
2. Four people (have killed/have been killed) in a train crash.
3. A famous architect (was built/built) the bridge in the last century.
4. The house (bought/was bought) by a pop-star.
5. Local police (have been arrested/have arrested) the bank robber.
6. I (arrived/was arrived) last Friday.
7. The room (will clean/will be cleaned) later.
8. "Did you go to the party?" "No, I (didn't invite/ wasn't invited)."
9. It's a big company. It (is employed/employs) two hundred people.
10. Tom (has lost/has been lost) his key.
11. Many accidents (caused/are caused) by dangerous driving.
12. A cinema is a place where films (show/are shown).
13. People (aren't used/don't use) this road very often.
14. This house (built/was built) in 1930.
15. This situation is serious. Something must (do/be done) before it's too late.
16. My car (has disappeared/has been disappeared).
17. Have you heard the news? The President (has shot/ has been shot).
18. A new supermarket (will be built/will built) next year.
19. (In a shop) "Can I help you, madam?" "No, thank you. I (am serving/am being served) now."
20. When I came to the party, John (had already been gone/had already gone) home.

Ex. 20. Open the brackets using the verbs in the proper tense and voice:

1. Football (play) by women too.
2. As I (enter) the room, I (have) feeling that I (watch).
3. You (know) that everything you ever (read) or (see) (store) somewhere in your memory?
4. When we (meet) again next month we (tell) each other about everything that (happen) since we last (meet).
5. I (not be) to office since Monday and I only just (see) this document.
6. I (live) there for ten years when the war (break out).
7. The

Speaker (stress) the importance of the Congress. 8. After Ben (graduate) from the Academy he (apply) for a job in the bank and (work) there ever since. 9. The homework for the last lesson (not correct) yet. 10. I am sure the work (complete) by the time you return.

Ex. 21. Open the brackets.

The Tower of London

The Tower of London (build) by William the Conqueror in 1078 as a castle and palace. Since that time it (expand) to its present size, and (use) as an armoury, a zoo, a royal mint, a prison, and a museum. At the time when it was a prison a lot of people (lock) in the Tower for their religious beliefs or suspected of treason. Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh and Elizabeth the First (shut up) there, too. Spies (imprison) in the Tower during both World Wars. Some of the prisoners (allow) to walk in the grounds, live in comfortable rooms and receive visitors. Many convicted (publicly/execute) on Tower Hill. They (behead) with the block and axe, which (keep) and (show) in the Tower Armoury now. The Jewel House (situate) at the Tower. The collection of the Crown Jewels (keep) in it. Saint Edward's Crown, the Imperial State Crown, and the royal sceptre (guard) there. Saint Edward's Crown (use) for coronation ceremonies. 3000 precious jewels (set) in the Imperial State Crown. In 1671 a daring attempt (make) to steal the Crown Jewels by a man named Captain Blood.

Ex. 22. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences if necessary.

1. The students were explained a new rule. 2. This problem will be being discussed all next week. 3. This house was built by very simple tools. 4. We were suggested a good restaurant for lunch. 5. The book is already finished. 6. A new trading centre was build in our city last summer. 7. The translation will be done by end of the lesson. 8. Football are played by people in the whole world. 9. I was given a lot of instructions. 10. The ground was covered by snow in winter.

Ex. 23. Translate into English:

A)

1. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям.
2. Меня часто посылают в командировки.
3. Я посоветовал своему другу заниматься в спортклубе.
4. Мне посоветовали заниматься в спортклубе.
5. Завтра я покажу им свою картину.
6. Ребенка покажут врачу на следующей неделе.
7. Часы сейчас ремонтируют.
8. Когда я пришел домой, все конфеты уже съели.
9. Правило уже объяснено учителем.
10. К середине осени все деревья будут посажены.
11. О погоде часто говорят.
12. Газету ищут везде.
13. За Джеком уже послали.
14. Над ними всегда смеются.
15. Профессора слушали с огромным интересом.
16. Спускайтесь! Вас ждут.
17. За ребенком присмотрят, не волнуйтесь.
18. На этот источник всегда ссылаются. (to refer to)
19. На нее часто смотрят.
20. Документы были просмотрены директором вчера.

B)

1. Эту книгу читают и дети, и взрослые.
2. Когда я вошла в класс, детям читали сказки.
3. Эту книгу читали в прошлом году.
4. Мы прочитали этот роман в прошлом году.
5. К концу лета эта книга будет прочитана.
6. Книга «Джейн Эйр» будет прочитана летом.
7. Какую книгу сейчас читают?
8. Вы уже прочитали книгу «Белый клык»?
9. Книга «Белый клык» уже прочитана?
10. Вчера к 5 часам книгу прочитали.
11. Мне рассказали об этом только вчера.

12. Здесь им покажут новые картины.
13. О его новом романе много говорили.
14. Рассказы о животных читаются теми, кто любит природу,
15. Браки совершаются на небесах.

Ex. 24. Choose the right variant.

1. The news ... broadcast every day.
a) is being; b) is; c) has been; d) was

2. At this very moment she ... interviewed.
a) is being; b) is; c) was; d) has been

3. The water ... boiled, you can drink it.
a) is; b) was; c) has been; d) is being

4. Their first child ... born before they moved to St. Petersburg.
a) is; b) has been; c) had been; d) was

5. The construction was ... last month.
a) finishing; b) being finished; c) been finished; d) finished

6. The new President ... elected next year.
a) is; b) will be; c) has been; d) is being

7. I was waiting in the other office while the letters were
a) typed; b) being typed; c) typing; d) been typed

8. By the time you come back your work will
a) be forgotten; b) have forgotten; c) have been forgotten; d) forget

9. He looked around to see if he
a) was watched; b) was being watched; c) is watched; d) will be watched

10. The party ... by everybody.
a) was expected; b) have been expected; c) had been expected; d) will have been expected

11. What ... the thing ...? I have never seen such a thing before.
a) was ... called; b) will be ... called; c) has been ... called; d) is ... called

12. "Where did you hear that?" - "I ... it by a man I know."
a) was told; b) is told; c) have been told; d) had been told

13. If we need you, you ... for.
a) are sent; b) will be sent; c) have been sent; d) will have been sent

14. I never ... with such kindness.
a) am treated; b) has been treated; c) was treated; d) have been treated

15. The family ... of for miles now. Everybody knows the story.
a) is talked; b) was talked; c) is being talked; d) has been talked

Ex. 25. Check yourself. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Что показывает залог?
- 2) Назовите формулу образования форм страдательного залога.
- 3) Как образовать вопросительное и отрицательное предложения в форме страдательного залога?
- 4) Какие виды страдательных конструкций вы знаете?
- 5) Какие глаголы образуют косвенный пассив?
- 6) Назовите наиболее распространённые глаголы, образующие косвенный пассив.
- 7) На какое место в предложении нужно поставить предлог в конструкции с предложным пассивом?
- 8) Назовите наиболее распространённые глаголы с предлогами, образующие предложный пассив.
- 9) Какие предлоги используются для того, чтобы показать, кем или чем совершается действие?
- 10) Какие глаголы не употребляются в страдательном залоге?

Unit 2. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES. REPORTED SPEECH)

1. Согласование времён – это грамматическое явление, которое отсутствует в русском языке.

2. Правило согласования времён в английском языке обычно соблюдается в различных придаточных предложениях.

3. Если глагол главного предложения стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, то глагол придаточного предложения стоит во времени требуемом по смыслу.

E.g. I don't know what she did yesterday.

I know that she has already come.

I wonder if he will go to the station in the morning.

4. Если глагол главного предложения стоит в форме прошедшего времени, то глагол придаточного предложения ставится в одно из прошедших времён.

а) Если действие придаточного предложения происходит одновременно с действием главного предложения, то в придаточном употребляется the Past Simple and the Past Continuous.

E.g. I didn't know where he was. We noticed that he was sleeping.

б) Если действие придаточного предложения предшествует действию главного предложения, то глагол придаточного предложения ставится в the Past Perfect или Past Perfect Progressive.

E.g. She felt that she had seen him before.

They understood what she had been doing.

в) Если действие придаточного предложения относится к будущему, то в придаточном употребляется Future-in-the-Past или же один из способов выражения будущего времени.

E.g. We hoped that she would be back soon. She said she was going to leave for London.

	he works there. he is working there.	работает
I know Я знаю	he worked there. he was working there.	работал
	he will work there. he will be working there.	будет работать

	he worked there. he was working there.	работает
I knew Я знал	he had worked there. he had been working there.	работал
	he would work there. he would be working there.	будет работать

5. Правила согласования времён **не соблюдается**:

1) если в придаточном предложении речь идёт об общеизвестной истине или фактах;

E.g. My father said that the Earth is round and it moves.

The child knew that the sun rises in the East.

2) с модальными глаголами “must”, “should”, “ought to”;

E.g. I wrote that I must meet him.

He said we should be more careful.

3) в придаточных предложениях времени, вводимых союзами “when” и “since”.

E.g. Michael said that he hadn't met Susan since they parted.

4) прошедшее продолженное время (the Past Continuous Tense).

E.g. He remarked: “When I came in she was crying”.

He remarked that when he came in she was crying.

5) при передаче событий с указанием конкретной даты.

E.g. He said that he was born in Kiev in 1970 and soon the family moved to Moscow.

She said that she graduated from the University in 1995.

б) в предложениях с “used to”.

E.g. He said: “I used to love football”

He said that he used to love football.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Explain the rule of using the Sequence of Tenses. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He says that he is from Moscow.
2. He said that he was from Moscow.
3. He said that he worked hard.
4. She says that she is translating the article into Russian.
5. She said that she was translating the article into Russian.
6. He says that he worked hard some years ago.
7. He said that he worked hard every day.
8. He said that he had worked hard.
9. He said that he could skate.
10. He said that it happened in 1973.
11. He said she would go to the cinema tonight.
12. We knew that the cars go right in England.
13. He said that we must work hard.
14. He said that he hadn't seen her since they left school.
15. She asked me if I ought to help my friend.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs into the Past Tenses according to the Sequence of Tenses.

1. I know that he never missed the seminars.
2. I am sure that he is working.

3. I am sure that she has seen this film.
4. We are glad that you enjoyed the trip.
5. He is sure that he has come back.
6. He doesn't know that you decided to move to the country.
7. He says that he met this woman somewhere before.
8. Nick says that the city makes a great impression on him.
9. We know that you spend your holidays in the south.
10. I am sure that the lecture is going on.
11. We know that Red Square is connected with many historical events.
12. She says that she will take part in the conference.

Ex. 3. Make up a compound sentence. Mind the rule of using the Sequence of Tenses. Translate the sentences into Russian:

Model: I hoped. She will come. → I hoped that she would come.

1. I thought. He lives in New York.
2. We found out. They were right.
3. She decided. We shall go to the country next week.
4. I knew. Mother is sleeping.
5. They told us. He has returned from London.
6. She said to me. She studies at the university.
7. They supposed. They will be invited to the party.
8. He was sure. His son has passed all the exams.
9. I knew. She is working in the lab.
10. We realized. This task was easy.

Ex. 4. Choose the right form of the verb in brackets:

1. He said he (works, worked) as a manager.
2. He says he (worked, had worked) as a builder two years ago.
3. Dan said he (is, was) very busy.
4. The teacher asked me who (is playing, was playing) the guitar in the living-room.
5. The teacher said he (will ask, would ask) us.
6. They asked us why we (are speaking, were speaking) in a loud voice.
7. Mike realized that he (broke, had broken) his leg.
8. I hoped he (will pass, would pass)

the examinations. 9. We didn't expect that Sam (will, would be) absent from the lesson.

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

1. Я думала, что вы опоздаете в кино. 2. Мы думали, что вы работаете над дипломным проектом. 3. Мы думали, что вы уже нашли свой чертеж. 4. Я знал, что вы купили билет в театр. 5. Она сказала, что собирается ехать в деревню. 6. Он сказал, что взял в библиотеке необходимые книги. 7. Она сказала, что пойдет в музей на следующей неделе. 8. Я был уверен, что вы переводили статью без словаря. 9. Я боялась, что вы устанете. 10. Я не знала, что дети проголодались. 11. Мы были уверены, что эти шедевры живописи произведут на вас большое впечатление. 12. Мы были уверены, что этот дворец связан с именем и биографией русского поэта.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Use the verb of the Principle Clause in the Past Tense and make all the necessary changes.

1. She says she learns 2 foreign languages.
2. We know they live far from the town.
3. I believe he earns a lot of money.
4. I'm afraid they don't know each other.
5. We know she is talking to the dean.
6. She says she has known the Smiths for a long time.
7. I suppose my friend will come to the party.
8. I think they are going to spend their holidays in Moscow.
9. George says he will be watching TV at home.
10. They say they received the letter yesterday.
11. She says she will cook the dinner herself.
12. Kate says she has been to Britain several times.
13. They think English is easy to learn.
14. I suppose they are not going to tell us the truth.
15. I hope he has found a good job.

Ex. 7. Open the brackets:

1. When I opened the window, I saw the sun (to shine).
2. We are sure Simon (to marry) her some time later.
3. He can't remember where he (to put) his glasses.
4. George thought the restaurant (to be) expensive.
5. Sam was disappointed that he (not to get) the job.
6. I didn't understand why they (to destroy) their relationships.
7. He is not sure they (to find) their way in the darkness.
8. Jane asked me if I (to invite) Ann to the party.
9. People say that he always (to be) very rich.
10. She said she (to wait) for me since seven o'clock.
11. They thought I (to give) them my telephone number.
12. I am afraid I (not can) answer your question.
13. We wanted to know what (to happen) to John.
14. George thought he (can) repair the car himself.
15. She is very upset. She (to break) her watch.
16. Bill said he (to feel) ill.
17. We thought she still (to be) in hospital.
18. I knew he (to pass) his examination at that time.
19. My cousin told me that he (to visit) me in a week.
20. We didn't know that they (to be) tired.

Ex. 8. Open the brackets using the Sequence of Tenses.

Teachers and other members of the school administration gathered to discuss Tom Potter's behaviour.

Mary Claire, a teacher of English Literature, said that Tom (to be) always a pain in the neck. He (to make) fun of everybody. Mary thought it (to be) necessary to isolate Tom from the other pupils. She (to want) to suspend Tom from school.

Elle Black, a teacher of History, said that she (to try) to analyse his behaviour but she (to come) to the conclusion to suspend Tom.

Andrew Barlow, a teacher of Biology, (to like) the boy. He said that Tom (to pass) through a difficult period of his life. Andrew (to notice) that Tom often (to behave) himself strangely, but the teacher was sure that Tom

(to overcome) the difficulties and (to be) a good boy. Andrew Barlow was sure that suspension from school (to be) out of the question.

Ex. 9. Translate into English:

1. Мой друг сказал, что любит играть в футбол. 2. Все знали, что она поедет в Рим. 3. Простите, мы не думали, что вы ждете нас. 4. Я думала, что вы опоздаете в кино. 5. Он сказал мне вчера, что раньше учился в Париже. 6. Я слышал, что вы уезжаете из Брюсселя. 7. Мы решили на прошлой неделе, что будущим летом все поедем на Канарские Острова (the Canaries Islands). 8. Я не знал, что она говорит по-испански. 9. Мы не знали, кто принес торт. 10. Катя сказала, что она хочет подарить нам вазу.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences. Explain the usage of the Sequence of Tenses.

1. The guide told the tourists that Moscow was founded in 1147. 2. My mother used to tell me that old habits never die. 3. Our Geography teacher told us at the last lesson that there aren't any unknown islands left on the Earth. 4. I wrote that I must see him. 5. He said she should be less bossy. 6. She promised yesterday that she will decide the question today. 7. My workmate said that he left college in 2004. 8. The chief said that when he came into the room, the manager was still working. 9. We went to see my brother's baby. It was cute as all babies usually are. 10. My uncle said that he used to smoke like a chimney. 11. My Grandma used to tell me that there are three things you just can't do in life. You can't beat the phone company, you can't make a waiter see you until he is ready to see you and you can't go back to your childhood. 12. He always told his children that actions speak louder than words. 13. He said that the streets have been too dangerous for young girls to walk around these nights.

Ex. 11. Use the verb of the Principle Clause in the Past Tense and make all the necessary changes.

1. Sam hopes that he will pass his driving test. 2. They say they will be ready to go in a few minutes. 3. The paper reports that more than two thousand teachers have been ready to go on strike. 4. We are sure he is never late for his lessons. 5. Pam says she came to Moscow in 1990. 6. Pete thinks he is right. 7. Ben says he will come at 6 o'clock if nothing happens.

Ex. 12. Translate into Russian:

A)

1. I knew they loved classical music.
2. He said his brother would graduate from the university in a year.
3. Tom supposed that he had seen them in the theatre the day before.
4. She said they were going to spend their summer holidays in Britain.
5. I was afraid that I didn't understand the problem.

B)

1. I thought they had returned from the trip.
2. We knew that she was going to begin her work the next day.
3. The guide said there was a medieval castle on the top of the hill.
4. Jane hoped that her friend would have received her message by that time.
5. She told she worked five days a week.

Ex. 13. Translate into English:

A)

1. Я не знал, что мой брат работает в кафе.
2. Я думала, что ты позвонишь мне завтра.
3. Я надеялась, что она поможет мне, если я попрошу ее.
4. Дети сказали, что они чудесно провели время с бабушкой.
5. Она сказала, что ее сестра смотрит телевизор.

B)

1. Я был уверен, что они уедут завтра.
2. Она сказала, что теннис ее любимый вид спорта.
3. Мы знали, что мама купила нам билеты.
4. Студент сказал, что наш учитель с кем-то разговаривает.
5. Он сказал, что уедет, как только получит деньги.

Ex. 14. Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. I knew that she ... Madrid before, so I asked her to recommend me a good hotel.

- a) has visited b) has been visiting
- c) visited d) had visited

2. He remembered that they ... each other for many years.

- a) know b) have known
- c) knew d) had known

3. I saw that she ... to hold back her tears.

- a) was trying b) tries
- c) is trying d) has been trying

4. I wanted to see her but I didn't know if she ... in town.

- a) is b) were c) was d) had been

5. One day the government will ask people what they

- a) want b) will want c) wants d) wanted

6. I don't know where she ... tomorrow.

- a) is b) was c) will be d) be

7. I worried whether I ... enough space in my room to place a new TV.

- a) would have b) will have
- c) have d) am having

8. Alex wondered if his sister ... for the weekend at his place.

- a) will stay b) stays
- c) was going to stay d) is going to stay

9. I wasn't sure if my purchases ... or not and I didn't know whom I should ask about it.

- a) delivered b) had been delivered
- c) will be delivered d) have been delivered

10. I found out that he ... golf at 5 o'clock yesterday.

- a) has played b) had played c) played d) was playing

11. John wanted to know where his wife ... every evening.

- a) went b) goes c) was going d) is going

12. She thought that anybody ... make mistakes.

- a) ought to b) must c) can d) could

13. I was told that he ... in London since 1986.

- a) lives b) lived c) has lived d) had lived

14. Anna explained to me that the hairdresser's ... down the road.

- a) is located b) was located c) locates d) was locating

15. Mary was worried that her son ... very well at the French course.

- a) isn't studying b) wasn't studying
- c) hadn't been studying d) doesn't study

16. She didn't know the guests ... late.

- a) come b) would come c) will come d) have come

17. They understood that they ... a mistake.

- a) made b) make c) had made d) are making

18. Children thought no one ... them.

a) can see b) sees c) was seeing d) could see

19. Ann didn't go into the old house because she ... afraid of ghosts.

a) was b) has been c) is d) will be

20. We decided that John ... the front door.

a) will enter b) entered c) would enter d) enters

КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (REPORTED SPEECH)

Речь человека, передаваемая дословно так, как она была произнесена, называется прямой речью (Direct Speech).

Чужая речь, передаваемая в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений, называется косвенной речью (Reported Speech). Для передачи чужой речи употребляются глаголы "to say", "to tell", "to ask" и др.

Прямая речь:

He has said, "They will arrive at the end of the week."

Он сказал: «Они приедут в конце недели».

Косвенная речь:

He has said that they will arrive at the end of the week.

Он сказал, что они приедут в конце недели.

REPORTED STATEMENTS (ПОВЕСТВОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ)

Для того, чтобы передать собеседнику чужие слова при помощи косвенной речи, необходимо осуществить ряд изменений:

1. Косвенная речь вводится союзом that (что), который часто опускается.

He says, “Mary will do it.” – Он говорит: “Мария сделает это”.

He says (that) Mary will do it. – Он говорит, что Мария сделает это;

2. Если в предложении, содержащем прямую речь, после глагола “to say” не упоминается человек, к которому обращена эта речь, то в косвенной речи также сохраняется глагол “to say”. Если такой человек упомянут, to say заменяется глаголом “to tell”.

He says, “She will come in the evening.” – Он говорит: “Она придет вечером”.

He says that she will come in the evening. – Он говорит, что она придет вечером.

He has said to me, “The film has begun.” – Он сказал мне: “Фильм начался”.

He has told me that the film has begun. – Он сказал мне, что фильм начался.

3. Личные и притяжательные местоимения прямой речи заменяются по смыслу, как и в русском языке.

John says, “I get up at 7 o’clock.” – Джон говорит: “Я встаю в 7 часов”.

John says that he gets up at 7 o’clock.” – Джон говорит, что он встает в 7 часов.

Mary says, “Peter has taken my pen.” – Мери говорит: “Питер взял мою ручку”.

Mary says that Peter has taken her pen. – Мери говорит, что Питер взял ее ручку.

4. Если глагол в главном предложении (“to say”, “to tell”, “to ask” или др.) стоит в прошедшем времени, то в придаточном предложении время глагола изменяется в соответствии с правилом согласования времен.

5. Указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места, употребленные в прямой речи, в косвенной речи заменяются по смыслу другими словами:

this (этот) → that (тот, этот)

these (эти) → those (те, эти)

now (сейчас) → then (тогда)

today (сегодня) → that day (в тот день)

tomorrow (завтра) → the next day (на следующий день)

next year (в следующем году) → the next year, the following year
(в следующем году)

the day after tomorrow (послезавтра) → 2 days later (через 2 дня, 2 дня спустя)

yesterday (вчера) → the day before (накануне, за день до этого)

the day before yesterday (позавчера) → 2 days before (за два дня до этого)

last night (прошлой ночью) → the previous night (предыдущей ночью)

ago (тому назад) → before (раньше, до того как)

here (здесь) → there (там)

REPORTED QUESTIONS (ВОПРОСИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ)

При передаче чужой речи прямые вопросы становятся косвенными, превращаясь в дополнительные придаточные предложения.

1. Общие вопросы вводятся с помощью союзов “if”, “whether”. Они служат связками между главным предложением и косвенным вопросом. В косвенном вопросе используется прямой порядок слов, как в повествовательном предложении, и производятся соответствующие изменения.

He asked me, “Do you live in this street?” – Он спросил меня: «Ты живешь на этой улице?»»

He asked me if I lived in that street. – Он спросил меня, живу ли я на этой улице.

He asked me, “Have you received my letter?” – Он спросил меня: “Ты получил мое письмо?”

He asked me whether I had received his letter. – Он спросил меня, получил ли я его письмо.

При передаче чужих ответов на общие вопросы слова “yes” и “no” опускаются.

He asked her, “Do you want to see the new film?”

She answered, “Yes, I do.” / “No, I don’t.”

He asked her whether she wanted to see the new film.

She answered that she did / she didn’t.

2. Специальные вопросы вводятся при помощи вопросительных слов “what”, “who”, “whom”, “whose”, “which”, “when”, “where”, “why”, “how many”, “how much”, “how long” и т. п. Эти слова служат связками между главным предложением и косвенным вопросом. В косвенном вопросе также используется прямой порядок слов и производятся необходимые изменения.

He asked me, “Where do you live?” – Он спросил меня: “Где вы живете?”

He asked me where I lived. – Он спросил меня, где я живу.

He asked me, “Why have you come so late?” – Он спросил меня: “Почему вы пришли так поздно?”

He asked me why I had come so late. – Он спросил меня, почему я пришел так поздно.

REPORTED ORDERS, REQUESTS, OFFERS, SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE (ПРИКАЗАНИЯ, ПРОСЬБЫ, ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И СОВЕТЫ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ)

При передаче чужих приказаний, просьб, предложений, советов и т. п. необходимо произвести ряд изменений.

1. Повелительное наклонение (побуждение к действию) заменяется в косвенной речи инфинитивом. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей “not”.

2. Личные, притяжательные и указательные местоимения, а также наречия времени и места заменяются по смыслу.

3. Если необходимо передать приказание, то глагол “to say” (сказать), употребленный в прямой речи, в косвенной речи заменяется глаголом “to tell” (сказать, велеть) или “to order” (приказывать). После глаголов “to tell”, “to order”, “to command” обязательно упоминается человек, к которому обращено приказание или просьба.

She said to him, “Close the door.” – Она сказала ему: “Закройте дверь”.

She told him to close the door. Она сказала, чтобы он закрыл дверь.

He said to me, “Don’t go there.” – Он сказал мне: “Не ходите туда”.

He told me not to go there. – Он велел мне не ходить туда.

4. Если в прямой речи содержится просьба, то глагол “to say” заменяется глаголом “to ask” (просить). Глагол “to ask” также должен иметь адресата.

I said to her, “Please bring me a glass of water.” – Я сказал ей: “Пожалуйста, принесите мне стакан воды”.

I asked her to bring me a glass of water. – Я попросил ее принести мне стакан воды.

5. Для передачи предложений используются глаголы “to offer”, “to suggest”.

John said, “Would you like a cup of coffee?” – Джон сказал: “Не хотите ли чашку кофе?”

John offered me a cup coffee. / John offered a cup of coffee to me. – Джон предложил мне чашку кофе.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. It's Sunday. You are recollecting about what you talked to your friends at the party on Saturday. Choose the right variant.

1. Max phoned me and explained why he (won't, wouldn't) come to the party. 2. At the party Tom said that he (wants, wanted) to give up smoking. 3. Vanessa told me that she (has joined, had joined) a sports club. 4. Grace said she (has been taking, had been taking) driving lessons for 3 weeks. 5. Lilly complained that her husband (was fined, had been fined) for driving at a high speed. 6. Miranda said her boyfriend (is, was) a footballer. 7. Eliza said that she (hates, hated) football. 8. Sue said that she (is going, was going) to the Hawaii. 9. Adam regretted that he (cannot, couldn't) join her. 10. Aleck said he (is thinking, was thinking) of renting a better flat. 11. Chris remarked that he (doesn't, didn't) earn enough money for it. 12. Lewis boasted that he (may, might) use his father's airplane. 13. Harriet said she (flew, had flown) a hot air balloon a week before. 14. Geoffrey said he (is surprised, was surprised) at hearing that. 15. Linda observed that we (have run, had run) out of cocktails. 16. Mark laughed and said it (is, was) time for her to go home.

Ex. 2. Two days ago you met a friend of yours, Andrew. Andrew told you a lot of things. Here are some of the things he said to you:

Model: I am thinking of going to live in Canada. → Andrew said that he was thinking of going to live in Canada.

1. My father is in hospital.
2. Nora and Jim are getting divorced next month.
3. I haven't seen Bill for a while.
4. I have been playing tennis a lot recently.
5. Margaret has had a baby.
6. I don't know what Fred is doing.
7. I hardly ever go out these days.
8. I work 14 hours a day.

9. I'll tell Jim I saw you.

10. You can come and stay with me if you are ever in London.

Ex. 3. You have been very busy lately, and you have neglected your diary. You now have a quiet moment to write about the things that you heard a week ago at different places you visited. Rewrite the sentences in the Reported Speech.

1. Rebecca said, "I am reading." 2. Joe and Leo said, "This is our book." 3. The Smiths said, "We are busy." 4. They said, "We have just arrived." 5. Max said, "I know a better restaurant." 6. He said, "I will ring her." 7. Liz said, "I woke up early." 8. Jeremy said, "I will clean the car." 9. Pamela said, "I will do this for him." 10. She said, "I did not say that." 11. Ben said: "I won't tell anyone." 12. Susan said, "I don't know where my shoes are." 13. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday." 14. Frank said, "I am writing a test tomorrow." 15. Dolly said, "I am not hungry now." 16. Marta and Philip said, "We were in London last week." 17. They said, "We have never been here before." 18. Steve said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow." 19. Laura said, "It is very quiet here." 20. Arthur said, "They won't sleep."

Ex. 4. You need information. Ask for it using "Could you tell me ... ?" or "Do you know ... ?"

Model: Where are the toilets? (tell) → Could you tell me where the toilets are?

Can I park here? (know) → Do you know if I can park here.

1. Where is the nearest bus stop? (tell) 2. Does this cinema have a Dolby sound system? (know) 3. How long does the film last (tell)? 4. How often do these buses run? (know) 5. Are we allowed to smoke? (know) 6. What time is the flight? (tell) 7. How much does a ticket cost? (tell) 8. Where can I use the Internet? (know) 9. What events are on tonight? (know) 10. Where can I eat? (tell) 11. How do I get to the city centre? (tell) 12. What forms of payment does this manager accept? (know) 13. Which currency can I use to pay? (tell) 14. What happens when my visa expires? (know) 15. What is the difference between these tours? (tell)

Ex. 5. You have been offered to do a quiz to join the university social net. Now you want to share this news with your friend Dolly. Write her an e-mail and report the questions you were asked.

Model: What makes you happy? → I was asked what made me happy.

1. When is your birthday? 2. Where were you born? 3. What do you do in your free time? 4. What type of music do you like? 5. Do you have a favourite singer or group? 6. What types of movies do you like? 7. What do you like to read? 8. What is your favourite food? 9. Is there any food that you do not like? 10. What is your favourite colour? 11. What languages do you speak? 12. Do you have any pets? 13. Which sports do you like? 14. Do you have a favourite team? 15. Are you romantic?

Ex. 6. Peter is recollecting what he did the other days. What was he told to do? Report these orders and commands as Peter.

Model: Andrew said, "Clean the blue bike!" → Andrew told me to clean the blue bike.

Jamie said, "Don't eat so much junk food!" → Jamie told me not to eat so much junk food.

1. Fred said, "Wash your hands!" 2. Karen said, "Don't play football in the garden!" 3. Doris said, "Dance with me!" 4. The teacher said, "Learn this grammar rule!" 5. Sabine said, "Meet Sandy at the station!" 6. Jessica said, "Write a text message!" 7. Victoria said, "Check your e-mails!" 8. Marcel said, "Don't sing that song!" 9. Mike said, "Don't shout at Peter!" 10. Betty said, "Don't talk to your neighbour!" 11. Denise said "Don't open the door!" 12. Walter said, "Don't ring Roy on Sunday!"

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 7. Fill in the chart:

Time and place changes		
	→	that
here	→	
	→	the previous night
these	→	
tonight	→	
	→	a year before
yesterday	→	
	→	than / at that moment
today	→	

Ex. 8. You have been asked to do many things. Now you are tired and want to complain of it. Report the requests.

1. "Please help me carry this."

Mary asked me _____.

2. "Please come early"

Ann _____.

3. "Please buy some milk"

Mom _____.

4. "Could you please open the window?"

Helen _____.

5. "Could you bring the book tomorrow?"

Jack _____.

6. "Can you help me with my homework, please?"

My younger brother _____.

7. "Would you bring me a cup of coffee, please?"

My sister _____.

8. "Would you mind passing the salt?"

Father _____.

9. "Would you mind lending me a pencil?"

My deskmate Harry _____.

10. "Don't leave me alone, please.

My girlfriend _____.

Ex. 9. Rewrite the sentences in the Reported Speech.

1. Oleg said, "My room is on the second floor." 2. He said, "I am sure she will ring me up when she is back in St. Petersburg." 3. Misha said, "I saw them at my parents' house last year." 4. He said, "I haven't seen my cousin today." 5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said. 6. Tom said, "I have already had breakfast, so I am not hungry." 7. He said, "I have just received a letter from my uncle." 8. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me. 9. Mike said, "I spoke to Mr. Brown this morning." 10. He said to her, "I shall do it today if I have time." 11. I said to them, "I can give you my uncle's address." 12. They told us, "We are going to discuss the schedule of the conference."

Ex. 10. Rewrite these special questions in the Reported Speech. Begin with the sentences in brackets.

1. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody...) 2. Where has he gone? (Did you know...) 3. Where is he? (Did you know...) 4. When is he leaving school? (I wanted to know...) 5. Where does he live? (Nobody knew...) 6. When will he come back? (She asked them...) 7. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know...) 8. How much did she pay for it? (I had no idea...) 9. Where did I put the book? (I forgot...) 10. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know...) 11. Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me...) 12. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered...)

Ex. 11. Make the following questions indirect.

1. I said to Boris, "Does your friend live in London?" 2. They said to the man, "Are you living in a hotel?" 3. He said to his friend, "Will you stay at the Hilton?" 4. He said to me, "Do you often go to see your friends?" 5. He said to me, "Will you see your friends before you leave St. Petersburg?" 6. Mike said to Jane, "Will you come to the railway station to see me off?" 7. She said to me, "Have you sent them a telegram?" 8. She said to me, "Did you send them a telegram yesterday?" 9. I said to Mike, "Have you packed your suitcase?" 10. I said to Kate, "Did anybody meet you at the station?" 11. I said to her, "Can you give me their address?" 12.

I asked Tom, "Have you had breakfast?" 13. I asked my sister, "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?" 14. I said to my mother, "Did anybody come to see me?" 15. I asked my sister, "Will Nick call for you on the way to school?" 16. She said to the young man, "Can you call a taxi for me?" 17. Mary said to Peter, "Have you shown your photo to Dick?" 18. Oleg said to me, "Will you come here tomorrow?" 19. He said to us, "Did you go to the museum this morning?"

Ex. 12. Say the following sentences in the Indirect Speech:

1. "Lock the door when you leave the house," said my elder sister to me. 2. "Have you received a telegram from your wife?" she asked Robert. 3. Mabel said: "Nothing will change my decision and I shall leave for Cape Town tonight." 4. "Please don't smoke in the room," said the old woman to her nephew. 5. "I am shivering with cold," said the girl. 6. "I want to sit in the armchair," said the boy. 7. The secretary said to me: "The delegation arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday." 8. "Open the window, please," she said to me. 9. He said: "I shall light a fire and cook breakfast myself." 10. "Don't run to the door when you hear the bell," said the woman to her little daughter. 11. She asked me: "How long are you going to stay here?" 12. Mary asked me: "Will you spend your vacation in Moscow?"

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 13. Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

1. Can anyone tell me what is the matter? 2. Could you tell me where is the remote control? 3. Nobody understands what is he speaking about. 4. I don't remember what is the date of the meeting. 5. She can never remember when is my birthday. 6. Tell us please who are you? 7. We can't understand why has she done it? 8. I have no idea what is the price of such a house. 9. I wonder what does she do for a living. 10. It's difficult to understand what is the reason for your refusal. 11. You should learn how is it done. 12. I can't tell you how old is she. 13. Do you know why was she

late? 14. Could you tell me where is the museum here? 15. Do you know what time does she come home?

Ex. 14. Open the brackets choosing the right variant:

1. He thought his child was asleep (now, then). 2. George says he was to be in the office (today, that day). 3. He told me he had bought a ticket (yesterday, the day before). 4. Last week my watch went wrong. I asked my father to repair it, and he promised to do it (tomorrow, the next day). 5. «Let's meet at ten (tomorrow, the next day),» said the guide. 6. When I came home my brother told me that a friend of mine had called on me half an hour (ago, before).

Ex. 15. Use the verbs "tell" or "say" in the necessary tense form:

1. Peter ... that he understood my explanation. 2. Nick ... Sam that he had seen Mary. 3. Grace ... her mother that she had torn her new dress. 4. She ... that she had to visit her old schoolfriend. 5. Please ... me about the book which you borrowed yesterday. 6. His mother punished him when she knew that he had ... her a lie. 7. She ... she would leave the next day. 8. Can you ... me how long it will take me to get there by train? 9. Mike didn't ... us where he was going. He simply ... that he wouldn't be back before midnight. 10. Mr. Sawyer ... us not to come to him that day.

Ex. 16. Put the following sentences into the Indirect Speech.

1. I asked my friend, "How do you feel after your holiday?" 2. "Peter is an educated man," remarks Florrie. 3. "John never seems low or depressed," says Jane. 4. Jack's father asked him, "Who are you writing a letter to?" 5. "Steve is on the terrace. He is playing chess with his brother," said Nelly. 6. I saw a cloud of smoke and asked, "What is burning?" 7. "I can't understand what he is talking about," replies Bessie. 8. I asked her, "Who gave you the watch?" 9. "Have you made many mistakes?" Nora asks Jack. 10. Mr. Nyman asked his wife "How much do you spend on food every week?" 11. "You have known me long," Barbara says to Martha. 12. "We shall not do that", he said. 13. Henry asked Tom, "Who did you visit in the hospital?" 14. "He was born in Moscow," she says. 15.

“The taxi is waiting,” the boy said. 16. “I was so thrilled and excited by this opera,” Stella said to Maurice. 17. The teacher asked us, “Do you understand the question?” 18. “Open the door!” says George to his brother.

Ex. 17. Put the following sentences into the Indirect Speech.

a) 1. He said, “I shall go to the cinema tomorrow.” 2. She said, “I am ready.” 3. They said, “We have submitted our projects.”

b) 1. I asked, “Can you help us?” 2. We asked, “Did you enjoy the trip?” 3. The teacher asked the student, “Do you live in the hostel or at home?” 4. She asked me, “Are you going to the theatre tonight?” 5. She asked me, “Are you glad to hear the news?”

c) 1. She asked me, “Where have you come from?” 2. She asked us, “What article are you discussing?” 3. We asked them, “How many subjects do you study in the second year?”

d) 1. He said, “Go home as soon as possible.” 2. The teacher said, “Clean the blackboard!” 3. I said, “Repeat your question!” 4. She said, “Don’t forget to review the grammar material.”

Ex. 18. Translate into English:

1. Она спросила меня, знаю ли я его родителей. 2. Она спросила, где учится этот студент. 3. Мы хотели знать, вернулся ли ваш брат в Москву. 4. Он попросил нас не разговаривать. 5. Художник спросил нас, можем ли мы показать ему свои картины. 6. Он спросил, где мы достали билеты. 7. Архитектор спросил, кто проектировал это здание. 8. Она просила нас повторить старые слова и грамматику. 9. Он спросил, кто из нас хочет есть. 10. Мы не знали, кто переводил эту статью.

Ex. 19. Translate into English:

1. Она сказала, что по субботам и воскресеньям они уезжают за город. 2. Когда она вошла, ее спросили, сколько ей лет и где она живет. 3. Они узнали, что учились в одной школе. 4. Он сказал, что его автомобиль сломался, и он приехал на такси. 5. Его спросили, знает ли он этого мужчину. Он сказал, что никогда его не видел. 6.

Секретарь сказала, что, как только босс приедет, она сообщит мне. 7. Она объяснила, что не купила это платье, потому что оно дешевое. 8. Мистер Браун пообещал, что заглянет к нам, как только сможет. 9. Как вы думаете, он сдержит свое обещание? 10. Нам хотелось знать, что случилось с Энн.

Ex. 20. Reproduce the following in the Reported Speech:

A)

Joseph Turner was a great English painter. He had a dog which he loved. One day his dog fell and broke a leg. Turner sent for the best surgeon in London. When the doctor came, Turner said, “Doctor, I’m glad you came. My dog broke a leg. I know that you are too great a doctor for this work but please do it. It is so important for me.”

The doctor was angry but didn’t show it. Next day the surgeon asked Turner to come to his house. “It must be about my dog that the doctor wants to see me,” he thought.

When Turner came to the doctor’s house, the doctor said, “Mr. Turner, I’m so glad to see you, I want to ask you to paint my door. I know that you are too great a painter for this work but please do it. It’s so important for me.”

B)

Skill

Two “pavement artists” in the West End of London were boasting to one another about their skill in drawing.

“Do you know,” said one, “I drew a sixpence on the pavement one day, and a beggar nearly broke his finger nails trying to pick it up.”

“That’s nothing to what I did,” said the other. “I painted a pound of sausages on a paving stone and it was so natural that a dog ate half the stone before he found out his mistake.”

C)

In the Library

Student: Can you help me to choose a book?

Librarian: With pleasure. What kind of books do you prefer?

Student: It’s difficult to say. I like to read different books.

Librarian: Have you read the new book by V. Belov? We are going to discuss it next week.

Student: Oh, yes. I had quite forgotten about that. Of course I'd like to read it and to take part in the discussion. Belov is one of my favourite writers. What time is the discussion going to take place?

Librarian: Next Friday at 4 o'clock. Here is the book.

Student: Thanks a lot.

Librarian: Not at all.

Ex. 21. Check yourself. Answer the following questions.

1. При каких условиях соблюдается правило согласования времен?
2. Как образовать будущее в прошедшем (Future-in-the-Past)?
3. Когда правило согласования времен не соблюдается?
4. Что такое косвенная речь?
5. С помощью какого союза вводится косвенная речь?
6. Объясните разницу в употреблении глаголов "say" / "tell" для передачи косвенной речи.
7. Как передать общий вопрос в косвенной речи?
8. Как передать специальный вопрос в косвенной речи?
9. Как передать просьбу или повеление в косвенной речи?
10. Какие изменения происходят с указательными местоимениями и наречиями времени и места при переводе прямой речи в косвенную?

Unit 3. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (THE MODAL VERBS)

Модальные глаголы являются одним из средств выражения модальности в английском языке. Эти глаголы выражают не конкретные действия, а выражают лишь отношение говорящего к действию. С помощью модальных глаголов говорящий показывает, что он считает то или иное действие возможным, невозможным, вероятным, необходимым, желательным и т.д. Поэтому модальные глаголы не употребляются самостоятельно, а только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола.

E.g. He is swimming in the lake. → He can swim.

К модальным глаголам относятся глаголы “can”, “could”, “may”, “might”, “must”, “should”, “would”, “ought”.

Модальное значение может быть выражено глаголами “to have to”, “to be to”, “shall”, “will”.

Глаголы “shall”, “will” могут выступать как вспомогательные глаголы для образования времени Future Simple, и как модальные глаголы, которые выражают значение намерения, обещания выполнить действие.

E.g. Shall I open the window? It is stuffy in the room.

К модальным глаголам можно отнести глаголы “need” (нуждаться), “dare” (смечь), “used to” (привыкнуть делать что-либо).

E.g. You needn't go to the baker's. We have enough bread at home.

How you dare take my soup.

He used to drink milk every morning when he lived in the country.

Эти глаголы, обладая модальным значением, могут выступать как смысловые полнозначные глаголы.

Модальные глаголы отличаются от смысловых глаголов не только значением, но и системой грамматических форм.

Модальные глаголы называют недостаточными, так как у них отсутствует ряд грамматических форм, которые присущи смысловым глаголам:

1. Модальные глаголы не имеют форм инфинитива, герундия и причастия.

2. Модальные глаголы (кроме глаголов “can”, “may”) имеют только форму настоящего времени, которая может относиться к настоящему или будущему.

E.g. You must come at 5.

You may take my book.

You should have a rest after classes.

3. Модальные глаголы не имеют окончания -s в 3 лице единственного числа.

4. Инфинитив смыслового глагола после модальных глаголов употребляется без частицы “to”:

E.g. I can do it.

You may come tonight.

You needn't worry about it.

Note: инфинитив употребляется с частицей “to” после глаголов “to be”, “to have”, “ought”:

E.g. The train is to arrive at 6.

He had to help us.

We ought to stay with him.

5. Модальные глаголы не требуют вспомогательных глаголов для образования отрицательных и вопросительных предложений. Отрицательная частица “not” добавляется к самому модальному глаголу. Чтобы задать вопрос с модальным глаголом, нужно перенести его на первое место.

E.g. They cannot swim.

Must he help?

6. Модальные глаголы могут употребляться с любой формой инфинитива в действительном и страдательном залоге.

МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ “CAN”

1. Модальный глагол “can” выражает умственную или физическую возможность сделать что-либо. Он может относить действие к настоящему или будущему. В этих случаях “can” употребляется с неопределенной формой инфинитива:

E.g. He can play chess.

Can he finish the work next week?

2. Для выражения способности или возможности совершения действия в прошлом употребляется эквивалент “could”, а для будущего времени эквивалент “to be able to do smth”:

E.g. He could swim well some years ago.

He will be able to do this work next week.

3. Модальный глагол “can” сам по себе образует вопросительную форму и ставится перед подлежащим:

E.g. He can write poems.

Can he write poems? – Yes, he can.

4. В отрицательных предложениях частица “not” ставится после модального глагола, причем пишется слитно с ним:

E.g. Can he cook meals? – No, he cannot. (No, he can't)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian:

1. We can listen and hear with our ears.

2. We can see with our eyes.
3. I can write only with my right hand.
4. My brother can kick a ball with his foot.
5. The kitten can lick with its tongue.
6. You can smell with your nose.
7. We can bite with our teeth.
8. We can touch things with our hands.
9. She can wink with her right eye.
10. He can do this work himself.
11. I can swim underwater.

Ex. 2. Make the sentences in exercise 1 interrogative and negative.

Ex. 3. Write if the statements are true or false.

Model: Cats can't eat mice. → It's wrong. Cats can eat mice.

1. Dogs can climb trees.
2. Kangaroos can't jump.
3. Parrots can speak.
4. Penguins can't fly.
5. Ducks can swim under water.
6. Cats can't see in the dark.
7. Tortoises can run fast.
8. Elephants can live for a hundred years.
9. Monkeys can jump from tree to tree.
10. Crocodiles can live on land and in water.

Ex. 4. Put the sentences into the Past and Future Simple.

Model: He can read and speak English. → He could read and speak English two years ago. He will be able to read and speak English next year.

1. He can play the guitar.
2. She can read foreign literature in the original.
3. She can cook dishes of fish.
4. We can draw and paint.
5. He can swim underwater.
6. We can play table tennis.
7. They can drive a car.

8. They can dance to music.
9. He can sing modern songs.
10. She can play the piano well.

Ex. 5. Write the sentences in the Present Tense, using “to be able to”:

Model: He can draw horses. → He is able to draw horses.

1. Susan can cook very nicely.
2. I can walk fast.
3. He can climb up this hill.
4. She can translate this text.
5. They can do these exercises themselves.
6. I can go to the library twice a week.
7. She can play the piano very well.
8. He can speak two foreign languages.
9. She can learn the poem by heart.
10. They can go to the village on Sunday.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb “can” or “to be able to”:

1. I ... get my degree next year.
2. There is no hurry; he ... return the book to me tomorrow.
3. He ... get his degree last year.
4. He said: “I ... come to his place any time”.
5. I ... not visit him yesterday because I felt ill.
6. They ... buy the tickets tomorrow.
7. I have no classes on Wednesday, that’s why I ... get ready for the next lecture.
8. He ... use my telephone whenever possible.
9. Coffee is ready! You ... have a cup of it.
10. He ... to go to the swimming pool next week.

Ex. 7. Answer the questions in the negative and give your reasons why you do so.

Model: Can she come tomorrow? – She can’t come, because she is ill.

1. Can she forget the title of the book?
2. Can they find the rooms in the hotel?
3. Can she go away?
4. Can they wait for us downstairs?
5. Can they learn two foreign languages?
6. Can she read English books in the original?
7. Can you skate very well?
8. Can your sister cook very well?
9. Can you paint?
10. Can he take care of his pets?

Ex. 8. Practice the following 1) the Past Tense (use “could”) 2) the Future Tense (use “to be able to”)

Model: He can drive a car. → He could drive a car. He will be able to drive a car.

1. I can finish the work in a day or two.
2. He can swim on his back.
3. My sister can speak Italian.
4. Peter can ride a horse.
5. We can retell this story.
6. My friend can help you.
7. The students can study in this room.
8. He can read the story easily.
9. He can come in the evening.
10. They can take bus number 5 at the corner.

Ex. 9. Extend the statements according to the examples:

Model: I'm very busy now (go). I can't go.

1. Who is over there? (see)
2. What language is he speaking? (understand)
3. I'm too tired. (walk)
4. My head is aching (read).
5. Don't ask me to cook. (cook)
6. No, I'm not going to the skating-rink (skate).
7. Speak louder, please! (hear)
8. Help him to carry this box, please! (lift)
9. Show her some more books! (choose)
10. What are they talking about? (hear)

Ex. 10. Complete the following sentences with the proper tag-questions.

Model: He can play chess, can't he? He can't skate, can he?

1. Your friend can speak French, ... she?
2. We can't sleep with the window open, ... ?
3. They can't live in such a dirty room, ...?
4. She couldn't buy a dictionary for me, ...?
5. They could hear nothing except wind, ...?
6. We can go away together, ...?
7. He could get the book he needed, ...?
8. The girl can help her mother about the house, ...?
9. She cannot come today, ...?
10. He can tell us interesting things, ...?

Ex. 11. Rewrite the sentences in the Future Indefinite Tense:

Model: I can see you later ... (when you return). → I'll be able to see you when you return.

1. Ann can cook well ... (when she has had more practice).
2. She can't believe you ... (unless you tell her the truth).
3. I can pass my driving test ... (after I have some lessons).
4. The people from the village can't reach the house ... (until it stops raining).
5. You can study medicine ... (if you enter that college).
6. We can go skiing ... (when it gets colder).
7. Jane can play the violin ... (when her arm is better).
8. She can call them ... (if she finds their telephone number).
9. They can work at school ... (when they graduate from the Institute).
10. We can go to the park ... (if we have spare time on Sunday).

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences with "can", "to be able to" in the correct tense form:

1. I ... get my degree next year.
2. She ... visit us yesterday, because she was busy.
3. I ... finish this work today. I'm tired.
4. We have no classes on Tuesday, that's why we ... get ready for the next seminar.
5. I'm afraid I ... translate this article tonight.
6. I think you ... play tennis better after a bit of practice.

7. She ... dance quite nicely when she was a girl.
8. In the future people ... live on other planets.
9. ... you tell me your name?
10. I was sure you ... not find your way in the darkness.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 13. a) Practice the following dialogue:

Effort

Debbie: I give up! I simply can't learn French!

Helen: Why do you say that? I think you are making a lot of progress.

Debbie: No, I'm not. I try and I still can't speak it very well.

Helen: Learning any language takes a lot of effort. But don't give up! Why can't we practice those dialogues together?

Debbie: Good idea! That's just might help.

b) Answer the questions:

1. Is Debbie right to say that she can't learn French?
2. Why isn't it so easy to learn a language?
3. What is Helen's suggestion?

c) Learn the dialogue by heart.

Ex. 14. Rewrite the sentences adding the words given in brackets. Use "to be able to" instead of "can" ("could") where necessary.

1. They can appreciate your kindness.
2. I am sure you could translate that article (after you have translated so many tests on physics).
3. You can go to the country (when you have passed your last exam).
4. We can pass to the next exercise (when you have done this one).
5. I can give you my book for a couple of days (after I have read it).
6. He can ski (for ten years).
7. We knew that she could swim (since childhood).
8. You cannot take part in this serious swimming competition (until you have mastered good skills).
9. I could not solve the problem (before he explained it to me).
10. I can fly to London (after I have got all the documents).

Ex. 15. Translate into English using “can”, “could”:

1. Ты умеешь кататься на коньках?
2. Он не может помочь им сейчас.
3. Никто не умеет рисовать в этой группе.
4. Где я могу купить хлеб?
5. Где он может взять краски?
6. Куда он может поехать в выходной день?
7. Она не умела петь в детстве.
8. Он не мог ходить на прогулку два месяца назад.
9. Вчера он не мог читать, потому что разбил очки.
10. Кто может решить эту задачу?

Ex. 16. Translate into English using “to be able to”:

1. Она не сможет вовремя добраться до аэропорта.
2. Ты сможешь отправить ему сообщение сегодня?
3. Он не сможет помочь вам переехать на новую квартиру.
4. Завтра он не сможет покормить ваших питомцев, так как его не будет дома.
5. Мы сможем поехать на юг в следующем году?
6. Он рад, что смог выполнить эту работу вовремя.
7. Он сможет принять вас через 20 минут.
8. Она рада, что смогла достать книгу 2 дня назад.
9. Вы сможете прийти пораньше завтра?
10. Сможет он забрать детей из детского сада вечером?

МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ “MAY”

1. Модальный глагол “may” употребляется для выражения разрешения выполнить действие.

E.g. May I come in?

You may go home.

Здесь “may” соответствует русскому «можно», «могу» и употребляется с неперфектным инфинитивом.

2. Отрицательный ответ на просьбу о разрешении выполнить действие передается формой “may not”. Категорический отказ передается формой “must not”.

Для выражения вежливого отказа употребляется “can’t”.

E.g. May I go there? – I’m afraid not. = No, you can’t.

3. В значении разрешения выполнить действие глагол “may” имеет форму прошедшего времени “might”, которая употребляется только в косвенной речи.

E.g. He said that I might use his pen.

4. Для выражения разрешения выполнить действие в прошедшем или будущем времени употребляется эквивалент “to be allowed to do smth.”

E.g. I was allowed to eat a cake.

Were you allowed to eat a cake?

He was not (wasn’t) allowed to eat a cake.

She will be allowed to attend the party.

Will she be allowed to attend the party?

She will not (won’t) allowed to attend the party.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian:

1. You may take this pencil for a moment.
2. You may clean the blackboard.
3. You may change seats with Kate.
4. You may take these books.
5. You may speak now.
6. You may turn on the light.
7. You may open the window.
8. You may have a glass of lemonade.
9. You may go home now.
10. You may sit here.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs into the Past Tense.

1. You may stay here for two days.
2. You may smoke in this room.
3. You may keep the book till Monday.
4. The girl may take these magazines home.
5. Children, you may do this exercise orally.
6. You may ask for another keeping a book.
7. You may keep the record till Sunday.
8. You may do this work by tomorrow.
9. You may go to the cinema in the evening.
10. You may take my dictionary.

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian:

1. May I invite Nick to our house?
2. You may go now.
3. Don't go to the wood alone: you may lose your way.
4. May I go to the shop with you?
5. May I take Pete's bag?
6. May we write notes with a pencil?
7. You may not cross the street when the light is red.
8. May I shut the door?
9. May children play with scissors?
10. It may be true.

Ex. 4. Change these sentences into the interrogative and ask your fellow-students to answer them.

1. You may take this pencil for a moment.
2. You may clean the blackboard.
3. You may change seats with Kate.
4. You may take these books.
5. You may speak now.
6. You may turn on the light.
7. You may open the window.
8. You may have a glass of lemonade.
9. You may go home now.
10. You may sit here.

Ex. 5. Put the following sentences into the Future Tense, using “to be allowed”:

Model: You may visit him next week. → I will be allowed to visit him next week.

1. You may stay here for a couple of days.
2. You may smoke in this room.
3. May she have another piece of cake?
4. You may keep the book till Monday.
5. The girl may take these magazines home.
6. You may take this picture now.
7. Children, you may do this exercise orally.
8. May I ask for another helping?
9. You may open the window and air the room.
10. You may change place with Nick.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Put the following sentences into the Future Tense, using “to be allowed”:

Model: You may go to St. Petersburg. → You will be allowed to go St. Petersburg.

1. You may stay here for a couple of days.
2. He may play chess after he finishes his hometask.
3. The students may stay in this room till seven o'clock.
4. They may use this dictionary.
5. The child may play with these toys.
6. He may eat ice-cream for dessert.
7. She may take meat for dinner.
8. You may visit your friend on Sunday.
9. He may go to the park in the evening.
10. She may take my dog for a walk.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences with “may”, “might”, “to be allowed to”:

1. “... I talk to your brother, Ann?” he asked.
2. The children ... go for a walk tonight.
3. He said that they ... smoke here.

4. Andrew ... leave school early yesterday, because he didn't feel well.
5. She told me that I ... stay there a little longer that night.
6. You ... take the book home and keep it for a week.
7. She ... go home in a few days.
8. ... I ask you to repeat this word again?
9. Drivers ... go at 60 kilometres an hour here.
10. Last night I ... stay up longer than usual.
11. He ... play chess after he finishes his homework.
12. She asked if she ... take his bag.
13. I never ... do things the way I wanted to do.
14. The children ... to go to the river every day last summer.
15. Mother said that I ... go to the cinema with my friends.

Ex. 8. Rewrite the sentences using “may”:

Model: Are the boys allowed to go the lake alone? – The boys may not go to the lake alone.

1. Are little children allowed to play with matches?
2. Do you allow me to invite my friend to our house?
3. Let me join you in your trip to Moscow.
4. Allow me to use your dictionary. I have left mine at home.
5. Will you allow the children to go to the river with us? The weather is fine.
6. Do you allow them to attend your lecture?
7. Let me take your umbrella. It is raining.
8. Will you allow me to look through your notes?
9. Let him speak to the dean.
10. Will they allow us to stay in this house?

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 9. Change the following sentences into the Future.

Model: May the students leave the room in a few minutes? → Will you allow the students to leave the room in a few minutes?

1. May I stay away after classes?
2. May she miss her class tomorrow?
3. May I take your dictionary?
4. May he not do this work now?

5. May the child not eat this soup?
6. May I play the piano in your room?
7. May Kate read her translation at the next lesson?
8. May I not come to the examination tonight?
9. May she leave her bags here?
10. May the pupils write the test at the next lesson?

Ex. 10. Translate into English:

1. Можно мне оставить вещи здесь? – Да, пожалуйста.
2. Они не могут курить в детской комнате.
3. Наконец им разрешили покинуть здание.
4. Мэри разрешат выходить из дома через несколько дней.
5. Ученикам не разрешили остаться в школе так поздно.
6. Он спросил меня, может ли он взять мой велосипед.
7. Можно включить телевизор? – Боюсь, что нет. Бабушка отдыхает.
8. Мне жаль, что вам еще не разрешают выходить из дома.
9. Я надеюсь, что детям разрешат пойти в зоопарк завтра.
10. Вы можете открыть окно. В комнате очень жарко.

Ex. 11. Put questions to the following sentences using “may”:

Model: - Ask X. if you may take his textbook.

- N. May I take your textbook?
 - X. Yes, you may (No, you may not).
1. if you may take her dictionary;
 2. if you may take the programme;
 3. if you may ask a question;
 4. if you may read the text to him;
 5. if you may go out;
 6. if you may write on the blackboard;
 7. if you may tell him the truth;
 8. if you may read the letter;
 9. if you may come later;
 10. if you may do this work next week.

Ex. 12. Make up short dialogues according to the model.

Model:

Ann: Mother, may I watch a TV show (1)?

Mother: No, you can't.

Ann: Why?

Mother: Because Father is sleeping (2).

1	2
1. listen to the radio	your little sister is sleeping
2. go for a walk	we have so much work
3. invite my friends to our house	Father is unwell
4. read a book	you haven't finished your homework
5. stay up as late as 11 o'clock	it's too late for you
6. switch off the light	it's too dark in the room
7. stay outdoors	it's rather cold to walk
8. buy an ice-cream	you have a sore throat
9. play chess with Father	it's time to go to bed
10. watch the film tonight	it's for adults

МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ГЛАГОЛ “MUST”

1. Употребляется для выражения долженствования, необходимости выполнить действие, не зависящее от воли говорящего.

2. Переводится на русский язык «должен», «нужно», «надо» и употребляется с неперфектным инфинитивом.

3. Отрицательная форма глагола “must” означает запрещение совершить действие.

E.g. People must cross the street with the green light.

You must not miss classes.

4. Для выражения отсутствия необходимости совершить действие употребляется форма “needn't”

E.g. Must I buy bread? – No, you needn't.

5. Для выражения долженствования в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени употребляется эквивалент “to have to” с неперфектным инфинитивом.

E.g. I have to work hard this term. I had to work late yesterday. I will have to stay at home tomorrow.

В настоящем времени вопросительная и отрицательная форма эквивалента “to have to” образуется при помощи глагола “do” или “does”, а в прошедшем – при помощи “did”.

E.g. I have to work hard this term. Do you have to work hard this term? – No, I don’t have to work hard this term.

I had to stay at home yesterday.

Did you have to stay at home yesterday? – No, I didn’t have to stay at home yesterday.

Will you have to visit your granny on Sunday? – No, I will not have to visit my granny on Sunday.

6. В сочетании с местоимением “you”, “must” выражает приказание:

E.g. You must be at home at 10 o’clock.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Practice the following sentences in the negative (remove the idea of obligation):

Model: You must stay at home. → You needn’t stay at home.

1. You must lock the door.
2. He must go up and change his suit.
3. John must work very hard.
4. He must ask the doctor to come and see him.
5. She must take her exam in a week.
6. He must show his copy-book to you.
7. You must answer quickly.
8. They must write a letter.
9. Susan must wash up the dishes.
10. You must go to the backer’s today.

Ex. 2. Put “have to” instead of “must” in the following sentences.

1. They must leave before it gets dark.
2. They must hurry. The train is coming.
3. He must go there by bus.
4. She must eat her breakfast.
5. He must leave earlier.

6. She must go to the library.
7. He must gather all the apples.
8. I must teach my child music.
9. They must fill up this form.
10. He must ask the doctor to come and see him.

Ex. 3. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. They have to cook breakfast themselves.
2. She had to meet her friend at the station yesterday.
3. He has to look up a few words in the dictionary.
4. He had to get up early yesterday.
5. They have to do a lot of work every day.
6. The students had to hand in their term papers yesterday.
7. In summer she has to take her entrance exams.
8. He had to switch off the radio.
9. The students have to write a short essay at the examination.
10. She has to do shopping every day.

Ex. 4. Say what you must do in the morning:

1. get up early
2. wash yourself
3. clean the teeth
4. air the room
5. do morning exercises
6. make your bed
7. have breakfast
8. clear away the table
9. go to the Institute
10. come to the Institute in time

Ex. 5. Say what you mustn't do being a student:

1. be late for classes
2. miss classes
3. talk at the lessons
4. prompt each other
5. leave the classroom during the lessons
6. interrupt your teacher
7. change places at the lessons
8. smoke in the classroom

9. eat at the lessons
10. speak Russian at the English lesson

Ex. 6. Make the sentences negative:

1. She has to do these exercises again.
2. We had to work hard to learn how to solve such problems.
3. He'll have to answer her letter tomorrow.
4. You have to speak louder at the lesson.
5. They had to repeat this experiment.
6. I'll have to work from morning till night to earn my living.
7. She'll have to give a talk at the next seminar.
8. We had to change the plan for the holidays.
9. We had to put it off till Monday.
10. I have to get up early every day.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 7. Make the sentences interrogative. Give the negative answers and your reasons.

Model: You must go to the baker's.

- Must I go to the baker's?
 - No, you needn't. The mother has already bought some bread.
1. You must get vegetables ready for lunch.
 2. He must buy everything for the party.
 3. She must write the letter to her sister.
 4. He must have his hair cut.
 5. He must put on his rain coat.
 6. They must get there very early.
 7. He must spend some money on books.
 8. She must cook the cake for her birthday.
 9. We must clean the room perfectly.
 10. They must bring us some vegetables.

Ex. 8. Complete the following sentences. Use the modal verb "must" to express obligation.

1. If you want to know English well, you
2. If your spelling is poor, you
3. If you want to cross the street and there is a red light, you
4. If you are unwell, you

5. If she wants to get to the Institute in time, she
6. If she makes a lot of grammar mistakes, she
7. If the students want to pass the exams, they
8. If the boys want to win the game, they
9. If you want to have a lot of friends, you
10. If you want to be healthy, you

Ex. 9. Change the following sentences into the Past and Future.

Model: You must switch on the radio. → You had to switch on the radio. You will have to switch on the radio.

1. You must do the exercise again.
2. While Mother is absent I must cook our dinner.
3. You must take the 8.30 train to arrive in time.
4. You must always come in time to classes.
5. You must revise all the rules before writing the test.
6. I must go to the laboratory after classes.
7. We must discuss the question with the group leader.
8. He must write an account of his work.
9. You must write a business letter on one side of the paper only.
10. Everyone must leave hats and coats in the cloak-room.

Ex. 10. Answer the questions. Use the words suggested.

Model: -Why didn't you stay longer? (go home) → I had to go home.

1. Why didn't you come to see us? (write an essay).
2. Why didn't John ride his bicycle? (repair it).
3. Why didn't she meet us? (look after Granny).
4. Why didn't the children play football? (stay at home).
5. Why didn't Ann learn the poem? (translate the text).
6. Why didn't she come back in time? (call on her sick friend).
7. Why didn't she go to the cinema? (do a lot of work about the house).
8. Why didn't he meet his friend? (go on business trip).
9. Why didn't she do her homework? (look for the textbook).
10. Why didn't he buy any food? (stay at home with his sick brother).

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 11. Give the opposite of the following.

Model: You must come at 9 o'clock (the classes begin at 10 o'clock)

→ You needn't come at 9 o'clock as the classes begin at 10 o'clock.

1. You must speak louder (I hear you quite well).
2. He must hurry if he wants to catch the train (he has a plenty of time).
3. I must stay at home tonight (nobody is going to call on me).
4. You must buy this dictionary (you can borrow it from the library).
5. You must wait for your friend (you'll ring him up in the evening).
6. You must help your brother (he is old enough to do it).
7. You must ring home at once (I've just had a talk with my family).
8. You must babysit tonight (my parents are staying at home).
9. You must take a porter to help you with your luggage (your luggage isn't heavy).
10. You must post the letter at once (I'm going past the post office).

Ex. 12. Extend the statements expressing either prohibition or absence of obligation to do something.

Model: Mother is asleep (make a noise). → You mustn't make a noise.

It's Sunday tomorrow (get up early). → You needn't get up early.

1. You have plenty of time (drive so quickly).
2. It's too late (ring up your friend).
3. The fish is not good (eat it).
4. The teacher is still speaking (interrupt him).
5. It's cold outside (go out in a light dress).
6. It doesn't like look raining (take your umbrella).
7. Our train leaves in two hours (hurry to the station).
8. Your bag is quite new (buy another bag).
9. I've got a key (ring the bell).
10. It's a lesson of English (speak Russian).

Ex. 13. Complete the sentences with “must”, “have to”, “need” in the required form. Use “not”.

1. Pupils ... stand up when the teacher comes into the classroom.
2. I ... prepare my breakfast myself yesterday as my mother was away.
3. He ... do it now. He ... do it later.
4. You ... leave at six to catch the train.
5. “You ... make such mistakes in the future”, said the teacher.
6. I ... go shopping. We have enough food in the house.
7. ... you see him tonight?
8. Tomorrow evening we ... meet our friend who is coming to see us.
9. The car ... be parked on the pavement.
10. We ... send for the doctor immediately.

Ex. 14. Translate the sentences into English using “must” or its equivalents:

1. Вам нужно взять такси, чтобы успеть на поезд.
2. Дети не должны играть со спичками.
3. Нам придется поговорить об этом завтра.
4. Ему не нужно вставать рано, у него каникулы.
5. Вы должны сойти на следующей остановке.
6. Им пришлось долго ждать поезда?
7. Нам пришлось остаться дома вчера, так как шел сильный дождь.
8. Кто должен ответить на это письмо?
9. Им на надо приходить сюда каждый день.
10. Они должны помочь вам в этой ситуации.

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ REVIEWING OF USING “CAN”, “MAY”, “MUST” AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS

Ex. 15. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The night was so black that little Hans could hardly see, and the wind was so strong that they could hardly stand.
2. He was not able to translate the article because he did not know some special terms.

3. I hope I will be able to meet my fellow-students on my way to the University.
4. She will not be able to sleep well because it is hot.
5. They have already done the homework. Now they may go to the club.
6. The pupils don't have to go to school on Sundays.
7. She will have to buy a warm coat next winter.
8. You must follow all the doctor's prescriptions.
9. Mum couldn't stay with the girl any longer, she had to get dressed and go to work.
10. You needn't return the bike tomorrow. You may keep it till Monday.
11. You may switch on the light, if you want to read.
12. She was allowed to go home in a few minutes.
13. The letter said that the materials might be used by us.
14. You may stay in bed today. You are not well.
15. You may watch TV late tonight as tomorrow you needn't go to school. You have no lessons.

Ex. 16. Rewrite the following sentences in the Past and the Future Indefinite.

1. He can do this work.
2. She may go home at 10.
3. She must take a taxi.
4. They may not smoke in this room.
5. Can you speak German?
6. I don't have to go there every day.
7. Do you have to get up early?
8. Is she allowed to stay up late?
9. I have to report the chief about it.
10. Are you able to understand that?

Ex. 17. Supply the modals and their equivalents:

1. There were so many questions he ... not answer.
2. ... I ask a few minutes private conversation with him?
3. ... anybody explain this rule?
4. Her English is very poor, she ... study a lot.
5. He ... speak neither German nor French.
6. You ... take my book. I don't need it now.

7. I ... not write my test. It proved to be too difficult.
8. We ... not leave the class without permission.
9. He ... go away sometimes on business. Don't ask what it is.
10. You ... hurry if you want to catch the train.

Ex. 18. Choose the correct answer:

1. How many languages *can you speak / may you speak / can you to speak?*
2. It was getting dark, so we *could see / couldn't see / couldn't to see* what was happening.
3. John was able *to jump / can jump / could jump* when he was younger.
4. Mike *doesn't can play / can't play / can't to play* the piano well.
5. *Could / Can / Couldn't* you wait? We haven't had supper yet.
6. Take this magazine. You *could find / will be able to find / don't be able to find* some interesting articles in it.
7. She *couldn't send / can't send / doesn't can send* a telegram by telephone now. She has no time.
8. Which of you *may / can / must* explain the situation?
9. They were whispering so I *could hear / couldn't hear / couldn't to hear* what they were saying very clearly.
10. Speak louder, I *can / can't / is able* hear nothing.

Ex. 19. Choose the most suitable answer:

1. It isn't cold. You ... wear a coat.
 - a) mustn't b) needn't c) can't
2. You ... fall asleep when you drive a car.
 - a) mustn't b) needn't c) must
3. You ... ring her up. She is coming tomorrow.
 - a) mustn't b) needn't c) must
4. He ... get up early. It's Sunday today.
 - a) mustn't b) needn't c) mustn't
5. You ... drive a car without a license.
 - a) mustn't b) needn't c) can't
6. She is waiting for you. You ... hurry.
 - a) mustn't b) needn't c) must
7. If you want to speak English you ... be afraid of making mistakes.

- a) mustn't b) needn't c) must
8. The weather is fine today. You ... close the window.
- a) mustn't b) needn't c) must
9. You feel bad. You ... go to see a doctor.
- a) must b) need c) can
10. You ... have a passport to visit most foreign countries.
- a) mustn't b) needn't c) can't

Ex. 20. Complete the sentences using the modal verbs in the box.

	must	mustn't	can	can't	needn't
1.	You mustn't leave the door unlocked. You ... lock it.				
2.	You can only smoke in the canteen. You ... smoke in this room.				
3.	We needn't do the washing up now. We ... do it tomorrow.				
4.	You can't keep on using my tennis shoes. You ... buy your own.				
5.	You can keep these magazines. You ... give them back to me.				
6.	He must tell her this news. He ... keep silence.				
7.	He needn't go to the library. I ... give her the look she needs.				
8.	You can do your homework in the evening. You ... do it now.				
9.	You needn't get up early. I ... cook my breakfast myself.				
10.	I needn't go shopping. My mother ... do it. She has her day off.				

Ex. 21. Translate into English:

1. Здесь нельзя оставлять машину.
2. Нам разрешили пойти на прогулку вечером.
3. Можно здесь курить? – Нет, нельзя.
4. В этом месте нельзя переплыть реку.
5. Ты можешь позвонить мне, если тебе понадобится помощь.
6. Ей не разрешают приходить поздно.
7. Она спросила, можно ли ей опоздать к обеду.
8. После занятий студенты могут пойти домой, так как у них нет собрания.
9. Вам запрещено выходить на улицу.
10. Можно мне взглянуть на ваши книги? – Да, конечно.
11. У меня нет этих книг дома, и я вынуждена ходить в библиотеку.
12. Мне не пришлось писать ей.

13. Ей не надо спешить сейчас.
14. Уже поздно. Мы должны идти домой.
15. Вы не должны говорить по-русски на уроках английского языка.
16. Ей не нужно идти в столовую. Он может пообедать здесь.
17. Вам придется проводить их. Они не знают дороги. Можешь ты помочь мне с этими упражнениями?
18. Можно я принесу вам этот журнал завтра?
19. Они не должны проводить столько времени у компьютера.
20. Он не сможет сделать эту работу сам. Она слишком трудная.

MODAL VERBS “SHOULD”, “OUGHT”

1. Модальные глаголы “should”, “ought” выражают долженствование (следует, следовало бы, надо бы).

“Should” имеет оттенок совета и выражает субъективное мнение, которым можно и пренебречь.

“Ought” выражает понятие долга, как нечто отвечающее общепринятым взглядам.

E.g. You should be more careful when crossing the street.

You ought to help your parents.

2. В значении долженствования глаголы “should”, “ought” сочетаются с неперфектным инфинитивом.

3. Значение долженствования, передаваемое глаголами “should”, “ought” отличается от значения, передаваемого глаголом “must”. Глагол “must” выражает обязательность выполнения действия, в то время как “should”, “ought” передают желательность выполнения действия.

E.g. You must go to the college five days a week. (приказ)

You should go to the college today. (совет)

4. Сочетание “should”, “ought” с перфектным инфинитивом передает порицание или упрек по поводу действия, которое было совершено или не было совершено.

E.g. You shouldn't have read the letter. - Вам не следовало бы читать письмо.

I ought to have told him about it. - Мне следовало бы сказать ему об этом.

5. С вопросительными словами “why”, “how” глагол “should” выражает удивление или недоумение.

E.g. Why should I do it? - Почему я должен делать это?

How should I know? - Откуда мне знать?

МОДАЛЬНЫЙ ОБОРОТ «HAD BETTER»

Модальный оборот “had better” с инфинитивом без частицы “to” передает значение настоятельного совета выполнить действие в конкретной ситуации.

E.g. It is dark in the room. You had better switch on the light. – В комнате темно. Тебе лучше включить свет.

Отрицательная форма оборота - “had better not”.

E.g. I had better not stay here. – Мне лучше не оставаться здесь.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. You should be more polite with your brother.
2. I know I ought to help my sister about the house.
3. Why should I always wait for him?
4. How should I know about such things?
5. You ought to visit your relatives more often.
6. It is raining outside. You had better put on your raincoat and take your umbrella.
7. The child shouldn't go to bed so late.
8. I'm very tired. I had better have a rest.
9. It's too hot in the room. I had better open the window. Why should I pay your debts?
10. Why should I pay your debts?

Ex. 2. State the meaning of the modals:

Model: They should go shopping every week. (It is advisable)

You must go to the dentist twice a year. (It is necessary)

1. They should discuss the problem now.
2. You ought to find some time to finish the experiment.
3. We should have done it long ago.
4. We must get to the meeting at noon.
5. She must complete the test in 10 minutes.
6. They should have taken the umbrellas with them.
7. You should listen more carefully.
8. You ought to be polite to the adults.
9. They must go to school every day.
10. You should go for a walk every evening.

Ex. 3. Change the following sentences so, as to use “should”:

Model: I don't advise you to make any marks on the books. → You shouldn't make any marks on the books.

1. I don't advise you to wear this dress at the party.
2. It's a pity you don't want to apologize to him.
3. I have advised you to speak to him frankly.
4. I don't advise them to make a decision in a hurry.
5. I think you must consider the matter carefully.
6. It's a pity Mr. Wilson doesn't walk much.
7. I think you need more rest after your work.
8. It's a pity. He is not very attentive in class.
9. I don't advise you to keep eggs in the refrigerator.
10. I don't advise Dick to ride fast.

Ex. 4. What you will advise a friend who

1. eats too much;
2. is unhappy in his job;
3. often has a headache;
4. spends much time watching TV;
5. is often late for work;
6. has an old car which always breaks down;
7. wants to know English;
8. is going on a journey around the world;
9. is going to buy a used car;
10. spends little time in the open air.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences using “had better” and the verbs in the box:

not go	meet	be put	spend
discuss	hurry	not stay	put
remain		take	

1. She ... to bed soon. She looks tired.
2. We are late. We
3. I ... long; it must be near eleven.
4. You ... the matter with the other members of the family.
5. You don't look very well. You ... work today.
6. It might rain. We ... an umbrella.
7. Tom has just cut himself. He ... a plaster on the cut.
8. I think you ... here till you hear from your husband.
9. He decided that we ... in a few days.
10. We are short of money. We ... our holidays in the country.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian:

1. She shouldn't give the child everything he wants.
2. You shouldn't behave like this.
3. You look unwell. You had better stay in bed.
4. You ought to come to work in time.
5. You shouldn't be so rude to your children.
6. You had better drink a glass of juice. The milk is not fresh.
7. We are hungry. We had better eat some soup.
8. He should already have read this book.
9. Why should I go there alone?
10. How should I do this work myself?

Ex. 2. Comment on the following action using “should” or “shouldn't”.

What you will say to the person who:

1. crosses the street when the lights are red.
2. doesn't take off his hat when entering the room.
3. reads till late at night.
4. doesn't return the books to the library.

5. watches TV a lot.
6. went out without his coat and caught a cold.
7. didn't attend a very important lecture.
8. was not present at the meeting.
9. watered the plants and it is raining now.
10. copied the whole text into his exercise book.

Ex. 3. Criticize a past action:

Model: I had to pay the plumber in advance. → You should not have paid the plumber in advance.

1. Kate left the door unlocked.
2. I sat in the sun all day long.
3. Ann went to the country in that nasty weather.
4. Jack had to stop on the motorway.
5. I borrowed your car this morning.
6. You overslept that morning and were late for work.
7. My husband didn't feel well yesterday but he went to work.
8. The secretary didn't pass the letter to Mr. Green.
9. The child is feeling sick. He has eaten too much ice cream.
10. She called the doctor, but she didn't need him.

Ex. 4. Use "must", "should", "ought to" or "have to":

1. You ... tell me the truth.
2. ... I go to see the dean now?
3. The children ... not stay outside alone so late.
4. Soldiers ... obey orders.
5. He ... earn his living when he was fifteen.
6. Students ... be well prepared for every class.
7. Teenagers ... not drink alcohol.
8. The pills ... be kept in a safe place.
9. You ... not eat cakes, you are putting on your weight.
10. Parents ... take care of their little children.
11. The bus we took didn't go up the hill and we ... to walk.
12. You ... not speak to your mother like this.
13. It's two o'clock. You ... be hungry.
14. I think you ... give up smoking.
15. Every child ... know traffic rules.
16. There is a light in the house, somebody ... be in.

17. My parents are going to the party tomorrow and I ... stay with my younger brother.
18. ... I offer her my help?
19. They have got married at last. They ... be happy.
20. She ... know the truth, you ... tell her about everything.

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

1. Вам не следует так много курить.
2. Детям следует заботиться о своих родителях.
3. Ему следует писать диктанты каждый день.
4. Нож очень острый. Вам надо быть аккуратным.
5. Уже поздно. Вам лучше пойти спать.
6. Студентам следует прочесть эту книгу в оригинале.
7. Вам следует больше читать.
8. Думаю, вам лучше заказать билеты заранее.
9. Не следует прерывать разговор других людей.
10. Вам лучше рассказать все своему начальнику.
11. Почему я должен есть кашу?
12. Как он может знать об этом?
13. Детям не следует смотреть ночные телепрограммы.
14. Мне следовало бы сказать ей об этом.
15. Вам следовало бы прийти сюда пораньше.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 1. Paraphrase the following using the verbs “should” and “ought”.

Model: I advise you to buy this coat. → You should buy this coat.

1. I advise you to go in for skating.
2. I advise you to read the book in the original.
3. I advise you to consult a doctor.
4. I don't advise you to go there tonight.
5. I think you must wait for them.
6. I think you mustn't go there alone.
7. I think you must apologize to her.
8. I think you must not punish the boy for it.
9. I think you had better speak aloud.
10. I think you must bring up your children better.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with “should” or “ought to”:

1. You ... be more careful.
2. The baby ... not to play with matches.
3. You ... to carry out this experiment.
4. Children ... to go to bed at 9 o'clock.
5. You ... not smoke in the room.
6. You ... to discuss this problem.
7. The students ... take their examinations twice a year.
8. You ... see this new film.
9. You ... not be late for your classes.
10. You ... go for a walk every evening.

Ex. 3. Complete the following sentences and explain why one “should” or “shouldn’t” do so.

Model: ... that’s why I should leave. → It’s too late that’s why I should leave just now.

1. ... that’s why you should visit her.
2. ... that’s why you should stay at home.
3. ... that’s why you should listen to him more carefully.
4. ... that’s why you shouldn’t be late.
5. ... that’s why I should see you after classes.
6. ... that’s why you should study hard.
7. ... that’s why you ought to learn the English words.
8. ... that’s why you ought to rewrite the dictation.
9. ... that’s why you should write a letter to her.
10. ... that’s why you should go to bed earlier.

Ex. 4. Express advice or recommendation using the models:

You (he, she) читать книги в оригинале; делать зарядку каждый день; остаться в постели, если болен; переходить улицу осторожно; ложиться спать вовремя; знать свои обязанности; купить билеты заранее; предупредить нас раньше; отказаться от дурных привычек.

You (he, she) одеваться так ярко; есть так много шоколада; задавать глупые вопросы; опаздывать на занятия; спать на занятиях; ломать игрушки; брать мои вещи; читать в постели; ездить с такой скоростью; тратить время зря.

MODAL VERB “TO BE”

1. Глагол “to be” в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола с частицей “to” выражает необходимость совершить действие согласно предварительной договоренности или заранее намеченному плану.
2. Глагол “to be” употребляется в форме Present и Past Indefinite.
Глагол “to be” в форме Present Indefinite выражает необходимость совершить действие в настоящем или будущем:
E.g. He is to come here tomorrow.
Форма “was/were” в сочетании с неперфектным инфинитивом выражает действие, которое должно было совершиться в прошлом, но она не указывает, было действие выполнено или нет.
E.g. They were to go to Spain for their honey moon.
3. Сочетание “was/were” с перфектным инфинитивом выражает действие, которое должно было совершиться в прошлом, но не совершилось.
E.g. She was to have met me at the station.
4. Глагол “to be” может также выражать приказание совершить действие как результат определенной договоренности.
E.g. You are to stand here. Do you understand?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Make up sentences, saying what you are or were to do. Use the following words:

to come at 5; to meet her at the station; to visit my friends in the evening; to finish my work at 3; to go to the cinema on Sunday; to help parents about the house; to be a baby sitter last night; to buy food for the whole family; to wash the dishes after supper; to go for a walk before going to bed.

Ex. 2. Rewrite the sentences using “to be to”:

Model: They told us to leave Moscow on Friday. → We were to leave Moscow on Friday.

1. He promised to come in time.
2. They plan to go to the south in July.
3. He told us to come home before 11 o'clock.
4. We were told to finish the work in a week.
5. She said it was my duty to arrange the meeting.
6. She said that she would make a dress the next day.
7. We decided to go to the country on Sunday but we couldn't because of the rainy weather.
8. Nobody met me at the station. I promised to arrive a day later, but couldn't warn any of my friends.
9. He planned to get in touch with me but he couldn't because his telephone was out of order.
10. I planned to come on Monday but couldn't get tickets.

Ex. 3. Show that the planned action was not carried out.

Model: He was to leave that night. → He was to have left that night but he missed the train.

1. He was to make many friends in library circles.
2. He was not to criticize his friend's book.
3. We were to meet him at the entrance of the theatre.
4. I was to take the medicine three times a day before meals.
5. She was to stay in bed for a week.
6. Kate and John were to marry in June.
7. My secretary was to arrange everything for our meeting.
8. We were to spend our holidays in the country.
9. They were to meet the delegation at the airport.
10. She was to leave for London last Friday.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 1. Imagine that you are planning a business trip to Moscow.

Answer the following questions:

1. When are you to go to Moscow?
2. When is your train to arrive there?
3. Who is to meet you at the station?

4. Where are you to stay?
5. How long are you to stay in Moscow?
6. What conference are you to take part in?
7. What report are you to make?
8. Who are to meet in Moscow?
9. What sightseeings are you to do in Moscow?
10. Where are you to come back?

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with “must”, “have to” or “to be to”:

1. My mother is ill and I ... call the doctor in.
2. The teacher told the pupils that they ... work harder.
3. I ... work much now because I have got behind the group.
4. He ... expect little or nothing of his fellow men.
5. The authors he wrote to ... accept his invitation to dinner.
6. Then the day came when I ... go back to school.
7. When I asked why he was late, he told me that he had missed the train and ... wait for another one.
8. Your hat is quite shabby, so you ... buy a new one.
9. Peter ... make a report today, but he was not ready.
10. He ... take a porter, because his luggage was very heavy.

Ex. 3. Choose the correct the answer:

1. John will ... his homework tomorrow.
a) must b) be to c) have to
2. She asked when the gardener ... come and trim the bushes.
a) must b) had to c) was to
3. It was raining hard and we ... wait until it stopped.
a) must b) were to c) had to
4. The meeting ... to take place at 5 o'clock. Don't be late.
a) is b) must c) has
5. I ... help my friends with this work.
a) must b) am to c) have to
6. The train is leaving at eleven. We ... hurry.
a) must b) are to c) have to
7. I ... tell you frankly that I think you are wrong.
a) must b) am to c) have to
8. The time was fixed for his sailing. It ... take place almost immediately.
a) must b) was to c) had to

9. We'll ... push through the crowd to get to them.
a) must b) be to c) have to
10. You will ... look up the new words in the dictionary to translate this article.
a) must b) have to c) be to

Ex. 4. Translate into English:

1. Эти документы должны быть получены через два дня.
2. Ник должен был сделать доклад, но он заболел.
3. Наше собрание будет на следующей неделе.
4. Он должен был написать статью 2 дня назад.
5. Она должна позвонить всем и сообщить о начале конференции.
6. Мы должны лететь пятичасовым самолетом.
7. Мы должны сдать все зачеты к концу семестра.
8. Девушки должны были встретиться у входа в библиотеку.
9. Он должен прийти в пять. Мы ждем его.
10. Они должны приехать в понедельник. Мы встретим их на станции.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the modals: “can”, “may”, “could”, “are”, “was”, “might”:

1. You ... not play football in the street.
2. We ... see him every morning walking with the child.
3. I ... not do that work; it was too difficult.
4. If he had worked harder, he ... have finished this work in time.
5. Such books ... to be found in all the libraries.
6. You ... hear the voice of the speaker from any corner of the room.
7. I ... do it tomorrow if I were free.
8. She told him that he ... go home.
9. In a pub you ... relax, talk to people, play darts.
10. He ... to come at six yesterday.

Ex. 2. Use “can”, “could”, “may”, “might”, “to be able to”, “to be allowed to”:

1. Steve ... speak English and French. You ... ask him to help with the translation.

2. If we take a taxi, we ... catch the last train.
3. If you try to work hard, you ... pass your exam.
4. Take your umbrella with you, it ... rain today.
5. Is there anything I ... do for you?
6. It was so dark that we ... hardly see anything in front of us.
7. They ... to go to the river after dinner.
8. I ... not believe you ... cope with difficult task.
9. Jane ... not be at home now, she said she ... go shopping.
10. If your car is broken, you ... borrow mine.

Ex. 3. Imagine you are going to have a party. Your mother says what you must or mustn't do.

invite too many people;
 prepare everything;
 make a noise;
 drink anything but soft drinks;
 use the best plates and cups;
 bring food and drinks into the bedrooms;
 sing or play the guitar very loudly;
 smoke in the house;
 put everything in order;
 wash up;
 clean the carpet;
 air the sitting room;
 go to bed too late;
 stay after midnight;
 forget to turn off the TV set.

Ex. 4. Use “must”, “must not” or “needn't”:

1. You ... clean the room today, you can do it tomorrow.
2. This book is very valuable, you ... lose it.
3. Must I come on Sunday? – No, you
4. You ... cross the street when the red light is on.
5. You ... remind her about the meeting. I warned her yesterday.
6. We have a lot of food at home, so we ... go shopping.
7. You ... eat the salad if you don't like it.
8. You ... worry about your luggage, I'll take care of it.
9. We have plenty of time, so we ... hurry.
10. You ... shout, I'm not deaf.

Ex. 5. Use “must”, “to have to” or “to be to”:

1. The train ... arrive in five minutes, we ... hurry up.
2. If he doesn't meet you at the station you ... take a taxi.
3. They ... be here an hour ago.
4. They ... marry in July, so they ... stay in Moscow.
5. I ... go to the library after classes because I ... make a report tomorrow.
6. She ... clean her shoes after working in the garden.
7. The lecture ... begin in a minute.
8. I ... answer a lot of questions at the exam.
9. We ... leave on Monday.
10. He ... stay at home today. He is unwell.

Ex. 6. Use “was/were to” or “had to”:

1. He ... train hard the whole year.
2. The weather was nasty and we ... put off the trip.
3. Later they ... meet a few more times.
4. There was a storm of applause and the singer ... go out on the stage several times.
5. It ... happen.
6. He ... rewrite his papers.
7. I ... repeat the question several times.
8. One party ... ask questions, the other ... answer them in 30 seconds.
9. They ... to arrive at six. Wait a little!
10. He ... book tickets in advance, because it is difficult to get tickets in summer.

Ex. 7. Use the necessary modal verbs:

1. Sally's husband ... play football, tennis and other games but he ... not cook.
2. ... I ask you a question?
3. You ... not put so much sugar in your tea.
4. You ... stay in town the whole summer because you ... go with us to the seaside.
5. I have a terrible headache! – I think you ... see a doctor.
6. The people are carrying umbrellas. It ... be raining.
7. Schoolchildren ... not wear a uniform now.
8. I'm afraid something is wrong. They ... be back an hour ago.
9. In my childhood I ... learn three foreign languages.

10. ... you help me with Mathematics? – No, I ... not. I ... read a whole chapter in Geography.
11. The water in the river is too cold. You ... not swim.
12. Sorry madam. You ... smoke here.
13. Why ... I go by Metro? He promised to take me in his car.
14. In many countries people ... drive at the age of 16.
15. Do you think I ... arrive a bit earlier to help you lay the table?
16. You ... be more attentive next time.
17. Step aside! I ... not see the screen.
18. You ... phone her at her office. She ... be still working. She never finishes the work before 7.
19. We think our group ... win the competition. We've trained so hard.
20. ... I buy some more potatoes? – No, you We have quite enough.

Ex. 8. Translate into English:

1. Можно мне взять твой учебник? - Нет, он мне нужен.
2. Возможно, вы правы.
3. Вы должны выступить на собрании.
4. Мы должны сдать сочинение сегодня? – Нет, не нужно. Вы можете сдать его через два дня.
5. Детям не следует играть так много в компьютерные игры.
6. Самолёты не летают. Мы должны остаться здесь до лета.
7. Не следует говорить ей правду. Она может расстроиться.
8. Мне приходится вставать рано. Я сам готовлю завтрак.
9. Вы должны заботиться о родителях.
10. Можете вы показать мне это кольцо? – Я выхожу замуж через месяц.
11. Вам не следует столько курить.
12. Им разрешили пожить в отеле еще 5 дней.
13. Автобус приходит в 3. У нас еще есть время.
14. Он должен учиться хорошо, если он хочет поступить в институт.
15. Я опоздал на автобус и мне пришлось идти до деревни пешком.

Unit 4. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА. ИНФИНИТИВ (THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERBS. THE INFINITIVE)

Инфинитив – это неличная форма глагола, сочетающая в себе свойства существительного и глагола.

Свойства глагола:

☺ инфинитив обладает категорией вида (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous) и залога (Active, Passive);

☺ инфинитив может иметь зависимые слова;

☺ инфинитив может определяться наречием.

Свойства существительного:

☺ может выполнять те же функции, что и существительное

Формы инфинитива

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to take to order	to be taken to be ordered
Continuous	to be taking to be ordering	-
Perfect	to have taken to have ordered	to have been taken to have been ordered
Perfect Continuous	to have been taking to have been ordering	

Формы Indefinite и Continuous Infinitive выражают действие, происходящее одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого; причем Continuous Infinitive выражает длительное действие в процессе. Perfect Infinitive выражает действие, предшествующее действию, которое передает глагол-сказуемое.

E.g. I'm happy *to meet* you.

She pretended *to be sleeping*.

I'm glad *to have seen* them.

I was sorry *to have been asked* about it.

It's wonderful *to love and to be loved*.

В современном английском инфинитив главным образом употребляется с частицей “to”, которая является его формальным признаком, но все же существуют случаи, когда она опускается:

- 1) После вспомогательных глаголов “do”, “does”, “shall”, “will”, “should”, “would”
 E.g. — Do you speak French? — I don't know it.
 Shall I help you?
 Will they come?
 What should I do?
 We would like to dance.
- 2) После модальных глаголов (кроме “ought to”, “be to”, “have to”) и модальных фраз “You had better...”, “I would rather...”
 E.g. My sister can play football.
 What must I do?
 You had better leave now.
 I'd rather keep silent.
- 3) После глаголов чувственного восприятия “to hear”, “to see”, “to feel”, “to notice”, “to watch” and etc.
 E.g. Somebody heard him say that.
 Nobody saw them leave.
 We noticed her turn pale.
 She watched the plane land.
- 4) После глаголов “to let” (позволять, разрешать), “to make” (заставлять)
 E.g. Let us discuss the problem.
 I'll make you understand it. Но: He was made to do it.
- 5) В вопросах, начинающихся с “Why?” (Почему бы не...?)
 E.g. Why do it?
 Why risk it?
 Why not go to a pub?
 Why not tell us the whole story?

Перевод инфинитива на русский язык зависит от его формы и функции в предложении. Инфинитив выполняет следующие функции.

- 1) Подлежащее:
 E.g. To read is useful. To fulfill this plan is not an easy task.
- 2) Дополнение:
 E.g.: The child likes to be read. I want to be invited to the conference.
- 3) Определение:
 E.g. It was a difficult problem to solve.
- 4) Обстоятельство цели:

E.g. You must train hard to set a new record.

5) Часть составного сказуемого:

E.g. His dream was to become an actor.

6) Инфинитивный определительный оборот со значением долженствования и будущего времени:

E.g. The report to be made at the conference has not been typed yet.

7) Вводный член предложения:

E.g. To begin with, you must see the doctor.

☺ Запомните следующие устойчивые словосочетания с инфинитивом:

to tell (you) the truth – сказать (вам) по правде

to say nothing of – не говоря уже о

to put it mildly – мягко выражаясь

to say the least of – по меньшей мере

to begin with – начнем с того что

to cut a long story short – короче говоря

The book leaves much to be desired. – Книга оставляет желать лучшего.

He is difficult to deal with. – С ним трудно иметь дело.

He is hard to please. – Ему трудно угодить.

She is pleasant to look at. – На нее приятно посмотреть.

I have nothing to read. – Мне нечего читать.

She has nobody to speak with. – Ей не с кем поговорить.

What is to be done? – Что делать?

Who is to blame? – Кто виноват?

He was the first to come. – Он пришел первым.

It is out of the question to go there. – Не может быть и речи о том, чтобы идти туда.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences into Russian, pay attention to the forms of the Infinitive:

1. She wants to be included into the national team.

2. I want to invite my friends to my birthday party next week.

3. We were glad to have been sent to Moscow to take part in the conference.
4. They were happy to have taken part in the Olympic Games in Greece.
5. They must be walking in the garden now.

Ex. 2. State the form and the function of the Infinitive:

1. To see is to believe.
2. To swim in the Black Sea was a real pleasure.
3. I am sorry to have interrupted you.
4. He is happy to have been accepted to the Institute.
5. That was a nice seaside to spend our holidays.
6. I need a pen to write with.
7. He was too old to travel any more.
8. I have come here to talk to you.
9. To tell the truth, I haven't prepared the task for today.
10. You can find the book to be read in the library.

Ex. 3. State the difference between the sentences. Change the sentences according to the model:

a) Model: We are glad *to see* you. → We are glad *to have seen* you.

1. She is happy to meet you.
2. We are sure to see him in the library.
3. I am glad to be invited to the party.
4. We are sorry to hear such news.
5. I am sorry to trouble you.

b) Model: We are glad *to meet* you. → We are glad *to be met* by you.

1. I don't want to ask about it.
2. She wants to tell the story.
3. I am glad to invite them.
4. I don't like to interrupt you.
5. They hope to provide you with everything.

Ex. 4. Insert the particle "to" where necessary:

1. ... be or not ... be — that is the question.
2. Why ... worry? ... be happy!
3. My aim is ... study English.
4. Don't make your child ... eat too much.

5. Tom was made ... play the piano.
6. His dream is ... learn driving.
7. I have ... go home.
8. Should I ... write it down?
9. They let a stranger ... come in.
10. The stranger was allowed ... stay for the night.
11. I noticed my children ... fall asleep.
12. Let him ... stay with us.
13. She made me ... laugh.
14. Why not ... have a snack?
15. She wants all her friends ... come to her birthday. They are easy ... deal with.
16. I must ... go right now. I am ... be at work at 9 sharp.
17. We are happy ... see you here.
18. What I need is ... relax.
19. Shall we ... start the conference?
20. It's so difficult ... take everything easy!

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

1. Сказать по правде, мне это не нравится.
2. Им было нечего есть.
3. Кто виноват?
4. Короче говоря, он не сделал урок.
5. В нашей семье мама всегда встает первая.
6. На нее приятно смотреть.
7. Чтобы перевести эту статью, вы должны пользоваться словарем.
8. Мне некуда ехать летом.
9. О том, чтобы купаться в этой реке, не могло быть и речи.
10. Ему было не с кем обсудить эту проблему.
11. Вчера Катя пришла в школу последней.
12. Чтобы получить хорошую оценку, вы должны упорно поработать.
13. С ней трудно иметь дело.
14. Что делать?
15. Начнем с того, что он болен.
16. Чтобы читать Диккенса в оригинале, вы должны хорошо знать язык.
17. Мягко выражаясь, он не прав.

18. Она была не виновата.
19. Ребенку не с кем играть.
20. Видеть значит верить.
21. Чтобы успеть на этот поезд, вы должны поторопиться.
22. Не может быть и речи о покупке машины в этом году.
23. Книга оставляет желать лучшего.
24. Короче говоря, мы решили не ехать в Крым.
25. Мне не нравится это парень. С ним трудно иметь дело.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Translate into Russian:

1. To see is to believe. 2. To swim in the Black Sea was a real pleasure. 3. We had to change the time of our meeting. 4. He wants to accept your offer. 5. He wants to be accepted to the Institute. 6. He is happy to have been accepted to the Academy. 7. To produce a great number of excellent consumer goods, meeting the requirements of the population, is the task of our light industry. 8. I am sorry to have interrupted you. 9. To resume meetings of our circle we have to speak to the dean. 10. This is the problem to be solved as soon as possible. 11. That was a nice seaside place to spend the holidays. 12. I need a pen to write with. 13. Russia was the first to conquer space. 14. Lomonosov was the first to use the Russian language in scientific books. 15. She was the last to speak at the meeting. 16. We were the first to ring him up and to tell the news. 17. He told us nothing about his plan of research work to be carried out next year. 18. I have something interesting to tell you. 19. There was nothing interesting at the exhibition to attract our attention. 20. To master this speciality one must work hard. 21. In order to improve the drawing skill one must draw every day. 22. A certain temperature must be kept in picture galleries to preserve paintings. 23. To come to my office in time I must leave at 7.30. 24. To greet the teacher the students stand up when the teacher enters the classroom. 25. The most famous book by Jerome K. Jerome is “Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)”.

Ex. 7. State the form and the function of the Infinitive:

1. I am glad to have bought tickets beforehand.
2. The question to be discussed is of great importance.
3. Petrov was the first to have accepted this plan.

4. I don't remember to have told you about it.
5. To master English you must work hard.
6. This is the article to be published next week.
7. It's time to get up.
8. The box is too heavy to carry it.
9. Sorry not to have noticed you.
10. He expected to be helped by the teacher.

Ex. 8. Translate the sentences, pay attention to the Active and the Passive Infinitive:

1. To play chess was his greatest pleasure.
2. The child did not like to be washed.
3. Isn't it natural that we like to be praised and don't like to be scolded?
4. Which is more pleasant: to give or to be given presents?
5. Nature has many secrets to be discovered yet.
6. To improve your pronunciation you should record yourself and analyse your speech.
7. This is the book to be read during the summer holidays.
8. To be instructed by such a good specialist was a great advantage.
9. He is very forgetful, but he doesn't like to be reminded of his duties.
10. They expect the work to have been done in time.

Ex. 9. Translate the sentences, pay attention to the Perfect Infinitive:

1. The child was happy to have been brought home.
2. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Rochester.
3. The children were delighted to have been brought to the circus.
4. I am sorry to have spoilt your mood.
5. Maggie was very sorry to have forgotten to feed the rabbits.
6. I am awfully glad to have met you.
7. Sorry to have placed you in this disagreeable situation.
8. I am very happy to have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance.
9. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
10. Clyde was awfully glad to have renewed his acquaintance with Sondra.
11. Sorry not to have noticed you.

12. I am sorry to have added some more trouble what I have told you.

13. When Clyde looked at the girl closely, he remembered to have seen her in Sondra's company.

14. I remembered to have been moved by the scene I witnessed.

15. The children seem to have been playing since morning.

Ex. 10. Use the correct form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. I hope (to see) you soon. 2. We expect (to be) back in two days. 3. He expected (to help) by his friends. 4. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 5. I am sorry (to break) your pen. 6. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about. 8. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 9. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living, he wanted (to read) and not (to forget). 10. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 11. His English seems (to get) better. 12. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom. 13. He expected (to help) by the teacher. 14. You seem (to look) for trouble. 15. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep lay of snow.

Ex. 11. Translate the following phrases with the Infinitive into Russian, make up some sentences using them.

to tell you the truth; to be absolutely frank; to say nothing of; to start with; to put it mildly; not to say more; needless to say; to be more exact; to make a long story short; to cut it short; strange though it may sound; to be honest.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 12. Read and translate the poem. Discuss the problem of lacking time with your fellow-students. Learn the poem by heart.

WHAT IS THIS LIFE?

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?
No time to stand beneath the boughs

And stare as long as sheep or cows;
No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass;
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night;
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance;
No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began?
A poor life is this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

W.H. Davies

Ex. 13. Use the Infinitive as an attribute instead of the dependent clause according to the model:

Model: This is a list of words which must be learnt. → This is a list of words to be learnt.

1. We'll find someone who will help us if you are busy. 2. Who has a pen or a pencil? I need something I could write with. 3. The work which is to be done by the students includes written translation from English into Russian. 4. The task which is to be fulfilled is quite clear to us. 5. He was the first who made a report. 6. This is the article which is to be published next month. 7. He is so weak that he can not carry this box. 8. She is busy that she can not talk with you. 9. The problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve it. 10. He was so stupid that he didn't see the joke.

Ex. 14. Translate into English using the Infinitive:

a) дом, который надо построить; текст, который надо перевести; выставка, которую надо посмотреть; письмо, которое надо отправить; статья, которую надо напечатать.

b) 1. Я рад, что купил билеты заранее. 2. Вопрос, который предстоит обсудить, имеет огромное значение. 3. Вы помните, кто ушел из лаборатории последним? 4. Петров принял наше предложение первым. 5. Наша задача — выполнить эту работу как можно скорее. 6. Мне потребовалось много времени, чтобы перевести эту статью. 7. Для того, чтобы сделать хороший доклад, ему пришлось прочитать много книг. 8. Я не помню, чтобы я говорила вам об этом. 9. Трудиться — долг каждого. 10. По правде говоря, мне не хочется идти с вами в кино. 11. А. С. Попов первым изобрел (to

invent) радио. 12. Новое здание, которое будет построено вместо старого, спроектировано молодым архитектором. 13. Вот бумага для рисования. 14. Ваша работа оставляет желать лучшего. 15. Начнем с того, что я очень занят.

с) 1. Он хочет, чтобы его послали учиться. 2. Я хочу, чтобы меня включили в список участников (participants). 3. Она надеется, что ей покажут курсовые работы студентов. 4. Им было нечего есть. 5. Вода в реке холодная. Не может быть и речи, чтобы купаться здесь.

Ex. 15. Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1) She goes swimming | a) Why not go to the country? |
| 2) They have to stay in. They can't afford | b) to shout at Ann? |
| 3) Are you fit enough | c) to have a holiday. |
| 4) To spend too much money | d) to ask for help. |
| 5) To err is human, | e) to post it? |
| 6) Don't hesitate to phone me | f) to see how she is. |
| 7) The weather is fine. | g) to try and keep her weight down. |
| 8) The letter is urgent. Could you remind me | h) if you need help. |
| 9) I am sure, she is OK. We could telephone | i) would be foolish. |
| 10) Who allowed you | j) to take part in the competition? |
| 11) She is too proud | k) to forgive divine. |
| 12) Ann is tired. She is eager | l) to go out very much. |

Ex. 16. Open the brackets and choose the Active or the Passive Infinitive.

1. They are glad (to invite/to be invited) to the party.
2. I don't like (to interrupt/ to be interrupted).
3. He will be happy (to see/ to be seen) you.
4. I was glad (to meet/ to be met) at the station.
5. Children like (to tell/ to be told) tales and always (listen/be listened) to them with interest.
6. I did not think (to interrupt/ to be interrupted) you.
7. He is glad (to send/ to be sent) abroad.

8. He likes (to ask/ to be asked) his professor questions.

9. He does not like (to ask/ to be asked) questions because he does not know how to answer them.

10. Be careful with him. He is a very resentful person. He can't bear (to joke/ to be joked at).

11. He does not like (to laugh/ to be laughed) at other people.

12. Look, a ship can (see/be seen) in the distance. Can you (see/be seen) it?

13. The children didn't like (to wash / to be washed).

14. I am glad (to read / to be read) you this story.

15. He didn't expect (to stop / to be stopped).

Ex. 17. Translate into English:

a) 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 думал (mean) прерывать ее. 10. Я не предполагал, что меня прервут. 11. Мне неловко, что я причинил вам столько беспокойства. 12. Он будет счастлив повидаться с вами. 13. Я хочу, чтобы мне позволили помочь вам. 14. Я буду рад помочь всем. 15. Рочестер был рад, что познакомился с Джейн.

b) 1. Он был счастлив, что повидался с вами. 2. Как ему повезло, что он побывал в такой интересной поездке. 3. Он терпеть не может, когда над ним шутят. 4. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 5. Мы притворились, что не заметили его ошибки. 6. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 7. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 8. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 9. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 10. Он будет счастлив посетить эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 11. Он был счастлив, что посетил эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 12. Я рада, что дала вам нужные сведения. 13. Я был благодарен, что получил эту большую комнату. 14. Я сожалею, что пришел так поздно. 15. Он был счастлив, что снова дома.

СЛОЖНОЕ ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ (Объектный инфинитивный оборот) (The Complex Object)

Объектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из существительного или личного местоимения в объектном падеже и инфинитива. Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов:

to want, to like, to prefer, to know, to think, to wish, to believe, to hate, to find, to expect, to suppose, to ask, to make, to feel, to hear, to see, to watch, to notice, etc.

E.g. I want my sister to clean my room.

Причем после глаголов *to make, to feel, to hear, to see, to watch, to notice* инфинитив употребляется без частицы «to».

E.g. She watched the children play in the yard.

I saw him cross the street.

They heard him come.

Объектный инфинитивный оборот переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением с союзами “чтобы”, “что”, “как”. При переводе на русский язык существительное или местоимение в объектном падеже, стоящее перед инфинитивом, становится подлежащим, а инфинитив – сказуемым придаточного предложения.

E.g. We saw him come at this place. – Мы видели, что он приходил сюда.

СЛОЖНОЕ ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ (Субъектный инфинитивный оборот) (The Complex Subject)

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот состоит из существительного (в общем падеже) или личного местоимения (в именительном падеже) и инфинитива, стоящего после сказуемого:

E.g. He is known to write poems. Известно, что он пишет стихи.

The delegation was expected to have arrived last Sunday.
Ожидалось, что делегация прибыла в прошлое воскресенье.

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот употребляется после глаголов:

1) в действительном залоге: *to seem, to appear, to turn out, to prove, to happen, etc.*

E.g. I happened to know his telephone number.
She turned out to be a good actress.
Your friend appears to be interested in ancient history.

2) в страдательном залоге: *to think, to believe, to consider, to suppose, to know, to mean, to expect, to say, to report, to announce, to hear, to see, to find, etc.*

E.g. He is known to work at this problem.
She is said to know two foreign languages.
Sports events are reported to have aroused great interest.
The girl is expected to be a great ballet-dancer.

3) сказуемого, выраженного прилагательным: *to be likely, to be sure, to be certain*

E.g. Billy is likely to come back soon.
Billy is sure to come back soon.
Billy is certain to come back soon.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate sentences into Russian, paying attention to the usage of the Complex Object:

1. I want you to describe her appearance. 2. He wants me to design a monument to this famous general. 3. They want us to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of our town. 4. We should like them to increase the production of consumer goods. 5. We wish our consumer goods to meet the requirements of the population. 6. I wish my sister to listen to the weather forecast. 7. They wish the article to be published next month. 8. We know him to have been an excellent portrait painter. 9. We know Kramskoy to succeed in understanding and revealing the deep inner world of the poet. 10. She did not expect me to estimate the significance of his work. 11. I did not expect her to arrive so quickly. 12. We expected them to come to the same decision. 13. When do you expect her to submit her project? 14. We believe her to earn her own living herself. 15. We believed them to have changed the plan. 16. We know Kramskoy to be the inspirer and organizer of the Peredvizhniki movement. 17. We knew the report to have consisted of two parts. 18. We consider Lomonosov to be

the founder of the Russian literary language. 19. He considered himself to be the happiest man when he became the winner of the competition. 20. We found them to be interested in the problem. 21. Everybody found the hall to be a nice place for dancing. 22. We saw the car stop at the door. 23. Nobody noticed him leave the room. 24. We watched them dancing. 25. They felt him tell the truth. 26. He made us prepare short reports on current events. 27. Our teacher makes us listen to the tapes and fulfill English laboratory works. 28. When I called on my friend I found him to have left for Leningrad. 29. I heard him sing in the bathroom. 30. We know him to be an ardent fighter for truth in art.

Ex. 2. Replace the following complex sentences by simple sentences with the Infinitive Construction:

Model: We knew that they would come soon. → We knew them to come soon.

1. We knew that they had already arrived. 2. I did not expect that she would catch the train. 3. She thought that we had influenced their decision. 4. We know that the East End of London is unattractive in appearance. 5. We know that this ancient building was destroyed and rebuilt several times. 6. They expect that these rivers would be soon connected by means of canals. 7. We expected that he would do his best to help us. 8. We know that Moscow has been founded by Y. Dolgoruky. 9. He expects that great sums of money will be spent on housing construction in this district. 10. We suppose that the Moscow underground is the most convenient means of transport.

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian:

A)

1. This river is believed to be suitable for navigation. 2. The river Thames is known to divide the city into two parts. 3. Many famous generals and admirals are said to have been buried inside the Cathedral. 4. This ancient Cathedral is considered to have been designed by an outstanding English architect. 5. This monument is considered to have been erected as early as the 11th century. 6. Strength of materials is considered to be a difficult subject. 7. Sport events are reported to have aroused great interest and to have attracted a lot of spectators. 8. The trade union conference to be held next month is reported to be attended by many foreign guests. 9. This factory is known to produce modern furniture. 10.

English is considered to belong to a branch of Germanic family of languages.

B)

1. The Gulf Stream, a warm oceanic current, flowing in the north-west of the island is considered to influence the climate in Britain most of all. 2. The eastern part of the island is considered to be drier and cooler due to the nearness to the continent. 3. From the west the British Isles are known to be washed by the Atlantic Ocean. 4. The seas surrounding the island are supposed to be quite shallow. 5. Many new districts are known to have appeared in Moscow lately. 6. Great sums of money are likely to have been spent on the research work in this branch of science. 7. The success of the exhibition is likely to surpass all expectations. 8. His progress is thought to have surpassed all imagination. 9. He is sure to have done his best to find out the address. 10. The plane is sure to be the quickest means of transport.

C)

1. The exhibition proved to be a success. 2. He proved to be a talented composer. 3. The current in the river seems to be slow, 4. The winter fogs in London seem to be simply awful. 5. The Lake District appears to be the most beautiful and the wettest part of Great Britain. 6. This church appears to be made of wood. 7. The letter is unlikely to reach him in time. 8. My watch is likely to be five minutes fast. 9. He is sure to have been influenced by them. 10. He seems not to understand the importance of this event.

Ex. 4. Make sentences according to the model:

Model: It is said that he knows the subject well. → He is said to know the subject well.

1. It is believed that the expedition will return next Sunday. 2. It is supposed that the students have already submitted their term papers. 3. It was said that the performance had been a success. 4. It is supposed that the coming conference is of great importance for our work. 5. It is likely that the meeting will take place tomorrow. 6. It seems that he possesses a valuable collection of pictures. 7. It seems to me that she is seriously ill. 8. It seems to me he is tired. 9. It is known that the word "smog" is a combination of the two words "smoke" and "fog". 10. It is known that the Gulf Stream brings warm waters to the British shores.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 5. Open the brackets using the Complex Object.

Model: He expected (they, arrive) at 5. → He expected them to arrive at 5.

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or at our place? 2. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report. 3. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city? 4. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come. 5. I want (she, tell) me the news in brief. 6. He expected (the meeting, hold) in the Red Room. 7. I would like (they, fix) an appointment for me for Tuesday. 8. We want (she, introduce) us to the president. 9. I don't want (they, be late) for dinner. 10. He expected (she, invite) to the party by the Smiths. 11. I'd like (the dress, buy) by Saturday. 12. I don't want (she, treat) like Alice. 13. We considered (he, be) an honest person. 14. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 15. I suspect (he, help) by his brother.

Ex. 6. Translate into English using the Complex Object:

1. Он очень доволен, что его пригласили в Киев. 2. Он хочет, чтобы ему рассказали эту историю еще раз. 3. Она не знала, что ее приняли в институт. 4. Она не ожидала, что его работа будет так высоко оценена. 5. Я хочу, чтобы вы позаботились о ребенке (to take care of). 6. Мы не знали, что их картина экспонировалась на выставке. 7. Профессор хочет, чтобы вы представили свой проект как можно скорее. 8. Никто не заметил, как она ушла. 9. Никто никогда не слышал, как он поет. 10. Мы полагали, что книга будет состоять из трех частей. 11.

Ex. 7. Open the brackets using the Complex Subject:

1. He is considered (be) a good musician. 2. They are thought (go away) some days ago. 3. James is expected (make) a report next Wednesday. 4. Steve is known (help) them to solve a problem when they were in trouble. 5. Mozart is known (compose) a lot of wonderful pieces of music. 6. The film is considered (be) the worst of the year. 7. Sue is supposed (work) in the laboratory from 2 to 6 p.m. tomorrow. 8. They are known (make) a new discovery a month ago. 9. He is expected (manage) the business himself. 10. He is said (be) at the customs office now. 11. The delegation is reported (leave) Prague tonight at 11 a.m. 12. They are known

(live) in Egypt for a long time. 13. He is believed (work) at an urgent problem now. 14. She is considered (enter) Cambridge two years ago. 15. Bill is supposed (stay) at this hotel since morning.

Ex. 8. Translate into English using the Complex Subject:

1. Говорят, что он хороший врач. 2. Известно, что многие дипломные работы студентов были посланы на выставку в Лондон. 3. Полагают, что многие студенты и преподаватели примут участие в дискуссии о путях развития русского искусства. 4. Кажется, его доклад состоял из трех частей. 5. Он непременно прослушает все лекции по русской литературе. 6. Она обязательно покажет вам свои записи (notes), если вы попросите ее. 7. Конечно, он лучший лыжник в группе. 8. Вы обязательно должны посетить выставку русского портрета. 9. Вероятно, время встречи изменят. 10. Говорят, что он отремонтировал машину.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 9. Use the particle “to” where necessary.

1. He sat down and made me ... sit beside him.
2. She is always heard ... sing while working.
3. I never saw anyone ... enjoy food so much.
4. The producer is known ... have staged a new play.
5. He would sooner ... let himself ... be cut in a thousand pieces than ... betray his friends.
6. I don't expect you ... understand, but I want you ... take some measures.
7. Would you like me ... help you?
8. What made you ... decide ... do so?
9. Sunglasses make you ... look mysterious.
10. They consider him ... be a real professional.
11. She considers him ... be a superman.
12. Let me ... take you to the “Milky Way” on your holiday!
13. I wanted this ... be the surprise of your life.
14. The detective watched the strangers ... go out of the house, ... get into the car and ... drive off.
15. He noticed her ... turn pale.
16. It takes a lot of time ... make a dream ... come true.

17. I felt somebody ... pull my bag in the crowded bus.
18. As I don't want this ... happen, I try ... be as careful as possible.
19. Every morning I make myself ... do sit-ups for ten minutes.
20. The substantial breakfast made me ... feel sleepy and I let the book ... fall on the ground.

Ex. 10. Change complex sentences into the sentences with the Complex Object.

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday. 2. She saw how the children were playing in the park. 3. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago? 4. I like to watch how she dances. 5. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued. 6. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work. 7. I don't like when the children are late for dinner. 8. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man. 9. I've heard how he was arguing with his father. 10. I suspect that he has taken my money. 11. She likes to watch how the sun sets. 12. I hate when people shout at each other. 13. They suppose that he will cope with this work. 14. I've heard how she was crying. 15. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.

Ex. 11. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Я не ожидал, что этот полицейский будет таким невежливым (impolite) человеком. 2. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы доставили (deliver) товары к концу июня. 3. Я не ожидал, что ее пригласят туда. 4. Они не ожидали, что его спросят об этом. 5. Я слышал, как его имя несколько раз упоминалось на собрании. 6. Он не заметил, как мы подошли к нему. 7. Вы видели, как они над чем-то смеялись? 8. Мы не ожидали, что об этом объявят (announce) по радио. 9. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она сказала нам, что она будет делать сегодня вечером. 10. Я думаю, что сегодня вы услышите, как она поет. 11. Когда он услышал, что его сын плачет, он встал и пошел в детскую комнату (nursery). 12. Я бы хотел, чтобы никто не брал мои вещи. 13. Мне бы хотелось услышать, как она играет на гитаре. 14. Я знаю, что они уехали в Канаду три года назад. 15. Нам бы хотелось, чтобы они получили квартиру в следующем году.

Ex. 12. Translate into English using the Complex Subject:

1. Стивен обязательно выиграет эту игру. 2. Известно, что Питер уехал в Осло. 3. Предполагают, что президент выступит на конференции. 4. Эту пьесу считают самой интересной в театре. 5. Кажется, она готовит яблочный пирог (apple pie). Пахнет очень вкусно. 6. Боб, наверное, нам поможет. — Он наверняка нам поможет. 7. Полагают, что они уехали вчера. 8. По-видимому, переговоры (talks) закончатся завтра. 9. Полагают, что эта работа была выполнена успешно. 10. Вряд ли этот факт имеет большое значение (be of great importance).

Ex. 13. Choose the right variant:

1. The rain seems Call the children in. I don't want them

- a) to be, to be got wet through
- b) to be starting, to get wet through
- c) to have started, to have got wet through
- d) to have been started, to be getting wet through

2. The English colony, Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is known ... by the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower in 1620.

- a) to be established
- b) to have established
- c) to have been establishing
- d) to have been established

3. Look, they are likely ... to the news. They seem

- a) to be listening, to be excited
- b) to listen, to be excited
- c) to have been listening, to have excited
- d) to have listened, to be being excited

4. He is sure ... a liar. Everybody heard him ... that in so many words.

- a) to be, to say
- b) be, say
- c) to be, say
- d) be, to say

5. When I came in, the discussion seemed ... to an end. They appeared ... patience because they turned out ... for it.

- a) to have been coming, to have been losing, be ready
- b) to be coming, to be losing, not to be ready
- c) to come, to lose, to be ready
- d) to have come, to have lost, not to be being ready

6. Jack, you seem ... too fast. The speed is already 100 miles. I am afraid. I want you ... the speed till 40 miles.

- a) to have driven, slow down
- b) to drive, to slow down
- c) to be driving, to be slowing down
- d) to be driving, to slow down

7. The doctor wanted the patient.

- a) to examine
- b) to be examined
- c) being examined
- d) to have examined

8. There are a lot of people who expect your country ... the same as their own.

- a) not to be
- b) not being
- c) not be
- d) have been

9. Did you hear the chairman ... an announcement?

- a) to make
- b) making
- c) be made
- d) to have made

10. When I was waiting in the hall, I saw a girl ... with a file in her hand.

- a) came out
- b) to come out
- c) come out
- d) to have come out

11. Nobody expected the president of the company ... to the party.

- a) coming
- b) to come
- c) come
- d) to have come

12. I saw him ... round the corner and

- a) turn, disappear
- b) to turn, to disappear
- c) turning, disappearing
- d) being turned

13. She noticed the children ... behind the tree but pretended to see nothing.

- a) hiding
- b) to hide
- c) to be hidden
- d) hide

14. I want his article ... in November.

- a) to publish
- b) to be published
- c) publishing
- d) to be publishing

15. He did not expect her ... about it.

- a) to be asked
- b) ask
- c) asking
- d) to be asked

Ex. 14. Check yourself. Answer the questions.

1. Назовите свойства глагола и существительного в инфинитиве.
2. Образуйте все формы инфинитива от глаголов “to do”, “to pack”, “to learn”, “to watch”.
3. В каких случаях перед инфинитивом опускается частица “to”?
4. Какие синтаксические функции инфинитива вы знаете?
5. Назовите некоторые устойчивые выражения с инфинитивом.

6. Что такое объектный инфинитивный оборот?
7. После каких глаголов употребляется объектный инфинитивный оборот? Приведите примеры.
8. Как правильно перевести на русский язык предложения с объектным инфинитивным оборотом?
9. Что такое субъектный инфинитивный оборот?
10. После каких глаголов употребляется субъектный инфинитивный оборот? Приведите примеры.

Unit 5. ПРИЧАСТИЕ (THE PARTICIPLE)

Причастие, как и инфинитив, относится к неличным формам глагола и обладает свойствами прилагательного и наречия.

В английском языке причастие имеет следующие формы:

	Indefinite Participle		Perfect Participle
	Participle I	Participle II	
Active	writing	-	having written
Passive	being written	written	having been written

Причастие настоящего времени **Participle I** образуется прибавлением окончания **-ing** к инфинитиву глагола без частицы **“to”**:
to play - **playing**.

Обратите внимание на следующие особенности в правописании причастия настоящего времени **Participle I**:

1. Если глагол оканчивается на немое **“e”**, то оно опускается:

E.g. to write — writing; to live — living.

2. Конечная согласная глагола удваивается, чтобы сохранить краткое произношение гласной:

E.g. to sit — sitting; to run — running.

3. Если основа глагола оканчивается на **“ie”**, то **“ie”** меняется на **“y”** перед окончанием **-ing**:

E.g. to lie — lying; to tie — tying.

Причастие прошедшего времени **Participle II** правильных глаголов образуется при помощи окончания **- ed**, которое прибавляется к инфинитиву без частицы **“to”**: to play – **played**.

Обратите внимание на следующие особенности в правописании причастия прошедшего времени **Participle II**:

1. Если глагол оканчивается на немое –“e”, то оно опускается:

E.g. to receive—received; to live — lived.

2. Конечная согласная глагола удваивается, чтобы сохранить краткое произношение гласной:

E.g. to stop—stopped; to travel — travelled.

3. Если основа глагола оканчивается на –“y”, а ей предшествует согласная, то “y” меняется на “ie”:

to study—studied, to copy—copied, но to play—played

Причастием прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов является третья форма глагола: to write-wrote-**written**.

Причастие **Participle I** выражает действие, происходящее одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого:

E.g. They saw a *flying* plane.

Причастие **Participle II** выражает действие, происходящее одновременно или предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого:

E.g. I like all the books *written* by this author.

The method *used* depends on the selected material.

Причастие **Perfect Participle** выражает действие, предшествующее действию глагола-сказуемого (независимо относится ли оно к настоящему, прошедшему или будущему):

E.g. *Having explained* everything I want to tell you how sorry I am.

Having finished the letter, he went to the post office.

Having settled the problem you'll find something new to worry about.

Предшествующее действие, выраженное глаголами чувственного восприятия, выражается с помощью **Indefinite Participle**:

E.g. *Hearing* footsteps he rose and went to open the door.

Синтаксические функции причастия

Причастие в предложении может быть:

☺ определением:

E.g. People *coming* to Moscow visit different museums.

The *described* method is rather effective.

☺ обстоятельством:

E.g. He spent the whole day *preparing* for his exam.

Listening to the tapes you will improve your pronunciation greatly.

While *translating* this article he came across many difficulties.

When *translated* this article was sent to the editor.

Being invited he said he would not come to our evening party.

Having done the job, we decided to rest a little.

Having been restored the building looked very fine.

☺ частью сказуемого:

1) **Participle I** входит в состав времен группы Continuous:

E.g. He is reading now.

She was translating the article the whole day yesterday.

2) **Participle II** входит в состав:

a) времен группы Perfect

E.g. I have seen this film.

They will have finished this work by the end of the month.

b) форм страдательного залога

E.g. This book will be translated into English.

Newspapers are brought in the morning.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences into Russian, pay attention to the forms of the Participle:

1. Having graduated from the institute, my brother decided to go to work in the Far East.

2. Having looked through a lot of magazines, she chose only one.

3. Petrov left the room saying that he was in a hurry.

4. Having found out his phone number, I decided to ring him up.

5. A man making a report is a good speaker.

6. Being pleased with the student's answer the examiner did not ask him any more questions.

7. Not knowing grammar one cannot speak correctly.

8. If sent away, the letter will arrive the day after tomorrow.

9. Begun at six the performance ended at eleven.
10. Having been given all the instructions, we started our work.
11. Not having bought tickets in advance, we had to go to the theatre long before the performance started.
12. Having entered the room, he introduced himself to all those being present.
13. Having finished the test, the students were allowed to leave the room.
14. Having spent a month in the country, she looked much better.
15. When asked about the exhibition held in the Picture Gallery, the young man said that he had admired it greatly.
16. Being fond of skiing John always joins us for skiing trips at weekends.
17. Having waited for the manager for an hour, we went away.
18. Being a boy the artist was fond of painting his friends portraits.
19. Having been tested the device was put into production.
20. The building of the new cinema being built in our street just now is of modern design.

Ex. 2. Open the brackets using the Present Participle or the Perfect Participle.

1. (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard.
2. (to do) his homework, he went for a walk.
3. (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends.
4. (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends.
5. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea.
6. (to drink) very hot tea, she scalded her lips.
7. (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee.
8. (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs.
9. (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily.
10. (to live) in the south of our country, he could not enjoy the beauty of St. Petersburg's White Nights in summer.
11. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money.
12. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
13. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home.
14. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.
15. (To do) all the lessons he took his dog for a walk.

Ex. 3. State the part of the speech and the function of the words ending with -ed:

1. They published the results of the experiments completed.

2. The factory museum contained about 8,000 exhibits collected during two centuries.

3. He described the method used by this engineer.

4. The engineer used the method described in this article.

5. The paintings discussed attracted attention of many visitors.

6. His personality was reflected in his art.

7. He reflected these events in his paintings.

8. The lecture was followed by a long discussion.

9. These two rivers are connected with a canal.

10. He connected his life with painting.

Ex. 4. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the Participle.

a. 1) *asked*, 2) *asking*, 3) *being asked*, 4) *having asked*, 5) *having been asked*.

1. Nobody could answer the question ... by our teacher. 2. We followed the famous sportsman ... him a lot of questions. 3. You are to answer all the questions ... by me before. 4. When ..., Mike usually answered at once. 5. ... some questions the detective left the room. 6. The question ... by you recently is rather difficult. 7. Our questions ... , we waited for his answer. 8. ... my questions I hoped to hear good answers. 9. I have already answered the questions ... by you. 10. The questions ... by you now are very interesting. 11. The students were heard ... a lot of various questions. 12. Do you want this question ... at our meeting? 13. ... about the event he let the room. 14. ... all the questions they came to one and the same decision. 15. ... this question they wanted to get an answer at once.

b. 1) *doing*, 2) *done*, 3) *being done*, 4) *having done*, 5) *having been done*.

1. The work ... by our specialists now is very important. 2. ... all work about the house, my mother went shopping. 3. While ... this operation, be very careful. 4. When I came my children were in the room ... their homework. 5. This hard work ... , we could have a rest. 6. The students were seen ... some task in the lab. 7. The exercise ... before, we hadn't to do it again. 8. Our teacher wants this task... in the classroom. 9. All the exercises ... by students will help them to write tests well. 10. Of course, we wish this work ... well and in time. 11. When ..., the operation seemed to be easy. 12. Peter was seen ... his morning exercises. 13. She likes to sing ... her room. 14. ... the lessons my brother came to music school. 15. ... shopping she came across the beautiful and cheap coat.

☺ Действительное причастие совершенного вида (а также несовершенного вида прошедшего времени) может быть переведено на английский язык только придаточным определительным предложением (who read, who has read, who had read).

E.g. Студент, который прочитал эту статью, подготовил доклад.
– The student, who had read this article, made a report.

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

Приносящий, принесенный, принося, принеся, переводящий, переведенный, переводя, переведя, давая, написав, читающий, берущий, данный, прочитав, сделанный, пьющий, сказанный, будучи потерянным, нарисовав, написавший, делая, взятый, взяв, рисуя, выпитый, сделав, идя, пишущий, прочитанный, дав, рисующий, делающий, нарисованный, выпив, говорящий, беря, написанный, читая, идущий, дающий, сказав, сидевший, посмотрев, будучи забытым, строящий, строящийся, играя, поиграв, рассказанный, рассказавший, видя, принесший, будучи принесенным, построенный, продав.

Ex. 6. Translate into English:

1. человек, получающий письма; письмо, полученное вчера; получив письмо;

2. студенты, слушающие доклад; прослушав последние известия; слушая радио;

3. девочка, читающая книгу; прочитанная книга; читая книгу; прочитав книгу;

4. студент, показывающий свой проект; проект, показанный нам; показывая свой проект; показав свой проект;

5. будучи в том городе; будучи студентом; имея все необходимые документы; когда нас попросили; сделав перевод; делая перевод

Ex. 7. Translate into English:

1. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно.

2. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее.

3. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке.

4. Он положил на стол смятое письмо.

5. Плачущая девочка была голодна.

6. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе.

7. Она любит смотреть на играющих детей.
8. Сделав уроки, дети пошли гулять.
9. Лежа на диване, он читал книгу.
10. Принеся свои игрушки в комнату, ребенок начал играть.
11. Прочитав много книг Диккенса, он хорошо знал творчество этого писателя.
12. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился.
13. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня.
14. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову.
15. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя лучше.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 8. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

A)

1. The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son. 2. You can get the recommended book in the library. 3. He asked her to go on with her story, promising not to interrupt her again. 4. Receiving no letters from her father, she called him. 5. He left the office at three o'clock, saying he would be back at five. 6. She stood leaning against the wall. 7. He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper. 8. Seeing her he raised his hat. 9. Having signed the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it at once. 10. Informed of the arrival of the ship they sent a car to the port. 11. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well. 12. Having arranged everything, he went home on the 10.30 train. 13. Having been well prepared for the interview, he could answer all the questions. 14. Being checked with great care, the report didn't contain any errors. 15. These machines will be sent to the plant being constructed in this region.

B)

1. A person bringing good news is always welcome. 2. While skating yesterday, he fell and hurt himself. 3. She showed the travellers the room reserved for them. 4. When writing an essay in English we must use new words and phrases. 5. The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn. 6. Books read in childhood seem like old friends. 7. The answer received from her surprised us greatly. 8. There are many wonderful books describing the life of people in the North. 9. Being a great book-lover, he spent a lot of money on books. 10. Having received the telegram she rang the manager up.

Ex. 9. Choose the proper form of the Participle.

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil. b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful. b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table? b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister. b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
5. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs. b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
6. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
7. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
8. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
9. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
10. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
11. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
12. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
13. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
14. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
15. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
16. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
17. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
18. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
19. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
20. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
21. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
22. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
23. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
24. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
25. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Ex. 10. Translate into English:

A)

покупающий, покупая, купленный, покупаемый;
получающий, получая, полученный, получаемый;
переводящий, переводя, переведенный, переводимый;

B)

1) написанный; 2) принесенный; 3) давая; 4) разговаривающий;
5) спрошенный; 6) отвечая; 7) читаемый; 8) рассказанный; 9)
издаваемый; 10) работающий; 11) читая; 12) открывающий; 13)
берущий; 14) потерянный; 15) сделанный; 16) стоя; 17) идущий; 18)
входя; 19) смотрящий; 20) построенный.

C)

1) разбитая чашка; 2) проигранная игра; 3) разорванный
конверт; 4) проигравшая команда; 5) проигрывающая команда; 6)
кипяченая вода; 7) кипящая вода; 8) забытый метод; 9) написанное
письмо; 10) лающая собака; 11) испытанный метод; 12) жареная рыба;
13) жарящаяся рыба; 14) победивший спортсмен; 15) прыгающая
собака; 16) украденная тема; 17) смеющийся мальчик; 18).
смеявшаяся девушка; 19) выбранная тема; 20) печеный картофель.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 11. Open the brackets using the right form of the Participle.

A)

1. Who saw the child (leave) the house? 2. (Talk) loudly they came
to us. 3. We could not read the letter (write) in German. 4. In England they
saw the castle (build) some centuries ago. 5. The pictures (paint) by me
impressed my father. 6. (See) this film before we could tell our friends
about it. 7. The friends were heard (quarrel). 8. (Discuss) the details the
partners signed the contract. 9. Do you wish your letter (mail)? 10. Please,
tell us about the country (visit) by you recently. 11. The sun (rise), we got
up and had our breakfast. 12. (Be) very cross with him I didn't answer his
question. 13. It (be) weekend, the Browns went to the countryside. 14.
They want their house (repair) by the end of this month. 15. It (rain) cats
and dogs, we had to stay at home. 16. Were the boys seen (swim) in the
river? 17. Where have you put the books (buy) by me yesterday? 18. I must
have my watch (repair) quickly. 19. Nobody knew the man (sit) on the
bench. 20. The signal (give), our train left the station.

B)

1. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original. 2. (to approve) by the critics, the young author's story was accepted by a thick magazine. 3. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing-room. 4. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 5. They reached the oasis at last, (to walk) across the endless desert the whole day. 6. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once. 7. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 8. (to phone) the agency, he left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 9. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 10. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics. 11. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 12. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 13. She looked at the enormous bunch of roses with a happy smile, never (to give) such a wonderful present. 14. (not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the conversation. 15. Our son wrote many poems, the last one (be) the best.

Ex. 12. Translate into English:

1. Артистка, рассказывающая детям сказки по радио, знаменита на всю страну. 2. Сказка, рассказанная няней, произвела на ребенка большое впечатление. 3. Рассказав ребенку сказку, она пожелала ему спокойной ночи. 4. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в маленьком домике на берегу озера. 5. Ребенок всегда с интересом слушает сказки, рассказываемые няней. 6. Рассказывая детям сказки, она говорит разными голосами, имитируя героев сказок. 7. Рассказанная детям сказка была печальной. 8. Рассказав ей все, он почувствовал себя виноватым. 9. Когда я вошел, все слушали парня, рассказывающего что-то интересное. 10. Истории, рассказанные дедушкой, были очень смешными.

Ex. 13. Choose the correct answer.

1. Do you know the woman ... to Tom?
a) talked b) talking c) having talked

2. ... her work, she went home.
a) finished b) finishing c) having finished

3. The road ... the two villages is very narrow.
a) joined b) joining c) having joined
4. Most of the goods ... in this factory are exported.
a) made b) making c) having made
5. ... nearly all our money, we couldn't stay in a hotel.
a) spent b) spending c) having spent
6. I was woken up by a bell
a) rung b) ringing c) having rung
7. There were some children ... in the river.
a) swum b) swimming c) having swum
8. A lot of people ... to the party cannot come.
a) invited b) inviting c) having invited
9. ... our tickets, we went into the theatre hall.
a) bought b) buying c) having bought
10. Everybody looked at the ... girl.
a) dancing b) having danced c) danced
11. The window ... during the storm last night has just been repaired.
a) broken b) breaking c) having broken
12. I saw a woman ... in the corner of the room.
a) stood b) standing c) having stood
13. She was lying in the middle of the road, ... for help.
a) cried b) crying c) having cried
14. ... our meal, we went out.
a) Finished b) Finishing c) Having finished
15. He is just sitting around all day, ... nothing.
a) done b) doing c) having done

16. Books ... from the library must be returned in two weeks.

a) borrowed b) borrowing c) having borrowed

17. Not ... what to do, she burst out crying.

a) known b) knowing c) having known

18. ... hungry, I decided to make a sandwich.

a) Felt b) Feeling c) Having felt

19. ... dinner, they continued their journey.

a) had b) having c) having had

20. Emma was sitting in the armchair ... a book.

a) read b) reading c) having read

ОБЪЕКТНЫЙ ПАДЕЖ С ПРИЧАСТИЕМ (THE COMPLEX OBJECT WITH PARTICIPLE)

Оборот «объектный падеж с причастием в настоящем времени» представляет собой сочетание личного местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже и причастия настоящего времени. Этот оборот аналогичен обороту «объектный падеж с инфинитивом» и играет в предложении роль сложного дополнения. Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов, выражающих чувственное восприятие: *“to see”, “to watch”, “to observe”, “to notice”, “to hear”, “to feel”*.

E.g. I saw him running.

I watched him approaching the gate.

Оборот «объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени» представляет собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и причастия прошедшего времени.

Этот оборот употребляется после глаголов чувственного восприятия: *“to watch”, “to hear”*; после глаголов, выражающих желание: *“to want”, “to wish”* и после глагола *“to have”*.

E.g. I heard his name mentioned several times during the conversation.

He wants the work done immediately.

I had my hair cut yesterday.

I must have my luggage sent to the station.

САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫЙ (НЕЗАВИСИМЫЙ) ПРИЧАСТНЫЙ ОБОРОТ (THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION)

☺ Если главное и придаточное обстоятельственное предложения имеют одно и то же подлежащее, то придаточное предложение может быть заменено на причастный оборот (и в русском, и в английском языках). Такой оборот называется зависимым и представляет собой конструкцию с причастием и зависимыми от него словами.

E.g. When I come to St. Petersburg, I always visit the Hermitage. → *Coming to St. Petersburg*, I always visit the Hermitage.

I was deeply shocked and decided not to speak to her. → *Deeply shocked*, I decided not to speak to her.

☺ Если подлежащее в главном и придаточном обстоятельственных предложениях различны, то в английском языке возможна (а в русском нет) замена придаточного предложения причастным оборотом, сохраняющим свое подлежащее. Такой оборот называют самостоятельным (независимым).

E.g. When my brother had written the letter, I went to post it. → *My brother having written the letter*, I went to post it.

If the weather permits, we shall start tomorrow. → *The weather permitting*, we shall start tomorrow.

My sister had lost the key and we could not enter the house. → *My sister having lost the key*, we could not enter the house.

☺ Значение самостоятельного причастного оборота определяется контекстом и чаще всего он выражает время, причину, сопутствующие обстоятельства.

E.g. *The sun having risen*, they continued their way.

The professor being ill, the lecture was put off.

There being a severe storm at sea, the ship could not leave the port.

☺ Самостоятельный причастный оборот переводится на русский язык:

1. Обстоятельственным придаточным предложением с одним из подчинительных союзов “так как”, “поскольку”, “ввиду того, что”, “когда”, “после того как”, etc.

E.g. The weather being fine, they went for a walk. - Так как погода была хорошая, они пошли гулять.

2. Самостоятельным предложением с одним из сочинительных союзов: “причём”, “в то время как”

E.g. Russia is supplying China with equipment and materials, China delivering to Russia raw materials and other goods. - Россия снабжает Китай оборудованием и материалами, в то время как Китай поставляет сырьё и другие товары.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian:

A) paying attention to the usage of the Participle I or the Infinitive in the sentences with the Complex Object:

1. He felt her arm slipping through his.
2. She felt her hands tremble.
3. Now and then he could hear a car passing.
4. He felt his heart beat with joy.
5. He felt his heart beating with joy.
6. She could hear her father walking up and down the picture gallery.
7. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.
8. I felt the wind blowing through a crack in the wall.
9. We stood on deck and watched the sun going down.
10. I heard him playing the piano in the house.
11. It is nice to see people enjoying themselves.
12. We watched the planes circling above us.
13. Nobody noticed him come in and sit down.
14. I felt Nick put his hand on my shoulder.
15. She felt tears roll down her cheeks.
16. I was so weak that I felt my knees shaking.
17. We saw them jump with parachutes.
18. He heard a car approaching from the opposite direction.

19. In the room he could see a man sitting in an old armchair.
20. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly.
21. In the little summerhouse at the bend of the garden path he saw someone sitting.
22. He went back to the window and, looking through it, suddenly saw her walking down the path.
23. They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise.
24. She watched her mother bending over the tea things.
25. The people living in the north do not see the sun come out for months.

B) paying attention to the usage of the Participle II in the sentences with the Complex Object.



1. He wanted his letters posted at once.
2. I don't want my papers looked through.
3. She did not want her child taken to hospital.
4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed.
5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well.
6. Would you like your luggage carried upstairs?
7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest.
8. If you want things done well, do them yourself.
9. I should like it to be made clear to me.
10. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.



1. I must have my hair cut tomorrow.
2. I have just had my photograph taken and thought you might like to get one.
3. They had some dinner brought.
4. She had the children looked after in the evening when she went out.
5. Ellen had her needle threaded for her as her eyesight was getting worse and worse.
6. I must have these shoes mended.
7. I shall have my son taught music.
8. The planters had the trees in the jungle cut down.
9. I shall have your taxi kept at the door.
10. I shall have your things brought up and unpacked at once.

11. I meant to have this dress altered but I never did.
12. She has had no photographs of herself taken since her childhood.
13. He must have a new carpet spread on the floor.
14. I shall have my car repaired.
15. She must have these rooms cleaned.

Ex. 2. a) Read and translate the dialogue paying attention to the usage of Participle II.

Paula: Hey, you look different. Did you get your hair cut?

Sandra: Yeah, it's a little short, isn't it?

Paula: No, I think it looks great! Where have you got it cut?

Sandra: At "Short Cuts" in the Fifteenth Avenue. They usually do a nice job and the prices there are reasonable.

Paula: Sounds well. Speaking of reasonable prices, can you tell me where there's a good shoe repair shop? I have to get some shoes repaired.

Sandra: There's a little shoe repair shop in the Fourth Street.

Paula: You mean the place next to the bookstore?

Sandra: Yeah, that's the one. I know they're good and they're fast, but they might be a little expensive.

Paula: Well, if they are good, I guess it is worth going there. Anyway, it's time to get back to work. Doing anything for lunch?

Sandra: Yeah, I've got a dentist's appointment. I've got to have a tooth filled.

Paula: Lucky you!

Sandra: Yeah, really! And my car isn't working today either. Something's wrong with the brakes so I have to get them fixed, too.

b) Complete the sentences from the text.

1. Did you ... your hair...?
2. Where did you ... it...?
3. I have to ... some shoes
4. I've got to ... a tooth
5. ... so I have to ... them ..., too.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into Russian.

A)

1. A person bringing good news is always welcome.
2. While skating yesterday he fell and hurt himself.
3. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well.

4. They sat at the tables laid for them.
5. I watched him swimming in the river.
6. I heard him playing the piano in the next room.
7. He felt them telling a lie.
8. He wants the book read later.
9. I have my hair cut every month.
10. You must have your letter sent at once.

B)

1. The translation having been done, we went for a short walk.
2. The lessons finished, we went to the cafe.
3. Technical and scientific problems having been solved, the first space flight could be realized.
4. The letter having been written, she went out to post it.
5. The book having been read, we began to discuss it.
6. The room being dark, I couldn't see him.
7. The project having been finished, we submitted it to the teacher.
8. The work having been done, we could have a rest.
9. The vegetables having been bought, we could cook dinner.
10. The weather being fine, we could spend the time in the open air.

Ex. 4. Connect the sentences using the Participial Construction.

Model: We have cleaned the room. We can drink a cup of tea.

→ Having cleaned the room, we can drink a cup of tea.

1. We were given dictionaries. We could translate the article easily.
2. I have done my work. I shall go for a walk.
3. I have done my homework. I shall have dinner.
4. I have bought a present. I can go for a birthday party.
5. We have read the book. We can discuss it.
6. He has travelled a lot. He can tell a lot of interesting things.
7. She has bought a new dress. We can go dancing.
8. It was Sunday. The library was closed.
9. The food has been bought. We could arrange the party.
10. He has bought a dictionary. He could translate the article.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex 5. Change the sentences using the Participial Constructions.

Model: While she was looking at his picture, she was thinking of the progress he had made. → Looking at his picture, she was thinking of the progress he had made.

1. While we were crossing the street, we saw Tom who was talking to an old man.
2. As we were very tired we refused to go for a walk.
3. A large branch which had been broken by the wind lay across the road.
4. I'll show you the article which has been written by my brother.
5. The moon was invisible as it was hidden by a cloud.
6. When we crossed the bridge we saw a small village, which was situated at the foot of the hill.
7. As he had been taught English by a good teacher, he knew the English language well.
8. The people who live in this old block of flats will get new flats soon.
9. As I left your telephone number at home I could not ring you up.
10. After I had read the book I returned it to the library.
11. The question which is being discussed now is not important for us.
12. The woman who is being painted now is a famous actress.
13. As he was ill for a long time, he couldn't finish his project in time.
14. After I have read the book, I returned it to the library.
15. As we had a lot of time, we did not hurry.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex 6. Connect two sentences using the Participial Construction.

Model: The book was interesting. We read it with pleasure. → The book being interesting, we read it with pleasure.

Our mother has bought the new skates to us. We can go to the skating rink now. → The new skates having been bought, we can go to the skating rink now.

1. The key was found. We could open the room.
2. The speaker has finished the report. We began to discuss it.

3. The experiment has been over. Everybody left the laboratory.
4. There were no trams at that late hour. We had to walk home.
5. The dictionaries have been bought. The students could start the translations.
6. Our friend has helped us. We could fulfill our work in time.
7. The text was interesting. We read it with pleasure.
8. The research work was fulfilled. We decided to publish the results.
9. The weather is fine all the time. We go for a walk.
10. We have done our homework. We may go to the club.

Ex. 7. Choose the right form of the Participle in brackets and name the type of the Participial Construction.

1. It was very difficult to get tickets, the play (been/ being) rather popular.
2. Did you watch us (worked/ working) in the garden?
3. Did you see your car (repairing/ being repaired)?
4. The sun (rising/ having risen), they continue their way.
5. We watched our father (repairing/ having repaired) the house.
6. The stranger was seen (being spoken/ speaking) to the detective.
7. Nobody saw me (crying/ being cried).
8. The house (being built/ having been built), the Ivanovs moved to it.
9. Is the experiment considered (finished/ having finished)?
10. It (been/ being) Sunday, our library was closed.
11. Did you hear the bell (ringing/ being rung)?
12. Mother was cooking dinner, I (being helped/ helping) her.
13. Ann wants to have a new dress (making/ made).
14. The famous sportsman was seen (surrounding/ surrounded) by his fans.
15. There (being/ been) little time left, they had to take a taxi.
16. Did anybody see the detective (left/ leaving) the room?
17. The train was heard (being come/ coming) up to the station.
18. The weather (having changed/ changing), we decided to stay at home.
19. It grew darker, the sun (setting/ having set).
20. The partners were heard (discussing / having discussed) their contract.

Ex. 8. Translate into English.

- A)**
1. Я слышал, как он открывает дверь.
 2. Я слышал, как он открыл дверь.
 3. Я почувствовал, как он коснулся моей руки.
 4. Я чувствовал, что он касается моей руки.
 5. Я видел, как птицы летят к лесу.
 6. Я увидел, как птицы полетели к лесу.
 7. Мы увидели, что она переплывает реку.
 8. Мы видели, как она переплыла реку.
 9. Я не заметила, как он положил письмо на стол.
 10. Я видела, как он поставил свой чемодан у двери.
 11. Мы видели, как она сошла с поезда и пошла по направлению к кассам.
 12. Мы наблюдали, как он

подошел к окну, остановился, открыл журнал и стал читать. 13. Я почувствовала, что кто-то смотрит на меня справа. 14. Мы видели, как она выходила из дома. 15. Он слышал, как председатель назвал его имя.

В) 1. Я хочу, чтобы эту статью напечатали в завтрашней газете. 2. Она хочет, чтобы эту песню пели как можно чаще. 3. Он хотел, чтобы его картины видели во всех странах. 4. Ребенок хотел, чтобы его мишку положили к нему в постель. 5. Она хотела, чтобы ее сочинение проверили сейчас же. 6. Я не хочу, чтобы это платье порвали. 7. Он не хотел, чтобы ему стригли волосы. 8. Я хочу, чтобы мой велосипед привезли с дачи. 9. Я хочу, чтобы этот ковер расстелили на полу в гостиной. 10. Он не хотел, чтобы трогали его вещи. 11. Вы хотите, чтобы эту картину повесили над камином? 12. Он хотел, чтобы траву на лужайке подстригли. 13. Я хочу, чтобы детей увезли летом в Крым. 14. Он хотел, чтобы машину отремонтировали вовремя. 15. Я хочу, чтобы на обед приготовили суп.

Ex. 9. Check yourself. Answer the questions.

1. Свойства каких частей речи совмещает в себе причастие?
2. Образуйте все формы причастия от глаголов “to do”, “to translate”.
3. Какое действие выражает причастие в форме Participle I / Participle II / Perfect Participle?
4. Какие синтаксические функции причастия вы знаете?
5. Как можно перевести на английский язык русское действительное причастие совершенного вида (а также причастие несовершенного вида прошедшего времени)?
6. Что представляет собой оборот «объектный падеж с причастием в настоящем времени»?
7. Что представляет собой оборот «объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени»?
8. Чем отличается зависимый причастный оборот от самостоятельного (независимого) причастного оборота?
9. Что чаще всего выражает самостоятельный (независимый) причастный оборот?
10. Как перевести на русский язык самостоятельный (независимый) причастный оборот?

Unit 6. ГЕРУНДИЙ (THE GERUND)

Наряду с причастием и инфинитивом в английском языке есть еще одна неличная форма глагола, которая называется герундий. Герундий обладает свойствами как глагола, так и существительного.

I. Свойства глагола:

1. Как и глагол, герундий имеет формы времени и залога.

Формы герундия

	Active	Passive
Simple	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

The Simple Gerund (being, walking, writing / being written, being done, being discussed, etc.) выражает действие, происходящее одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого или следующее за ним.

E.g. They insisted on going with me. Они настаивали на том, чтобы пойти со мной.

I like skating. Я люблю кататься на коньках.

She hated being interviewed. Ей не нравилось давать интервью.

Nobody likes being laughed at. Никому не нравится, когда над ним смеются.

The Perfect Gerund (having told, having walked, having been / having been sent, having been read, etc.) выражает действие, которое произошло раньше действия глагола-сказуемого.

E.g. She denies having spoken to him. Она отрицает, что разговаривала с ним.

She was ashamed of herself for having been so rude to him. Она стыдилась того, что была так груба с ним.

I remember having been shown the letter. Я помню, что мне показали письмо.

Необходимо иметь в виду, что в современном английском языке употребляются главным образом простые активные и пассивные формы герундия. Сложные формы употребляются значительно реже. К ним прибегают только тогда, когда возникает опасность искажения смысла.

В некоторых случаях герундий в форме Active употребляется со значением герундия в форме Passive. Такое употребление герундия встречается после глаголов «**to need, to want, to require**» «нуждаться, требоваться», «**to deserve**» «заслуживать» и после прилагательного «**worth**» «стоящий».

E.g. The book is worth reading. Книгу стоит почитать.

My shoes need mending. Мои туфли нужно отремонтировать.

The dress wants washing. Платье необходимо постирать.

These bags require drying. Эти сумки надо просушить.

The child deserves praising. Ребенок заслуживает похвалы.

2. Как и глагол, герундий может принимать прямое дополнение и определяться наречием.

E.g. I remember reading this book. Я помню, что читал эту книгу.

He likes reading aloud. Он любит читать вслух.

II. Свойства существительного:

1. Герундий может определяться притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном или общем падеже.

E.g. Excuse my interrupting you. Простите, что перебиваю вас.

I insist on his (Peter's) taking part in the discussion. Я настаиваю, чтобы он (Питер) принял участие в обсуждении.

2. Герундий употребляется с предлогом.

E.g. Before leaving Minsk I called on my brother. Перед отъездом из Минска я заехал к брату.

Функции герундия в предложении:

Герундий выполняет следующие функции в предложении:

☺ подлежащего:

E.g. Reading is her favourite occupation. Чтение – ее любимое занятие.

☺ части составного глагольного сказуемого:

E.g. She lost the ball and began crying. Она потеряла мяч и начала плакать.

When they saw me they stopped talking. Когда они меня увидели, они перестали разговаривать.

☺ части составного именного сказуемого:

E.g. The important part of his job is looking after the children.
Важная часть его работы – присматривать за детьми.

☺ а) прямого дополнения:

E.g. I simply love riding. Я просто люблю верховую езду.
She enjoyed singing and dancing. Она получала удовольствие от пения и танцев.

б) предложного дополнения:

E.g. She apologized for coming late. Она извинилась за опоздание.

☺ определения:

E.g. I don't want her to make a habit of being late. Я не хочу, чтобы она привыкла опаздывать.

I began to have a feeling of being watched. У меня появилось чувство, что за мной наблюдают.

☺ обстоятельства:

E.g. The bus passed us without stopping. Автобус проехал мимо нас не останавливаясь.

Learn to swim by swimming. Учитесь плавать плавая.

Употребление герундия

Герундий употребляется:

1) после глаголов

а) без предлогов:

to admit - признавать

to avoid - избегать

to burst out - разразиться

to delay – отложить, перенести

to deny - отрицать

to enjoy - наслаждаться

to excuse - извинять

to fancy – хотеть, желать

to finish - заканчивать

to forgive - прощать

to give up – прекращать, бросать

to go on, to keep (on) - продолжать

to leave off - переставать

to mention - упоминать
to mind - возражать
to postpone, to put off - отложить
to recall, - вспоминать
to remember - помнить
to risk - рисковать
to stop - останавливать
to suggest - предлагать
can't help – не могу не
can't stand - не могу терпеть

E.g. He avoided looking at Sabina. Он старался не смотреть на Сабину.

She burst out crying. Она расплакалась.

We all burst out laughing. Мы все рассмеялись.

She denied having seen him. Она отрицала, что видела его.

Excuse my bothering you. Прости, что надоедаю тебе.

Fancy meeting you here! Забавно встретить тебя здесь!

Forgive my speaking so frankly. Простите, что говорю так откровенно.

She finished drawing and went to bed. Она закончила рисовать и пошла спать.

He gave up smoking. Он бросил курить.

They went on talking. Они продолжали говорить.

They kept (on) interrupting me. Они продолжали перебивать меня.

б) с предлогами и наречиями:

to apologize for – извиняться за

to accuse of - обвинять

to agree to - соглашаться

to approve of - одобрять

to complain of – жаловаться на

to congratulate on – поздравлять с

to depend on – зависеть от

to feel like – быть склонным к

to insist on – настаивать на

to look like – выглядеть как

to object to - возражать

to persist in – упорствовать в

to prevent from – мешать, препятствовать в
to rely on – полагаться на
to speak of – говорить о
to succeed in - преуспеть
to suspect of - подозревать
to thank for - благодарить
to think of - думать

E.g. I apologized for being late. Я извинился за опоздание.

My father will not agree to our being married so soon. Мой отец не согласится с тем, что мы так скоро поженимся.

He did not approve of my playing cards. Он не одобрял то, что я играю в карты.

All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me. Все счастье в моей жизни зависит от твоей любви ко мне.

I don't feel like going out. Мне не хочется выходить на улицу.

Do you feel like having a swim? У тебя есть желание поплавать?

He insisted on Mary's joining us. Он настаивал, чтобы Мэри присоединилась к нам.

It looks like raining. Похоже будет дождь.

I object to his doing this work. Я против того, чтобы он делал эту работу.

I tried to prevent him from seeing her. Я пытался помешать ему увидиться с ней.

You may rely on my settling the matter. Вы можете положиться на меня, я все улажу.

My doctor succeeded in saving my life. Врачу удалось спасти мою жизнь.

2) после существительных с предлогами:

idea of – мысль, идея

way of - способ, путь

plan for - план

habit of - привычка

reason for - причина

excuse for – извинение

opportunity of - возможность

E.g. He gave up the idea of becoming a doctor. Он оставил мысль стать врачом.

This is the best way of settling the matter. Это был лучший способ уладить вопрос.

Do you know the reason for his missing the English classes so often? Вам известна причина, по которой он так часто пропускает занятия по английскому языку?

3) после прилагательных с предлогами:

to be aware of – быть в курсе, знать

to be busy in – быть занятым ч-л

to be capable of – быть способным к

to be fond of – любить, увлекаться

to be guilty of – быть виноватым в ч-л

to be indignant at – возмущаться, негодовать

to be pleased (displeased) at – быть довольным (недовольным)

to be proud of - гордиться

to be sure of – быть уверенным в

to be surprised (astonished) at – удивляться, изумляться

to be worth – стоящий, стоит (сделать ч-л)

.

E.g. He was not aware of his daughter having got married. Он не знал, что его дочь вышла замуж.

She was not pleased at my coming. Она была недовольна тем, что я пришла.

She is proud of being so pretty. Она гордится тем, что она такая хорошенькая.

He is sure of being the winner. Он уверен в том, что победит.

I was surprised at seeing him at the party. Я был удивлен тем, что увидел его на вечеринке.

4) с предлогами:

on (upon) - по, после

after - после

before - перед

in - в то время как, при (для выражения времени)

by - путем, при помощи
besides - кроме
instead of - вместо
without - без

E.g. On receiving the telegram, Mr. Brown left for London. Получив телеграмму, мистер Браун уехал в Лондон.

On arriving at the cottage, she found it locked. Прибыв в коттедж, она обнаружила, что он заперт.

After hesitating a moment or two, he knocked at the door. Помедлив минуту или две он постучал в дверь.

In speaking to you, I always have to check my emotions. Разговаривая с тобой, я всегда должен контролировать свои эмоции.

He left the room without waiting for a reply. Он вышел из комнаты, не дождавсь ответа.

Герундий может переводиться на русский язык: а) существительным б) инфинитивом в) деепричастием г) придаточным предложением.

Герундиальный оборот

Сложный герундиальный оборот представляет собой сочетание герундия с предшествующим ему притяжательным местоимением или существительным в притяжательном падеже.

E.g. I heard of your friend's going abroad. Я слышал, что ваш друг уезжает за границу.

Сложный герундиальный оборот переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением с союзами «о том, что»; «то, что». При переводе на русский язык существительное или притяжательное местоимение, стоящее перед герундием, становится подлежащим придаточного предложения, а герундий – сказуемым.

E.g. I knew nothing of your having made a report. Я не знал ничего о том, что вы уже сделали доклад.

E.g. Her being sent on business is quite unexpected to us. То, что её посылают в командировку, для нас совершенно неожиданно.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A) CLASSWORK

Ex. 1. Read and translate the following sentences. State the forms and the functions of the Gerund.

1. I prefer going there by air.
2. Seeing is believing.
3. I remember having seen this film.
4. I remember having been shown your project.
5. He likes listening to music.
6. He likes being listened to.
7. Learning rules without examples is useless.
8. She doesn't like being asked about it.
9. It looks like raining.
10. I remember reading an article on market economy.

Ex. 2. Read and translate the sentences into Russian:

a)

1. His being sent to London was quite unexpected to us.
2. I like your being attentive in class.
3. I did not know of your having been so deeply impressed by my words.
4. Excuse my interrupting you.
5. Excuse my having interrupted you.
6. He doesn't like being interrupted.
7. After returning to Moscow he resumed his work.
8. Upon passing his examinations, he was accepted to the Academy.
9. He solved the problem by inventing a new kind of plastic.
10. You won't get any idea of his progress without comparing the results of the tests.
11. He left the room without saying good-bye.
12. It is impossible to discuss a picture without seeing or having seen it.
13. The work could not be done without necessary experiments being carried out.
14. He must not come to the party without being invited.
15. We know nothing of his having published the article.

b)

1. He failed entering the Institute.
2. The professor insisted on our comparing the results of the experiments.
3. He succeeded in mastering his speciality.
4. His illness prevented us from arranging the exhibition.
5. The introduction of the new method resulted in raising the productivity.
6. I am surprised at your having exhibited such a picture.
7. She is afraid of telling you the truth.
8. I was afraid of my watch being slow.
9. Instead of having been sent yesterday, the letter is still on the table.
10. Would you mind opening the window?
11. Do you mind my keeping the book till Monday?
12. I can't help thinking about it.
13. We were told that the exhibition was worth seeing.
14. Professor Popov's lectures are always worth listening to.
15. In spite of being tired he continued working.

Ex. 3. Open the brackets and use the proper active or passive forms of the Gerund.

1. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment.
2. He showed no sign of (regret).
3. They showed no sign of (recognize) us.
4. He insists on (pay) for his work.
5. We did not want to speak to the correspondent and tried to avoid (interview) by him.
6. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you.
7. After (examining) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
8. They deny (rob) the bank, but admit (make) plans about it.
9. The problem is not worth (speak of).
10. Why does he avoid (meet) journalists?
11. She insisted on (show) the files to her.
12. She does not stand (remind) people of their duties and (remind) of hers.
13. He is not used to (speak to) like that.
14. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap).
15. Did you succeed in (persuade) your colleagues?

16. The TV set needs (repair).
17. He is looking forward to (give) the main part in the play.
18. After (look through) the papers were registered.
19. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody or (disturb).
20. Have you ever dreamed of (earn) a million dollars?

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences:

1. You should avoid 2. Do you mind ... ? 3. We must go on
4. The guide began 5. Has it stopped ... ? 6. The agent kept on 7. I don't regret 8. When will you finish ... ? 9. Just imagine ... ! 10. Young people enjoy 11. The car needs 12. His hobby was 13. The man denied 14. Fancy ... ! 15. He hates 16. When are you going to give up ... ? 17. We don't feel like 18. When she heard the good news, she couldn't help 19. The child fell off his bicycle and burst out 20. They went on ... as if nothing had happened. 21. Well done. You deserve 22. I really regret 23. Excuse me for 24. Are you going to apologize for ... ? 25. My Mum is fond of

Ex. 5. Choose the correct answer.

1. I don't appreciate ... when I'm speaking.
a) interrupting b) being interrupted
2. Avoid ... your houseplants too much water.
a) giving b) being given
3. The mountain climbers are in danger of ... by an avalanche.
(лавина, снежный обвал)
a) killing b) being killed
4. Does Dr. Johnson mind ... at home if his patients need his helping?
a) calling b) being called
5. I'm interested in ... my communication skills.
a) improving b) being improved
6. Mrs. Gates appreciated ... breakfast in bed when she wasn't feeling well.
a) serving b) being served
7. Jack Welles has a good chance of I'm going to vote for him.
a) electing b) being elected
8. Sally's low test scores kept her from ... to the University.
a) admitting b) being admitted
9. Mr. Miller gave no indication of ... his mind.

a) changing b) being changed

10. Sometimes young people complain of not ... by their parents.

a) understanding b) being understood

Ex. 6. Read and retell the text. Do you have any habits you “just can’t break”?

BAD HABITS

Harriet’s friends always tell her to stop smoking. They think that smoking is unhealthy. Harriet knows that, but she still keeps on smoking. She wants to stop, but she can’t. Smoking is a habit she just can’t break.

Jennifer’s mother always tells her to stop interrupting people while they’re talking. She thinks that interrupting people is very rude. Jennifer knows that, but she still keeps on interrupting people. She wants to stop, but she can’t. Interrupting people is a habit she just can’t break.

Walter’s wife always tells him to stop talking about business all the time. She thinks that talking about business all the time is boring. Walter knows that, but he still keeps on talking about business. He wants to stop, but he can’t. Talking about business is a habit he just can’t break.

Ex. 7. Translate into English using the Gerund:

1. Мой любимый вид спорта – плавание.
2. Дождь помешал мне прийти вовремя.
3. Он гордится тем, что стал студентом.
4. У вас нет причин подозревать его.
5. Он боялся, что его неправильно поймут.
6. Она разорвала письмо, не читая его.
7. Я помню, что что-то слышал об этом ученом. Стоит ли читать его статью?
8. Вы не возражаете, если я воспользуюсь вашим телефоном?
9. Мы не можем положиться на то, что он закончит работу вовремя.
10. Твой костюм нужно погладить.
11. Когда мы услышали конец рассказа, мы не могли не рассмеяться.
12. Она отрицала, что встречалась с ним раньше.
13. Твою форму нужно постирать.
14. Ты не возражаешь, если я приду на вечеринку с другом?
15. Она увлекается изучением астрономии.

B) HOMEWORK

Ex. 8. Read and translate the following sentences paying attention to the forms of the Gerund.

1. Travelling broadens your mind. 2. Shopping is my basic instinct. 3. Seeing is believing. 4. No progressing is regressing. 5. This exhibition is worth visiting. 6. It's worth while discussing this problem. 7. They started working like maniacs. 8. My hobby is collecting bells. 9. I am not used to being told what to do. 10. We have been looking forward to visiting France for a year already. 11. Everybody liked the idea of going to the Coffee House. 12. Will I ever have a chance of seeing you again? 13. There is no denying nowadays that wearing a lot of make-up makes a woman look ten years older. 14. He took the file without anyone noticing. 15. Think twice before answering. 16. Of course, there is nothing wrong in your seeing him. 17. The journalist insisted on being sent to that trouble spot. 18. Stop talking, will you? 19. He enjoyed talking to her because she was so well informed. 20. Arguing with you is just wasting time.

Ex. 9. a) Read and translate the text, paying attention to the usage of the Gerunds.

PERSISTANT

I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him. I never enjoy meeting Bert Dykes. He never has anything to do. No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you. I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

“Hallo, Bert,” I said. “Fancy meeting you here!”

“Hallo, Elizabeth,” Bert answered. “I was just wondering how to spend the morning—until I saw you. You're not busy doing anything, are you?” “No, not at all,” I answered. “I'm going to...”

“Would you mind my coming with you?” he asked, before I had finished speaking.

“Not at all,” I lied, “but I'm going to the dentist.”

“Then I'll come with you,” he answered. “There's always plenty to read in the waiting room! “

b) Complete these sentences using the text.

1. I crossed the street to avoid ... him, but he saw me and came ... towards me. 2. It was no use ... that I had not seen him. 3. I never enjoy... Bert Dykes. 4. He always insists ... with you. 5. I had to think of a way... him ... me around all morning. 6. Fancy... you here! 7. "Would you mind ... with you?" he asked, before I had finished ...

Ex. 10. Use the correct form of the Gerund:

1. It's no use (cry) over spilt milk.
2. The cottage is old and it needs (paint).
3. It started (rain) hard, so it wasn't worth (go) for a picnic.
4. The baby began (cry) when it woke up, and it went on (cry) all the morning.
5. I enjoy (watch) television when the programme is worth (see).
6. The manager received the e-mail a week ago, but he put off (answer) it till Monday.
7. These jeans are so old, they aren't worth (keep).
8. Will you stop (talk) about it, the incident isn't worth (mention).
9. This T-shirt is quite clean, it doesn't need (wash) yet.
10. Nick admitted (tell) a lie. And he didn't mind (reprimand) for it.
11. Bruce couldn't imagine (abuse) by anyone.
12. Tony likes (read), but his wife prefers (listen) to classical music.
13. The lecturer got angry and asked the students to stop (talk) and (ask) silly questions. He warned them that if they kept (interrupt) him, he would ask them to leave the lecture hall.
14. He is very secretive. He avoids (ask) any personal questions or (ask) any even by his closest friends.
15. He wasn't used to (ignore).
16. James denied (be) a secret agent during the war.
17. The sick man agreed to (take) to hospital.
18. Think a little before (answer).
19. I am sick and tired of (work) here for years.
20. Let me congratulate you on (get married) to such a nice man.

Ex. 11. Insert the right preposition when using the Gerund:

1. He was afraid ... waking her. 2. I'm looking forward ... going on holiday. 3. She congratulated herself ... having thought of such a good idea. 4. My friend succeeded ... translating this difficult text. 5. She suspected him ... deceiving her. 6. The poor peasant thanked Robin Hood heartily ... having helped him. 7. He gave up the idea ... ever hearing from

her. 8. We are looking forward ... seeing you again. 9. He has always dreamt ... visiting other countries. 10. He persisted ... trying to solve that difficult problem. 11. The cold weather prevented the girls ... going for long walks. 12. Jane thought ... leaving Lowood after Miss Temple's marriage. 13. They accuse him ... having robbed the house. 14. He never agreed ... their going on that dangerous voyage. 15. He did not approve ... her drinking so much coffee. 16. The teacher of mathematics did not approve ... his pupils dreaming. 17. All the happiness of my life depends ... your loving me. 18. I don't feel like ... seeing him. 19. I insist ... being told the truth. 20. I object ... his borrowing money from you. 21. I stretched out my hand to prevent her ... falling.

Ex. 12. Translate into English using the Gerund:

1. Шум в соседней комнате мешал мне думать. 2. Я думаю о том, чтобы поехать на юг летом. 3. Мальчик отрицал, что его постоянно ругают и наказывают. 4. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы поговорить с ним. 5. Я с нетерпением ждал встречи с братом. 6. Мне что-то не хочется сегодня играть в лото. 7. Ей удалось сделать очень хороший перевод этого трудного текста. 8. Благодарю вас, что вы прислали мне такие красивые цветы. 9. Его обвинили в том, что он продал важные государственные секреты. 10. Он отрицал, что продал их. 11. Он настаивал на том, что невиновен. 12. Он боялся, что его посадят в тюрьму. 13. Он боялся, что она узнает всю правду о нем. 14. Она не дала совершить ему эту ужасную ошибку. 15. Дети с нетерпением ждали похода в цирк.

C) SUPPLEMENTARY WORK

Ex. 13. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1. The policeman accused him ... exceeding the speed limit. 2. She has been dreaming ... flying to the Bahamas. 3. The rain prevented him ... going to the country. 4. They have decided ... buying a new car. 5. He succeeded ... being promoted. 6. I feel ... staying at home. It is rather cold. Let's watch a new film on TV instead ... going to the picnic. 7. She is fed ... staying in the village. 8. He went to the disco despite ... having a headache. 8. She is looking ... playing the leading part in the performance. 9. I think it's no use ... trying to get him home. 11. Everybody congratulated her ... having passed the exam so well. 12. He is not very

good ... taking decisions quickly. 13. They don't approve ... her getting married to James. 14. The police suspect him ... drug smuggling. 15. We have difficulty ... installing the new equipment.

Ex. 14. a) Read the text.

ONE MAN IN A BOAT

Fishing is my favourite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything — not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. “You must give up fishing!” my friends say. “It’s a waste of time.” But they don’t realize one important thing. I’m not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

b) Answer the questions:

1. What is the writer’s favourite sport? 2. What do some unlucky fishermen catch? 3. Is the writer as lucky as they are, or is he not so lucky? 4. Does he ever catch anything? 5. Is he really interested in fishing? 6. What is the only thing that interests him?

c) Complete the sentences.

1. ... my favourite sport. 2. I often fish for hours ... anything. 3. ... fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. 4. ... whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. 5. You must 6. I’m not really interested

Ex. 15. Find and correct the mistakes if there are some.

1. I think you made a mistake to come here. 2. When he told me about his plans, I couldn't help to be surprised. It absolutely wasn't in his line. 3. I can't help you preparing this historical sketch. 4. It's no use keep a diet so often. 5. People often have difficulty to learn a foreign language. 6. I congratulated Ann to enter University. 7. We called after him, but he did not even stop turning his head. 8. I don't remember him to tell anything of the kind. 9. They couldn't forgive me for wasting so much time. 10. It is not worth to take up the matter now; it can wait.

Ex. 16. Supply an appropriate preposition or a verb form.

1. Alice isn't interested (look) for a new job.
2. The rain prevented us (complete) the work.

3. Thank you (help) me carry the packages to the post office.
4. Mrs. Grant insisted (know) the whole truth.
5. Laura had a good reason (go, not) to the lessons yesterday.
6. I apologized to Diane (make) her wait for me.
7. Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object (go) to an Italian restaurant?
8. The thief was accused (steal) a woman's purse.
9. Bill isn't used (wear) a suit and tie every day.
10. I'm looking forward (eat) my mother's cooking and (sleep) in my own bed.
11. Would you mind (open) the door?
12. The police officer told him to stop, but he kept (drive).
13. I enjoy (have) a long walk every morning.
14. Sometimes I put off (do) my homework.
15. You can't postpone (make) that decision much longer.
16. I wanted to go to Mexico, but Sally objected to (go) there.
17. Tony mentioned (take) the bus to school instead of walking.
18. I can't stand (watch) romantic films.
19. I have difficulty (get) to school on time.
20. He is good (organize) parties.
21. He is fond (collect) things.
22. He insisted (give) that job.
23. These shoes want (mend).
24. The baby liked (wash).
25. I don't see any way (do) it.

Ex. 17. a) Read the text.

ASKING FOR TROUBLES

It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the door-bell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window. I was almost there when a sarcastic voice below said, "I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night. " I looked down and nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman. I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, "I enjoy cleaning windows at night."

“So do I,” answered the policeman in the same tone. “Excuse my interrupting you. I hate to interrupt a man when he’s busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?”

“Well, I’d prefer to stay here,” I said. “You see I’ve forgotten my key.” “Your what?” he called.

“My key,” I shouted.

Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the door just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

b) Complete the sentences.

1. I tried to wake up my wife ... the door-bell. 2. I began ... towards the bedroom window. 3. I don’t think the windows need ... at this time of the night. 4. I immediately regretted ... in the way I did. 5. I enjoy ... windows at night. 5. Excuse my ... you. 6. Would you mind ... with me to the station? 7. Fortunately, the ... woke up my wife.

c) Answer the questions.

1. What time did the man return home? 2. Why did he have to use a ladder to get into his house? 3. Who saw him? 4. What did the policeman think? 5. What did the man tell the policeman? 6. What was the policeman going to do?

Ex. 18. Translate into English using the Gerund where possible.

1. Я настаиваю, чтобы ты показал нам свой новый автомобиль.
2. Маленький мальчик гордился тем, что у него такой благородный (noble) друг.
3. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. Вам не сможет не понравиться прекрасная игра (performance) актёров.
4. Было невозможно достать билет, и ему пришлось отказаться от мысли послушать знаменитого пианиста.
5. Я помню, он громко смеялся, когда рассказывал эту историю.
6. Она была уверена, что мальчики уже давно перестали работать и убежали на речку.
7. Она сидела в гостиной (drawing room), не говоря ни слова и не обращая внимания на болтовню (chat) своей сестры.
8. Не отвечая на приветствия, он быстро прошёл в зал.
9. Мне надоело быть старым и мудрым, и я не выношу, когда ко мне относятся (treat) как к инвалиду.
10. Он намеревался начать своё расследование (investigation) с осмотра сада.
11. Помыв посуду и прибрав всё на кухне, она легла на диван.

12. Если ты не скажешь мне, в чём дело, какая польза оттого, что я здесь?

13. Я даже не мог прогуляться без того, чтобы он ко мне не подошёл.

14. Он терпеть не может, когда его хвалят.

15. Ему не нравилось, что дочь часами болтает по телефону.

16. Он пытался найти предлог (pretext), чтобы уйти пораньше.

17. Надеюсь, вы не возражаете, если ему всё расскажут?

18. Вы не забыли отправить письмо, которое он вам дал?

19. Видя наши затруднения, они предложили свою помощь.

20. Они не могли не рассмеяться при виде (at the sight of) клоуна.

Ex. 19. Translate into English using the Gerund where possible.

1. Преподавание — нелёгкая (stressful) работа.

2. Изучение иностранного языка — это долгий процесс.

3. Смотреть телевизор — это мой способ расслабиться.

4. Мои увлечения — это чтение, путешествия и встречи с друзьями.

5. Перестаньте болтать и начинайте работать.

6. Она очень любит читать русских классиков.

7. Выбор профессии — важнейший шаг в жизни каждого человека.

8. Ректор поздравил всех с окончанием университета.

9. Каждый день мой брат обещает бросить курить, но всё-таки продолжает это делать.

10. Её манера разговаривать раздражает всех.

11. Что-то мне не хочется сегодня заниматься. Как насчёт того, чтобы прогуляться?

12. Он не мог удержаться, чтобы не сказать ей, как она хороша.

13. Пожалуйста, вытирайте ноги, прежде чем войти.

14. Её величайшее удовольствие — сплетничать.

15. Терпеть не могу, когда меня оставляют одну по выходным.

16. Этот мюзикл стоит посмотреть.

17. А стоит ли вообще тратить время на это дело?

18. Она подумывает о том, чтобы купить дом за городом.

19. Я не против того, чтобы финансово помогать родственникам.

20. Извините, что звоню так поздно.

21. Войдя в дом, она сразу же почувствовала что-то неладное.

22. Я не возражаю, чтобы вы пользовались моим принтером.

23. Ты можешь улучшить своё произношение тем, что будешь читать вслух.

24. Перестань жаловаться! Я сегодня не в настроении слушать тебя.

25. Я очень люблю наблюдать, как восходит солнце.

Сравнение герундия с причастием и отглагольным существительным

Формы герундия совпадают с формами причастия I, поэтому правильно перевести на русский язык и отличить их можно:

а) по функции в предложении;

б) по наличию предлога перед герундием (перед причастием в функции обстоятельства могут иногда стоять союзы *when, while*):

Герундий	Причастие
в функции определения	
There are two ways of translating this gerund construction.	The man translating this article knows English well.
в функции обстоятельства	
After reading this book the students organized a discussion.	While reading this book he came across many interesting expressions.

с) по наличию перед герундием притяжательного местоимения или существительного в притяжательном падеже:

Our going there was necessary.

I heard of **your son's entering** the institute.

Отличие герундия от отглагольного существительного

В английском языке отглагольное существительное (the Verbal Noun) по своей форме совпадает с герундием, т. е. оно так же, как и герундий, образуется от глагола путем прибавления суффикса **-ing**, однако оно переводится на русский язык только существительным и обладает всеми признаками существительного, а именно:

1. имеет перед собой артикль или местоимение;
2. имеет форму множественного числа;
3. определяется прилагательным или причастием;
4. может иметь после себя предлог (предложное определение, вводимое предлогом **of**). Например:

Герундий	Отглагольное существительное
We know of his beginning this work.	The beginning of the work was difficult.
в функции обстоятельства	
He failed designing comfortable furniture.	The designing of the new furniture took much time.
I insist on her coming back.	His comings irritated me.

Ex. 20. Translate the sentences. State the part of the speech of the words with –ing endings:

a) the gerund, b) the participle, c) the verbal noun.

1. I remember **having met** him in the south.
2. **Having met** the dean in the corridor, we told him the news.
3. He thanked her for her **coming**.
4. Her **comings** prevent us from **doing** our work.
5. Upon **coming** to our party, he sang us some new English songs.
6. When **coming** into the hall I saw a group of people **standing** in the middle.
7. The **writing** of letters usually takes a lot of time.
8. I don't like **writing** letters.
9. The conference **taking place** in Moscow is devoted to the problems of design.
10. The experiment **being demonstrated**, all the students watched it attentively.
11. The street **leading** to our house is very wide.
12. The **making** of his own artistic style was a long process.
13. I heard of your sister's **having been sent** abroad.
14. The architectural monuments are **being restored**.
15. While **travelling** one sees a lot of interesting things.
16. I was very tired of all the **questioning**.
17. He prefers **painting** in oil.
18. He was against **giving** me an interview.
19. We knew of his **having been pleased** with our compositions.
20. **Learning** a foreign language helps us to know better our native one.

Ex. 21. Translate the sentences. State the part of the speech of the words with –ing endings:

a) the gerund, b) the verbal noun.

1. The painting of this church ceiling and walls lasted several years.
2. Painting such portraits improved his skills.
3. The reading of the text aloud is useful for improving your pronunciation.
4. Reading English articles helped him to improve his English.
5. The designing of this machine was connected with great achievements in this branch of science.
6. We went on designing the hotel in spite of his being against it.
7. His comings to our party were always a great joy to us.
8. She was against his coming to our party.
9. We stopped improving the device because we had understood its uselessness.
10. The improving of methods of teaching depends on the development of psychology.

Ex. 22. Translate the sentences. State the part of the speech of the words with –ing endings:

a) the gerund, b) the participle, c) the verbal noun.

1. It was a case of going without our tea or taking water from the river.
2. We go to the play for the acting.
3. Every theatrical production consists of a number of players acting imaginary characters.
4. His acting of the part of Hamlet was the most convincing.
5. Besides making a mistake he tried to put the blame on the others.
6. The building of this canal meant the flooding of a number of the regions on the Don.
7. My running here and there with unseeing eyes ended by my falling into a large heap of something soft and powdery which I sensed must be brick dust used for building.
8. The various germs of poison would be killed by the boiling.
9. Mr. Teen spoke to us in a threatening and loud tone.
10. When tired of working, he only leaned back in his chair and sat immobile for a while.
11. I don't like your boasting.

12. Entering the Reading Room of the British Museum for the first time the visitor is struck by its unusual round shape.

13. A building containing a collection of books is called a library.

14. The students found the reading of English newspapers very difficult at first.

15. Chalk is used for writing on the blackboard.

Ex. 23. Choose the right variant:

1. Everybody congratulated her ... having passed the exam so well.

a) to b) on c) with d) for

2. She can't give up ... chocolate.

a) having eaten b) being eaten

c) eating d) having been eaten

3. He was still hungry in spite of ... several sandwiches.

a) having eaten b) being eaten

c) eating d) having been eaten

4. I like John. I look forward to ... to his party.

a) being invited b) invited

c) having been inviting d) having invited

5. He succeeded ... being promoted.

a) in b) to c) at d) on

6. This film is worth

a) being seen b) seeing

c) having seen d) having been seen

7. Why does he avoid ... meeting journalists?

a) at b) with c) to d) -

8. This question needs

a) discussing b) being discussed

c) having discussed d) having been discussed

9. After ... the cat went to sleep.

a) feeding b) being fed

c) having fed d) having been fed

10. Stop ... and continue your work!

a) arguing b) being argued

c) having been argued d) having argued

Ex. 24. Check yourself. Answer the questions:

- 1) Сколько форм имеет герундий? Образуйте все формы герундия от глагола «to do».
- 2) Как можно перевести герундий на русский язык?
- 3) Какие свойства получил герундий от глагола?
- 4) Какие синтаксические функции герундия вы знаете?
- 5) Назовите глаголы, после которых необходимо употреблять герундий?
- 6) После каких глаголов герундий в активной форме употребляется со значением герундия в пассивной форме?
- 7) Назовите существительные с предлогом, требующие после себя употребление герундия.
- 8) Что такое герундиальный оборот?
- 9) Назовите отличия герундия от причастия.
- 10) По каким формальным признакам можно различить герундий и отглагольное существительное?

**ПОВТОРЕНИЕ
(REVISION)**

TEST 1

1. I'll come as soon as I
a) could b) can c) shall be able
2. Oh, look! Mr. Smith ... be here: there is his car.
a) must b) must to c) would
3. I think we ... better change the subject.
a) had b) must c) will
4. Yesterday she ... do a lot of work.
a) had to b) must c) had
5. I haven't finally decided but I ... go to Italy.
a) will b) may c) can
6. ... he speak English in childhood?
a) can b) could c) may
7. There is something wrong with your TV-set. You ... call a repairman.
a) should b) can c) may
8. ... borrow your pen for a minute?
a) can b) must c) may

9. If you want to improve your English, you ... work hard.
a) should b) can c) have to
10. You ... only rewrite the second part of the text.
a) can b) may c) must

TEST 2

1. ... you help me now? – I'm afraid not.
a) can b) should c) must
2. How can you work in this noise? You ... tell the children to stop shouting.
a) should b) have to c) can
3. He was out when we came and we ... to wait for over an hour.
a) had to b) could c) might
4. You ... not put so much pepper on the meat. No one will be able to eat.
a) should b) must c) may
5. You make a lot of mistakes in your spelling. You ... copy passages out of the book.
a) can b) must c) should
6. Our son ... speak Russian and English when he was six.
a) could b) may c) can
7. I should be very happy, if you ... to visit us in the village.
a) are able b) be able c) is able
8. He said we ... use this computer.
a) could b) might c) have to
9. We ... pay the monthly water bill.
a) must b) can b) need
10. We ... not carry the book upstairs, it is too heavy.
a) can b) must c) need

TEST 3

1. Shall I write a letter to him? – No, you ... not, it is not necessary.
a) must b) need c) may
2. We ... not carry the bookcase upstairs ourselves: the workers will come and do it.
a) need b) must c) may
3. Everything is clear and you ... not go into details now.
a) need b) should c) must
4. ... you pronounce this word?

- a) can b) may c) must
5. I ... to go to the river yesterday.
a) was allowed b) could c) will be allowed
6. I told her she ... to open the window for a while every day.
a) had to b) is to c) must
7. I ... to wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.
a) have b) must c) should
8. I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I cannot go with you.
a) am b) have c) must
9. The meeting ... to begin at 5 o'clock. Don't be late.
a) is b) must c) have
10. I ... to wait her at the railway station.
a) was b) had c) could

TEST 4

1. She ... to graduate from Oxford that year.
a) was b) had c) could
2. What ... we see on this map?
a) can b) have c) must
3. You ... not smoke here.
a) must b) need c) may
4. I have very little time, I ... go.
a) can b) must c) need
5. He ... work systematically if he wants to know French well.
a) can b) must c) have to
6. ... we learn the poem today?
a) Can b) May c) Must
7. ... I bring my sister to the party?
a) May b) Can c) Must
8. ... you see anything in this inky darkness?
a) May b) Are c) Can
9. Be careful: you ... spill the milk if you carry it like that.
a) can b) must c) may
10. Becky's mother said that everybody ... take part in the picnic.
a) can b) must c) might

TEST 5

1. Granny ... us evidently, that's why we ... knock loudly before she opened the door.
 - a) didn't hear, had to
 - b) may not hear, were to
 - c) might not hear, should
2. He ... golf well, but today he ... it because he has a backache.
 - a) is not to play, can do
 - b) can play, is unable to do
 - c) must not play, should play
3. You ... in their conversation. You ... silent when they are talking.
 - a) needn't interfere, should keep
 - b) can't interfere, may keep
 - c) don't have to interfere, must keep
4. I ... hard from morning till night. I ... pay debts.
 - a) have to work, must
 - b) can work, ought to
 - c) may work, should
5. You ... prepare the room for our guests. They ... arrive tomorrow or the other day.
 - a) must, must
 - b) can, must
 - c) must, may
6. You ... write the composition by tomorrow. We ... to hand it in two days.
 - a) must, are
 - b) can, must
 - c) may, should
7. Washing dirty dishes and bathing in a stream, river or lake ... pollute water system and ... be avoided.
 - a) can, should
 - b) may, ought
 - c) should, must
8. Why are you crying? - ... I help you?
 - a) can
 - b) may
 - c) should
9. The train ... to arrive in 5 minutes.
 - a) is

- b) has
 - c) may
10. They ... go to the party. They ... wait for a plumber.
- a) couldn't, had to
 - b) needn't, must
 - c) hadn't, should

TEST 6

1. At the station they ... by a man from a travel bureau.
a) meet b) will meet c) will be met
2. The letter ... just
a) been written b) has been written c) has written
3. Tomorrow he ... to London.
a) will be sent b) be sent c) has been sent
4. You may ... your hat and coat here.
a) leave b) be left c) have left
5. Thousands of houses ... during the Great Fire of London.
a) are destroyed b) were destroyed c) destroyed
6. We ... this translation in the evening.
a) will do b) do c) be done
7. These trees ... next autumn.
a) are planted b) will be planted c) were planted
8. They ... us for a box of sweets.
a) will send b) are sent c) will be sent
9. I ... to stay in bed for 5 days.
a) was ordered b) ordered c) have been ordered
10. The library book must ... before your summer vacation.
a) return b) be returned c) are returned

TEST 7

1. Nobody ... him yesterday.
a) be seen b) saw c) sees
2. Moscow ... by Juri Dolgoruky in 1147.
a) was founded b) founded c) be founded
3. A new concert hall ... now in out street.
a) is being built b) is built c) building
4. I ... the way to the railway station.
a) was showed b) was shown c) shown
5. The ground ... with snow in winter.

- a) is covered b) covered c) covering
6. She ... to the party yet.
a) was not invited b) has not been invited c) have not been invited
7. This book ... in the 19th century.
a) was wrote b) was written c) written
8. This computer program ... just
a) has been written b) was written c) written
9. This play ... at the beginning of the next season.
a) is staged b) will be staged c) was staged
10. The door ... open.
a) has been left b) was left c) left

TEST 8

1. A am sure I ... at the lesson tomorrow.
a) will be asked b) be asked c) will ask
2. Which article ... by your brother?
a) translated b) was translated c) be translated
3. This article ... at the lesson on Monday.
a) will be translated b) be translated c) translated
4. I ... to her father yesterday.
a) was introduced b) introduced c) be introduced
5. This joke ... often ... at.
a) is laughed b) laughed c) be laughed
6. The bridge ... when I saw him last year.
a) was being built b) was built c) is built
7. He ... not ... this job yet.
a) has been offered b) is been offered c) be offered
8. This opera ... a hundred years ago.
a) was written b) is written c) be written
9. The work ... by 5 o'clock.
a) was done b) be done c) had been done
10. The apples ... by somebody.
a) have been eaten b) were eaten c) be eaten

TEST 9

1. The dog didn't like
a) to be washed b) to wash c) be washed
2. Nature has many secrets
a) to discover b) to be discovered c) is discovered

3. This is the book ... during the summer holidays.
a) to be read b) to read c) reading
4. I have nothing ...
a) to be read b) to read c) reading
5. What is ...?
a) to be done b) to do c) is done
6. Who is ...?
a) to be blamed b) to blame c) blaming
7. Sorry not to ... you.
a) noticed b) have noticed c) notice
8. I am glad ... to them.
a) to be speaking b) to speak c) be speaking
9. He is always glad ... the news.
a) to tell b) to be told c) telling
10. He is glad ... with his health problems.
a) to be helped b) to help c) be helping

TEST 10

1. I want ... to the circus by my father.
a) to take b) to be taken c) is taking
2. I am sorry ... your cup.
a) to have broken b) to break c) broke
3. He seems ... all the books in the library.
a) to read b) to be reading c) to have read
4. He seems ... now.
a) to read b) to be reading c) is reading
5. She hoped ... by her friends.
a) to be helped b) be helped c) is helped
6. I am glad ... all my homework yesterday.
a) to do b) did c) have done
7. She was sorry ... the beginning of the concert.
a) to have missed b) to miss c) to be missed
8. She is happy ... such a nice place to live in.
a) to find b) to have found c) found
9. Is there anything else ... her?
a) to tell b) to be told c) telling
10. You seem ... for trouble.
a) to look b) to be looking c) is looking

TEST 11

1. I hate ... you.
a) bothering b) to bother c) bothers
2. It seemed ... heavily since early morning.
a) to have been snowing b) to snow c) to be snowing
3. The woman pretended ... and not ... the bell.
a) to read, to hear b) reading, hearing c) to be reading, to have heard
4. I consider myself lucky ... to that famous exhibition.
a) to be b) to have been c) being
5. Your English seems ... better.
a) to get b) getting c) to be getting
6. He was happy ... by everybody.
a) to be praised b) to praise c) praising
7. She seems ... at this problem ever since she came here.
a) to have been working b) to work c) working
8. They seemed ... for ages.
a) to wait b) to have been waiting c) waiting
9. They are supposed ... on the problem for the last two months.
a) to work b) to be working c) to have been working
10. Yesterday Kate was the late ... to school.
a) to come b) comes c) coming

TEST 12

1. When ... in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals.
a) travelling b) travels c) travelled
2. The coat ... last year doesn't suit the child now.
a) buy b) buying c) bought
3. The book ... by Dickens gives us a realistic picture of England in the 19th century.
a) written b) wrote c) writing
4. I saw some people at the post office ... telegrams.
a) sending b) send c) sends
5. The girl ... on the blackboard is our best pupil.
a) written b) writing c) writes
6. The dishes ... by Kate looked very clean.
a) washed b) washing c) washes
7. Read the ... sentences once more.
a) translating b) translated c) translate
8. The child was interested in the ... doll.

- a) talked b) talks c) talking
9. Who is that boy ... his homework at the table?
a) done b) did c) doing
10. ... at the window, she was waving her hand.
a) Standing b) Stood c) Stands

TEST 13

1. I picked up the pencil ... on the floor.
a) lying b) lain c) lies
2. Yesterday we were at the conference ... by the pupils of the 10th form.
a) organizing b) organize c) organized
3. I shall show you the picture ... by Hogarth.
a) painted b) paint c) painting
4. Translate the words ... on the blackboard.
a) writing b) written c) write
5. ... the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
a) Having read b) Read c) Reading
6. ... in the yard I fell and hurt my knee.
a) Run b) Runs c) Running
7. ... some juice and cakes we went home.
a) Bought b) Buys c) Having bought
8. ... near the fire she felt very warm.
a) Sitting b) Be sitting c) Sits
9. The ... arm was examined by the doctor.
a) broken b) break c) breaking
10. ... the wrong direction, the travellers lost their way soon.
a) Be shown b) Having been shown c) Showed

TEST 14

1. People ... a performance are called an audience.
a) watch b) is watching c) watching
2. ... very ill she could not go to school.
a) Being b) To be c) Is
3. The first rays of the ... sun lit up the top of the hill.
a) risen b) rising c) rises
4. The dress ... at the department store was very beautiful.
a) bought b) buying c) to buy
5. She went to work ... the child with the nurse.

- a) having left b) left c) leaving
6. ... so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family.
a) To be b) Being c) Was
7. ... for some time in the hall he was invited into the drawing room.
a) Having waited b) Waited c) Waiting
8. Take care when ... the street.
a) crossed b) crossing c) crosses
9. There are many students ... music.
a) studying b) studied c) studies
10. My granny liked to watch children ... in the yard.
a) playing b) played c) being played

TEST 15

1. The weather ... cold, he put on his overcoat.
a) being b) was c) been
2. The weather ... , we decided to stay in the camp.
a) having changed b) have changed c) changed
3. The girl was hungry.
a) crying b) cried c) cries
4. ... the toys into the room the child began to play.
a) Bringing b) Having brought c) Brought
5. Dinner ... over we went to the living room.
a) being b) is c) was
6. She sat on the steps with her arms ... upon her knees.
a) crossed b) crossing c) crosses
7. The girl was running along the road with tears ... down her cheeks.
a) rolling b) rolled c) rolls
8. It ... very warm the children slept in the open air.
a) was b) being c) been
9. The sun ... the tourists made a fire.
a) having set b) set c) sets
10. It ... dark quickly she hurried home.
a) got b) gets c) getting

TEST 16

1. The place is worth
a) visiting b) to visit c) visits
2. She has always dreamed of ... in a small house by the sea.
a) living b) lived c) lives

3. She likes ... and is good at it.
a) cooking b) cooks c) cooked
4. Can you remember ... the man before?
a) saw b) seen c) having seen
5. After ... by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them.
a) being corrected b) be corrected c) been corrected
6. She burst out
a) cries b) cried c) crying
7. He keeps ... on my going to the south.
a) insisting b) insisted c) insists
8. Do you mind my ... you a difficult question?
a) asking b) asked c) asks
9. I cannot put off ... this translation.
a) done b) did c) doing
10. Her husband used to smoke, but he stopped ... it two years ago.
a) does b) did c) doing

TEST 17

1. Though David was tired he went on ... in the direction of Dover.
a) walked b) walking c) walks
2. He was afraid of ... in the back room.
a) sleeps b) slept c) sleeping
3. He has always dreamt of ... other countries.
a) visits b) visiting c) visited
4. I insist on ... the truth.
a) being told b) telling c) tells
5. You must apologize to him for ... the money.
a) having wasted b) being wasted c) wasting
6. The child insisted on ... home at once.
a) being sent b) sending c) sends
7. She showed no sign of
a) surprising b) being surprised c) been surprised
8. He is good at ... cars.
a) repairing b) being repaired c) repairs
9. Excuse me for ... your beautiful vase.
a) broke b) breaking c) having broken
10. The cat was afraid of ... and hid itself under the sofa.
a) being punished b) punishing c) punished

TEST 18

1. This job is not worth
a) taking b) taken c) takes
2. I am quite serious in ... that I don't want to go abroad.
a) saying b) said c) says
3. The kitchen needs
a) to be cleaned b) cleaning c) to be cleaning
4. She was proud of ... the cup.
a) won b) having won c) winning
5. These clothes really want
a) to be washed b) washing c) being washing
6. You never mentioned ... to Greece.
a) having been b) being c) been
7. She stayed in town the whole summer because of her daughter ... ill.
a) was b) being c) is
8. On ... the house they heard the bell ringing.
a) entering b) entered c) enter
9. Ann's ... gives me much pleasure.
a) coming b) comes c) came
10. I insist on ... there at once.
a) to go b) going c) gone

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Сводная таблица английских времен в действительном и страдательном залоге

		INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	Active	S + V	S + am/ is/ are + Ving	S + has/have + V3	S + has/have + been + Ving
	Passive	S + am /is / are + V3	S + am/ is / are + being + V3	S + has / have + been + V3	–
PAST	Active	S + V2	S + was / were + Ving	S + had + V3	S + had + been + V3
	Passive	S + was/were + V3	S + was / were + being + V3	S + had + been + V3	–
FUTURE	Active	S + shall / will + V	S + shall / will + be + Ving	S + shall / will + have + V3	S + shall / will + have + been + Ving
	Passive	S + shall / will + be + V3	–	S + shall / will + have + been + V3	–
FUTURE-IN-THE-PAST	Active	S + should / would + V	S + should / would + be + Ving	S + should / would + have + V3	S + should / would + have + been + Ving
	Passive	S + should / would + be + V3	–	S + should / would + have been + V3	–

Согласование времен

Direct Speech		Indirect Speech	
Present Simple	→	Past Simple	I knew he played the guitar every day.
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous	I knew he was playing the guitar and I didn't want to interrupt him.
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect	I knew he had played the guitar at that party.
Present Perfect Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous	I knew he had been playing the guitar for an hour already.
Future	→	Future-in-the-Past	I knew he would play the guitar at an upcoming party.

Изменение местоимений и наречий в косвенной речи

this	→	that
these	→	those
now	→	then
today	→	that day
tomorrow	→	the next day
next year	→	the following year
the day after tomorrow	→	2 days later
yesterday	→	the day before
last night	→	the previous night
ago	→	before
here	→	there

Неличные формы глагола

Формы инфинитива

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

Формы герундия

	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Simple)	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Формы причастий

	Indefinite Participle		Perfect Participle
	Participle I	Participle II	
Active	writing	-	having written
Passive	being written	written	having been written

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Translation
be	was (were)	been	быть
become	became	become	сделаться, стать
begin	began	begun	начинать/ся/
bring	brought	brought	приносить
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	покупать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоять
cut	cut	cut	резать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить, рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
find	found	found	находить
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
get	got	got	получать, становиться
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ходить
grow	grew	grown	расти, становиться
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
hold	held	held	держат
hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять боль, ушибать
keep	kept	kept	держат, хранить
know	knew	known	знать
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	учить
leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать

sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	обучать, учить
tell	told	told	сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke, waked	woken, waken	просыпаться
wear	wore	worn	носить (одежду)
win	won	won	выигрывать, побеждать
write	wrote	written	писать

See more and listen:

<http://www.native-english.ru/grammar/irregular-verbs>

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Практическое владение иностранным языком немыслимо без знания грамматических основ. Цель изучения учебного пособия – овладение английской грамматикой студентами-бакалаврами второго курса неязыковых направлений на более продвинутом уровне. В условиях дефицита аудиторных часов и слабой подготовки студентов авторы-составители надеются на эффективность методических принципов, положенных в основу пособия.

Желаем успехов в освоении грамматики английского языка!

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WE LEARN ENGLISH VERBS

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