

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ  
БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ  
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
ЧЕЧЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**М.Ш. Алдиева**

**СБОРНИК УПРАЖНЕНИЙ  
ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**Учебное пособие**

**Грозный 2015**

**Печатается по решению Ученого совета ЧГУ  
Протокол № 7 от 06.11.2014  
и учебно-методического совета ЧГУ  
протокол № 8 от 24.04.14**

**Составитель:** Алдиева Марина Шахидовна, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры общего языкознания ЧГУ.

**Рецензенты:** М.Р. Овхадов, доктор филологических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой общего языкознания ЧГУ

**Т.И. Усманов**, кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков для неязыковых специальностей ЧГПИ

**Алдиева М.Ш.** Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка. Учебное пособие. – Грозный, изд-во ЧГУ, 2015. – 84 с.

*Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов младших курсов англо-чеченского отделения Института чеченской и общей филологии ЧГУ, а также для специалистов, изучающих английский язык.*

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие содержит грамматические правила и упражнения по следующим темам грамматики английского языка: артикль, неопределенные местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные, употребление времен, страдательный залог, косвенная речь, предлоги, словообразование, неправильные глаголы. Пособие предназначено как для изучения, так и для повторения грамматики. Упражнения, представляющие собой связные тексты, можно использовать не только для закрепления грамматического материала, но и для развития навыков устной речи. После выполнения задания связные тексты могут использоваться в различных вопросно-ответных упражнениях, пересказах, беседах, при составлении предложений и кратких рассказов. Сборник содержит тесты, позволяющие проверить правильность усвоения учащимися грамматического материала. В конце пособия приведена таблица форм неправильных глаголов английского языка. Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов младших курсов англо-чеченского отделения ИЧ и ОФ ЧГУ, а также для специалистов, изучающих английский язык.

## THE ARTICLE

There are two articles in English language — the indefinite (a/an) and the definite (the).

<b>The definite article THE is used</b>		
<b>№ п/п</b>	<b>RULES</b>	<b>EXAMPLES</b>
1	It's used with unique objects or notions. (Перед названиями объектов, явлений, единственными в своем роде)	The sun is in the sky. Солнце находится на небе.
2	When individualizing or singling an object (В значении «только один»)	The teacher is in the classroom. Учитель в классе. (В данном классе находится только один учитель)
3	We use <b>the</b> when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking about. (Если о предмете или объекте уже упоминалось ранее)	"I've got a very interesting book," says Mike. "Please show me the book," says Nick. «У меня есть интересная книга», — говорит Майк. «Покажи мне пожалуйста эту книгу», — говорит Ник.
4	With nouns, if there is before the ordinal numeral. (Перед количественным числительным)	We are on the fourth floor. Мы на пятом этаже.
5	Before the Superlative degree of comparison of the adjective. (Перед превосходной степенью прилагательных).	He is the best student in our group. Он лучший студент в нашей группе.
6	Before the names of public institutions (museums, theatres, hotels, restaurants). (Перед названиями общественных заведений: музеи, театры, отели, рестораны).	The British Museum, the Kremlin, the Sphinx, the Grand (Hotel).
7	With names of seas, rivers, oceans, deserts, islands, vessels, newspapers, mountain ranges ( <b>but single mountains take NO article</b> ),	I'm taking a trip to the mountains next week. На следующей неделе я еду в горы. The Alps, <b>but Elbrus</b> .

	provinces, countries concluding the words state, kingdom, republic, federation, union.(перед названиями морей, рек, океанов, пустынь, судов, островов, горных цепей; штатов, королевств, республик, федераций, союзов).	Did you go to the Black Sea or to the Volga? Вы ездили на Черное море или на Волгу?
8	Before the nouns in single form determining the whole class of subjects, people, etc.(перед сущ-м в единст.числе, обозначающим целый класс предметов, животных, и т.п.)	The whale is a mammal, not a fish. Кит — это млекопитающее, а не рыба.
9	After words: one of- один (из), some of- некоторые (из), many of - многие (из), each of -каждый (из), most of- большинство (из) (часто после слов all -все, both of -оба).	Most of the stories are very interesting. Большинство рассказов очень интересны. Give me one of the books. Дайте мне одну из (этих) книг.
10	Before the parts of the world. (Перед названиями частей света).	the Northern part of our country — север нашей страны
11	Before the family in plural form. (Перед фамилией во множественном числе).	The Petrovs are at home. Петровы дома.

### The indefinite article A / An is used

№ п/п	RULES	EXAMPLES
1	A and <i>an</i> are used before nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before. (Если о предмете говорится впервые).	A man came up to a policeman. Человек подошел к полицейскому.
2	The article serves to refer an object to the class or group of objects of the same kind. (если говорится об объекте из одного класса).	A baby deer can stand as soon as it is born. Оленята могут стоять на ногах сразу после рождения.
3	If you mean a little amount of something.(Если имеется ввиду небольшое количество чего-либо).	Pass me a piece of bread. Передайте мне (немного) хлеба.

4	Before professions' names.(Перед названиями профессий).	He is a doctor. Он врач.
5	The numeral function of the indefinite article is evident with nouns denoting units of measure(time, distance, length, weight). (Перед мерами длины, расстояния, времени, веса).	Will you be back in an hour? Вы вернетесь через час?
6	Before the countable nouns in plural form, determined by such, quite, rather, most (in meaning – most). (Перед названиями исчисляемых сущ-х во мн.числе, сопровождающимися словами: такой, достаточно, наибольший, довольно).	He is quite a young man. Он совсем еще молодой человек. It is a most interesting book. Это очень интересная книга.
N.B.	Note! If the next word begins with a consonant sound when we say it, for example, "university" then we use a. If the next word begins with a vowel sound when we say it, for example "hour" then we use an. (Если сущ-е начинается с «U», то перед словом ставится артикль <b>a</b> , если с «H», то артикль <b>an</b> . We say "university" with a "y" sound at the beginning as though it were spelt "youiversity". So, "a university" IS correct. We say "hour" with a silent h as though it were spelt "our". So, "an hour" IS correct.	

NO ARTICLE		
№ п/п	RULES	EXAMPLES
1	It's observed with count nouns in the plural. (Перед исчисляемыми сущ-ми в единственном числе).	My father and my uncle are doctors. Мой отец и мой дядя врачи.
2	Abstract or material, when used in a general sense. (Если о предмете говорится в общем смысле).	Carrots are my favourite vegetable. Морковь — мой любимый овощ.
3	In possessive case. (В притяжательном падеже).	John's coat пальто Джона

4	Before nouns in attribute function. (Перед сущ-ми, передающими признак предмета).	guitar lessons уроки игры на гитаре
5	You do not use an article before the names of countries, states, continents, towns, streets, lakes. (Перед названиями стран, штатов, континентов, городов, улиц, озер).	I've been neither to South Africa nor to North America. Я не был ни в Южной Африке, ни в Северной Америке.
6	You do not use an article before uncountable nouns when talking about them generally. (Перед неисчисляемыми сущ-ми, говоря о них в общем смысле).	This is important information. Это важная информация. I need advice. Мне нужен совет.
7	In some expressions nouns combine with prepositions, expressing an adverbial relation, a state or a process. В выражениях с предлогами <b>to / at / from school, university, college; to / in / into / from church; in time; at / from home; by car, bus, bicycle, plane, train, metro, boat etc.; for breakfast etc.</b>	You can get there in time if you go by train. Вы можете добраться туда вовремя, если поедете поездом.
8	Before proper names. (Перед именами собственными).	My name is Bond, James Bond. Меня зовут Бонд, Джеймс Бонд.

## EXERCISES

### 1. Choose the correct variant.

1. ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.

a) ...            b) The            c) A

2. He knows how to work on ... computer.

a) a                b) an                c) ...

3. She was the first woman to swim across ... English Channel.

a) a                b) ...                c) the

4. Go down ... Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.

a) the                b) a                c) ...

5. I don't like milk in ... tea.

a) ...                b) the                c) a

6. At the end of... busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.

- a) the                      b) a                      c) ...
7. We'll go for a walk if ... weather is fine.
- a) a                      b) ...                      c) the
8. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?
- a) the                      b) ...                      c) a
9. ...war is a terrible thing.
- a) The                      b) ...                      c) A
10. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.
11. My sister lives in \_\_\_ old house.
- a) the    b) –    c)an
12. My mother works in a school. \_\_\_ school is very big.
- a) The                      b) An                      c)        A

**2. Fill in the correct article.**

1. "Is this your ... friend?" — "No, it isn't my ... friend, it is my sister".
2. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... teacher. My sister's ... husband is ... pilot.
3. I have no ... car.
4. She has got ... terrible ... headache.
5. They have ... dog and two ... cats.
6. My ... cousin says he is going to be ... manager one ... day.
7. Would you like ... apple?
8. This is ... tree. ... tree is green.
9. I can see three ... children. ... children are playing in ... yard.
10. I have ... car. ... car is white. My ... friend has no ... car.

**3. Fill in the articles in the proverbs if necessary.**

1. ... apple ... day keeps ... doctor away.
2. ... appetite comes with eating.
3. ... good beginning makes ... good ending.
4. ... bird in ... hand is worth two in ... bush.
5. Among ... blind ... one-eyed man is king.
6. ... brevity is ... soul of wit.
7. ... cat has nine lives.
8. ... charity begins at ... home.
9. ... clothes make ... man.
10. ... curiosity killed ... cat.

**4. Fill in the correct article.**

1. This is ... clock.
2. This is ... Grozny.
3. ... Moscow is ... big city.
4. Mary is ... girl.
5. She is ... my sister.
6. This is ... room.
7. Is ... newspaper in ... bag?
8. She is in ... room.
9. Is ... teacher in ...

classroom? 10. Is ... your room large? 11. Is ... pen in ... bag? 12. Are you ... students? 13. My friend has ... children. 14. ... sportsmen are always in good form. 15. ... children we saw in ... street are schoolboys. 16. She lives in ... 1st street.

**5. Put in the article, where it's necessary.**

1. This is ... book. It is my ... book. 2. Is this your ... pencil? — No, it isn't my ... pencil, it is my sister's ... pencil. 3. I have ... sister. My ... sister is ... engineer. My sister's ... husband is ... doctor. 4. I have no ... handbag. 5. Is this ... watch? — No, it isn't ... watch, it's ... pen. 6. This ... pen is good, and that ... pen is bad. 7. I can see ... pencil on your ... table, but I can see no ... paper. 8. Give me ... chair, please. 9. They have ... dog and two ... cats. 10. I have ... spoon in my ... plate, but I have no ... soup in it.

**6. Put in the article, where it's necessary.**

At... beginning of ... 19th century ... little boy was born in ... family of John Dickens, ... clerk at ... office in ... Portsmouth, and was named Charles. He had ... sister who was older than himself, and there were several other children in ... family. When Charles was seven, he was sent to ... school. He was not... strong child. He did not like to play ... cricket or .. football and spent all his free time reading. In 1821 ... family went to ... London and little Charles left behind him ... happiest years of his childhood. His father was in ... money difficulties, and ... family became poorer and poorer. ... boy had to give up his studies. Mr. Dickens was put into ... debtors' prison. Little Charles learned to know all .. horrors and cruelty of ... large capitalist city. He had to go to work at... blacking factory. He worked there from ... morning till ... night. When his father came out of prison, Charles was sent to ... school for some time. Soon he got work as ... clerk. Then he learned ... stenography and became ... reporter; in Parliament. In 1836 at... age of 24 Charles Dickens published his first book. It was ... collection of ... stories. ... title of ... book was "Sketches by Boz." There were followed by "Pickwick Papers" and "Oliver Twist" and many other famous novels. Charles Dickens is one of ... greatest writers of ... 19th. century. His novels are now translated into most languages of ... world.

**7. Put in the article a/an, the, where it's necessary.**

1. Although it was deep night, he could find his way through ... woods.
2. I'm sure I'm doing ... right thing.
3. My office is on ... third floor of ... old building.
4. A career in this field can be ... hard work but it's rewarding.
5. She spent the summer on ... adventure holiday in the heart of Africa.

- 6.... most trains start badly on cold mornings.
7. Traffic jams are almost unavoidable in ... morning rush hour.
8. I had ... sandwich in ... school canteen for ... lunch today.
9. ... company wants us to pay for ... goods in ... advance.
10. Mary lives in ... large town in ... middle of London but she wants to live in ... country.
11. The Department of *Linguistics* at West Point is located on .... west bank of ... Hudson River, north of California.
- 12.... Sahara, the world's largest desert, extends over eight million square kilometers.
13. ... Pacific Ocean keeps ... San Francisco cool.
14. Can you go by ... train from ... Alps to ... North Sea?
15. The sales representative claims that their software is in ... demand all over the world.
16. I work in ... call centre, which means I'm constantly on ... phone.
17. I met ... old friend of mine by ... chance while I was doing ... shopping.
18. When ... holiday came to ... end we decided we'd keep in ... touch.

**8. Put in the article a/an, the, where it's necessary.**

1. «\_\_\_\_\_ Pain and \_\_\_\_\_ death are part of \_\_\_\_\_ life. To reject them is to reject \_\_\_\_\_ life itself.» — Havelock Ellis.
2. «\_\_\_\_\_ Opposite of \_\_\_\_\_ loneliness is not \_\_\_\_\_ togetherness, it is \_\_\_\_\_ intimacy.» — Richard Bach.
3. «All \_\_\_\_\_ animals, except \_\_\_\_\_ man, know that \_\_\_\_\_ principal business of \_\_\_\_\_ life is to enjoy it — they do enjoy it as much as \_\_\_\_\_ man and \_\_\_\_\_ other circumstances will allow.» — Samuel Butler.
4. «Few things are impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ diligence and \_\_\_\_\_ skill.» — Samuel Johnson.
5. «\_\_\_\_\_ more he cast away, \_\_\_\_\_ more he had.» — John Bunyan.
6. "\_\_\_\_\_ Discovery is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ accident meeting \_\_\_\_\_ prepared mind." — Albert Szent-Györgyi.
7. «\_\_\_\_\_ Distinction between \_\_\_\_\_ past, \_\_\_\_\_ present and \_\_\_\_\_ future is \_\_\_\_\_ illusion, although \_\_\_\_\_ persistent one.» — Albert Einstein.
8. «\_\_\_\_\_ Man did not weave \_\_\_\_\_ web of \_\_\_\_\_ life. He is merely \_\_\_\_\_ strand on it. Whatever he does to \_\_\_\_\_ web he does to himself.» — Chief Seattle.
9. «\_\_\_\_\_ Fool's brain digests \_\_\_\_\_ philosophy into \_\_\_\_\_ folly, \_\_\_\_\_ science into \_\_\_\_\_ superstition, and \_\_\_\_\_ art into \_\_\_\_\_ pedantry.» — George Bernard Shaw.
10. "Between \_\_\_\_\_ men and \_\_\_\_\_ women there is no friendship

possible. There is \_\_\_\_\_ passion, \_\_\_\_\_ enmity, \_\_\_\_\_ worship, \_\_\_\_\_ love, but no friendship." —Oscar Wilde.

11. «\_\_\_\_\_ Cosmetics is \_\_\_\_\_ boon to every woman, but \_\_\_\_\_ girl's best friend is still \_\_\_\_\_ nearsighted man.» — Yoko Ono.

12. «Some cause happiness \_\_\_\_\_ wherever they go; others, whenever they go.» — Oscar Wilde.

**9. Put in the article a/an, the, where it's necessary.**

1. «Sometimes when I consider what \_\_\_\_\_ tremendous consequences come from \_\_\_\_\_ little things... I am tempted to think there are no little things.» — Bruce Barton.

2. «Nothing in \_\_\_\_\_ (a) world can take \_\_\_\_\_ (b) place of \_\_\_\_\_ c) persistence. \_\_\_\_\_ (d) Talent will not. Nothing is more common than \_\_\_\_\_ (e) unsuccessful men with \_\_\_\_\_ (f) talent. \_\_\_\_\_ (g) Genius will not. \_\_\_\_\_ (h) Unrewarded genius is almost \_\_\_\_\_ (i) proverb. \_\_\_\_\_ (j) Education will not. \_\_\_\_\_ (k) World is full of \_\_\_\_\_ (l) educated derelicts. \_\_\_\_\_ (m) Persistence, \_\_\_\_\_ (n) determination and \_\_\_\_\_ (o) hard work make \_\_\_\_\_ (p) difference». — Calvin Coolidge.

3. «It is necessary for \_\_\_\_\_ (a) welfare of \_\_\_\_\_ (b) society that \_\_\_\_\_ c) genius should be privileged to utter \_\_\_\_\_ (d) sedition, to blaspheme, to outrage \_\_\_\_\_ (e) good taste, to corrupt \_\_\_\_\_ (f) youthful mind, and generally to scandalize one's uncles.» — George Bernard Shaw.

4. « \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Surest hindrance of \_\_\_\_\_ (b) success is to have too high \_\_\_\_\_ c) standard of \_\_\_\_\_ (d) refinement in our own minds, or too high \_\_\_\_\_ (e) opinion of \_\_\_\_\_ (f) judgment of \_\_\_\_\_ (g) public. He who is determined not to be satisfied with anything short of \_\_\_\_\_ (h) perfection will never do anything to please himself or others.» — Hazlitt.

5. «As long as you have \_\_\_\_\_ garden you have \_\_\_\_\_ future, and as long as you have \_\_\_\_\_ future you are alive.» — Frances Hodgson Burnett, *The Secret Garden*.

6. «I have \_\_\_\_\_ (a) difficult time seeing \_\_\_\_\_ (b) scientific results, especially in \_\_\_\_\_ c) neurobiology, as anything but \_\_\_\_\_ (d) provisional approximations, to be enjoyed for \_\_\_\_\_ (e) while and discarded as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ (f) better accounts become available.» — Antonio R. Damasio, *Descartes' Error*.

7. « \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Thought is \_\_\_\_\_ (b) original source of all \_\_\_\_\_ c) wealth, all \_\_\_\_\_ (d) success, all \_\_\_\_\_ (e) material gain, all \_\_\_\_\_ (f) great discoveries and \_\_\_\_\_ (g) inventions, and of all \_\_\_\_\_ (h)

achievement.» — Claude M Bristol.

8. «When you come to \_\_\_\_\_ (a) end of all \_\_\_\_\_ (b) light you know, and are about to step off into \_\_\_\_\_ c) darkness of \_\_\_\_\_ (d) unknown, \_\_\_\_\_ (e) faith is knowing that one of two things will happen: There will be something solid to stand on, or you will be taught how to fly.» — Barbara J Winter.

9. «\_\_\_\_\_ (a) Common sense and \_\_\_\_\_ (b) sense of \_\_\_\_\_ c) humor are \_\_\_\_\_ (d) same thing, moving at \_\_\_\_\_ (e) different speeds. \_\_\_\_\_ (f) Sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (g) humor is just \_\_\_\_\_ (h) common sense, dancing.» — Clive James.

10. «\_\_\_\_\_ Man will occasionally stumble over \_\_\_\_\_ truth, but most of \_\_\_\_\_ time he will pick himself up and continue.» — Sir Winston Churchill.

### 10. Put in the article a/an, the, where it's necessary.

1. \_\_\_ Adriatic Sea which is between the coasts of \_\_\_ Italy and \_\_\_ Yugoslavia is an arm of \_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea. 2. \_\_\_ Swiss Alps are a good place to go if you like skiing. 3. \_\_\_ Panama Canal connects \_\_\_ Atlantic and \_\_\_ Pacific Oceans. 4. \_\_\_ Volga flows from \_\_\_ Valdai hills to \_\_\_ Caspian Sea. 5. We get tea mostly from \_\_\_ China and \_\_\_ Ceylon. 6. \_\_\_ Alaska is the biggest state in \_\_\_ USA. 7. Where are \_\_\_ British Isles situated? 8. The pupil showed \_\_\_ Europe, \_\_\_ Asia, \_\_\_ North and \_\_\_ South America, \_\_\_ Africa on the map but he completely forgot about \_\_\_ Australia. 9. \_\_\_ Tverskaya Street is the central street of \_\_\_ Moscow. 10. \_\_\_ National Gallery faces \_\_\_ Trafalgar Square. 11. When did you arrive at \_\_\_ Heathrow Airport? 12. \_\_\_ Bolshoy Theatre is famous for its ballet performances. 13. Whenever \_\_\_ Greens come to \_\_\_ London they stay at \_\_\_ Hilton hotel. 14. Tourists coming to \_\_\_ London often do the shopping in \_\_\_ Oxford Street. 15. You can find a beautiful collection of modern art in \_\_\_ Tate Gallery. 16. What is \_\_\_ British Museum famous for? 17. This trip costs \_\_\_ lot of money. 18. Henry \_\_\_ VIII had six wives. 19. In summer they seldom go to \_\_\_ school. 20. I like to stay at \_\_\_ home on cold nights. 21. Christmas is on \_\_\_ 24<sup>th</sup> of December. 22. He lives in \_\_\_ north of \_\_\_ Africa. 23. I will go to \_\_\_ hospital to visit my friend. 24. Bob hates \_\_\_ school. 25. They go to \_\_\_ church every Sunday. 26. He plays \_\_\_ guitar wonderfully. 27. Many students go to \_\_\_ university in our town. 28. Rose is in \_\_\_ prison for her political beliefs. 29. \_\_\_ best day is today. 30. Mr. Johnson is \_\_\_ doctor.

### 11. Put in the article a/an, the, where it's necessary.

What's your name? My name is \_\_\_ Alison. Where are you from? I am from

\_\_\_\_\_ USA, \_\_\_\_\_ Wisconsin. Where do you live? We live in \_\_\_\_\_ eastern part of \_\_\_\_\_ Minnesota. Our grandparents live in \_\_\_\_\_ Hudson. What street do you live in? I live in \_\_\_\_\_ Green Street. What school do you study at? I study at \_\_\_\_\_ Hudson Middle school. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ pen-pal in \_\_\_\_\_ England? What nationalities are your parents? My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ English. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ Swiss. Where and when were you born? I was born in \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow in \_\_\_\_\_ 1984. What's your mom? My mom is \_\_\_\_\_ housewife. What's your dad? My dad is \_\_\_\_\_ driver.

**12. Put in the article *the*, where it's necessary.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ largest island in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in \_\_\_\_\_ North America.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean is \_\_\_\_\_ largest ocean in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
4. What is \_\_\_\_\_ deepest lake in our country?
5. Which river is deeper: \_\_\_\_\_ Thames or \_\_\_\_\_ Severn in Great Britain?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ United States of America were formed in 1776.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Chechen Republic is in \_\_\_\_\_ North Caucasus.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Orga is one of the rivers in \_\_\_\_\_ Chechen Republic. Last year I spent in \_\_\_\_\_ Alps.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Sahara is the \_\_\_\_\_ hottest place in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
10. When I was in \_\_\_\_\_ France I visited \_\_\_\_\_ Louvre.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ sun has sank below the horizon.
12. He sailed round \_\_\_\_\_ world.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ lion is the king of the animals.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Kiev is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_ Ukraine.

**13. Put in the article *a/an, the*, where it's necessary.**

Russia has (1) ... severe environmental problems in many areas, particularly with (2) ... nuclear contamination. Chelyabinsk, (3) ... city in (4) ... southern Ural Mountains, may be (5) ... most radioactive place on (6) ... Earth because of (7) ... wastes and spills from its plutonium plant. Extremely (8) ... high radiation continues to be detected throughout (9) ... area following (10) 1989 Chernobyl reactor explosion. (11) ... growth of (12) ... industry threatens to pollute (13) ... world's deepest lake, (14) ... giant (15) ... Lake Baikal, which holds (16) ... quarter of (17) ... world's fresh water. Russian (18) ... heavy industries and mines, built without (19) ... environmental controls, contribute to (20) ... serious pollution of (21) ... major rivers, urban air, and (22) ... soil....

**14. Put in the article *a/an, the*, where it's necessary.**

1. She spent the summer on ... adventure holiday in the heart of Africa.
2. Although it was deep night, he could find his way through ... woods.
3. I'm sure I'm doing ... right thing.
4. My office is on ... third floor of ... old building.
5. A career in this field can be ... hard work but it's rewarding.
6. ... most trains start badly on cold mornings.
7. Traffic jams

are almost unavoidable in ... morning rush hour. 8. I had ... sandwich in ... school canteen for ... lunch today. 9.... company wants us to pay for ... goods in ... advance. 10. Mary lives in ... large town in ... middle of London but she wants to live in ... country. 11. The Department of *Linguistics* at West Point is located on the west bank of ... Hudson River, north of California. 12.... Sahara, the world's largest desert, extends over eight million square kilometers.13.... Pacific Ocean keeps ... San Francisco cool. 14. Can you go by ... train from ... Alps to ... North Sea? 15. The sales representative claims that their software is in ... demand all over the world. 16. I work in ... call centre, which means I'm constantly on ... phone.17. I met ... old friend of mine by ... chance while I was doing ... shopping. 18. When ... holiday came to ... end we decided we'd keep in ... touch.

### 15. Correct the mistakes.

1. The two warriors fought together side by the side. 2. I think that was love at the first sight.3. The boy set the house on fire and tried to escape. 4. The customer asked for a loaf of a bread. 5.The bus was late so I got to work by taxi. 6.You will be working here till the end of time. 7.We tried to contact them by the email. 8. My car broke down, so I went on foot. 9. A strange woman knocked at a front door of a house. 10.Yesterday I bought a set of stories by O`Henry.

### 16. Put in the article a/an, the, where it's necessary.

**a.** I don't usually like staying at \_\_\_\_ hotels, but last summer we spent a few days at \_\_\_\_ very nice hotel by \_\_\_\_ sea. **b.** \_\_\_\_ tennis is my favourite sport. I play once or twice \_\_\_\_ week if I can, but I'm not \_\_\_\_ very good player. **c.** I won't be home for \_\_\_\_ dinner this evening. I'm meeting some friends after \_\_\_\_ work and we're going to \_\_\_\_ cinema. **d.** \_\_\_\_ unemployment is very high at the moment and it's very difficult for \_\_\_\_ people to find \_\_\_\_ work. **e.** There was \_\_\_\_ accident as I was going \_\_\_\_ home last night. Two people were taken to \_\_\_\_ hospital. I think \_\_\_\_ most accidents are caused by \_\_\_\_ people driving too fast. **f.** Carol is \_\_\_\_ economist. She used to work in \_\_\_\_ investment department of \_\_\_\_ Lloyds Bank. Now she works for \_\_\_\_ American bank in \_\_\_\_ United States. **g.** "What's \_\_\_\_ name of \_\_\_\_ hotel where you're staying?" " \_\_\_\_ Imperial. It's in \_\_\_\_ Queen Street in \_\_\_\_ city centre. It's near \_\_\_\_ station.**h.** I have two brothers. \_\_\_\_ older one is training to be \_\_\_\_ pilot with \_\_\_\_ British Airways. \_\_\_\_ younger one is still at \_\_\_\_ school. When he leaves \_\_\_\_ school, he hopes to go to \_\_\_\_ university to study \_\_\_\_ law.

**17. Put in the article a/an, the or some, where it's necessary.**

**a.** There is \_\_\_ fly in \_\_\_ lemonade. **b.** \_\_\_ youngest brother is at \_\_\_ school now. **c.** \_\_\_ birds can fly very high in \_\_\_ sky. **d.** \_\_\_ book on that shelf is \_\_\_ interesting one about \_\_\_ history. **e.** It is pleasant to play \_\_\_ game of \_\_\_ tennis on \_\_\_ summer afternoon. **f.** He makes \_\_\_ toys in the evening. **g.** \_\_\_ butcher opposite \_\_\_ library always sells \_\_\_ good meat. **h.** I am fond of \_\_\_ apples with \_\_\_ cheese. **i.** \_\_\_ honesty is \_\_\_ best of all \_\_\_ virtues. **j.** I should like to have \_\_\_ house in \_\_\_ country. **k.** \_\_\_ car is ready. **l.** Do you prefer \_\_\_ book of \_\_\_ poetry or \_\_\_ stories of \_\_\_ adventure? **m.** Peter travelled in \_\_\_ third-class carriage with \_\_\_ Americans.

**18. Put in the article the, where it's necessary.**

1. How ill she was when there was a storm in ... Indian Ocean. 2. Every ferryboat that crosses ... East River brings or takes away girls from Long Island. 3. ... New York, the largest city in the USA, is situated at the mouth of ... Hudson river, sometimes called ... North river. 4. He had grown up at the shores of ... Lake Superior and had sailed small boats ever since he was a kid. 5. They sent us a post card of ... Lake of Geneva. 6. They were in ... Mediterranean passing ... Gibraltar, but the weather, if anything, was worse. 7. ... Potomac flows from ... West Virginia into ... Chesapeake Bay. 8. Warm air began to move from ... Gulf of Mexico across Texas into New Mexico. 9. He said he was a Dane, but in ... Torres Straits he was known as German Harry. 10. Isabel bought the house, a replica of a palace on ... Grand Canal at ... Venice. 11. Had it not been my custom to run up to see him every Saturday afternoon and to stop over till Monday morning, this particular January Monday morning would not have found me afloat on ... San Francisco Bay. 12. Wisconsin was on ... Wisconsin River, on the north bank, a matter of seven miles above the junction with ... Mississippi. 13. I collected my baggage and stepped out of the train, and there was ... Grand Canal at my feet. 14. June read: "... Lake Okanagan, ... British Columbia. I'm not coming back in ... England. Bless you always. Jon." 15. ... Pacific Ocean is rich in mineral raw materials. 16. A new coal deposit with an estimated 2 billion tons of coal capacity has been discovered near ... Lake Shubarkol. 17. Production centres of Saudi Arabia are along ... Persian Gulf.

## THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Единственное число		Множественное число	Единственное или множественное число
<b>anybody</b> – кто-либо	<b>anyone</b> – кто-то	<b>several</b> – несколько	<b>all</b> – все
<b>anything</b> – что-либо	<b>each</b> - каждый	<b>both</b> – оба	<b>more</b> – больше
<b>either</b> – любой (из двух)	<b>everybody</b> - все	<b>others</b> – другие	<b>some</b> – несколько
<b>everyone</b> - все	<b>everything</b> - все	<b>few</b> – немного	<b>most</b> – большинство
<b>much</b> - много	<b>nobody</b> - никто	<b>many</b> – много	<b>none</b> – никто, ничто
<b>neither</b> – ни один (из двух)	<b>no one</b> - никто	<b>any</b> - любой	
<b>nothing</b> - ничто	<b>one</b> – один		
<b>other</b> - другой	<b>somebody</b> – кто-либо		
<b>someone</b> – кто-то	<b>something</b> что-то		

### Some, Any, No

Производные от <b>some</b> :	Производные от <b>any</b> :	Перевод:
<b>someone</b> <b>somebody</b>	<b>anyone</b> <b>anybody</b>	<i>кто-то, кто-нибудь, некто, кто-либо</i>
<b>something</b>	<b>anything</b>	<i>что-то, что-нибудь</i>
В основном в утвердительных предложениях	В основном в общих вопросах и отрицаниях	
<b>no, nobody, none</b> <b>nothing</b>	В основном в отрицаниях	<i>никто, ни один, ничто</i>

## EXERCISES

### 1. Fill in the blanks with **somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody**.

1. Mark opened the door and entered the house. He shouted "Hello", but there was no answer. There was ..... in the house. .... was at the party.
2. Last night ..... broke into Johnsons flat and stole the laptop. It was an easy job for the thief because there was ..... in the house.
3. When the earthquake happened , ..... in the apartment building

went out immediately. Luckily, ..... was injured.

4. There wasn't ..... in the library because it was very early in the morning.

5. Our English teacher said "Can ..... help me? I can't carry these boxes."

6. .... on the beach was terrified because there was a big shark near the shore. .... shouted "Get out of the sea. It seems hungry."

7. I think ..... can solve this Maths problem. It looks impossible.

## **2. Fill in the blanks with something, anything, nothing, everything.**

1. The weather is very hot and Lucy wants to drink ..... cold.

2. .... in this clothes shop is quite reasonable. That's why a lot of people go there for shopping.

3. I searched all my books in my bookcase but I couldn't find ..... about environmental problems.

4. There was ..... in our refrigerator after a three month holiday.

5. "Do you want ..... from the supermarket. I'm going shopping."

6. When my father asked me "How is school?" I said "..... is fine".

7. A: Did you do ..... about the project last night? B: No, I did .....

8. I'm an optimistic person so I believe ..... in my life will be perfect.

9. A: Did you hear ..... about the accident. B: No, I heard .....

## **3. Choose the correct variant.**

1. I didn't eat ..... at the restaurant. I wasn't hungry.

a) something b) anything c) everything

2. We are looking for ..... to help us with our homework.

a) somebody b) anybody c) everybody

3. Jack wants to watch ..... funny on TV.

a) something b) anything c) everything

4. There's ..... interesting on TV today so let's go to the cinema.

a) something b) anything c) nothing

5. Have you seen my wallet ..... ?

a) nowhere b) anywhere c) everywhere

6. Let's go ..... and drink coke?

a) everywhere b) anywhere c) somewhere

7. .... stole my car. I'm very sad.

a) somebody b) anybody c) everybody

8. I knocked the door for a long time but ..... opened it.

a) somebody b) anybody c) nobody

9. I know ..... in this apartment building. You can ask me the names.

a) somebody b) anybody c) everybody

## **4. Choose the correct variant.**

Bill has lost his keys

A: There is 1) **nothing/something** more annoying than losing  
2) **something/anything**.

B: What have you lost?

A: My keys. They must be 3) **anywhere/somewhere** in the house, but I've  
got 4) **no/any** idea where. I can't find them 5) **nowhere/anywhere**.

B: Are you sure you haven't left them 6) **somewhere/nowhere** by  
mistake?

A: Of course not. They can't be 7) **somewhere/anywhere** else but here.  
8) **No one/Someone** must have hidden them.

B: Why would 9) **no one/anyone** hide your keys? There is  
10) **any/no** reason for 11) **anyone/no one** to do 12) **nothing/something** so  
silly.

A: Well, I need 13) **some/any** help to find them. I have to go  
14) **anywhere/somewhere** important this afternoon.

B: Calm down. It's 15) **some/no** use getting angry about  
16) **anything/something** like this. Look! There are 17) **no/ some** keys on  
that chair.

A: They're mine! Oh, I feel so silly!

## 5. **Some, any or no.**

1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your  
group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English  
textbooks on the desks? Yes, there are ... . 5. Are there ... maps on the  
walls? No, there aren't ... . 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? Yes, there  
are.... 8. Are there ... sweets in your bag? Yes, there are ... . 9. Have you  
got ... English books at home? Yes, I have ... . 10. There are ... beautiful  
pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 11. There is ... ink in my pen: I  
cannot write.

## 6. **Something, anything, nothing or everything.**

1. ... is all right, the patient is much better today! 2. Is there ... interesting  
in the program of the concert? 3. I could see ... : it was quite dark. 4. Give  
me ... to drink. 5. I didn't take any money with me so I couldn't buy ... . 6.  
My new eyeglasses are very good, I can see ... now. 7. I saw ... near the  
wood that looked like a tent.

## 7. **Something, anything, nothing or everything.**

1. Give me ... to read, please. With pleasure, 2. I don't know ... about your  
town. Tell me ..., about it. 3. Please give me ... warm: it is cold here. 4. I  
understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation. 5. There is ... white in  
the box. 'What is it? 6. Is there ... that you want to tell me? 7. Where is the  
book? It is on the table. No, there is ... there.

## **8. Somebody, anybody, nobody or everybody.**

1. Has ... in this group got a dictionary? 2. ... left a magazine in our classroom yesterday. 3. The question was so difficult that ... could answer it. 4. I am afraid I shan't be able to find ... in the office now: it is too late. 5. ... knows that water is necessary for life. 6. Is there ... here who knows French? 7. You must find ... who can help you. 8. ... knew anything about America before Columbus discovered it. 9. I saw ... in the train yesterday who looked like you. 10. There is ... in the next room. I don't know him. 11. Please tell us the story. ... knows it. 12. Is there ... in my group who lives in the dormitory? 13. Has ... here got a red pencil? 14. ... can answer this question. It is very easy.

## **9. Choose the correct variant.**

1. We haven't ... black stockings (no, any). 2 They have ... red boots, Kate (any, no). 3. I don't want... today, thank you (nothing, anything). 4. "I haven't got ... clean exercise-books, Mother," said the boy (any, no). 5. "We shall not buy ... in this shop, children," said the mother (nothing, anything). 6. Didn't you buy ... potatoes yesterday (any, no)? 17.1 didn't see ... in the street when I went out (anybody, nobody). 8. We did not play ... games in the yard because it was raining all day long (no, any). 9. There is ... at home (anybody, nobody). 10. How much did you pay for these boots? I didn't pay ... (nothing, anything). They are a present from my grandmother. 11. Have you lost ... (anything, nothing)? No, nobody here has lost .. (nothing, anything).

## **10. Put the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms.**

1. They have done something. 2. He has given them some money. 3. You have brought something for us. 4. I have taken some English books from you. 5. She was reading something. 6. He has written a letter to somebody. 7. Somebody by the name of Petrov lives on the third floor. 8. They have some English books. 9. There are some tall trees in front of their house. 10. Peter has something in his box. 11. There are some parks in this town, 12. There are some good book shops in our district.

## **11. Translate into English.**

1. В столовой есть кто-нибудь? 2. В саду никого нет. 3. В нашей комнате есть кто-нибудь? 4. Там есть кто-то. 5. Там никого нет. 6. В библиотеке есть кто-нибудь? 7. За занавеской есть что-нибудь? Нет, там ничего нет. 8. В сумке что-то есть. 9. В доме есть кто-нибудь? Да, там есть кто-то. 10. Под столом есть что-нибудь? Да, там что-то есть. 11. Там ничего нет. 12. В кабинете врача есть кто-нибудь? Нет, там никого нет. 13. В нашей библиотеке есть кое-какие книги на

английском языке. 14. В вашей библиотеке есть какие-нибудь книги Джека Лондона? 15. Мой дядя хочет мне что-то сказать. 16. На другой день мой брат знал всех. 17. Если вы захотите что-нибудь поесть, идите в вагон-ресторан. 18. Расскажите нам всё о вашем путешествии.

### **12. Translate into English.**

1. На столе лежит что-то круглое. Что это такое? 2. Никто об этом ничего не знает. 3. В городе много парков. Везде деревья и цветы. 4. В той комнате кто-то есть. 5. Анна живет где-то в этом районе. 6. Я никого не знаю в этом городе. 7. Дай мне, пожалуйста, что-нибудь поесть. 8. Кто-нибудь знает адрес нашего учителя? 9. Все в порядке. 10. Кто-нибудь хочет посмотреть телевизор? 11. Мы слышали эту песню повсюду. 12. Он где-то в саду.

### **13. Put in:**

*a) some, any, no.*

1. There were ... of my friends there. 2. Well, anyway, there is ... need to hurry, now that we have missed the train. 3. Have you ever seen ... of these pictures before? 4. There is ... water in the kettle: they have drunk it all. 5. There were ... fir-trees in that forest, but many pines. 6. We could not buy cherries, so we bought ... plums instead.

*b) somebody, anybody, nobody.*

1. I saw ... I knew at the lecture. 2. I dare say that there may be ... at the lecture that I know, but what does that matter? 3. Do you really think that ... visits this place? 4. I have never seen ... lace their boots like that.

*c) somewhere, anywhere, nowhere.*

1. I haven't seen him ... . 2. I know the place is ... about here, but exactly where, I don't know. 3. Did you go ... yesterday? - - No, I went ... . I stayed at home the whole day.

### **14. Some, any, no, every or somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody.**

1. Can I have ... milk? Yes, you can have ... 2. Will you have ... tea? 3. Give me ... books, please. I have ... to read at home. 4. Put ... sugar in her tea: she does not like sweet tea. 5. Is ... the matter with you? Has ... offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened. 6. We did not see ... in the hall. 7. ... was present at the lesson yesterday. 8. He is busy. He has ... time to go to the cinema with us. 9. Do you need ... books to prepare for your report? 10. Have you ... questions? Ask me ... you like, I shall try to answer ... question. 11. ... liked that play: it was very dull. 12. If ... is ready, we shall begin our experiment.

## TENSES

### Present Simple and Present Continuous

<b>Present Simple is used:</b>	<b>Present Continuous is used:</b>
1. for permanent situations. (для передачи постоянных действий) <i>She works in an office.</i>	1. for temporary situations. (для передачи временных действий) <i>He's staying with some friends at the moment.</i>
2. for repeated actions in the present, especially with adverbs of frequency. (для передачи повторяющихся действий в настоящем времени) <i>He often buys her flowers.</i>	2. for actions happening at or around the time of speaking. (для передачи действия, происходящего в момент речи) <i>He's looking for a new job at the moment.</i>
3. for facts which are permanently true. <i>The sun sets in the west.</i> (для передачи неоспоримых фактов).	3. with <i>always</i> to express annoyance or criticism. <i>He's always telling lies!</i> Со словом <i>always</i> для передачи раздражения или критики
4. for timetables or programmes. <i>The lesson starts at 10 o'clock.</i> (в программах и расписаниях)	4. for fixed arrangements in the near future. <i>I'm flying to London tomorrow.</i> (It's all arranged. I've already bought the tickets. The time of the action is always stated or understood.) (для передачи запланированного действия в ближайшем будущем).
<b>(Временные выражения в Настоящем простом времени)</b> <b>Time expressions used with Present Simple:</b>	<b>(Временные выражения в Настоящем длительном времени)</b> <b>Time expressions used with Present Continuous:</b>
<i>usually, always, never, often, sometimes, every day/week/month/year etc.</i>	<i>now, at the moment, at present, always, tonight etc.</i>
Adverbs of frequency ( <i>often, always, usually, sometimes etc.</i> ) are placed before main verbs but after auxiliary / modal verbs ( <i>be, have, can, will, must, shall etc.</i> ). <i>He often goes to the theatre.</i> <i>He is never late.</i>	<i>Some verbs appear rarely in continuous tenses. They express a permanent state: appear (=seem), be, believe, belong, cost, feel, forget, hate, have (=possess), know, like, love, mean, prefer, realize, remember, see, smell, seem, sound, suppose, taste, think, understand, want etc.</i> <i>I understand (NOT am understanding) it now.</i>

## EXERCISES

**Exercise 1. Choose a verb from the list and complete the text and put the verbs into Present Continuous.**

*read, sleep, eat, sail, cry, drink, run, sing, play, fish, sit*

Laura 1) *is sitting* under a sunshade. Two boys 2) \_\_\_\_\_ round a sandcastle while their father 3) \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper. Tom 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Coke. Two girls 5) \_\_\_\_\_ an ice-cream while their mother 6) \_\_\_\_\_ along with the radio. Some boys 7) \_\_\_\_\_ football near a man who 8) \_\_\_\_\_. Jim 9) \_\_\_\_\_ on like a baby 10) Some people 11) \_\_\_\_\_ past the beach.

**Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

*Chris is asking Kim about her holiday arrangements.*

- 1) Where *are you going*? I'm going to a party (go)
- 2) How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ there? (get)
- 3) What time \_\_\_\_\_ the plane \_\_\_\_\_? (leave)
- 4) When \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in Cairo? (arrive)
- 5) Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when you get there? (stay)
- 6) Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to go there? (want)
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a camera with you? (take)

**Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

It 1) *is* (be) winter and the snow 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall). It usually 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) in January here. Betty and James 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden. They 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a snowman and they 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) snowballs. They 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the snow very much! Their mother and father 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) it. They always 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in the house when it is cold. Mother usually 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and Father 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio or 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book. At the moment they 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the living-room. Mother 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter and Father 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.

**Exercise 4. Fill in with Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

Sue: What 1) *are you doing* (you/do) now?

Mark: I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) through these old film magazines. Look, here's an old picture of Jack Nicholson.

Sue: Oh, I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) he 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) awful! And his suit 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/fit) him properly.

Mark: Yes, I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (agree). And he 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be really angry. I wonder what he 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about.

Sue: He 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in that new film that's on at the Odeon now, isn't he?

Mark: Yes, I saw it last night. He 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very different now. He 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) a lot more.

Sue: I 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) it's a good film. I 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it tonight. Stuart 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me. Actually, he 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very nice to me these days.

Mark: He probably 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to borrow some money.

Sue: I 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (see). That explains it.

### **Exercise 5. Present or Past Simple.**

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. My brother (to wash) his face every morning. 4. Yesterday he (to wash) his face at a quarter past seven. 5. I (not to have) history lessons every day. 6. We (not to rest) yesterday. 7. My brother (not to drink) coffee yesterday. 8. My mother always (to take) a bus to get to work, but yesterday she (not to take) a bus. Yesterday she (to walk) to her office. 9. You (to talk) to the members of your family every day? - Yes, I .... But yesterday I (not to talk) to them: I (to be) very busy yesterday. 10. You (to come) home at six o'clock yesterday? - - No, I .... Yesterday I (to come) home from school at half past eight. I (to be) very tired. I (to have) dinner with my family. After dinner I (to be) very thirsty. I (to drink) two cups of tea. Then I (to rest). 11. Your sister (to go) to school every day? - - Yes, she ....

### **Exercise 6. Present or Past Simple.**

1. My friend (to know) English very well. 2. Who (to ring) you up an hour ago? 3. He (to live) on the third floor. 4. It (to take) you long to find his house yesterday? 5. When your lessons (to be) over on Monday? (обычно) 6. I (to have) dinner with my family yesterday. 7. Her friends (to be) ready at five o'clock. 8. One of her brothers (to make) a tour of Europe last summer. 9. Queen Elizabeth II (to be) born in 1926. She (to become) Queen of England in 1952. 10. You always (to get) up at seven o'clock? — No, sometimes I (to get) up at half past seven.

### **Exercise 7. Read the two texts and open the brackets using the present simple or the past simple. There are 11 verbs in the past simple and 16 verbs in the present simple. In some cases both tenses are possible,**

I. My Dell computer (catch) this very bad and vicious virus called "The Israfel Worm" written by someone called Machine Dramon. (Weird

because Machine Dramon (be) the name of a cartoon character.) Anyway I (download) a file from the internet and when I (open) it it (show) a picture of Avril Lavigne which I later (learn) from a website (mean) that the virus has started to start its infection to my computer. The virus (attack) something called “active X” and (prevent) lots of applications from working such as adobe photoshop elements. It also (prevent) me from going to any web page that (use) the word “Virus” to prevent me from getting information on how to delete it I guess. It also automatically (stop) any virus scanning programs from working so I can’t get rid of it. It also (display) a very disturbing message when ever I (try) to use the CD drive that (say) “Freedom to Palistine, Iraq, and Afghanistan! ” in Spanish. Anyone (know) how to get rid of this? I really (not/want) to format my HD again.

II. The casual computer user can afford to play with fire and risk catching a virus but the business user cannot afford to damage his or her business by being careless in this area. I (ask) Danny, what advice he would give to people who are stressed out when their computer is put out of action by a virus or by some similar problem. He (be) in a relaxed mood and replied jokingly at first and then (get) down to business: “I (have) a method that will guarantee you never catch a virus or have any problems with your computer.” “What (be) this amazing method?” ” Don’t turn it on! ” Danny (smile) triumphantly. He (continue): “Computers (be) inherently insecure and whatever you do, you will, sooner or later, run into problems.” Danny always (tell) it like it is: “However, there (be) a number of things you can do on a daily or weekly basis that will considerably reduce your chances of running into trouble. Cut both your hands off or don’t pay your electricity bills.”

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Tenses.**

1. This man \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a writer. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) books. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) books since he was a young man. He already \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) eight books.
2. What you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) here since morning?
3. Lena is a very good girl. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) her mother about the house. Today she \_\_\_\_\_ (to help) her mother since morning. They already \_\_\_\_\_ (to wash) the floor and (to dust) the furniture. Now they \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) dinner together.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) now. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) for ten minutes without any rest.
5. What they \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) now? – They \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) in the reading room. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) there for three hours already.
6. Where he \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) now? – He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in the garden. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) volleyball with his friends. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to

play) since breakfast time. 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in St. Petersburg. \_\_\_\_\_ (to live) in St. Petersburg since 1990. 8. This is the factory where my father \_\_\_\_\_ (to work). He \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) here for fifteen years. 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) your notebook? – No! I still \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) for it for two hours, but \_\_\_\_\_ (not yet to find) it. 10. You \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) with a ball for three hours already. Go home and do your homework. 11. Wake up! You \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep) for ten hours already. 12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for a letter from my cousin for a month already, but \_\_\_\_\_ (not yet to receive) it. 13. She already \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) her homework for two hours; but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not yet to do) half of it. 14. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for you since two o'clock. 15. What you \_\_\_\_\_ (to do)? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (to read). I \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) for two hours already. I already \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) sixty pages. 16. It is difficult for me to speak about this opera as I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to hear) it. 17. I just \_\_\_\_\_ (to receive) a letter from my granny, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not yet to receive) any letters from my parents. 18. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) fine today. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to shine) ever since we got up.

### Past Simple and Present Perfect

<b>Past Simple:</b> verb + ed or the second form of irregular verbs	<b>Present Perfect:</b> Have (Has) + past participle
<b>Past Simple is used:</b>	<b>Present Perfect is used:</b>
1. for actions which happened at a stated time in the past. (для передачи действий, произошедших в определенное время в прошлом). <i>He sold his car two weeks ago. (When? Two weeks ago.)</i>	1. for actions which happened at an unstated time in the past. (для передачи действий, произошедших в неустановленное время в прошлом) <i>He has sold his car. (When? We don't know.)</i>
2. to express a past state or habit. (для передачи прошедшего состояния или привычки) <i>When she was young she lived in a small flat.</i>	2. to express actions which have finished so recently that there's evidence in the present. (для передачи действия, которое закончилось недавно и результат этого очевиден). <i>He has just painted the room. (The paint is wet.)</i>
3. for past actions which happened one after the other. (для передачи действий, произошедших одно за другим) <i>She put on her coat, took her bag and left the house.</i>	3. for actions which started in the past and continue up to the present. (для передачи действий, которые начались в прошлом и продолжаются до настоящего момента) <i>She has lived in this house for two years.</i>

	(She still lives in this house.) BUT: He lived in Australia for one year. (He doesn't live in Australia now.)
4.for a past action whose time is not mentioned and it is not connected with the present. (для передачи прошедшего действия, которое не имеет ничего общего с настоящим) <i>I saw Elvis Presley.</i> (I won't see him again; he's dead. – period of time now finished)	4.for a past action whose time is not mentioned but it is connected with the present. (для передачи действия, которое совершилось в прошлом, но связано с настоящим) <i>I've met Madonna.</i> (I may meet her again; she's still alive. – period of time not finished yet)
<b>Time adverbs and expressions used with Past Simple:</b> <b>Выражения, употребляемые в прошедшем простом времени</b>	<b>Time adverbs and expressions used with Present Perfect:</b> <b>Выражения, употребляемые в настоящем совершенном времени</b>
<i>yesterday, last week/month/year/ Monday etc, ago, how long ago, just now, then, when, in 1980 etc.</i>	<i>just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since, so far, how long, recently, today, this week/month/year, once, several times etc.</i>
<b>Special points for Past Simple and Present Perfect:</b> <b>Особые случаи употребления времен</b>	
<i>Since</i> is used to express a starting point. <i>For</i> is used to express a period of time. <i>Yet</i> is used in questions and negations. <i>Already</i> is used in statements and questions. <i>Just + Present Perfect</i> <i>Just now + Past Simple</i>	<i>I've known Ann since October.</i> <i>I've known Ann for two months.</i> <i>Have you met him yet? I haven't met him yet.</i> <i>I've already posted the letters.</i> <i>I've just called the doctor.</i> <i>He left just now.</i>

### Exercise 9. Fill in Present Simple or Present Perfect.

I 1) 've known (know) Timmy for a long time. We always 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (play) together. Timmy 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/can) read or write because he 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (never/be) to school. He 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) long brown hair since he was born. He 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in our house for five years. My parents 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) care of him while I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school. Timmy 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work); actually he 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (never/have) a job. This 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) strange because Timmy 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my dog.

### Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Simple.

*Mr Briggs is away on business and he is phoning his wife to see how she is.*

Mr Briggs: Hello, darling. How are you? Is everything okay?

Mrs Briggs: I'm fine. I 1) *'ve been* (be) very busy since you 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

Mr Briggs: What 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) so far?

Mrs Briggs: I 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the painting, I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (mend) the bookshelf and I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a cupboard. I 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) my hair cut and I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist's. Oh, and yesterday I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to a builder about the garage.

Mr Briggs: A builder? The garage? What 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to the garage?

Mrs Briggs: Well, the garage wall 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall down) two days ago.

Mr Briggs: WHAT?????

Mrs Briggs: I... I 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/finish) yet. We, well, the neighbour 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a little accident. He 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) into the garage wall.

Mr Briggs: Oh no! He 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/crash) into my new car, did he?

Mrs Briggs: No! Your car 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fine. Don't worry!

**Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

Tina: What 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) last weekend?

Jane: 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the weekend in Bristol and I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (just/return).

Tina: 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (never/be) to Bristol. What's it like?

Jane: Friends of mine 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there for five years so they know some interesting, fun places.

Tina: 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/enjoy) yourself?

Jane: Yes. It 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great! I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) such a good time for ages.

Tina: That's good. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/decide) what you're doing this weekend?

Jane: 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (already/invite) my friends from Bristol to stay with me for the weekend.

**Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

John: I don't know where to go on holiday this year. Have you got any ideas?

Darren: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ever/be) to Spain? I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Madrid and Barcelona last year and I really 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) myself.

John: I 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) two years in Spain while 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at University. 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (never/visit) South America, though.

Darren: A friend of mine 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in Brazil before. I think you 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her once. Do you remember Kate?

John: Oh, yes. She 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it in Brazil. Maybe I'll talk to her about it.

**Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect or Past Simple.**

- A): How long 1) *have you had* (you / have) your car?  
B): I 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it since Christmas. I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it from my uncle.
- A): 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) that film before?  
B): Yes, I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it when I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in London.
- A): How long 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) ill?  
B): I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill since I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) that meal.
- A): When 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (Ann / move) into her new house?  
B): She 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (move) in a month ago. I 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / visit) her yet, but I 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange) to meet her this week.

**Exercise 14. Fill in Past Simple or Present Perfect.**

My best friend is called Alison. We 1) *have known* (know) each other since we 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) five years old. We 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (always / share) our problems and our troubles, but we 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (also/enjoy) good times together and 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) many hours laughing together. We 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) next door to each other before Alison 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to London. I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her many times since then. She 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (just / buy) a new house but I 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) it yet.

**Exercise 15. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple or Present Perfect.**

- A): Last night I *saw* (see) "The Bodyguard" at the cinema.  
B): Oh, I 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (already / see) it twice.
- A): Do you know that Mrs Jones 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here for sixteen years?  
B): I thought she 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) working here ten years ago.
- A): 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / meet) anyone famous?  
B): Well, I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Jane Fonda.  
A): Really? I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her father, Henry Fonda, once. But he is dead now.

4. A: Yesterday I 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house and 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the train. Then I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (realise) that my keys 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the house.

B: Oh no! That 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to me before. What 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?

A: I 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the locksmith.

5. A: I 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (already / make) the beds and I 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (just/sweep) the floor, but I 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/start) the ironing yet.

B: Don't worry. I 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it yesterday.

6. A: How long ago 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (you /begin) painting?

B: Ten years ago. I 19) \_\_\_\_\_ (recently / complete) a painting that the National Gallery 20) \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me to do a year ago.

7. A: Why are you so happy?

B: I 21) \_\_\_\_\_ (just/pass) my driving test!

8. A: 22) \_\_\_\_\_ (you /always/ have) long hair, Julie?

B: No, when I was young my hair 23) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very short.

9. A: On Monday my father 24) \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me £20.

B: That's wonderful!

A: No it isn't. I 25) \_\_\_\_\_ (already / spend) it.

10. A: What 26) \_\_\_\_\_ (happen)? Why is the room full of smoke?

B: I 27) \_\_\_\_\_ (just/cook) your dinner, dear.

A: Well, I'm not that hungry.

**Exercise 16. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Indefinite, Present Perfect, Present Indefinite or Present Continuous.**

1. Cliff usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) six lessons every day. 2. What Linda and Charles \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) in the night club now? 3. Whose friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to learn) French? 4. How many times a week she \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) her morning exercises? 5. Why you \_\_\_\_\_ (not to cook) chicken for the picnic yet? 6. Where she usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel)? 7. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) the guitar in the next room now? 8. The lessons \_\_\_\_\_ (to begin) at 10 o'clock yesterday. 9. We just \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to classical music. 10. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) well in English. 11. Whose friend \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in London last year? 12. What Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (to do)? He \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) an actor. 13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) up early yesterday morning. 14. They just \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) me about their trip to Paris. 15. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) French well in your class? 16. I never \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) late for my

classes yet. 17. His class usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to last) 45 minutes. 18. Which of you \_\_\_\_\_ (to read ) English books? We \_\_\_\_\_ (to do)

**Exercise 17. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite, Present Indefinite or Present Continuous.**

I. Look! Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) a book. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) books at home. Yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) a book at school. I think tomorrow he. \_\_\_\_\_ (not to read)

II. Kate and Ann usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) for a walk together. Yesterday Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) for a walk with Mary. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to us. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to invite) us to play with them, I think.

III. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a pupil now. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a pupil too. Next year I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a pupil of the 4<sup>th</sup> form.

IV. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) at 7 o'clock. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) at 6 o'clock yesterday. Tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) early too.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (to do) my homework now.

V. My mother (to cook) dinner every day. She (to cook) a tasty cake last Sunday. She (to cook) fish now.

She says she (to cook) chops tomorrow.

**Exercise 18. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Indefinite, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Indefinite или Future Indefinite.**

I. Our classes usually \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at 8.30 in the morning. The first lesson \_\_\_\_\_ (not to begin) yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) my last weekend well. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the seaside next summer. The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a break now.

II. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a lot of bananas yesterday. We just \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all the bananas. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some more bananas tomorrow. Usually my dog \_\_\_\_\_ (not to eat) fruit. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) meat now.

III. We never \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the ocean. We \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the lake very often last summer. My friend certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the Black Sea next month. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming to the swimming pool. Look at the boys! They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) on such a cold day.

**Exercise 19. Choose the right variant.**

Example: Kate \_\_\_\_\_ (set/sat) her clothes on the chair a few minutes ago.  
— set

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (hanged/hung) the picture on the wall. 2. Ken \_\_\_\_\_ (lay/laid) his shaving brush on the shelf. 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (found/founded) the address you wanted. 4. We were so tired after

Saturday's party, we \_\_\_\_\_ (lied/ lay) in bed all Sunday morning. 5. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (set/sat) his glass on the table, he spilled a little drink.

**Exercise 20. Put the verbs in brackets in right forms.**

1. - Where are your parents? - They \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV. 2. Sue always \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at work early. 3. Tom was tired last night so he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early. 4. Kate got married when she \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) 23. 5. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) while Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner. 6. Mark and Liz are friends. They \_\_\_\_\_ (know) other since childhood. 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) you tomorrow! 8. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (have) different subjects at college. 9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the building of a summer house by last year. 10. Take the book. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it already.

**Exercise 21. Convert the sentences into negative forms.**

1. She is married. 2. She works in a supermarket. 3. They usually go to university by bus. 4. Yesterday at 7 o'clock she was playing tennis. 5. The students are discussing the film. 6. Mary came to the party. 7. They will go to south next summer. 8. He was an artist in the past. 9. He has written a report already. 10. He had passed all exams by last Monday.

**Exercise 22. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. He don't go to school. He is only 5 years old. 2. He hasn't written a report yesterday. 3. The boy shall read a book tomorrow. 4. He study at college. 5. You sings well. 6. She doesn't eats after six o'clock. 7. She not like to cook very much. 8. We buy some new furniture yesterday. 9. He read a book when the telephone rang. 10. He didn't written a report by yesterday.

**Exercise 23. Form right forms from the verbs.**

1. Past Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) 2. Future Perfect \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) 3. Present Simple \_\_\_\_\_ (cut). 4. Past Continuous Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (construct). 5. Future Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (watch). 6. Present Perfect Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (walk). 7. Past Simple \_\_\_\_\_ (stand). 8. Present Simple Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (do). 9. Future Perfect Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (read). 10. Future Simple Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) 11. Future-in-the-Past Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (find). 12. Present Perfect \_\_\_\_\_ (wait). 13. Past Perfect Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (see). 14. Future Simple \_\_\_\_\_ (decide). 15. Present Continuous Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (invent). 16. Future-in-the Past Simple Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (hear). 17. Past Perfect \_\_\_\_\_ (begin). 18. Future-in-the Past Perfect Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (use). 19. Present Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (have). 20. Past Simple Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (meet). 21. Future Perfect Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (work). 22. Future-in-the-Past Simple \_\_\_\_\_ (get).

23. Present Perfect Passive \_\_\_\_\_ (write). 24. Past Perfect Continuous \_\_\_\_\_ (organize).

**Exercise 24. Choose the correct translation.**

1. Какую статью вы сейчас переводите  
a) translate б) have been translating
2. Вчера в восемь часов я переводил статью,  
a) translated б) will translate
3. Сколько статей вы перевели в этом году?  
a) have translated б) translated
4. Он переводит статьи очень хорошо,  
a) is translating б) translates
5. Завтра в семь часов вечера я буду переводить статью,  
a) shall translate б) shall have translated
6. Скоро я переведу эту статью.  
a) shall translate б) shall be translating
7. Вчера я перевел одну статью.  
a) translated б) was translating
8. Я уже перевел половину статьи до того, как вы пришли,  
a) had translated б) was translating
9. Я переводил статью уже час, когда вы пришли.  
a) had been translating б) was translating

**Exercise 25. Choose the correct translation.**

1. Памела пишет письмо своему брату.  
a) writes      b) is writing      c) has written      d) has been writing
2. Том пишет письмо своему брату уже полчаса.  
a) writes      b) is writing      c) has written      d) has been writing
3. Памела пишет письма брату каждую неделю.  
a) writes      b) is writing      c) has written      d) has been writing
4. Памела написала письмо своему брату и садится пить чай  
a) writes      b) is writing      c) has written      d) has been writing
5. Сегодня я слушал новости и могу рассказать тебе о выборах в Якутии  
a) listen      b) am listening      c) have listened      d) have been listening
6. Сейчас 3 часа дня, я слушаю новости.  
a) listen      b) am listening      c) have listened      d) have been listening
7. Я слушаю новости уже 45 минут, но репортажа о конкурсе красоты ещё не было.  
a) listen      b) am listening      c) have listened      d) have been listening

8. Я всегда слушаю новости днём, в 3 часа.

a) listen    b) am listening    c) have listened    d) have been listening

9. Зайди позже, она принимает ванну.

a) has    b) is having    c) has had    d) has been having

10. Она принимает ванну вечером, перед сном.

a) has    b) is having    c) has had    d) has been having

11. Она принимает ванну уже полчаса.

Боюсь, её придётся поторопить.

a) has    b) is having    c) has had    d) has been having

12. Она только что приняла ванну и идёт спать.

a) has    b) is having    c) has had    d) has been having

**Exercise 26. Put the verbs in brackets in right forms.**

1. Mary (to speak) \_\_\_\_\_ to me when her little brother (to throw)

\_\_\_\_\_ her bag out of the window. 2. A few days later while he (to have)

\_\_\_\_\_ tea, the postman (to bring) \_\_\_\_\_ him a letter from his friend.

3. As soon as I (to see) \_\_\_\_\_ him, I (to understand) \_\_\_\_\_ that he

(to work) \_\_\_\_\_ hard. He (to write) \_\_\_\_\_ something and (not to

notice) \_\_\_\_\_ anything. 4. When you friend (to return) \_\_\_\_\_ from

the south? She (to return) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. You (to go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the

station to meet her? No, I (to do) \_\_\_\_\_, I (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ busy.

5. As soon as I (to hear) \_\_\_\_\_ a cry, I (to run) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the

room and (to see) \_\_\_\_\_ that a child (to lie) \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground

and (to cry) \_\_\_\_\_ - What (to happen) \_\_\_\_\_? - Why you (to

cry) \_\_\_\_\_? - You (to hurt) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself? I asked. 6. Della

(to hurry) \_\_\_\_\_ from shop to shop looking for a present for Jim. 7.

The other day my sister and I (to go) \_\_\_\_\_ shopping together. We

(to enter) \_\_\_\_\_ a big shop in Arbat street. While my sister (to choose)

\_\_\_\_\_ a new hat, I (to look for) \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of gloves. 8.

The moment he (to hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the news, Jim (to call) \_\_\_\_\_

me by telephone. 9. Just as I (to leave) \_\_\_\_\_ for home, a student (to

stop) \_\_\_\_\_ me in the hall. 10. When I last (to see) \_\_\_\_\_ her she

(to hurry) \_\_\_\_\_ along the road to the station. I (to ask)

\_\_\_\_\_ her where she (to go) \_\_\_\_\_ and she (to say)

\_\_\_\_\_ London, but I don't think she (to tell) \_\_\_\_\_ the truth because

there (not to be) \_\_\_\_\_ any train to London at that time.

## THE PASSIVE VOICE

<b>The passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb to be + past participle</b>		
	<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>
<b>Present Simple</b>	He <i>delivers</i> letters.	Letters <i>are delivered</i> .
<b>Past Simple</b>	He <i>delivered</i> the letters.	The letters <i>were delivered</i> .
<b>Present Perfect</b>	He <i>has delivered</i> the letters.	The letters <i>have been delivered</i> .
<b>Future Simple</b>	He <i>will deliver</i> the letters.	The letters <i>will be delivered</i> .
<b>Past Perfect</b>	He <i>had delivered</i> the letters.	The letters <i>had been delivered</i> .
<b>Present Continuous</b>	He <i>is delivering</i> the letters.	The letters <i>are being delivered</i> .
<b>Past Continuous</b>	He <i>was delivering</i> the letters.	The letters <i>were being delivered</i> .
<b>Infinitive</b>	He <i>has to deliver</i> the letters.	The letters <i>have to be delivered</i> .
<b>Modals</b> (modal + be + past participle)	He <i>may deliver</i> the letters. He <i>must deliver</i> the letters.	The letters <i>may be delivered</i> . The letters <i>must be delivered</i> .
<b>The Passive is used:</b>		
<p>1. when the agent (= the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context. (когда объект, совершивший действие, неизвестен, неважен) <i>Jane was shot.</i> (We don't know who shot her.) <i>This church was built in 1815.</i> (unimportant agent) <i>He has been arrested.</i> (obviously by the police)</p>	<p>1. when the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements. (когда действие важнее чем действующее лицо, при передаче событий, процессов, в названиях заголовков, объявлениях и т.п.) <i>30 people were killed in the earthquake.</i></p>	
<p>2. to make more polite or formal statements. (для передачи вежливости или формального утверждения) <i>The car hasn't been cleaned.</i> (more polite) <i>You haven't cleaned the car.</i> (less polite)</p>	<p>2. to put emphasis on the agent. (при передаче смыслового акцента на объект, выполняющего действие) <i>The new library will be opened by the Queen.</i></p>	

## EXERCISES

### Changing from Active into Passive.

The object of the active verb becomes the subject in the new sentence.

*e.g. Picasso painted that picture.*

The active verb changes into a passive form and the subject of the active verb becomes the agent. The agent is introduced with *by* or it is omitted.

*e.g. That picture was painted by Picasso.*

After modal verbs (*will, can, must, have to, should, may, ought to*) we use *be + past participle*.

*e.g. You can use the machine for cutting bread.*

*e.g. The machine can be used for cutting bread.*

With verbs taking two objects it is more usual to begin the passive sentence with the person.

*e.g. I sent her some roses.*

*e.g. She was sent some roses. (more usual) or Some roses were sent to her. (less usual)*

We put the agent (= the person who does the action) into the passive sentence only if it adds information. When the agent is unknown, unimportant or obvious it is omitted. Agents such as *people* (in general), *they, somebody* etc. are omitted.

*e.g. Bell invented the telephone.*

*e.g. The telephone was invented by Bell. (The agent is not omitted because it adds information.)*

*e.g. Somebody murdered him.*

*e.g. He was murdered (by somebody). (unknown agent is omitted.)*

*e.g. The police arrested him.*

*e.g. He was arrested (by the police). (obvious agent is omitted.)*

### **Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple Passive.**

There is a chimpanzee which 1) *is called* (call) "Bubbles". It 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (own) by Michael Johnson. It 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) in home. It 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) every day by Michael Johnson himself. It 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (always/dress) in funny clothes. It 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that "Bubbles" is Michael Johnson's only friend.

### **Exercise 2. Turn from Active into Passive.**

1. Someone has broken the crystal vase.
2. His parents have brought him up to be polite.
3. Fleming discovered penicillin.
4. They will advertise the product on television.
5. Someone is remaking that film.

### **Exercise 3. Turn from Active into Passive.**

1. You must leave the bathroom tidy.
2. You should water this plant daily.

3. Our neighbour ought to paint the garage.
4. I have to return these books to the library.

**Exercise 4. Turn from Active into Passive as in the example :**

1. He gave me a present.  
e.g. *I was given a present. (more usual) / A present was given to me. (less usual)*
2. The waiter will bring us the bill.
3. Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.
4. The Queen presented him with a medal.
5. Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.
6. Her mother bought Mary some sweets.

**Exercise 5. Turn from Active into Passive.**

1. My friend sent me an invitation. e.g. *I was sent an invitation.*
2. The cleaner is going to mop the kitchen floor.
3. The farmer is building a new barn.
4. The secretary has given Mrs Jones some letters.
5. The traffic warden had already given him a ticket for illegal parking.
6. People must obey the law.
7. Someone had broken our door down.
8. They chose him as the best actor of the year.

**Exercise 6. Rewrite the following passage into Passive.**

Someone broke into a local jewellery shop yesterday. The owner had just locked up the shop when a robber with a gun threatened him. The robber told him to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then the robber tied him up. The police have organised a search for the robber. They hope they will find him in a few days. Doctors are treating the owner of the shop for shock.

**Exercise 7. Rewrite the following passage into Passive.**

My uncle painted this picture. Someone has offered him a lot of money for it. He will deliver the painting tomorrow. When they give him the money he will tell them the truth. He painted it one night while he was sleepwalking!

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple Passive.**

Two men 1) *were seen* (see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) and they arrived very quickly. One man 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (find) very soon. Both men 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the police

station where they 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (question) separately by a police officer.  
The two men 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (charge) with burglary.

**Exercise 9. Turn from Active into Passive.**

1. The gardener has planted some trees.
2. Doctor Brown will give you some advice.
3. A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.
4. Steven Spielberg directed "E.T."

**Exercise 10. Turn from Active into Passive.**

1. Columbus discovered America.
2. We keep money in a safe.
3. A bee stung her.
4. They speak Italian in Italy.
5. They have taken his aunt to hospital.
6. The boys damaged the television.
7. Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa.
8. He invited 30 people to his party.
9. They grow bananas in Africa.

**Exercise 11. Turn from Active into Passive.**

1. Someone is helping her with the housework.  
*e.g. She is being helped with the housework.*
2. A pickpocket robbed me.
3. You must extinguish your cigarettes.
4. The mail-order company sent Mrs Green a parcel.
5. You must dry-clean this shirt.
6. Someone will pay you within the next few days.
7. You can improve your health with more exercise.
8. A dog is chasing the child.

**Exercise 12. Rewrite the following passage into Passive.**

Some people saw a UFO in the sky above London last night. They reported it to the police. The army sent a helicopter to look at it more closely. The UFO shot the helicopter down and killed both men in it. People have given photographs of the UFO to the police. Experts are looking at them now.

**Exercise 13. Rewrite the following passage in the Passive.**

Somebody has stolen a bus from outside the school. Some children saw the thief. The police are searching for the bus now. They will use the children's descriptions to catch the thief.

**Exercise 14. Phrases and collocations. Choose the correct answer.**

1) If you need to \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's attention, just put your hand up.

A pull                      B attract                      C capture                      D draw

2) Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework before you go out.

A make                      B solve                      C write                      D do

3) Could I \_\_\_\_\_ a suggestion? Why not have piano lessons?

A have                      B do                      C put                      D make

4) I really don't \_\_\_\_\_ the point of taking the exam when you're not ready for it.

A take                      B see                      C have                      D mind

5) I'll meet you at the school gates during the lunch \_\_\_\_\_.

A break                      B gap                      C interval                      D pause

6) Do you think you could pass that book \_\_\_\_\_ to me, please?

A under                      B through                      C over                      D in

7) Mrs Dawson said that we are \_\_\_\_\_ our lesson in the library next Monday.

A having                      B making                      C reading                      D going

8) In English yesterday, we had a discussion \_\_\_\_\_ different cultures.

A around                      B about                      C for                      D from

9) \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, maths shouldn't be a compulsory subject.

A from                      B to                      C at                      D in

10) When you \_\_\_\_\_ the exam tomorrow, try to stay calm and relaxed.

A make                      B write                      C take                      D answer

11) My dad wants me to go to university, but I'm in \_\_\_\_\_ minds about it.

A my                      B two                      C some                      D different

12) I still have a lot \_\_\_\_\_ about the English language.

A learning                      B to learn                      C for learning                      D of learning

13) If the examiner can't \_\_\_\_\_ sense of your writing, you'll get a low mark.

A make                      B bring                      C take                      D understand

14) I hadn't studied, so when the teacher asked me I had \_\_\_\_\_ idea.

A none                      B no                      C even                      D not

## DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH (Tenses)

Direct speech (Прямая речь)	Indirect speech (Косвенная речь)
<p><b><i>Present Simple</i></b> <b><i>Past Simple</i></b></p>	->
Masha says, "It's warm outside!" (Маша сказала: "На улице тепло!")	Masha said it was warm outside. (Маша сказала, что на улице было тепло)
<p><b><i>Present Continuous</i></b> <b><i>Past Continuous</i></b></p>	->
Masha says, "I'm reading English books online." (Маша сказала: "Я читаю книги на английском языке в режиме он-лайн в Интернете).	Masha said she was reading English books online. (Маша сказала, что она читала книги на английском языке в режиме он-лайн в Интернете).
<p><b><i>Present Perfect Simple</i></b> <b><i>Past Perfect Simple</i></b></p>	->
Masha says, "I've been on the web since 2000." (Маша сказала: "Я (зарегистрирована) на этом сайте с 2000 года")	Masha said she had been on the web since 2000. (Маша сказала, что она была (зарегистрирована) на этом сайте с 2000 года).
<p><b><i>Present Perfect Continuous</i></b> <b><i>Perfect Continuous</i></b></p>	-> <span style="float: right;"><b><i>Past</i></b></span>
Masha says, "I've been learning English for two years." (Маша сказала: "Я учу английский язык 2 года")	Masha said she had been learning English for two years. (Маша сказала, что учила английский язык 2 года).
<p><b><i>Past Simple</i></b> <b><i>Past Perfect</i></b></p>	->
Masha said, "I watched the movie online yesterday." (Маша сказала: "Я вчера смотрела фильм он-лайн")	Masha said she had watched the movie online yesterday. (Маша сказала, что вчера она смотрела фильм он-лайн).
<p><b><i>Past Continuous</i></b> <b><i>Perfect Continuous</i></b></p>	-> <span style="float: right;"><b><i>Past</i></b></span>
Masha said, "I was teaching earlier." (Маша сказала: "Я раньше преподавала")	Masha said she had been teaching earlier. (Маша сказала, что раньше преподавала)
<p><b><i>Past Perfect</i></b> <b><i>Past Perfect</i></b></p>	->

Masha said, "The movie had already started when they joined us." (Маша сказала: "Фильм уже начался, когда они к нам присоединились").	NO CHANGE - Masha said the movie had already started when they joined us. (БЕЗ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ - Она сказала, что фильм уже начался, когда они к нам присоединились)
<b><i>Past Perfect Continuous</i></b> <b><i>Perfect Continuous</i></b>	->
Masha said, "I'd already been watching the movie for 15 minutes." (Маша сказала: "Я уже смотрела фильм в течение 15 минут").	NO CHANGE - Masha said she'd already been watching the movie for 15 minutes. (БЕЗ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ - Она сказала, что уже смотрела фильм в течение 15 минут).

### DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH (verbs).

Direct speech (Прямая речь)	Indirect speech (Косвенная речь)
<b>will</b>	<b>would</b>
Masha said, "I'll go to the theatre tomorrow." (Маша сказала: "Я завтра пойду в театр")	Masha said she would go to the theatre tomorrow. (Она сказала, что завтра пойдет в театр)
<b>can</b>	<b>could</b>
Masha said, "I can dance Tango." (Маша сказала: "Я умею танцевать танго")	Masha said she could dance Tango. (Маша сказала, что умеет танцевать танго)
<b>must</b>	<b>had to</b>
Masha said, "I must have a computer to work from home." (Маша сказала: "У меня должен быть компьютер, чтобы я работала из дома")	Masha said she had to have a computer to work from home. (Маша сказала, что у нее должен быть компьютер, чтобы она работала из дома).
<b>shall</b>	<b>should</b>
Masha said, "What shall we do today?" (Маша сказала: "Что мы делаем сегодня?"/"Какие у нас на сегодня планы?")	Masha asked what we should do today. (Она спросила, что мы будем сегодня делать)
<b>may</b>	<b>might</b>
Masha said, "May I open the window?" (Маша сказала: "Можно я открою окно?")	Masha asked if she might open the window. (Маша спросила, можно ли ей открыть окно).

**NOTE!** слова could, would, had to, should, might в косвенной речи НЕ меняют свою форму!

Если в речи есть указатели времени, то их тоже нужно менять. **НО НЕ ВСЕГДА!** Менять указатель времени следует только тогда, когда есть смысловая разница во времени, т.е. когда вы говорите о чем-то в отличный от дня события день.

Примеры:

Today's weather is warm and sunny. (Сегодня теплая и солнечная погода)

Masha said, that yesterday the weather was warm and sunny. (+24 часа, косвенная речь - Она сказала, что вчера погода была теплая и солнечная)

### **DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH (time).**

Direct speech	Indirect speech
this (evening) - этим (вечером)	that (evening) - в тот (вечер)
today - сегодня	yesterday - вчера
these (days) - в эти (дни)	those (days) - в те (дни)
now - сейчас	then - тогда
(a week) ago - (неделю) назад	(a week) before - (неделю) до этого
last weekend - в конце прошлой недели/на прошлых выходных	the weekend before last / the previous weekend - на предпрошедших выходных
here - здесь	there - там
next (week) - следующая,будущая (неделя)	the following (week) - на следующей (неделе)
tomorrow - завтра	the next/following day - в следующий день

### **EXERCISES**

#### **Ex.1. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. She said, "I am reading." She said that \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They said, "We are busy." They said that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He said, "I know a better restaurant." He said that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She said, "I woke up early." She said that \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He said, "I will ring her." He said that \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They said, "We have just arrived." They said that \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He said, "I will clean the car." He said that \_\_\_\_\_.

8. She said, "I did not say that." She said that \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She said, "I don't know where my shoes are." She said that \_\_\_\_\_.
10. He said: "I won't tell anyone." He said that \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.2. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. They said, "This is our book." They said \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She said, "I went to the cinema yesterday." She said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He said, "I am writing a test tomorrow." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You said, "I will do this for him." You said \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She said, "I am not hungry now." She said \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They said, "We have never been here before." They said \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They said, "We were in London last week." They said \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He said, "I will have finished this paper by tomorrow." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He said, "They won't sleep." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She said, "It is very quiet here." She said \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.3. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked. She asked \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "How are you?" Martin asked us. Martin asked us \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He asked, "Do I have to do it?" He asked \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Where have you been?" the mother asked her daughter. The mother asked her daughter \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked her boyfriend. She asked her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "What are they doing?" she asked. She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me. He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?" The teacher wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "How do you know that?" she asked me. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "Has Caron talked to Kevin?" my friend asked me. My friend asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
11. "What's the time?" he asked. He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
12. "When will we meet again?" she asked me. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
13. "Are you crazy?" she asked him. She asked him \_\_\_\_\_.
14. "Where did they live?" he asked. He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
15. "Will you be at the party?" he asked her. He asked her \_\_\_\_\_.
16. "Can you meet me at the station?" she asked me. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
17. "Who knows the answer?" the teacher asked. The teacher wanted to

know \_\_\_\_\_.

18. "Why don't you help me?" she asked him. She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

19. "Did you see that car?" he asked me. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

20. "Have you tidied up your room?" the mother asked the twins. The mother asked the twins \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Ex.4. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "Stop talking, Joe," the teacher said. The teacher told Joe \_\_\_\_\_.

2. "Be patient," she said to him. She told him \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Go to your room," her father said to her. Her father told her \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "Hurry up," she said to us. She told us \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "Give me the key," he told her. He asked her \_\_\_\_\_.

6. "Play it again, Sam," she said. She asked Sam \_\_\_\_\_.

7. "Sit down, Caron" he said. He asked Caron \_\_\_\_\_.

8. "Fill in the form, Sir," the receptionist said. The receptionist asked the guest \_\_\_\_\_.

9. "Take off your shoes," she told us. She told us \_\_\_\_\_.

10. "Mind your own business," she told him. She told him \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Ex.5. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "Don't touch it," she said to him. She told him \_\_\_\_\_.

2. "Don't do that again," he said to me. He told me \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Don't talk to me like that," he said. He told her \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him. She warned him \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "Don't let him in," she said. She told me \_\_\_\_\_.

6. "Don't go out without me," he begged her. He begged her \_\_\_\_\_.

7. "Don't forget your bag," she told me. She told me \_\_\_\_\_.

8. "Don't eat in the lab," the chemistry teacher said. The chemistry teacher told his students \_\_\_\_\_.

9. "Don't give yourself up," he advised her. He advised her \_\_\_\_\_.

10. "Don't hurt yourselves, boys," she said. She told the boys \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Ex.6. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. She said, "Go upstairs." She told me \_\_\_\_\_.

2. "Close the door behind you," he told me. He told me \_\_\_\_\_.

3. "Don't be late," he advised us. He advised us \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "Stop staring at me," she said. She told him \_\_\_\_\_.

5. "Don't be angry with me," he said. He asked her \_\_\_\_\_.

6. "Leave me alone," she said. She told me \_\_\_\_\_.

7. "Don't drink and drive," she warned us. She warned us \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "John, stop smoking," she said. She told John \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "Don't worry about us," they said. They told her \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "Meet me at the cinema." he said. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.7. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. He said, "I like this song." He said \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said. She said \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said. They asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said. He said \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said. She told the boys \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him. She asked him \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "I never make mistakes," he said. He said \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know. He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience. The stuntman advised the audience \_\_\_\_\_.
11. "I was very tired," she said. She said \_\_\_\_\_.
12. "Be careful, Ben," she said. She told Ben \_\_\_\_\_.
13. "I will get myself a drink," she says. She says \_\_\_\_\_.
14. "Why haven't you phoned me?" he asked me. He wondered \_\_\_\_\_.
15. "I cannot drive them home," he said. He said \_\_\_\_\_.
16. "Peter, do you prefer tea or coffee?" she says. She asks Peter \_\_\_\_\_.
17. "Where did you spend your holidays last year?" she asked me. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
18. He said, "Don't go too far." He advised her \_\_\_\_\_.
19. "Have you been shopping?" he asked us. He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
20. "Don't make so much noise," he says. He asks us \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.8. Choose the right variant.**

1. She realized that nobody (will come/would come).
2. We understood that she (sees/saw) nothing.
3. He said he (will arrive/would arrive) in some days.
4. My mother was sure I already (have come/had come).
5. I didn't know they (are/were) in the room.
6. We supposed the rain (will stop/would stop) in some hours.

7. He said he never (has been/had been) to London.
8. We wanted to know who (is singing/was singing) in the next room.
9. I always thought he (is/was) a brave man.
10. When I saw him, he (is working/was working).
11. We know she always (comes/came) in time.
12. They thought he (will have finished/would have finished) his work by the evening.
13. She said she (has/had) a terrible headache.
14. We supposed they (will send/would send) us the documents.
15. He said he (has not seen/had not seen) us for ages.

**Ex.9. Open the brackets, use the right form of the verbs.**

1. Her brother said he never (to see) that film before.
2. He came home and listened: his son (to play) the piano.
3. They didn't worry too much because they (to lock) the door.
4. I asked her when she (to give) me that book to read.
5. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal.
6. She supposed she (to like) the hotel.
7. I am afraid they (not to come) yet.
8. He wanted to know if the station (to be) far away.
9. Eric doesn't know who (to phone) him at five o'clock.
10. He admitted he (not to be) here for weeks.
11. She was sorry she (to arrive) so late.
12. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again.
13. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car.
14. My mother decided that she never (to drink) coffee late at night.
15. I hear you already (to find) a new job.
16. We were sure our children (to sleep).
17. I didn't think they still (to discuss) that problem.
18. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last.
19. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples.
20. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.

**Ex.10. Open the brackets, use the right form of the verbs.**

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. She was disappointed that she (not to get) the job.
6. I didn't understand why they (to destroy) their relationship.
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 promised he (to visit) me in a week.
20. We didn't know they (to be) tired.

**Ex.11. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "Give me a cup of tea, please", said my mother to me.
2. "Don't ask me such stupid questions", said Susan to him.
3. "Open your books at page ten", said our teacher to us.
4. "Don't make so much noise", said mother to her children.
5. "Please, open the window", asked his friend.
6. "Don't lock the door", said her granny.
7. He said to me: "Turn the sound down".
8. "Don't phone me so late", said my sister to me.
9. She asked me: "Please, give me his address".
10. "Don't tell her the truth", said they to him.
11. He said to his daughter: "Don't tease the dog!"
12. "Give us a drive, please", they asked him.
13. "Don't be late for the lesson", Susan's teacher said to her.
14. Marry told me: "Don't be frightened".

**Ex.12. Translate into English.**

1. Мама попросила меня купить хлеб.
2. Мой брат сказал мне помыть машину.
3. Она попросила свою дочку не шуметь.
4. Родители сказали ему не выходить из дома.
5. Сестра попросила меня помочь ей.
6. Милиционер приказал им остановиться.
7. Они попросили ее не рассказывать правду об этом случае.
8. Я сказал своему другу прийти в семь вечера.
9. Учитель попросил ученика подойти к доске.
10. Она попросила не звонить ей.

**Ex.13. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "Sit down, children", she told us.
2. "Hurry up", my friend told me.
3. "Leave your keys on the table, please", mother told him.
4. "Have your tickets ready", two men told us.
5. "Don't eat for several days", my doctor told me.
6. Nick's father said to him: "Please, pass me a cigarette".
7. "Don't smoke in my room", she asked me.
8. "Don't go there," Jane's parents said. "Stay at home".
9. Mary said: "Give me his telephone number, please".
10. Mr. Jones said: "Don't stop!"
11. Jane's mother told her: "Don't spend so much money".
12. "Take the children from school for me, please", he asked.
13. "Please, help me to translate this text", David said to me.
14. "Don't go near the dog", he told to his son.
15. "Give me a cup of tea, please", my granny asked me.
16. My teacher said: "Please, bring the register".
17. "Stay back!" - ordered the police.
18. "Give me a lift into city, please", she asked me.
19. My friend said to me: "Lend me some money, please".
20. "Don't forget to post this letter", she said to me.

**Ex.14. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "I am not joking", said my friend.
2. He said: "I have already spoken to the manager".
3. Joan said to Mary: "I didn't feel very well yesterday".
4. Simon said: "I must go now. I am in a hurry".
5. "I like swimming and playing tennis", she said.
6. Mike said: "My parents are arriving tomorrow".
7. "We were in this city two years ago", he said.
8. She said: "My friend doesn't like this film".
9. David said: "I will help you tomorrow if I have time".
10. "I have already translated two articles", said Jane.
11. "We are going to stay in this hotel", they told us.
12. Julia said: "I will have finished my work by seven o'clock tonight".
13. "I want to know where you spent last night", he said.
14. "I will be working the whole day next Friday", said my cousin.
15. "Mind your business", he said to me.

**Ex.15. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "We are going to have dinner", my mother said to me.

2. "She has made great progress in her English", her teacher said.
3. "I will be glad to help you, don't mind", Joe said to Polly.
4. "We are playing a boring game", his children said.
5. Robert said: "Nobody has mentioned about it".
6. "I can't stay here", he said.
7. "As soon as you see him, give him my telephone number", Henry said to me.
8. "I'll just step out the door for a minute", Julia said.
9. "Be a good boy and be careful", his father said.
10. "If I go back my parents will not let me go out", the boy said to his friends.
11. "I think you don't know anything about it", Victor said.
12. "They have been discussing this question for two hours", said the secretary.
13. "I am all right. I feel better now", the patient said.
14. "If it is possible I will return in time", he said.
15. Her sister said to me: "She is still doing her homework".

**Ex.16. Convert into direct speech.**

1. She said she had already found her book.
2. My father told me that he was busy.
3. The pupil said he had not learnt the lesson.
4. All said that he was ill and felt unwell.
5. My sister told me that if she got that book she would give it me to read.
6. Mother asked me to stay at home as the weather was bad.
7. The man said he had never been to England.
8. Jane told us she would be working the whole day on Sunday.
9. The man said that there was not room for us.
10. His father asked him to put the papers on the table.
11. Barry said that he thought he had left his watch at home.
12. Jane said that she is going to go for a walk.
13. The teacher told the boy to leave the room immediately.
14. Derek told me he had got to entertain his cousins on Sunday evening.
15. She said she would bring me a glass of milk every night.

**Ex.17. Convert into direct speech.**

1. She told me she was not surprised at the news as she knew about it.
2. He said he had had an accident.
3. Liz said she could give me the newspaper as she had finished with it.
4. The boy said he was afraid he had broken my vase.
5. Kate told her mother she would not be out for long.

6. They said they didn't understand why he had been late.
7. The woman said she was taking her four-year-old niece to see Paris.
8. Steve told me he had been working sixty hours a week for the past month.
9. He said it would be difficult to go back.
10. Alison told me she was having dinner.
11. John said he was sorry he hadn't phoned me before.
12. Barry told the doctor he felt ill as he had had an enormous meal.
13. She said she was right after all.
14. They told us they were leaving on January 7.
15. She asked me not to open the window.

**Ex.18. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. Jane said: "What are you doing"?
2. She said: "Did you invite him to the party?"
3. "Have you finished your exams?" he asked me.
4. My friend said: "Does your sister live in Saransk?"
5. Mother asked her daughter: "Have you hurt your leg?"
6. He said to the shop assistant: "How much does it cost?"
7. "Have you ever been to the USA?" they said to me.
8. Steve said: "Where did you stay in Moscow?"
9. My father said to me: "Can you pass me the magazine?"
10. They asked: "What time will the train arrive?"
11. My mother said to me: "Why didn't you buy bread?"
12. His friend asked: "How do you get to school?"
13. Barry said to me: "How long have you been waiting for your friend?"
14. She asked: "Who is singing in the next room?"
15. I asked my friend: "When did you telephone me?"

**Ex.19. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. He asked me: "Can you give me your pen?"
2. She said: "Has he already come home after lessons?"
3. They said to him: "Which school do you go to?"
4. Liz asked: "Are you seeing the manager tomorrow?"
5. My mother told me: "Where have you put my book?"
6. She asked: "How long have you been translating this article?"
7. Jane asked: "Did you go to London last year?"
8. "Are you busy now?" Nick asked his brother.
9. Kate's mother said: "What marks have you got at school?"
10. She asked me: "When will you go to the USA?"

**Ex.20. Convert into direct speech.**

1. He said that he had studied English before he entered the institute.
2. She said that her parents lived in the country.
3. He told me that his son would arrive the following day.
4. David said he had broken his bicycle.
5. They told us they were busy: they were discussing a very important question.
6. Tom said he had been working at school for three years.
7. She said her daughter would go on a trip the following month.
8. James said he liked to see adventure films.
9. My friend said she wanted to buy a dog for her children.
10. Jane told me she would return me my book the following week.
11. His mother told him not to go to school because he was ill.
12. Sue said Ann had invited her to stay in her house for the following weekend.
13. His friend told him that he didn't think he could help.
14. She said she could not go for a walk with me as she was watching an interesting TV programme.
15. They told me that the train was leaving at the moment.

**Ex.21. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. Why did not he come to the yacht-club? (He didn't tell us...)
2. Where has she been? (We didn't know...).
3. Do you often play basketball? (She asked me...).
4. Why doesn't she come early? (He wanted to know...).
5. When will the next train leave? (We asked...).
6. What are you doing? (My friend asked me...).
7. How long have his parents worked for the company? (They didn't know...).
8. When did Jack phone me? (He wanted to know...).
9. How often does she visit them? (He asked me...).
10. Who gave him money? (She didn't know...).
11. How many times have they seen this film? (He wondered...).
12. Why will not she come to the party? (He asked...).
13. What is the little boy playing with? (She wanted to know...).
14. What will they be doing at 5 o'clock? (My friend asked...).
15. What are your hobbies? (He asked me...).

**Ex.22. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. I said: "Did you become a manager five years ago?"
2. He asked me: "Does your sister study at school?"

3. She said: "Is he working on his report?"
4. Jack said: "Did you meet anybody at the party?"
5. Kate said to him: "Do you like modern art?"
6. Pat said to Nick: "Are you busy?"
7. Jane asked me: "Have you already found the keys?"
8. My friend said: "Have you already chosen a book to read?"
9. They asked us: "Are you tired?"
10. We asked: "Will you come to see us on Friday?"
11. Peter said: "Have they been waiting for hours?"
12. Mary asked me: "Have you known him since childhood?"
13. Mark said to Kate: "Do you prefer coffee to tea?"
14. I asked my brother: "Can you help me?"
15. She asked her: "Has he already received a letter?"
16. Jane said to me: "Do you agree with his decision?"
17. I asked her: "Can you give me a new cassette?"

**Ex.23. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. Are there any people in the house? (The policeman asked...)
2. Has he already returned? (He asked me...)
3. Did your sister refuse to go to the cinema? (She asked...)
4. Will you return my book in time? (He asked me...)
5. Is he a good-looking man? (She wanted to know...)
6. Have they ever been to New Zealand? (We asked...)
7. Are you coming back today? (They asked us...)
8. Did the bus come in time? (He wanted to know...)
9. Does she know anything about his problem? (They asked...)
10. Can you translate this text without any dictionary? (She asked him...)
11. Is she cooking dinner in the kitchen? (He didn't know...)
12. Will they recognize us in the crowd? (They wanted to know...)
13. Are you in a hurry? (She asked me...)
14. Will she return in time? (They did not ask me...)
15. Can you think about the future and not about the past? (He asked...)

**Ex.24. Convert into direct speech.**

1. She asked me if I liked Coke.
2. My friend asked me if he could borrow my car.
3. John wanted to know if that had not caused any problem.
4. She asked me if I would not mind about it.
5. They wanted to know where I was going.
6. Kate asked Mike whether he preferred eating at home.
7. We wanted to know when he would tell us the truth.

8. I asked her where her father was.
9. They wanted to know if the results of that experiment were exciting.
10. Susan asked Ann when she would give her new telephone number.

**Ex.25. Convert into indirect speech.**

1. "What shall we do with Tom?" asked Nick. "He will not finish his work himself". "I think we can help him", said Mike.
2. "Where is my magazine, Alice?" asked mother. "I have put it on the table", said Alice.
3. "Don't draw in your books!" the librarian said to children. The children answered: "We will keep our books clean".
4. "I can't do this task myself", said my brother. "Ask your friend to help you", I said to him.
5. "Have you finished your exams, Dan?" said Julia. "I finished them a week ago", said Dan.
6. "Are you hungry?" said Ann to us. "No, we have just had lunch", we said.
7. "Why didn't Ben take any money with him?" said his father. "He was in a hurry", we said.
8. "Where is Peter?" said Alec. "He has been doing military service already for five months", said we.
9. "Why are you so angry?" she said to me. "I can't find my purse", I said.
10. He asked Tracy: "Have you ever been to Australia?" — "I want to go there next year", said Tracy.
11. "When will you phone again?" she asked him. "I don't know exactly", he said.
12. "Are you allergic to oranges?" said the doctor. "I'm afraid I am", said the patient.

## PREPOSITIONS

Preposition	Meaning	Example
at	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Местоположение (на, при, у, в определенной точке)</li> <li>2. Время (в часах)</li> </ol>	<p>She is at school. She is sitting at my table.</p> <p>Let us meet at 5 p.m.!</p>
in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Местоположение (в отдельном пространстве)</li> <li>2. Время (в месяцах, годах)</li> <li>3. Работа написанная на каком-то языке</li> </ol>	<p>He is in the study. The book is in my table. Summer begins in June. It took place in 2002.</p> <p>This article is written in English.</p>
on	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Местоположение (на горизонтальной и по вертикальной поверхности)</li> <li>2. Посвященный чему-либо, на тему (о, об)</li> <li>3. Время (в днях)</li> </ol>	<p>The book is on my table. The picture is on the wall. This is an article on history.</p> <p>I was born on the 5th of November,</p>
from	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Направление (от, из)</li> <li>2. Время (с, от)</li> </ol>	<p>The train is coming from Moscow. Take the pencil from the table. I'll be busy from 10 a.m.</p>
to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Направление (в, на)</li> <li>2. Время (до какого-то момента)</li> <li>3. Соответствует дательному падежу</li> </ol>	<p>We came to Moscow. They went to the theatre. I'll be busy from 10 p.m. to 3 p.m.</p> <p>Give this book to me.</p>
since	Время (от, с какого-то момента)	I'll have a rest since July till August.
till	Время (до, до какого-то момента)	Till Friday I'll be very busy.
into	Направление (внутри)	Put the book into the bag.
onto	Направление (на, на поверхность чего-либо)	Put the pen from the drawer onto the table.
before	Время (перед, до)	The accident took place before our era.
after	Время (после)	I went there after the stopped.
about	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. О (относительно)</li> <li>2. Место (около, вокруг, приблизительно)</li> <li>3. Время (около, приблизительно)</li> </ol>	<p>Please, tell me about him.</p> <p>Come about 2 p.m. It was about noon, when she came home.</p>
for	1. Время (в течение конкретно указанного (в днях, годах) периода времени)	<p>I have lived there for 2 years.</p> <p>I went for a walk.</p> <p>That is a present for you.</p>

	2. Цель (на) 3. Для 4. Направление (в) с глаголом to leave	We left for St. Petersburg at 10 p.m.
during	Время (в течение периода времени, выраженного существительным)	I was in the countryside during my weekend.
of	1. Соответствует родительному падежу (чего?, кого?) 2. О (относительно)	All the students of this group passed the exams perfectly. You must never think of him badly.
with	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (чем?) 2. С, вместе 3. От (удивления, страха)	We write with pens. He went to the station with her. His face was pale with fear.
by	1. Соответствует творительному падежу (кем?) 2. Место (возле, рядом) 3. Время (к какому-то моменту)	This poem was written by Pushkin. He was standing by the window. He had already come by 3 p.m.
between	Местоположение (между 2-мя объектами)	The father divided the apples between his 2 sons.
among	Местоположение (между несколькими предметами или объектами)	The father divided the apples among all his children.
except (for)	Кроме (за исключением тех, кто присутствует)	Everybody likes it except me.
besides	Кроме (помимо, по количеству больше присутствующих)	There were 5 boys in the room besides me.
over	1. Над, выше 2. Через 3. За, в, в течение (период времени)	A flight over the lake — полёт над озером. Over the last five years — за последние пять лет.
below	Ниже, под	Below zero — ниже нуля.
out	Снаружи, вне, за пределами	My crossbow is already out. — Я уже вытащил свой арбалет.
behind	За, сзади, позади	The sun is behind a cloud. — Солнце скрылось за тучей.

## EXERCISES

### Ex.1. Put in on, in or into.

1. Where is the book? - - It is ... the table. 2. Where is the tea? — It is ... the cup. 3. Put the plates ... the table. 4. Put the book ... the bag. 5. There is

a beautiful picture ... the wall. 6. He went ... the room. 7. I like to sit ... the sofa ... my room. 8. Mother is cooking dinner ... the kitchen. 9. She went ... the room and sat down ... the sofa. 10. There are many people ... the park today. 11. There is a girl standing ... the bridge. Why is she crying? - She has dropped her doll ... the water. 12. There is no tea ... my cup. 13. Pour some tea ... my cup. 14. Put these flowers ... the window-sill. 15. I saw many people ... the platform waiting for the train. 16. We went ... the garden and sat down ... a bench. 17. The teacher hung a picture ... the blackboard. 18. I opened the door and went ... the classroom. The teacher was writing some words ... the blackboard. The pupils were writing these words ... their exercise-books. There were some books and pens ... the teacher's table. There were two maps ... the wall and some flowers ... the window-sills. I saw a pen ... the floor. I picked it up and put it ... the table. 19. He put his hand ... his pocket, took out a letter and dropped it ... the mail-box which hung ... the wall of the house. Then he got ... his car and drove off.

**Ex. 2. Put in prepositions in or to.**

1. We did not want to stay ... town on such a hot day, so we went ... the country. 2. It is very late: Go ... bed at once. 3. Where is your little sister? - She is ... bed. Mother always puts her ... bed at eight o'clock. 4. In summer my mother does not go ... work and I don't go ... school. We live ... the country. My father goes ... work every day, so he stays ... town. But sometimes he comes ... the country after work and goes back ... town early in the morning, when I am still ... bed. 5. In winter I usually go ... bed at ten o'clock because I learn ... school and have to get up early.

**Ex.3. Translate into English.**

В четыре часа, в половине шестого, без четверти три, на закате, в четверть пятого, в полночь, в пять минут шестого, без десяти два, полдень, на восходе солнца, в двадцать пять третьего.

**Ex. 4. Put in prepositions to or of.**

1. He bought a book ... English poems and gave it... his sister. 2. I wrote ... him asking to send me a box ... chocolates. 3. The roof ... the house is very old. 4. There is a monument ... Pushkin in the Square ... Arts. 5. One wheel ... my car must be changed. 6. He was standing outside the door ... his house and explaining ... the mechanic what was wrong with his car. 7. He gave her a big bunch ... flowers. 8. I sent a letter ... my friend. 9. The streets ... St. Petersburg are straight. 10. Many pages ... this book are torn. 11. The young scientist was trying to prove ... the professor the necessity ... the experiment. 12. London is the capital ... Great Britain. 13. The

embankments ... the Neva are faced with granite. 14. It is clear ... me that you don't know your lesson. 15. He was devoted ... his friend. 16. I explained ... the teacher that by the end ... the lesson I had not finished the translation ... the text and that's why I had not handed it ... him. The surprise ... the teacher was great. My explanation seemed strange ... the teacher.

**Ex.5. Put in prepositions with or by.**

1. The boy cut his finger ... a knife. 2. The boat was carried ... the waves into the open sea. 3. The teacher was pleased ... our work. 4. America was discovered ... Columbus. 5. "Hamlet" was written ... Shakespeare. 6. We eat soup ... a spoon. 7. He was killed ... a knife. 8. He was killed ... the robbers. 9. He was knocked down ... a big stick. 10. He was knocked down ... a car. 11. He was taken to hospital... an ambulance. 12. He was treated... very effective drugs. 13. He was cured ... a very skilful doctor. 14. He wrote his letter ... a pen.

**Ex.5. Put in prepositions for in on at to**

1. Sam's puppy is \_\_\_ the shade when the day is hot. 2. Look! Such a wonderful nature is there \_\_\_ this picture. 3. Can you see that frog \_\_\_ the log? Catch it \_\_\_ me! 4. Anna is having a birthday party \_\_\_ 6 p.m. \_\_\_ Sunday. 5. You should go \_\_\_ the left and turn right \_\_\_ the traffic light.

**Ex.6. Choose the right variant.**

1. My wife works...the factory. a) on b) at c) during
2. I live....Boston. a)at b) over c) in
3. Come...the house and have some coffee. a) on b) into c) through
4. Where are you...? a) from b) in c) during
5. Let's go...Moscow tomorrow. a) on b) in c) to
6. He is here...his wife. a) along b) at c) with
7. The books are...the table. a) without b)on c) through
8. Take this man... a) to b) away c) behind
9. Here is some water...you. a) above b) within c) for
- 10 Can you speak...it? a) into b) by c) about
11. My house is...the Central Park. a) under b)behind c) on
- 12 ...the way! Where is George? a) At b)By c) In
13. The City Hall is...there. a)on b) about c) there
14. I work from six a.m...four p.m. a) in b) at c) till
15. When do you get...? a) during b) up c) with
16. How long do I go...this street? a) in b) along c) without
17. Where do I get...the bus? a) up b) off c)along

- 18 We have dinner...a quarter to eight. a) in b) on c) at  
 19. We drink tea...milk. a) behind b) up c) with  
 20. The bus takes me...the station. a) to b) during c) by

**Ex.7. Choose the right variant.**

1. Let's go to Moscow...Saturday. a) on b)in c) at  
 2. Take this book...the table. a) behind b) at c) from  
 3. Come...office and answer the phone. a) into b) from c) up  
 4. Take the passport...the table. a) in b) out of c) during  
 5. I am sitting...the table now. a) over b) beyond c) at  
 6. I came...Australia. a) at b) from c) on  
 7. The pencils are in the box. Take them...there. a) on b) into  
 c) out of  
 8. The pencil is...the desk. a) during b) without c)on  
 9. The box is...table. a) under b) with c) from  
 10. The bank is...the street. a) from b)at c) across  
 11. There is a lamp...the table. a) in b) across c) above  
 12. There is a new car...those two old ones. a) among b) above c)  
 between  
 13. There is a telephone...of him. a) up b) in front c) out of  
 14. My house is...the post-office. a) behind b) into c) from  
 15. We are sitting...the table and drinking tea. a) in b) on c) around

**Ex.8. Choose the right variant.**

1. The film started...eight o'clock on Thursday. a) in b) at c) across  
 2. Do you live...the centre...the city? a) on-in b) up-off c) in-of  
 3. He told us...his life...Australia. a) about-in b) near.. of c)  
 between... up  
 4. The doctor told her to stay...bed. a) in b) on c) within  
 5. I think I left my pen...the table. a) on b) through c) down  
 6. Did you leave the Browns...noon? No, I stayed with them...five o'clock  
 p.m.  
 a) at – till b) in – from c) on-to  
 7. Whom will you invite...your birthday party? a) during b) to c) on  
 8. Can you take your brother...school? a) in b) beyond c)  
 from  
 9. She got up...6.45 in the morning, had breakfast and left home...work at  
 8.15.  
 a) at – to b) at – for c) without – with  
 10. I could do...cup of coffee. a) about b)across c) with  
 11. In the morning he usually buys a newspaper and looks...it on his way

to the office.

a) through      b) up      c) in

12. There are millions...people...African countries who have no jobs.

a) of –in      b) at – on      c) without – across

13. The house where we lived was...the river. a) for      b) near      c) from

14. I would have roast beef...potatoes, please. a) by      b) to      c) with

15. There was not much...the menu.                      a) on      b) to      c) in

**Ex.9. Choose the right variant.**

1. He was proud...being chosen.      a) at      b) of      c) in

2. Are you jealous...that guy?      a) of      b) from      c)to

3. Don't say you are familiar...the subject.      a) at      b)on      c) with

4. Don't be too sure...yourself, please.      a) to      b) for      c) of

5. Are you really fond...music?      a) of      b) in      c) with

6. He was happy...receiving the award.      a) at      b) about      c) in

7. Don't be afraid ...dogs – they are afraid...you. a) of—of      b) at—in      c) from—to

8. Jake was married...Jane's.      a) on      b) in      c) to

9. Sorry...interrupting you.      a) with      b)for      c) at

10. Are you aware...the fact that the company you work...went broke? a) of –for      b) in—to      c) with—by

**Ex.10. Choose the right variant.**

1. The space...the two houses was occupied by a parking lot. a) among b) between

2....a yellow mackintosh, he had pink gloves and a red scarf on a queer figure! a) Beside      b) Besides

3....taking up music as a major he decided to study painting.      a) Instead      b) Instead of

4. ...the increase in air fares, most people still prefer to travel by plane. a) Despite of      b) Despite

5. We couldn't get out of the car...the door struck.      a) because      b) because of

6. We asked John to speak about his experiences...the Antarctic. a) of      b) in

7. According to the time-table the classes are to start...Monday. a) on      b) at

8. We have decided to do one exercise a day...now on till the end of the term. a) in      b) from

9. One...the first to come to the office was Jack.      a) in      b) of

10. There was a famous writer and several movie stars...the people whom



immediately, but he stayed where he was for fear of falling down. a) in

b) to

9. What are you looking...? a) at b) before

10. Who did you go to the parliament...? a) with b) in

**Ex.13. Choose the right variant.**

1. He is a wicked boy. I'm sure he did it... (by \on ) purpose. 2. She shouted ( at / to) me that I was wanted ( on / to ) the phone. 3. Take a pen. You can't sign contracts ( by / in )pencil. 4. The voyage was tiring. The sea was rough and we had to be ( in/ at ) sea more than a fortnight. 5. He lives ( at / on )a farm somewhere in Texas. 6. Put your signature (on/ at ) the bottom of the page. Don't write ( at / in )the middle, put it (at/ on ) the right.7. She made this sweater herself (at/ by ) hand. 8. He through an egg ( to / at ) the speaker. 9. The car that was going ( with / at ) the speed of 70 miles per hour braked ( on / at ) the traffic lights. 10. The participants of Greenpeace rally were standing ( by / in ) a line ( in front of / before ) the house of the mayor. 11. He was ( on / at ) work ( before / until ) 3 o'clock yesterday. 12.He was sent ( in / to ) prison for shoplifting ( by / at ) age of seventeen. 13.( In / On ) the whole, I liked our journey. But next year I'd like to go ( on / to ) cruise.14.She is not ( by / on ) the phone in the country.- Why won't she buy a mobile telephone? It is so convenient.-Her salary decreased ( on / by ) two hundred dollars this year and she can't afford it.15.( From / In ) my opinion, she must go ( to / on ) a diet.

**Ex.14. Put in along, through, across, past.**

Our cottage is rather far. You should drive.....the church,....a small wood, then.....the river (there is a wooden bridge) and finally.....the wide road. Our house is by this road. 2. Paul is a good swimmer. He can swim.....the river. 3. She went....me without saying a word. 4. The burglar got into the house...the open window. 5. He ran.....the lawn and came up to the French window. 6. They went.....the bank of the river talking loudly. 7. Oil flows....a pipeline. 8. When she was going.....the jewellery shop, her attention was attracted by a necklace in the shop window.

**Ex.15. Put in like, as**

Is he a millionaire? He spends money \_\_\_a sheikh. 2. People \_\_\_the Pitts always fail us. 3. \_\_\_an economist, I can't agree to it. 4. He broke my knife, he used it \_\_\_a tin opener. 5. She is more \_\_\_her father than her mother. 6. I had waited so long for it, it was \_\_\_a dream. 7. I used to work \_\_\_a cabin boy. 8. What has happened to John? He is playing \_\_\_a beginner. 9. \_\_\_ the weather is bad ( it looks \_\_\_ rain), let's stay at home. 10. \_\_\_a

newcomer , he couldn't take part in the debate.

**Ex.16. Put in down, up, under, below, over, above**

1. Why are you so late? \_\_\_ Our car stuck \_\_\_ the bridge. 2. You are cold. Put this plaid \_\_\_ your knees. 3. It seems to me that she is \_\_\_ twenty-one. 4. There is nothing new \_\_\_ the sun. 5. The branch hit me just \_\_\_ the elbow. 6. Climb \_\_\_ at once! You may fall! 7. My house \_\_\_ the street, on the hill, and my brother lives \_\_\_ the street, by the river. 8. We are on the second floor in the dining room now. \_\_\_ it there used to be a bedroom of the countess and \_\_\_ it you can see the famous orangey which has been carefully kept for two centuries already.

**Ex.17. Put in among, between**

1. Differences in pronunciations \_\_\_ British English and American English are numerous. 2. For her there is not much choice \_\_\_ Paul and Nick. 3. She could see him \_\_\_ people in the crowd. 4. You may divide this money \_\_\_ you both. 5. There is an oak tree \_\_\_ birches and pines near my house.

**Ex.18. Put in prepositions**

1. The course begins ... 7 January and ends ... 10 March. 2. I went to bed ... midnight and got up ... 6.30 next morning. 3. We travelled overnight to Paris and arrived ... 5 o'clock ... the morning. 4. Mozart was born in Salzburg ... 1756. 5. Are you doing anything special ... week-end? 6. Hurry up! We have to go ... five minutes. 7. I haven't seen Ann ... a few days. 8. I last saw her ... Tuesday. 9. I might not be at home ... morning. Can you phone ... afternoon instead? 10. Tom's grandmother died ... 1977 ... the age of 79. 11. Jack's brother is an engineer but he's out of work ... the moment. 12. The price of electricity is going up ... in October. 13. ... Sunday afternoons I usually go for a walk in the country. 14. There are usually a lot of parties ... New Year's Eve. 15. I like walking round the town ... night. It is so peaceful. 16. Do you fancy going to the cinema ... Friday night? 17. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days - usually only ... X-mas and ... summer ... a few days. 18. I have been invited to a wedding ... 14 February. 19. I'm just going out to do some shopping. I'll back ... half an hour. 20. Carol got married ... 17, which is rather young to get married. 21. Ann works hard during the week, so she likes to relax ... week-ends. 22. The telephone and the doorbell rang ... the same time. 23. Mary and Henry always go out for a meal ... their wedding anniversary. 24. Mr. Davis is 63. He'll be retiring from his job in two years' time. 25. It was quite a short book and easy to read. I read it ... a day.

## WORD-BUILDING

В английском языке имеется несколько способов словообразования:

1) конверсия (образование новых слов без изменения их написания и произношения) a master (хозяин) - to master (управлять), a house (дом) - to house (размещать).

2) словосложение (образование нового слова путем сложения двух слов в одно) schoolday - школьный день (school - школа, day - день), birthplace - место рождения.

3) изменение ударения в слове (и получение нового слова другой части речи) present (подарок) - to present (дарить).

4) аффиксация (прибавление к корню суффикса или префикса) help (помощь) - helper (помощник) - helpful (полезный) - helpless (беспомощный).

Словопроизводство при помощи аффиксов

Префиксы изменяют значение слова, но не меняют его принадлежности к той или иной части речи.

префикс	Значение, употребление	примеры
un-	отрицательно е значение	happy - unhappy (счастливый – несчастный) to pack - to unpack (упаковывать – распаковывать)
in-		capable – incapable (способный - неспособный)
il-	перед l	legal - illegal
ir-	перед r	regular – irregular
im-	перед p m	possible - impossible
dis-		to like – to dislike
non-		conductor – non-conductor
re-	вновь, заново	to read – to reread (читать-перечитывать)
mis-	неправильно	to hear – to mishear (слышать – ослышаться)
over-	чрезмерно	to pay – to overpay (платить-переплачивать)
under-	недостаточно	to pay – to underpay (платить-платить низко)
pre-	перед, ранее	historic – prehistoric (исторический- доисторический)
post-	после	war – postwar (война-послевоенный)
anti-	против	aircraft – anti-aircraft (самолет- противоздушный)
counter-	противо	action – counteraction (действие- противодействие)
co-	сотрудничест во	author – co-author (автор-соавтор)
inter-	между, среди	national – international (национальный-

		международный)
ex-	бывший	ex-minister (бывший министр)
sub-	под-	division – subdivision (разделение-подразделение)
ultra-	сверх	ultra-short (ультракороткий)
en-	делать	large - to enlarge (большой-увеличивать)

Суффиксы служат для образования одной части речи из другой:

Суффиксы существительных		
-er, -or	действующее лицо	to buy – buyer (покупать - покупатель) to direct – director (руководить – руководитель)
-ist	принадлежность к политич. научному направлению	Marxist (марксист) communist (коммунист)
-ism	-изм	communism (коммунизм)
-ee	лицо, на которое направлено действие	to lease – lessee (сдавать в аренду – арендатор)
-ian	национальная принадлежность	Russian (русский)
-age	от глагола	To marry – marriage (жениться – брак)
-ance,- ence	от прил. на -ant, - ent	important – importance (важный – важность)
-dom	от прил. и сущ.	free – freedom (свободный – свобода)
-hood	от сущ.	child – childhood (ребенок – детство)
-ion (ation,tio n, sion,ssion )	от глагола	to collect – collection (собирать – собрание)
-ment	от глагола	to agree –agreement (соглашаться – соглашение )
-ness	от прил.	kind – kindness (добрый – доброта)
-ship	от сущ.	friend – friendship (друг – дружба)
-ure	от глагола	to depart – departure (уезжать – отъезд)
Суффиксы прилагательных		
-able, - ible	возможность подвергнуться действию, выражаемому глаголом	to eat – eatable (есть – съедобный)
-al	от сущ.	post – postal (почта – почтовый)
-ant,-ent	от глаголов	to differ – different (различаться – различный)
-ful	наличие качества	care – careful (забота – заботливый)

-ish	1) национальная принадлежность 2) слабая степень качества (-оват, -еват)	1) Pole – Polish (поляк – польский) 2) red – reddish (красный – красноватый)
-ive	от глаг. и сущ.	to act – active (действовать – деятельный)
-less	отсутствие качества	hope – hopeless (надежда – безнадёжный)
-ous	от сущ.	glory – glorious (слава – прославленный)
-y	от сущ.	cloud – cloudy (облако – облачный)
Суффиксы глаголов		
-en	делать, становиться, образ-ся от сущ. и прил.	short – shorten (короткий – укорачивать(ся))
-fy	от глагола	simple – simplify (простой – упрощать)
-ize	от сущ.	character – characterize (характер – характеризовать)

## EXERCISES

### **Ex. 1. Translate into Russian, Select the suffixes and prefixes:**

Untrue, prehistoric, ultramodern, postwar, ex-champion, anti-body, decompose, decode, deform, depart, discover, disappearance, reread, reconstruct, coauthor, unequal, misunderstand, undress, disarm, anti-fascist, cooperation, co-existence, interaction, superhuman, ultra-violet.

### **Ex. 2. Determine what part of speech are the following words.**

#### **Translate them:**

Achievement - achieve, resistance - resistant, assistance - assist - assistant, celebration - celebrate, difference - different, city - citizen, nation - national - nationality, measure - measurement, develop - development, act - active - activity, contain - container, discover - discovery - discoverer, literature - literary, graduate - graduation - undergraduate - post-graduate, educate - education, progress - progressive, act - action - activity - active, govern - governor - government.

### **Ex. 3. Form nouns from the following verbs by means of the suffix - er or-or. Translate into Russian:**

To lead, to write, to read, to visit, to speak, to sleep, to act, to direct, to conduct, to drive, to fight, to mine, to report, to sing, to skate, to swim, to teach, to travel, to sail, to invent, to found, to compose.

### **Ex. 4. Form nouns from the following words by means of the suffix - ist, -ism, -ian. Translate into Russian:** Special, social, art, capital, economy, international, piano, technic, mathematics, statistics, politics, music, electric, Russia, Hungary, Canada, India.

### **Ex. 5. Form nouns from the following verbs by means of the suffix - ment. Translate into Russian:**

Develop, achieve, move, arrange, treat, state, improve, agree, equip, govern, require, measure, announce, pave.

### **Ex. 6. Form adjectives from the following words by means of the suffix -ful и -less. Translate into Russian:**

a) Beauty, thank, hope, doubt, care, aim, use, shape, fruit, power, thought, harm, colour.

#### **by means of the suffix -able, -ible, translate into Russian:**

b) Change, convert, prevent, break, compare, desire, profit, read, comfort,

respect, expect.

**Ex. 7. Find and select the suffixes in these words and decide to what parts of speech are these words belong:**

British, foolish, understandable, heartless, pitiless, successful, experiment, function, musician, socialist, artist, capitalism, professional, fundamental, industrial, doubtful, useful, different, treatment, creative, attractive, peaceful, dangerous, elementary, childish, active, economic, director, worker, passage, marriage, silence, freedom, kingdom.

**Ex. 8. Form verbs from the following nouns and translate them:**

Turn, smile, smoke, snow, start, stay, step, stop, study, talk, visit, rest, air, paper, cover, handle, cause, watch, act, address, answer, brush, clean, cross, crowd, wave, wish, work, dance, doubt, dress, end, fight, help, hope, joke, laugh, lift, light, love, mind, paper, pencil, place, plan, play, post, reply, report, return, sail, show.

**Ex. 9. Translate into Russian. Select the word-building elements.**

**Determine what part of speech are these words belong:**

React, reaction, reactor, reactivity; science, scientific, scientist; industry, industrial, industrious; cold, coldly, coldness; dark, darkness, darken; happy, happily, happiness, unhappy; equal, equally, unequal, equality; free, freedom, freely; attention, attentive, attentively; sun, sunny, sunless; care, careful, careless, carefully, carelessness; to differ, different, difference, indifferent; England, English, Englishman; fame, famous.

**Ex. 10. Translate the following words:**

Airport, armchair, bathroom, bedroom, bookcase, bookshelf, classroom, custom-house, dining-room, drawing-room, fireplace, folksong, gentleman, hairbrush, icebox, newspaper, notebook, postcard, post-office, raincoat, sportsman, sunshine, writing-table.

**Ex. 11. Read and translate:**

An accent - to accent, a contract - to contract, a content - to content, a contest - to contest, a convoy - to convoy, a convict - to convict, a perfect - to perfect, a record - to record.

**Ex. 12. Determine what part of speech the words belong to:**

1. He **works** as a teacher. 2. I saw one of his **works** at the exhibition. 3. I was waiting for your **report**. 4. They **report** the results of their experiment every Monday. 5. His **report** contains some of his thoughts about the

experiment. 6. You'll make progress if you **work** hard. 7. He thought about his new **work**. 8. I have a **present** for you. 9. I am busy at **present**. 10. He **presented** me with a book.

**Ex. 13. Write compound nouns, based on the explanations:**

Например: A machine for drying hair – hair drier.

1. A thing for opening tins - ... . 2. A machine for playing records - ... . 3. A machine for mixing food - ... . 4. A thing that times eggs (when they are boiling) - ... . 5. Things for warming people's legs - ... . 6. Stuff that kills flies - ... . 7. A liquid that removes paint - ... . 8. A tool that opens bottles - ... . 9. A thing for peeling potatoes - ... . 10. A liquid for removing eye makeup - ... . 11. Stuff for freshening the air - ... .

**Ex. 14. Write phrases in a model: *number + noun + noun* (Do not forget that the number and the first noun is connected by a dash and this noun usually is singular)**

Например: a walk lasting for three miles – a three-mile walk.

1. A girl who has just celebrated her sixteenth birthday - ... . 2. A flight lasting for ten hours - ... . 3. A note that is worth twenty pounds - ... . 4. A language course that lasts four weeks - ... . 5. A drive that takes three hours - ... . 6. A meal that consists of three courses - ... . 7. A holiday that lasts two weeks - ... . 8. A delay at the airport that went on for two hours - ... . 9. A letter that goes on for ten pages - ... . 10. A university course that takes three years - ... . 11. A prison sentence of ten years - ... . 12. A hotel with five stars - ... . 13. A speed limit of 30 miles an hour - ... . 14. A house that was built two hundred years ago - ... .

**Ex. 15. Put the adjectives in three groups: 1) people, 2) place 3) things:**

Obstinate, unspoilt, hand-made, waterproof, easy-going, breathtaking, aggressive, deserted, overgrown, overcrowded, cunning, picturesque, arrogant, long-lasting, spoilt, automatic, accurate, artificial.

**Ex. 16. Select the desired word in the sense of the prefix or suffix.**

1. I know Jim Kerry is very popular but I find him totally childish / childlike. 2. I couldn't work out whom the letter was from. The signature was childish / childlike. 3. Sarah is so childish / childlike. She always plays trick on her friends. 4. It was wonderful to watch the tiny lambs playing. I got such childish / childlike pleasure from the experience. 5. Sophie is extremely sensitive / sensible at the moment. Anything you say seems to upset her. 6. Karen is not a very sensitive / sensible person. She

wore high-heeled shoes for our four-mile walk. 7. I've never known her to tell a lie. She's a very true / truthful person. 8. I can never watch sad films that are based on true / truthful a story. They always make me cry. 9. Susan is so intolerable / intolerant of other people. She never accepts anyone else's opinion, and she always thinks she knows best. 10. I find Mark's behaviour intolerable / intolerant. It's unfair to be so selfish. 11. We're having an economic / economical crisis at the moment. James has lost his job and I don't know how we are going to pay the rent. 12. It's more economic / economical to drive slowly. You can do a lot more miles to the gallop.

**Ex.17. Translate without a dictionary. Determine what part of speech are the words:**

a) Specialist, institute, university, culture, central, national, nation, international, organization, Soviet, minister, nature, natural, traditional, progressive, moral, social, socialist, public, programmer, popular, modern, revolution, revolutionary, final, talent, continent, festival, political, experiment, experimentation, electricity, technical, transformation, system, systematically, practice, practical, seminar, lecture, lecturer, period, historic, history, professor, complex, form, acceleration, instrument, philosopher, idea, basic, fundamental, conceptions, mass, class, element, motor, method, problem, energy, radio, text, material, temperature, progress, television.

b) 1. France and England are European countries. 2. In the evening we like to listen to classical music. 3. We saw a comedy at the Drama Theatre last night. 4. Your train leaves from platform two. 5. This jazz orchestra gave several concerts in our town. 6. In 1610 Galileo constructed the first telescope in the world. 7. This was a dangerous experiment.

**Ex.18. Analyse the words and translate into Russian:**

Ice-hockey, world-wide, bedroom, newspaper, long-term, birthplace, sportsman, apple-pie, peace-loving, schoolchildren, football, highland, television, underground, north-west, sometimes, lowland, landscape, well-known, multinational, network, vice-president.

**Ex.19. Put the word in brackets in desired form.**

1. My father is very ... (act) even though he's seventy. 2. I've always wanted to work in the theatre, but ... (act) it isn't a very secure profession. 3. I ... (hope), we'll soon find a solution to the problem. 4. Look ... (care) to the left and to the right before crossing the road. 5. It was very ... (care)

of you to lose my watch. 6. I take two ... (day) newspapers and three Sunday papers. 7. You've broken my camera! Look at it! It's ... (use)! 8. Thanks for the advice. It was really ... (use). 9. I have some very ... (noise) neighbours. 10. She became ... (fame) as a result of her invention.

**Ex. 20. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

Qualcomp have just brought out their 1) \_\_\_\_\_ new

REVOLUTION

Handheld computer, the Powertop. It's 2) \_\_\_\_\_ not

POSSIBLE

to love it, with its smooth, shiny 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and its bright

APPEAR

screen. It might not be the best 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to handheld

INTRODUCE

computing because it is quite advanced, but you'll find an 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of all the features in the detailed manual.

EXPLAIN

The Powertop has been 6) \_\_\_\_\_ designed to fit a lot of

SCIENCE

Computing power in your palm. The 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of a unique

INVENT

wireless Internet connection means there's a world of

8) \_\_\_\_\_ just waiting for you. We give the Powertop

DISCOVER

nine out of ten.

**Ex. 21. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.**

1) Did you know that George Washington had \_\_\_\_\_ (WOOD) teeth?

2) The old astronomer patiently made his \_\_\_\_\_ (OBSERVE) and wrote down what he saw.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ (RESEARCH) have announced that a major breakthrough has been made.

4) I'm planning to train as a \_\_\_\_\_ (PSYCHOLOGY) when I grow up.

5) That red \_\_\_\_\_ (BUILD) over there is the Science Department.

6) The scientist said she had an announcement of international

\_\_\_\_\_ (IMPORTANT).

7) *Science Weekly* has a special \_\_\_\_\_ (INTRODUCE) offer – the first issue is free!

8) If there are aliens out there, do you think they are much more \_\_\_\_\_ (TECHNOLOGY) advanced than we are?

**Ex. 22. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the word in capitals when this is necessary.**

1) I wonder if you could tell me who was awarded the \_\_\_\_\_ (SCHOLAR)?

2) Do you think that you pay enough \_\_\_\_\_ (ATTEND) in class?

3) Could you tell me what the \_\_\_\_\_ (SOLVE) to number seven is?

4) My dad said I'd better spend more time on my \_\_\_\_\_ (STUDY).

5) I would like to know what qualifications \_\_\_\_\_.(TEACH) require in your country.

6) Joshua was suspended from school for a week for bad \_\_\_\_\_ (BEHAVE).

7) I did six hours of \_\_\_\_\_ (REVISE) for the test, and I still failed!

8) Please send photocopies of all your \_\_\_\_\_ (CERTIFY) to us at the address below.

**Ex.23. Complete the text by changing the form of the word in capitals.**

It seems 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (THINK) today not to provide children with a decent 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (EDUCATE). There is such an emphasis on 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (ACADEMY) achievement these days that it's easy to forget what a problem 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (LITERATE) used to be. Being unable to read can be 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (INTENSE) embarrassing and can make someone feel like a complete 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (FAIL). Someone who can't read is often 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (UNDERSTAND) afraid of certain situations. The problem can seem 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (SOLVE). However, given the right teacher, a lot of hard work and a 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (REASON) amount of time, anyone can learn. Being able to read can lead to an 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (IMPROVE) quality of life.

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	Значение
abide	abode, abided	abode, abided	оставаться верным
arise	arose	arisen	возникать
awake	awoke	awaked, awoke	будить, просыпаться
backbite	backbit	backbit, backbitten	клеветать
backslide	backslid	backslid, backslidden	отказываться от прежних убеждений
be	was, were	been	быть
bear	bore	borne, born	носить, выдерживать
beat	beat	beaten	бить
become	became	become	становиться
befall	befell	befallen	случаться, приключаться
beget	begot	begotten	порождать
begin	began	begun	начинать(ся)
behold	beheld	beheld	смотреть, созерцать; видеть
bend	bent	bent, bended	гнуть(ся), сгибать(ся)
bereave	bereaved, bereft	bereaved, bereft	лишать, отнимать
beseech	besought	besought	просить, умолять
beset	beset	beset	окружать, осаждать; украшать
bespeak	bespoke	bespoken, bespoke	оговаривать
bestride	bestrode	bestriden, bestride, bestrode	садиться/сидеть верхом; стоять расставив ноги
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted	держат пари
betake	betook	betaken	прибегать к чему-л.

bethink	bethought	bethought	вспомнить; задумать
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	предлагать цену
bide	bode, bided	bided	выжидать
bind	bound	bound	связывать
bite	bit	bitten, bit	кусать
bleed	bled	bled	истекать кровью
blend	blended, blent	blended, blent	смешивать(ся)
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest	благословлять
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать(ся)
breed	bred	bred	воспитывать, выводить
bring	brought	brought	приносить
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	передавать по радио
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	запугивать, застращать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	гореть, жечь
burst	burst	burst	разрываться
buy	bought	bought	покупать
cast	cast	cast	бросать, кидать
catch	caught	caught	ловить, схватывать
chide	chide, chided	chidden, chide	бранить, ворчать
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
cleave	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft	раскалывать(ся)
cling	clung	clung	прилипать, цепляться
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad	одевать; облекать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
creep	crept	crept	ползать
crow	crowed, crew	crowed	кричать ку-ка-ре-ку
cut	cut	cut	резать

dare	dared, durst	dared	сметь
deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	копать
dive	dived (US – dove)	dived	нырять
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить; рисовать
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt	видеть сны; мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	вести, гнать
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	обитать
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить(ся)
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
find	found	found	находить
flee	fled	fled	бегать, спасаться бегством
fling	flung	flung	кидать, бросать
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbear	forbore	forborne	воздерживаться
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden	запрещать
forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted	предсказывать
forego	forewent	foregone	предшествовать
foreknow	foreknew	foreknown	знать наперед
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	предвидеть
foretell	foretold	foretold	предсказывать

forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
forsake	forsook	forsaken	оставлять, покидать
forswear	forswore	forsworn	отрекаться
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать, замораживать
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	противоречить, отрицать
get	got	got (US – gotten)	получать; становиться
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded	золотить
gird	girded, girt	girded, girt	насмехаться
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти, ехать
grave	graved	graven, graved	высекать, вырезывать
grind	ground	ground	точить, молоть
grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
hamstring	hamstringed, hamstrung	hamstringed, hamstrung	подрезать крылья; резко ослаблять; калечить
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	висеть, вешать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove	поднимать, перемещать
hew	hewed	hewed, hewn	рубить, рубить
hide	hid	hidden, hid	прятать
hit	hit	hit	ударять, поражать
hold	held	held	держат
hurt	hurt	hurt	повредить, ушибить
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	вкладывать, вставлять
keep	kept	kept	держат, хранить
kneel	knelt	knelt	преклонить колени
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit	вязать
know	knew	known	знать

lade	laded	laden	грузить, нагружать
lay	laid	laid	класть
lead	led	led	вести
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned	прислоняться
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped	прыгать
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	учиться
leave	left	left	оставлять, покидать, уезжать
lend	lent	lent	давать взаймы, одалживать
let	let	let	позволить; отдавать внаем
lie	lay	lain	лежать
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit	зажигать, освещать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать; заставлять
mean	meant	meant	значить, подразумевать
meet	met	met	встречать
melt	melted	melted, molten	таять, плавить
miscast	miscast	miscast	неправильно распределять роли
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	поступать неправильно
misgive	misgave	misgiven	внушать недоверие
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	положить не на место
mislead	misled	misled	вводить в заблуждение
misspell	misspelt	misspelt	делать орфографические ошибки
misspend	misspent	misspent	неразумно, зря тратить
mistake	mistook	mistaken	ошибаться
misundersta	misunderstood	misunderstood	неправильно понять

nd			
mow	mowed	mown (US – mowed)	косить
outbid	outbade, outbid	outbidden, outbid	превзойти, перещеголять
outdo	outdid	outdone	превзойти; преодолеть; обогнать
outgo	outwent	outgone	превосходить, опережать
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	перерастать
outride	outrode	outridden	перегнать, опередить
outrun	outran	outrun	перегнать; убежать от кого-либо
outshine	outshone	outshone	затмить
outspread	outspread	outspread	распространять(ся)
outwear	outwore	outworn	изнашивать, истощать (терпение)
overbear	overbore	overborne	пересиливать; превозмогать
overcast	overcast	overcast	покрывать(ся); затемнять
overcome	overcame	overcome	побороть, превозмочь
overdo	overdid	overdone	переусердствовать; переутомиться
overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn	превысить кредит
overeat	overate	overeaten	переедать
overfeed	overfed	overfed	перекармливать
overgrow	overgrew	overgrown	перерастать
overhang	overhung	overhung	нависать; свешиваться
overhear	overheard	overheard	подслушивать
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	перекрывать
overleap	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped	перепрыгивать; перескакивать;

			пропускать
overlie	overlay	overlain	лежать на/над чем-либо
override	overrode	overridden	переехать, задавить
overrun	overran	overrun	наводнить
oversee	oversaw	oversee	надзирать; наблюдать
overset	overset	overset	нарушать порядок
overshoot	overshot	overshot	промахнуться
oversleep	overslept	overslept	проспать, заспать
overspread	overspread	overspread	покрывать; простирать
overtake	overtook	overtake	догнать, наверстать
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	опрокидывать; свергать
overwork	overworked	overworked, overwrought	слишком много работать, переутомлять(ся)
partake	partook	partaken	принимать участие
pay	paid	paid	платить
prove	proved	proved, proven	доказать; оказаться
put	put	put	класть
quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit	покидать; бросать
read	read	read	читать
rebind	rebound	rebound	снова переплести
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	отстроить заново, восстановить
recast	recast	recast	придавать новую форму чему-либо
relay	relaid	relaid	сменять; ретранслировать
rend	rent	rent	отрывать, отдирать; рвать
repay	repaid	repaid	отдавать долг; возвращать
reset	reset	reset	вновь устанавливать
retell	retold	retold	пересказывать

rid	ridden, rid	rid, ridden	освобождать, избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
ring	rang, rung	rung	звонить, звенеть
rise	rose	risen	подниматься
rive	rived	riven, rived	раскалывать(ся)
run	ran	run	бежать
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed	пилить
say	said	said	говорить, сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
seek	sought	sought	искать
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	посылать, отправить
set	set	set	помещать, заходить (о солнце)
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed	шить
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven	брить(ся)
shear	sheared	shorn, sheared	стричь (овец)
shed	shed	shed	проливать (слезы, кровь)
shine	shone	shone	сиять, блестеть
shoe	shod	shod	обувать, подвязывать
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown, showed	показывать
shred	shredded, shred	shredded, shred	кромсать; резать
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunk, shrunken	сокращаться, сморщиваться
shrive	shrove, shrived	shriven, shrived	исповедовать
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sink	sank	sunk, sunken	погружаться, тонуть

sit	sat	sat	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	(кн., шутл.) убивать
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid, slidden	скользить
sling	slang	slung	швырять; метать из пращи
slink	slunk	slunk	выкинуть (о животном)
slit	slit	slit	разрезать в длину, рваться
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	пахнуть; нюхать
smite	smote	smitten	разбивать; карать, разрушать
sow	sowed	sown, sowed	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded	спешить, ускорять
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	писать/произносить по буквам
spend	spent	spent	тратить
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	проливать
spin	spun, span	spun	прясть
spit	spat	spat	плевать(ся)
split	split	split	раскалывать(ся)
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	портить
spread	spread	spread	распространяться
spring	sprang	sprung	прыгать
stand	stood	stood	стоять
stave	staved, stove	staved, stove	снабжать бочарными клепками
steal	stole	stolen	красть
stick	stuck	stuck	приклеивать

sting	stung	stung	жалить
stink	stank, stunk	stunk	вонять, смердеть
strew	strewed	strewn, strewed	разбрасывать
stride	strewed, strode	stridden, strid	шагать большими шагами
strike	struck	struck, stricken	ударять; бастовать
string	strung	strung	завязывать; шнуровать
strive	strove	striven	стремиться
sunburn	sunburned, sunburnt	sunburned, sunburnt	загорать
swear	swore	sworn	клясться; браниться
sweep	swept	swept	мести
swell	swelled	swollen, swelled	пухнуть, раздуваться
swim	swam	swum	плавать
swing	swung	swung	качать(ся); размахивать
take	took	taken	брать
teach	taught	taught	учить, обучать
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	думать
thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived	процветать; разрастаться
throw	threw	thrown	бросать
thrust	thrust	thrust	толкать
tread	trod	tridden, trod	ступать
unbend	unbent	unbent	выпрямлять(ся)
unbind	unbound	unbound	развязывать
underbid	underbid	underbidden, underbid	снижать цену
undergo	underwent	undergone	претерпевать
undersell	undersold	undersold	продавать дешевле других

understand	understood	understood	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	предпринимать
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	подписывать(ся)
undo	undid	undone	открывать, развязывать, расстегивать
upset	upset	upset	опрокидывать; расстраивать, нарушать
wake	woke, waked	waked, woken, woke	будить, просыпаться
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	подстерегать
wear	wore	worn	носить, изнашивать
weave	wove	woven, wove	ткать
wed	wedded	wedded, wed	выдавать замуж, женить
weep	wept	wept	плакать
win	won	won	выигрывать
wind	winded, wound	winded, wound	заводить; виться
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	отдергивать; отводить
withhold	withheld	withheld	отказывать; утаивать
withstand	withstood	withstood	противостоять, выдержать
work	worked, wrought	worked, wrought	работать, действовать
wring	wrung	wrung	жать, выжимать
write	wrote	written	писать

## SOURCES

1. Арцинович Н.К. Английская грамматика в таблицах. М.: Астрель, 2005.
2. А.И. Каменский, И.Б. Каменская. – Практическая грамматика английского языка.: Справочное пособие для неязыковых вузов. – Часть 1. -Харьков: ИНЭМ, 2002. – 278 с.
3. Крылова И.П., Крылова Е.В. К85 Практическая грамматика английского языка. Учебное пособие. – 2-е изд., перераб. М.: «ЧеРо», при участии издательства «Юрайт», 2001. – 292 с.
4. Raymond Murthy. English Grammar in Use. Second Edition. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students. – Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 350 с.

## CONTENTS

<b>THE ARTICLE.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>TENSES.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>THE PASSIVE VOICE.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>PREPOSITIONS.....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>WORD-BUILDING.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>IRREGULAR VERBS.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>SOURCES.....</b>	<b>82</b>

Подписано в печать 25.08.2015 г. Формат 60x90 1/6  
У.п.л. 3.79. Бумага офисная. Печать-ризография.  
Тираж 100 экз.

---

Издательство Чеченского государственного университета  
Адрес: 364037 ЧР, г. Грозный,  
ул. Киевская, 33.

