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Учебно-методическое пособие

Ростов-на-Дону

2019

Passive Voice

Группа Время	Indefinite To be + III	Continious To be being + III	Perfect To have been + III
Present	Many new films are shown at our local every month	A new film is being shown at our local now	The new film has already been shown at our local
Past	A new film was shown at our local last week	The new film was being shown when we came in	Mr. Brown said that a new Russian film had been shown at their local the previous Saturday
Future	Several new films will be shown at our local next month	—	By the end of next year the new hospital building will have been completed

Task I. Express the following in Russian, paying special attention to the words in bold type.

a) 1. The lecturer **was listened** to with great interest. 2. Bergman's new play **is much talked about**. 3. This picture **is seldom looked at**. 4. The journal **must be looked through** and the new information **made use of**. 5. The boy **was looked for** everywhere but **could be found** nowhere. 6. Why **wasn't** he **sent for** immediately? 7. I am sure this film **will soon be spoken about**. 8. She looks very funny. No wonder she is **often laughed at**. 9. The sick man **was looked after** all the time. 10. Children **must** always **be taken care of**. 11. You **will be waited for** in the hall. 12 This text- book **is asked for** every day.

b) 1. Another building of our Institute is still being built. 2. Don't come into the room, it is being cleaned. 3. Hurry up: you are being waited for. 4. Special mention must be made of the architecture of this ancient town. 5. Whom must the work be done by? 6. It was so dark in the room that nothing could be seen. 7. This competition may be held in June. 8. The statue has just been finished. 9. Many people have been invited to take part in the performance. 10. Two English novels have been translated into Russian by his friend. 11. This book was being translated by two students. 12. I have been invited to the theatre. 13. This school was built

in a short time. 14. Smoking is not allowed in the reception room. 15. Two single rooms had been booked for the friends by their travel agent.

Task II. Put the following sentences into the interrogative and negative forms

1. Marmalade is made from oranges. 2. This town was built a century ago. 3. They were invited to a birthday party. 4. The fax has just been sent. 5. America was discovered long ago. 6. The book is still being published. 7. My neighbour's car was stolen last night. 8. His winter boots were made in Germany. 9. The building, was rained by the earthquake. 10. Italian is spoken in Italy and on Malta. 11. I am sure some way out will be found. 12. When he came home, dinner was being cooked. 13. The new sofa will have been delivered by noon. 14. Hundreds of rare birds are killed every day. 15. The picnic was ruined by bad weather.

Task III. Read the texts paying attention to the verbs in the Passive Voice:

From the History of Petersburg

St. Isaac's Cathedral in Petersburg had three predecessors. The first **was built** of wood in 1710 on the bank of the Neva where the monument to Peter the First now stands. In the middle of the 18th century it **was pulled** down.

Construction of the first St. Isaac's Cathedral **was begun** in 1768, farther back from the river on a new city square. It **was opened** in 1802. The cathedral, which **was** hastily **capped** with an unfinished belfry, did not harmonize with the magnificently built city centre and ten years later it **was decided** that a new one should be built. A contest **was announced** and the project submitted by the architect Montferrand **was selected**. A special commission revised it somewhat, and in 1818 the construction of the present St. Isaac's Cathedral began.

The interior **is decorated** with malachite, marble and sculptures by Vitali and Claudt, as well as mosaics and paintings by Bryullov and Bruni.

About Boxing

Boxing is an old sport, going back to the days of ancient Greece, where it was an important part of the Olympic Games. The Olympics **were held** during the hottest part of the summer, and the boxers **were rubbed** with oil to limit perspiration. Their hands **were bound** with heavy leather strips often loaded with lead or iron. So fighters **were** frequently **maimed** for life. There were no rounds and no time limits-the men fought until one of them **was considered** defeated.

Task IV. Choose the correct form of the verb for translating the sentences:

1. Этот дом *был построен* в прошлом году, а) built; б) was built; в) has been built.

2. Этот дом *строился*, когда я вернулся в город.

а) was built; б) was being built; в) had been built; г) was building.

3. Новые дома *строят* каждый день.
 . a) are being built; б) are built; в) have been built.
4. Я уверен, что дом *построят* к Новому году.
 a) will be built; б) is being built; в) will have been built;
5. Сейчас здесь *строится* новый дом а) is being built; б) is building; в) is built.
6. Этот дом был уже *построен*, когда я приехал сюда, а) has been built; б) was built; в) had been built.
7. Много домов *будет построено* в следующем месяце.
 a) will built; б) will be built; в) will have been built; г) will have built.
8. Этот дом *выстроили* в этом году
 a) hat! built; б) has been built; в) is built; г) was built.

Task V. Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences:

1. I ... (like / am liked) this place.
2. What books by Charles Dickens ... (translated / are translated) into Belarussian?
3. Who ... (protects / is protected) animals?
4. This city ... (is visited / visited) by many people.
5. Who ... (gives / is given) bad marks in your class?
6. Our house ... (made /is made) of wood.
7. Our holiday ... (is begun / begins) next week.
8. Pupils ... (are given / give) textbooks by the teacher.
9. The holiday ... (celebrated / is celebrated) every year.

Task VI. Put the verbs in brackets in the Passive Voice

1. You (advise) to wear sensible shoes in winter.
2. The time before bed (spend) very pleasantly.
3. Sniffer dogs (use) by police to detect drugs and explosives.
4. Huge pine trees (uproot) by the storm.
5. You (allow, not) to buy cigarettes if you are under sixteen.
6. Toyotas (manufacture) in Japan.
7. This road never (clean).
8. Gold (discover) in Eastern Canada.
9. When I saw him, he (chase) by a large dog.
10. Several towns (destroy) by the eruption of Vesuvius.
11. This coffee just (make), help yourself!
12. You ever (cheat)? You ever (make a fool of)?
13. The mirror (break) while it (move) into the hall.
14. How the word "magazine" (pronounce)?
15. The table (lay) now. You (serve) in a few minutes.
16. For months, the baby kangaroo (protect), (feed) and (teach) to survive by its mother.
17. I feel that Г (watch) now by somebody.
18. These shirts (iron, not) yet.
19. Love stories always (sell) well.
20. Oranges and tangerines are very useful, besides, they (peel) perfectly.
21. I just (tell) that my house (knock down) next month.
22. My sweater (wash) badly so I put it into the washing-machine.

Task VII. Read the text putting in the verbs in brackets in the Passive Voice.

Retell the text

I'm glad you've all come to visit our college. I hope that many of you will enroll next year. First, let's visit some of our classrooms. In this room, students (teach) French. Here at Greenville College, we believe that all students (teach) should. . . .to speak a foreign language. The students in the next room are studying history. History classes are usually very lively, but today the students (give). . . .an examination. This room is a science classroom. You can stay for a while and listen. I'm sure many interesting ideas (discuss) ... right now. In a little while we're going to see the cafeteria where all the school food (prepare) We believe that young people (feed) should . . . good nutritious food. That's why we've planted the vegetable garden you see next to the cafeteria. The vegetables that our students are eating today (grow). . . .in our garden. The next stop on the tour will be the college hospital. It (build) ... last year and is the school's most modern building. Patients at the college hospital (take) ... care of by excellent nurses and doctors who (train). . . .at the best universities. Students from Greenville College are well prepared for life. Many of our former students (hire). . . .by fine companies where they (give). . . .important jobs. We hope you've enjoyed your tour of Greenville College.

Task VIII. Active or Passive. Choose the correct form of each verb

What Is Wonderful About the Brain?

Inside your head is a remarkable organ, the brain. You use it to understand and remember things that 1 (to happen) around you. The brain is soft and spongy. It ___ 2 ___ (to make up) of billions of tiny parts called cells. Three coats or membranes ___ 3 ___ (to cover) the brain.

The brain sometimes 4 (to call) the busiest communication centre in the world. The brain 5 (to control) your body functions and keeps all parts of your body working together. Thousands of messages from all parts of the body 6 (to send) to and from the brain. Messages 7 (to carry) to the brain by sensory nerves. Special places, or centres, on the brain receive sensory messages from all parts of the body. When messages 8 (to receive) by centres, the brain 9 (to interpret) them. All day long your muscles and you brain 10 (to work). By the end of the day they 11 (to be tired). Then your brain and your muscles 12 (to start to relax). Before long, you go to sleep. As you sleep, the big muscles in your body relax.

1. (are happened, are happening, happens); 2. (is made up, makes up, made up); 3. (is covered, covered, cover); 4. (is called, has called, calls); 5. (is controlled, controlled, controls); 6. (send, are being sent, has sent); 7. (are carried, was carried, carried); 8. (are received, will be received, will receive); 9. (is

interpreted, interpreted, interprets); 10. (are worked, is worked, are working); 11. (have be tired, are tired, are being tired); 12. (are started, started, start).

Task IX. Change the following sentences into the passive voice using the italicized words as the grammatical subject. Use a by-phrase where necessary

Example: *A telephone call woke me up. -I was woken up by a telephone call.*

1. My father built this cottage. 2. Beginners use that computer. 3. Somebody is opening the window now. 4. We sold the last French text-book. 5. People all over Russia watch the news. 6. The moonlight lit everything in the room. 7. Don't worry, we shall settle your problems. 8. We have just sent for the doctor. 9. The Semenovs don't use this room very often. 10. Thomas Coryate brought forks from Italy to England. 11. lie has just repaired his car. 12. Somebody addressed the letter to the wrong person. 13. The secretary is still typing the letter. 14. Mum, cut the meat and chopped it. 15. Snow covered everything. 16. The police have been looking for him for a month! 17. He described his new flat for me. 18. Our chief offered me a day-off. 19. He pointed out the mistake to me. 20. They don't allow their children go far from home. 21. Mary used this typewriter only a few times. 22. They will give us *an answer* tomorrow. 23. The secretary always brings Mr. Palmer a cup of coffee. 24. She has sent you a telegram. 25. The students are rehearsing a new play. 26. Will he paint the house in the summer? 27. They didn't offer him any job. 28. They hadn't opened *the museum* by August. 29. We are expecting *him* any minute.

Task X. Right / wrong - Passive Voice. Find the mistakes and correct them

1. By four o'clock Nick was tired of fishing.
2. These bushes have grown so high that they block the window.
3. Since all our matches had soaked when the boat turned over, we could not make a fire.
4. Joan's face was covered with scratches and his clothes was torn and dirty.
5. The plane wasn't delayed in Colorado.
6. The letter has to sign the chief of police.
7. Peaches can be bought here for 10 p each.
8. Jim laughed as he fell into the water.
9. The meeting was to be continued after lunch.
10. He was such a good runner that he could be caught.
11. It was obvious that the order couldn't be controlled by authorities.
12. The passes through the mountains were often block with snow during the winter.

13. These lilac bushes should be trimmed.
14. It was impossible to tell what was in the can, for the label has been torn off.
15. A calendar tells you how each month will divide into weeks.
16. I hope they will have received the papers by tomorrow afternoon.

Task XI. Put in *with* or *by*.

1. In his childhood Tom used to be beaten _____ a stick.
2. My parents were married _____ a priest.
3. Molly's bedroom wall was covered _____ posters.
4. The house was surrounded _____ flowerbeds.
5. His shorts were covered _____ mud.
6. Tom had been stabbed _____ a penknife.
7. The deer was shot _____ a hunter _____ rifle.
8. Soup is eaten _____ a spoon.
9. The new swimming pool has been just opened _____ the mayor.
10. During the robbery, the manager was hit _____ a baseball bat.
11. Extra training was provided _____ the company.
12. This story was written _____ Agatha Christie.
13. The bear was shot _____ a gun.
14. Trained dogs are used _____ the police.
15. The hall was decorated _____ pink and purple balloons.
16. University laboratories are equipped _____ up-to-date devices.
17. Rare books, issued _____ British publishers, are being shown at the exhibition.

Task XII. Read and retell the stories:

Stamps

In 1840, Rowland Hills Penny Stamp Act became law. Under this law, letters were paid for by weight. Previously, they had been charged according to the distance or number of sheets. It also became compulsory to pay for postage in advance. This had not always been done before and often people had refused to pay for letters which were delivered to them. Stamps were introduced in 1840 as an easy way of checking that postage had been paid. As Britain was the first country to use stamps widely, the country's name was not written on them. However, the head of the ruling monarch appears on every stamp.

Animal Theatre

The world's only theatre in which animals act was opened in Moscow in 1980. It is a children's theatre.

There are 300 actors in the troupe. Some of them have joined it by accident. It was Plut (Rogue), the cat, who walked into the theatre from the street. However, he proved to be a capable actor and was given place on the programme. Lorika, a

tiny lemur, was found in a box of bananas. It apparently fell asleep, was packed and sent on long voyage. Several bears were brought to the theatre after the Olympic shows in Moscow, in which they played the part of living emblems of the XXII Olympic Games,

In the future the theatre intends to extend its repertoire. For instance, it is planned to stage fables in which the part of the Fox will be played by a fox, the part of the Wolf - by a wolf.

Today modern plays make up the larger part of the theatre repertoire which until recently was dominated by classics. But of course, this does not mean that dramatists of the past are being neglected.

Task XIII. Translate the sentences into English

(a) 1. Вся домашняя работа сделана: ошибки исправлены, новые слова выучены, предложения переведены, сочинение написано. 2. Тихо! Не шумите! Она сейчас проходит интервью. 3. Радио «Европа-плюс» слушают во всей России. 4. Это вкусное блюдо было приготовлено итальянским поваром. 5. Музыка к опере «Женитьба Фигаро» была написана Моцартом. 6. Результаты экзаменов будут объявлены завтра утром. 7. Не прикасайся к забору. Его только что покрасили. 8. Ошибка была сделана очень давно, а исправлена только сейчас. 9. Этого ребенка никогда не учили, как себя вести со взрослыми. 10. Торт все еще печется, тебе придется подождать. 11. Преступник не был найден. Все еще велось расследование. 12. Я не знаю, кем была основана эта компания. 13. Новый роман Шелдона отлично читается. Мне рекомендовал его мой дядя. 14. Соне предложили купить красивую и удобную пижаму. Она хорошо стирается и не мнется. 15. Если ему скажут, что она его бросила, его сердце будет разбито. 16. Вся мебель в доме моих родителей сделана из натурального дерева. 17. В английском языке одно и то же слово часто пишется и произносится по-разному.

(b) 1, Все телеграммы отправлены? - Нет еще, половина телеграмм отправлена вчера. Остальные, кроме трех, напечатаны. Последние сейчас печатают. Их напечатают минут через двадцать. 2. Много домов было разрушено в Киеве во время войны; большинство из них восстановлено, и много новых строится сейчас. 3. Переговоры все еще ведутся? - Как сообщается в печати, они подходят к концу. Но оглашение еще не достигнуто до сих пор. 4. На эту книгу сейчас большой спрос – но, если вы хотите купить ее, идите в книжный магазин. Она сейчас там продается. 5. Что происходит в библиотеке? - Там сейчас обсуждаются новые книги. Их обсуждают уже час. 8. Преподаватель попросил студента выучить это правило самостоятельно, так как оно было уже объяснено.

Infinitive

Формы инфинитива

	Active (Активный залог)	Passive (Пассивный залог)
Indefinite (Simple)	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	_____
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	_____

Значение разных форм инфинитива в таблице

Формы инфинитива		Чему я рад?
Simple	I am glad to speak to you.	Рад поговорить с вами. (Всегда радуюсь, когда говорю с вами).
Continuous	I am glad to be speaking to you.	Рад, что сейчас разговариваю с вами.
Perfect	I am glad to have spoken to you.	Рад, что поговорил с вами.
Perfect Continuous	I am glad to have been speaking to you.	Рад, что уже давно (все это время) разговариваю с вами.
Simple Passive	I am (always) glad to be told the news.	Всегда рад, когда мне рассказывают новости.
Perfect Passive	I am glad to have been told the news.	Рад, что мне рассказали новости

Функции инфинитива

Инфинитив в предложении может выполнять различные функции:
Подлежащее - To love and to be loved is the biggest happiness. – Любить и быть любимым – самое большое счастье.

Дополнение - Chris asked me to help him with his homework. – Крис попросил меня помочь ему с домашним заданием.

Часть составного сказуемого - The work will have been finished by 4p.m. tomorrow. – Работа будет окончена к 4 часам вечера завтра.

Определение - *I have my children to look after.* – У меня есть дети, о которых я должен заботиться.

Обстоятельство - *He came to Moscow to study at the University.* - Он приехал в Москву (, чтобы) учиться в университете.

Инфинитив часто используется в предложениях в качестве **ВВОДНЫХ СЛОВ** или **фраз**.

- *To put it mildly, Jack was angry.* – Мягко выражаясь, Джек был зол.
- *To tell the truth, I don't really like this city.* – Честно говоря, я очень не люблю этот город.
- *Well, to cut a long story short, the party was awful.* – Короче говоря, вечеринка была ужасная.

Task I. State the functions of the Infinitive in the sentences.

To know him is *to love* him. The most important thing is *to read* a lot. They continued *to discuss* the matter. I invited Peter *to come* with us. He had a great wish *to visit* London. He went to the airport *to meet* his friends. He was too tired *to listen* to her. I was glad *to see* her. The child didn't like *to be washed*. I was very glad *to have met* you. Sorry *not to have noticed* you. The child was happy *to have been brought* to the circus. He seemed *to have been writing* all day. *To begin with*, she opened all the windows. My neighbour is difficult *to deal with*. *To tell you the truth*, I am very tired. His behaviour leaves a lot *to be desired*. *To put it mildly*, you surprised me. These children are pleasant *to look at*. *To cut a long story short*, they got married. The most famous book by Jerome is "Three Men in a Boat, *to say nothing* of the Dog." We decided *not to go out*. *To learn* is very important. I want *to swim* in the pool. *To cruise* in a car is not allowed here. We are going *to sleep* now. She is reading carefully *to understand* fully. Mary requested *to see* you. The best method *to use* is the hands-on method. I can't afford *to eat out* tonight. Mom volunteered *to make* cookies for the bake sale. They planned *to go on* a road trip. He would prefer *to eat* steak. Sam offered *to help* me study.

Task II. Infinitive with / without to

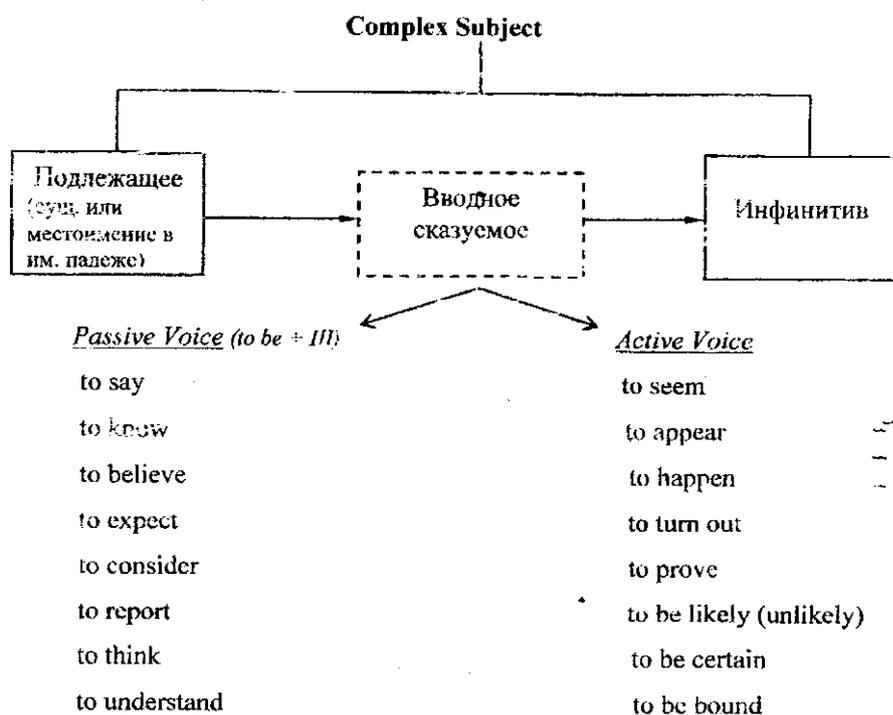
1. I've decided ... (start) a new project. (Я принял решение начать новый проект.)
2. She is trying ... (learn) Italian. (Она пытается изучить итальянский язык.)
3. Can you ... (lend) me your dictionary, please? (Ты можешь одолжить мне свой словарь?)
4. Mother forgot ... (book) the tickets. (Мама забыла забронировать билеты.)

5. You shouldn't ... (argue) with your father. (Тебе не следует спорить со своим отцом.)
6. Henry promised ... (help) her. (Генри обещал помочь ей.)
7. This old photograph made me ... (cry). (Эта старая фотография заставила меня заплакать.)
8. I really hope ... (get) an interesting job soon. (Я очень надеюсь на то, что получу вскоре интересную работу.)
9. You must ... (pay) for the service. (Ты обязан заплатить за обслуживание.)
10. Let me ... (introduce) myself. (Разрешите мне представиться.)

Task III. Make up the sentences and translate them:

1. pianist - my – to – wants – a – great – son – become
2. let – car – doesn't – drive – his – Robin - me
3. to – early – I – up - need - wake – tomorrow
4. the – turn – iron - Sam - forgot – off - to
5. that – sleep – me – boring – made – film

Complex Subject



Task IV. Translate the following sentences:

1. He is expected to come back tonight.
2. She is said to have checked out.
3. He is known to be preparing for the examinations.
4. The delegation is reported to have left for home.
5. Everyone is believed to have filled in the custom regulations.
6. Jack appears to know history better than others.
7. The young man

turned out to be an excellent hockey-player. 8. Do you happen to know his sister's name? 9. Their plans are likely to change in the future. 10. Mr. Brown is certain to agree with you. 11. She is unlikely to lend you the textbook. 12. They are bound to join us. 13. The head-mistress is expected to make a speech at the farewell party. 14. The picture that has no signature is believed to have been painted by Repin. 15. He seemed to be enjoying the performance. 16. No man of science is likely to achieve anything great unless he is prepared to follow the truth wherever it leads him. 17. There seems to be no one who would be indifferent to the theatre. 18. Nothing seems to have changed. 19. It seemed simpler to call here than to ask him to visit me. 20. However, lying on your couch seems to have relieved the discomfort.

Task V. Analyse the sentences and translate them into Russian

1. The lecture was said to be very interesting. 2. The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement. 3. The English delegation is believed to come at the end of the month. 4. She seems to know English and French. 5. He proved to be a good teacher. 6. This school is considered to be the best in the town. 7. The weather appears to be improving. 8. The doctor happened to be there at the time of the accident. 9. She seems to be waiting for you. 10. Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world. 11. This picture proved to be the best at the exhibition. 12. These two scientists happened to work on the same problem.

Task VI. Transform the sentences according to the models and translate them

a) Is John a talented researcher? (to consider)

Yes. He is considered to be a talented researcher.

1. Is Jane a very good friend? (to consider). 2. Is he a good doctor? (to find). 3. Is your father a kind man? (to know). 4. Is Mary a promising painter? (to believe).

b) It is expected they will arrive tomorrow.

They are expected to arrive tomorrow.

1. It is expected Peter will meet me at the⁴station tomorrow. 2. It is known Mr. Evans will deal with the matter. 3. It is said Bill prefers boating to swimming. 4. It is believed Ann is promising actress.

c) The wind is getting stronger, (to seem)

The wind seems to be getting stronger.

1. Ben is doing well at college. (to appear). 2. John Burton is dealing with this matter, (to seem). 3. He met them when he was in London, (to happen). 4. They are losing the game, (to seem).

Task VII. Open the brackets and use the Complex Subject.

Example: He is thought (study) now. – He is thought to be studying now.

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

Task VIII. Paraphrase the sentences using Complex Subject:

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthy. 2. It was announced that the Chinese dancers were arriving next week. 3. It is expected that the performance will be a success. 4. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young. 5. It is believed that the poem was written by an unknown soldier. 6. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy. 7. It is reported that the flood has caused much damage to the crops. 8. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year. 9. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver. 10. Scientists consider that electricity exists throughout space. 11. It is said that the weather in Europe was exceedingly hot last summer. 12. It was reported that five ships were missing after the battle.

Task IX. Make up sentences.

- 1) To be delivered, on Saturday, the letter, is expected.
- 2) We, the job, right away, are supposed, to do.
- 3) Was found, behaviour, Nora's to be suspicions, son.
- 4) Company, to be pleasant, was considered, Constance.
- 5) Today, to be announced, the news is expected.
- 6) Your team, to win, the game, was expected.
- 7) To have made, our head engineer, an important discovery, was known.
- 8) The girl, won, considered, is, in, competition, the.
- 9) Sure, Dad, to repair, is the bike.
- 10) You, did, he, to, happen, meet?

Task X. Choose the right variant.

1. The rain seems _____. Call the children in. I don't want them _____.
 - a) to be, to be got wet through
 - b) to be starting, to get wet through

- c) to have started, to have got wet through
d) to have been started, to be getting wet through
2. The English colony, Plymouth, in Massachusetts, is known ___ by the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower in 1620.
- a) to be established
b) to have established
c) to have establishing
d) to have been established
3. Look, they are likely ___ to the news. They seem ____.
- a) to be listening, to be excited
b) to listen, to be excited
c) to have been listening, to have excited
d) to have listened, to be being excited
4. He is sure _____ a liar. Everybody heard him _____ that in so many words.
- a) to be, to say
b) be, say
c) to be, say
d) be, to say
5. When I came in, the discussion seemed ___ to an end. They appeared ___ patience because they turned out ___ for it.
- a) to have been coming, to have losing, be ready
b) to be coming, to be losing, not to be ready
c) to come, to lose, to be ready
d) to have come, to have lost, not to be being ready
6. Jack, you seem ___ too fast. The speed is already 100 miles. I am afraid. I want you ___ the speed till 40 miles.
- a) to have driven, slow down
b) to drive, to slow down
c) to be driving, to be slowing down
d) to be driving, to slow down
7. The doctor wanted the patient _____.
- a) to examine
b) to be examined
c) being examined
d) to have been examined
8. Nobody expected the president of the company ___ to the party.
- a) coming
b) to come
c) come
d) being come

Complex Object

Verb	Object	Infinitive/Participle I
1. Mental activity: know, believe, think, consider, expect, etc. 2. Declaring: report, pronounce, declare, etc. 3. Wish and intention: wish, intend, want, would like. etc. 4. Feeling and emotion: love, hate, like, etc. 5. Order and permission: allow, order, etc.	Somebody (сущ. в имен. падеже, местоимение в объектном падеже)	To + V
1. Sense perception: see, hear, notice, watch, etc. 2. Compulsion: make (заставлять), get (добиваться), Permission: let (позволять)	Somebody (сущ. в имен. падеже, местоимение в объектном падеже)	V
Sense perception: see, hear, notice, watch, etc.	Somebody (сущ. в имен. падеже, местоимение в объектном падеже)	V (for a sigle action)
		V-ing (for continuous action in progress)

Task XI. Translate the following sentences:

1.1 don't expect them to get back before next Tuesday. 2. Everyone believes him to be a promising artist. 3. I wish the matter to be settled today. 4. They would like me to help them. 5. The custom officer asked the young man to open his suitcase. 6. For a while he watched people come in and go out. 7. He felt somebody touch his shoulder. 8. Will you let me take your book? 9. The teacher made the pupils learn the rules.

Task XII. Choose the correct variant:

1. We looked at the sky and saw ___ in the clouds.

- a) the plane disappear
 b) the plane to be disappearing
 c) the plane to disappear
2. We expect the Chinese delegation ____ tomorrow.
 a) leaving
 b) to leaving
 c) to leave
3. Mr. Smith didn't want his daughter ____ an actress.
 a) become
 b) to become
 c) becoming
4. We expected ____ in water polo championship.
 a) them to take part
 b) they to take part
 c) them take part
5. Mrs. Edwards usually ____ at home when he feels sick.
 a) let her son stay
 b) lets her son stay
 c) lets het son to stay
6. Betty felt ____ to tremble.
 a) her hands begin
 b) her hands to begin
 c) her hands to beginning
7. Linda is being very rude. I have never heard ____ to her mother like that before.
 a) that she talks
 b) her talk
 c) her to talk
8. I don't want ____ your grandfather. It's very impolite of you.
 that you disturb
 you disturb
 you to disturb
9. The children are making too much noise. I'd like ____ quiet.
 a) they to be
 b) them to be
 c) that they be
10. The last drop makes ____.
 a) the cup run over
 b) the cup running over
 c) the cup to run over

Task XIII. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Russian

a) 1. He wanted us to visit the art exhibition. 2. I expect you to tell me everything. 3. I suppose her to be about 50. 4. The teacher does not consider him to be a good student. 5. The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 6. We expect you to show good results. 7. We know him to have graduated from the Institute two years ago. 8. Everybody knows him to be working on a new book. 9. We believe cybernetics to be an important branch of modern technology. 10. We thought him to have taken part in their experiment.

b) 1. She felt somebody touch her. 2. We heard him come in and close the door behind him. 3. Have you ever seen Ulanova dance? 4. She watched the boy buy a newspaper, open it, look it through and then throw it away. 5. I heard him mention my sister's name. 6. Many people like to watch the sun rise. 7. She saw her son fall and shouted. 8. He likes to watch his son play in the garden. 9. The students heard the bell ring. 10. You can't make me believe that all these stories are true. 11. In spite of bad weather the instructor made the sportsmen continue.

c) 1. I want you to listen to me and I expect you to understand me. 2. If you don't want anyone to know your business, keep your mouth shut. 3. What made you decide to enter that competition? 4. They wanted her to relax and sent the children to her aunt's. 5. Everybody knows him to be a responsible man. 6. Sunglasses always make you look mysterious. 7. The desire for success makes Martin work hard. It doesn't let him rest a minute. 8. Let me take you to the Milky Way on your holiday! 9. It takes two to make a dream come true. 10. Don't let that fool you! It. The boss expects you to finish the report by Monday. Would you like me to help you? 12. I don't let my children watch TV shows that are violent. Some of them will make your hair stand on end. 13. I saw you dancing, and I'll never be the same again! 14. We saw Megan cross the street and enter the supermarket. ! 5. I have never heard anyone speak badly of him. 16. Angela felt her heart stop beating. 17. With great interest the detective watched people coming in and going out of the house in the middle of the night.

Task XIV. Use the particle *to*, if necessary:

1. We heard the lorry ... stop near the house. 2. I want my elder sister ... take me to the zoo. 3. I believe the Internet ... be the greatest invention ever. 4. The teacher doesn't let us ... use our mobile phones. 5. They didn't expect her ... be late. 6. The police officer made him ... tell the truth. 7. I would like you ... admit your fault. 8. Swan believes Vicky ... be the best manager in our store. 9. Nick persuaded me ... go in for sports. 10. We saw Jacob ... break the window. 11. I consider this sculpture ... be a masterpiece. 12. She noticed Mary suddenly ... turn pale. 13. We expect everybody ... join us and ... have fun. 14. You can't make me ... do such things. 15. It would be foolish to let the child ... have his way. 16. We heard the postman ... come up to the front door and then we saw him ... slip a

thick envelope into the box. 17. He got them ... rebuild the house. 18. The neighbour saw a stranger ... enter the house through the back door. 19. What made you ... terrorize me? - I was made ... do it. 20. Why can't you let your son ... decide his future? 21. We don't want anyone ... interfere. 22. He noticed her suddenly ... turn pale. 23. Tracey had never expected Alan ... betray her. 24. I think this painting ... be a masterpiece. 25. Let him ... rest till he feels better. 26. She felt her shoes ... pinch. 27. I won't have you ... say it behind my back. 28. We suppose her ... be in her late fifties. 29. I have never seen anyone ... enjoy food so much.

Task XV. Follow the model and make up new sentences

EXAMPLE: He did it. They saw it.

They saw him do it.

1. She said that. Everybody heard it. 2. The burglar got into the house. The neighbours noticed it. 3. The car disappeared in the tunnel. The policeman saw it. 4. The poet read some more of his poetry. The public made him do it. 5. Don't worry! You will go to the party. We'll let it. 6. Bill apologized. His father told him to do it. 7. He is an expert in his sphere. They think so. 8. You will become my friend one day. I expect so. 9. He really said it. Mike heard it. 10. We shall go to the party together. I would like that. 11. The car disappeared round the corner. The boys saw it. 12. Mary is the best girl in the world. Ted believes it. 13. Your kids often watch horror films before going to bed. You shouldn't let that. 14. It is a misunderstanding. Don't believe it. 15. You must tell me the truth. I want it.

Task XVI. Translate the sentences using the infinitive or infinitive construction

A. 1. Полезно заниматься гимнастикой ежедневно. 2. Трудно изучать иностранный язык. 3. Приятно купаться и загорать в такой прекрасный день. 4. Не предупредить его об этом было бы нечестно. 5. Нам необходимо увидеть его сегодня.

B. 1. Я пыталась заснуть, но не могла. 2. Он согласился подождать еще 2 дня. 3. Мой брат обещал навестить меня завтра. 4. Я намереваюсь вернуться в субботу. 5. Я забыл закрыть сейф. 6. Он надеется сдать экзамен.

C. 1. Он притворился, что спит. 2. Кажется, они ждут вас внизу. 3. План оказался успешным. 4. Кажется, мой друг хорошо проводит время на море. 5. Он оказался хорошим инженером. 6. Он случайно посмотрел в том направлении и увидел, что из дома выбежал человек.

D. 1. Она попросила меня внимательно прочитать письмо и написать ответ. 2. Помоги мне нести эту сумку. *3. Мой сын попросил меня разрешить ему сходить в кино. 4. Мужчина сказал мне, чтобы я не ходил по

траве. 5. Позвольте мне помочь вам в вашей работе. 6. Ты должен заставить его упражняться один час в день.

Е. 1. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь. 2. Он хочет, чтобы его сын стал учителем. 3. Мы не ожидали, что он придет так рано. 4. Все думали, что они поженились. 5. Хотите ли вы, чтобы я вам помог? 6. Я хочу, чтобы его статья была опубликована.

Г. 1. Я знаю, что он очень опытный преподаватель. 2. Я считаю, что я прав. 3. Я считаю, что этот вопрос очень важный. 4. Я полагаю, что он очень умный человек. 5. Считаете ли вы, что он очень опытный врач? 6. Я полагаю, что эта информация очень важна.

Д. 1. Полагают, что он в Лондоне. 2. Ожидается, что зима в этом году будет холодная. 3. Говорят, что этот дом был построен 200 лет назад. 4. Полагают, что пожар начался ночью. 5. Полагали, что он уже уехал. 6. Известно, что он придерживается другого мнения по этому вопросу.

В. 1. Все было сделано для того, чтобы спасти его. 2. Он вызвал машину, чтобы отвезти нас на вокзал. 3. Я встал в 6 часов, чтобы не опоздать на утренний поезд. 4. Я написал ему письмо, чтобы напомнить ему о его обещании. 5. Ребенок выбежал навстречу матери. 6. Он шел медленно, чтобы не упасть.

А. 1. Он боялся забыть о своем обещании. 2. Я рад что послушался вашего совета. 3. Мне жаль, что я не видел эту пьесу. 4. Он был в восторге, увидев ее на вечере. 5. Мы удивились, когда встретили его у вас дома. 6. Он был огорчен, что не достал билет на концерт.

И. 1. У вас есть что-нибудь вкусное, чтобы подать на десерт? 2. Предстоит упаковать еще много вещей. 3. У меня нет времени, чтобы навестить его сегодня. 4. Он не такой человек, чтобы волноваться о пустяках. 5. У вас есть друзья, которые смогли бы вам помочь? 6. У нее есть больной ребенок, за которым она должна присматривать.

З. 1. Я не имею ни малейшего представления, как помочь ей. 2. Я не знал, где провести отпуск. 3. Вы не скажите, как пройти к площади Независимости? 4. Я не могла решить, ехать ли домой или провести ночь на даче. 5. Она объяснила мне, как приготовить салат. 6. Я не могу решить, что надеть на вечер.

Б. 1. Я никогда не слышала, как он говорит по-французски. 2. Он не слышал, как я постучал в дверь. 3. Я слышала, что он вернулся в Москву. 4. Я никогда не видела, как он плавает, но он плавает очень хорошо. 5. Я видел, что она не понимает этого правила, и решил объяснившего ей еще раз. 6. Она видела, что он вошел в дом и спустилась вниз, чтобы встретить его.

П. 1. Завтра погода, вероятно, изменится. 2. Очень вероятно, что этот вопрос будет обсужден на собрании сегодня. 3. Вряд ли он придет сюда. 4. Очень вероятно, что переговоры кончатся в начале мая. 5. Он, вероятно, будет дома в шесть часов. 6. Они вряд ли скоро вернуться.

ГЕРУНДИЙ

(Gerund)

No parking	Стоянка запрещена.
Seeing is believing , (proverb)	Пока не увижу - не поверю.
Her acting was wonderful.	Ее игра была замечательной.
Miss Thomas enjoys Tom Jones' singing .	Мисс Томас нравится пение Тома Джоунза.
lie gave up smoking .	Он бросил курить .
Thank you for coming .	Спасибо за то, что вы пришли .
Before leaving turn off the light.	Уходя , гасите свет.
It's worth going there.	Стоит туда пойти .

Формы герундия

	Active (Активный залог)	Passive (Пассивный залог)
Indefinite (Simple)	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Простая форма герундия (**Indefinite or Simple Gerund**) обозначает действие, которое происходит одновременно с действием глагола-сказуемого: **He likes telling fairy tales.** — Он любит рассказывать сказки (простая форма в активном залоге). **He likes being told fairy tales.** — Он любит, чтобы ему рассказывали сказки (простая форма в пассивном залоге).

Перфектная форма герундия (**Perfect Gerund**) обозначает действие, которое предшествует действию глагола-сказуемого: **He is proud of having spoken to this famous person.** — Он гордится, что поговорил с этим знаменитым человеком (перфектная форма в активном залоге). **He is proud of having been spoken to.** — Он гордится, что с ним поговорили (перфектная форма в пассивном залоге).

Герундий не имеет артикля и формы множественного числа, обладает свойствами как глагола, так и существительного. В предложении может выполнять все функции существительного (подлежащее, дополнение и т.д.)

Reading is useful for learning English

Запомните глаголы, после которых употребляется только герундий! Некоторые из этих глаголов являются фразовыми.

admit (признавать), **advise** (советовать), **avoid** (избегать), **burst out** (разразиться), **delay** (задерживать), **deny** (отрицать), **dislike** (не

нравиться), **enjoy** (получать удовольствие), **escape** (вырваться, избавиться), **finish** (закончить), **forgive** (прощать), **give up** (отказываться, бросать), **keep on** (продолжать), **mention** (упомянуть), **mind** (возражать — только в вопросах и отрицаниях), **miss** (скучать), **put off** (отложить), **postpone** (откладывать), **recommend** (рекомендовать), **suggest** (предлагать), **understand** (понимать).

В современном разговорном английском языке герундий употребляется:

а) после глаголов **finish, stop, go, go on, like, hate, excuse, keep, need** (нуждаться), **want** (нуждаться), **remember, suggest, demand, propose, mind** и др. Например:

This car needs repairing (fixing). - Эта машина нуждается в починке.

I'm sorry I kept you waiting. — Извините, я заставил вас ждать.

б) после глаголов и некоторых выражений с предлогами: **thank for, think of, agree to, be fond of, be sure of, be pleased at (with), be surprised at, be interested in, accuse of** (обвинять в), **agree to** (соглашаться с), **complain of** (жаловаться на), **consist in** (заключаться в), **depend on** (зависеть от), **feel like** (хотеть, собираться), **insist on** (настаивать на), **keep from** (удерживать(ся) от), **look forward to** (с нетерпением ждать, предвкушать), **object to** (возражать против), **praise for** (хвалить за), **prevent from** (предотвращать от), **rely on** (полагаться на), **result in** (приводить к), **speak of, succeed in** (преуспевать в), **suspect of** (подозревать в), **look forward to** (ожидать чего-либо с удовольствием, с нетерпением), **be used to, be accustomed to** и др.

Например:

I am fond of skating. - Я люблю кататься на коньках.

I look forward to meeting him. — Я с нетерпением жду встречи с ним.

в) после выражений: **can't help, it's no good, it's (there's) no use, it's worth, do you mind** и др.

Например:

She can't help loving him. - Она не может не любить его. It's no good denying it. - Бесполезно отрицать это.

г) после предлогов **after, before, on, by, without, instead of, in spite of** и др.

Например:

Learn to swim by swimming. - Учитесь плавать, плавая. Think twice before speaking. - Подумайте дважды, прежде чем будете говорить.

д) после существительных с предлогами **of, for** и некоторыми другими.

Например:

I don't like his way of speaking. - Мне не нравится его манера говорить.

John has a great talent for drawing. - У Джона большие способности к рисованию.

Task I. Translate into Russian, paying attention to the Gerund

1. We don't mind your considering the matter again. 2. Her prefers telling the news himself. 3. Lord Goring enjoyed being misunderstood. 4. I remember meeting him in Paris before the war. 5. I'm surprised at his telling you so many lies. 6. I'm surprised at his having told you a lie again. 7. Skiing is my favourite sport. 8. I remember his telling me about his coat. 9. I remember having seen this match. 10. Before taking up swimming she had been very fond of playing basketball. 11. The football player was punished for having pushed the centre forward. 12. The young high jumper was very proud of being praised. 13. I did not know you had stopped rooting for our team. 14. I remember having been told about this match.

Task II. Open the brackets, using the Gerund

1. He gave up (gamble). 2. Try to avoid (make) him angry. 3. Stop (argue) and start (work). 4. The children prefer (watch) TV to (read). 5. I am against (make) any complaints. 6. It's no use (cry) over spilt milk (proverb). 7. I suggest (hold) another meeting next week. 8. He finished (speak) and sat down. 9. He was fined for (drive) without lights. 10. It is difficult to get used to (eat) with chopsticks. 11. If you can't turn the key try (put) some oil in the lock. 12. He lost no time in (get) down to work. 13. You can't make an omelet without (break) eggs (proverb). 14. We are looking forward to (read) your new book. 15. They escaped by (slide) down ropes made of blankets. 16. They don't allow (smoke) in here. 17. I prefer (drive). 18. Stop (argue) and start (work). 19. He liked neither (read) nor (read) about to. 20. It's no use (cry) over spilt milk (proverb). 21. Why do you avoid (see) me? 22. He tried to avoid (see) her. 23. Alice isn't interested (look) for a new job. 24. Henry is excited (leave) for India. 25. You are capable (do) better work. 26. I have no excuse (be) late. 27. I'm accustomed (have) a big breakfast. 28. The rain prevented us (complete) the work. 29. It's no use (explain) this difficult problem to Tom. He won't understand. 30. These educational articles are worth (read). 31. I can't help (laugh) when I watch a comedy. 32. My parents had no idea of my (come) back so soon. 33. The girls were busy (pack). 34. I don't mind (have) a cat in the house. 35. I am busy (clean) the flat. 36. She burst out (cry). 37. They burst out (laugh). 38. Why do you avoid (speak) to me?

Task III. Complete the sentences

1. Do you prefer . . . ? 2. I don't mind 3. I remember 4. I think it depends on 5. He is busy 6. Is the play (the book, the exhibition) worth . . . ? 7. You are fond of . . . , aren't you? 8. Are you tired of . . . ? 9. She is responsible

for . . . , 10. There are a lot of ways of 11. He made a decision after 12. We had no chance of

Task IV. Make up sentences, using the gerundial constructions

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Thanks for | to call you up so late, |
| 2. Excuse me | to treat me to lunch. |
| 3. I am thinking of | to make an appointment with the doctor, |
| 4. It's worth | to arrange things quickly, |
| 5. I am (not) used to | to follow his advice, |
| 6. There is no use in | to call on my old friend, |
| 7. I am looking forward to | to see a doctor, |
| 8. I didn't succeed in | to call for him. He has gone, |
| 9. What's the use of | to go to the country, |
| 10. I can't help | to enjoy the story,
to address a big audience,
to be economical. |

Task V. Choose the appropriate preposition:

1. Read the rule ... writing the exercise. (*after, before, by the time*)
2. Diana is fond ... collecting posters of pop singers. (*for, to, of*)
3. Betty likes art very much and she is keen ... visiting art galleries. (*in, on, about*)
4. Black is tired ... painting the wall. He has been working for 5 hours. (*of, after, for*)
5. Susan is clever ... learning English. (*of, for, at*)
6. I don't understand how David can fish for hours ... catching anything. (*with, without, on*)
7. Kate bought a book ... buying an umbrella. (*but, without, instead of*)
8. ... visiting the British Museum the tourists were very much impressed. (*After, Before, Instead of*)
9. I can't get used ... getting up early. (*for, with, to*)
10. ... hearing the news Mr White felt pleased. (*On, With, By*)
11. We were fascinated ... Ella's singing Russian songs. (*by, about, on*)
12. I like the idea ... visiting St. Petersburg this summer. (*of, to, about*)
13. Jack answered the examiners' questions ... thinking and later he regretted it. (*without, instead of, with*)
14. Thank you ... helping us in troubles. (*about, by, for*)
15. My friends and I dream ... going to England. (*to, of, for*)
16. Children went for a walk ... switching off the light. (*with, without, before*)
17. We were surprised ... meeting Alice at the theatre. She was going to stay at home on that day. (*at, by, with*)

18. Sorry ... interrupting you, but could you show me the way to the nearest cinema? (*for, at, of*)
19. We have improved our English ... learning the new words and rules every day. (*by, for, with*)
20. Pamela looking forward ... visiting London again. (*to, on, about*)

Task VI. Which sentence in each of the following pairs is the correct one?

1. I don't mind you smoking. / I don't mind your smoking.
2. Does me smoking bother you? / Does my smoking bother you?
3. Can you help me to change the tyre? / Can you help my changing the tyre.
4. I saw him smoking in the garden. / I saw his smoking in the garden.
5. Mark moaning gets on my nerves. / Mark's moaning gets on my nerves.
6. I'm angry about him lying to me. / I'm angry about his lying to me.
7. Please thank him for helping. / Please thank him for his helping.
8. I don't allow smoking in my house. / I don't allow to smoke in my house.
9. I will not allow him smoking in my house. / I will not allow him to smoke in my house.

Task VII. Use the right form of the Gerund instead of the infinitives in the brackets. Then retell the story

A Good Lesson

One day Turner's dog broke a leg. The artist loved his dog so much that he decided to send for the best doctor in London instead of (to send) for a veterinary. When the doctor arrived, Turner said to him: "Excuse me for (to send) for you. I know of your (to be) a great doctor but I beg you to help my dog. It is so important for me." The doctor was angry but didn't show it. The next day the doctor asked Turner to come to his house. When Turner arrived the doctor said: "Mr. Turner, I'm glad at your (to come). I am sorry for (to ask) you to come. But my door needs (to paint). I know of your (to be) a great painter but I beg you to do it. It's so important for me."

Task VIII. Read and translate the story, noting the Gerund, then retell it

Othello with White Hands

Salvini was very famous in his day for playing tragic roles remarkably well. So, no wonder, that theatre-goers didn't want to miss the opportunity of seeing Salvini on the stage when he was touring in different towns in Italy. Once it happened so that Salvini as Othello appeared in the first act without having put the make-up on his hands. On seeing Othello with white hands the audience began to whisper and make remarks. This spoilt the impression of Salvini's acting which

was excellent as usual. In the interval between the scenes the famous actor couldn't be found anywhere.

In the next scene on Salvini's appearing 'again with the white hands' the audience began to hiss. They couldn't forgive even this actor for his having shown himself so careless the second time. Salvini paid no attention to the audience being so noisy. And suddenly when hissing became especially loud Othello astonished everybody by taking off the white gloves and throwing them demonstratively before the senators.

The story goes that on having found himself with white hands Salvini remembered of having a pair of white gloves at the hotel where he was staying. During the interval he rushed there. The interval was so short that nobody guessed of the gloves having been brought specially for the scene.

Task IX. Translate into English

А.1. Переходить реку в этом месте опасно. 2. Сон на открытом воздухе очень полезен. 3. Играть в теннис интересно. 4. Курение опасно для здоровья. 5. Изучение иностранных языков занимает длительное время.

Б. 1. Дождь помешал мне прийти вовремя. 2. Я поблагодарил его за то, что он купил такие интересные книги. 3. Помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом. 4. Я думаю поехать в Крым осенью.

В.1. Он привык вставать рано. 2. Он страстно увлекался рыбалкой. 3. Мы удивились, увидев ее. 4. Он ответственен за то, чтобы работа была окончена в срок. 5. Я был разочарован тем, что они отказались помочь мне.

Г. 1. У меня нет надежды увидеть его скоро. 2. Он понимает важность изучения иностранных языков. 3. Он выразил большое удивление, услышав это. 4. Я имел удовольствие познакомиться с вашим отцом на днях.

Д. 1. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, читая вслух каждый день. 2. Я не смогу перевести этот текст, не посмотрев нескольких слов в словаре. 3. Я зайду к вам, перед тем как уеду из Москвы. 4. Придя домой, я сразу начал делать домашнее задание. 5. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав.

Е. 1. Бесплезная трата времени — смотреть детективы. 2. Нет смысла обсуждать этот вопрос в его отсутствие. 3. Его советы полезны, им стоит следовать. 4. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. 5. Бесплезно идти туда сейчас. 6. Я с трудом нашел его дом.

Task X. Comment on the use of the gerund in the following proverbs and sayings. Memorize them.

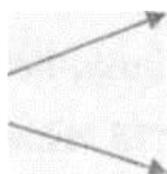
1. Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing him. 2. In doing we learn. 3. Learn to swim by swimming. 4. Think twice before speaking. 5. Saying and doing are two things. 6. Fools grow without watering.

Participle I

Залог Форма	Active	Passive
Indefinite	-ing а) определение (переводится причастием действительного залога настоящего времени – что делающий?) a reading boy the children playing football б) обстоятельство (переводится деепричастием настоящего времени - что делая?) Reading the text he wrote out new words.	being + III определение (действие над объектом происходит одновременно с действием глагола сказуемого) The problem being discussed now is very important. (Обсуждаемая сейчас проблема. . .)
Perfect	having + III (переводится деепричастием прошедшего времени - что сделав?) Having finished the work he weal home.	having been + III (переводится придаточным предложением) Having been written long ago the letter was difficult to read.

Participle II

3-я форма глагола



правильный глагол — ed

Неправильный глагол - таблица

а) определение (переводится причастием страдательного залога прошедшего времени, оканчивающимся на -нный или -тый);

the built railway,
the translated text,
the closed door;

б) обстоятельство (после предлогов **if, when, before, unless**). Переводится:

1) конструкцией "предлог ч сущ."

When heated the rails become longer. - При нагревании рельсы становятся длиннее.

2) придаточным предложением:

When heated the rails become longer. - Когда рельсы нагреваются, они становятся длиннее.

Task I. Translate the following sentences:

1. He looked at the sliding children. 2. Playing tennis he slipped and broke his leg. 3. Having never been to Canada myself I listened to him with great interest. 4. The being built railway will connect two large industrial centres. 5. Having been opened the supermarket became the most visitable places in the city. 6. We met a boy carrying a heavy bag. 7. Decorated with lights, the house looked beautiful. 8. Seeing the policeman, the robbers ran away. 9. The police saw the body floating down the river. 10. Crying at the top of his voice, he rushed at the thief. 11. Having worked for several hours, we came out of the office. 12. The troops gave a stunning blow to the enemy. 13. Friendships made in childhood last forever. 14. Walking along the road, I saw a snake. 15. Having been defeated by our army, the enemy forces retreated fast into their territory. 16. He heard the sound of the radio through the closed door. 17. The article written by this journalist is very interesting. 18. He read the letter signed by Mr. Black. 19. When proposed before the Revolution the project for the Moscow Underground seemed unrealistic.

Task II. Analyse the forms of Participles

1. The boy lay sleeping when the doctor came. 2. The broken arm was examined by the doctor. 3. While being examined, the boy could not help crying. 4. Having prescribed the medicine, the doctor went away. 5. The medicine prescribed by the doctor was bitter. 6. The dress bought at the department store was very beautiful. 7. While using a needle you should be careful not to prick your finger. 8. While crossing the street one should first look to the left and then to the right. 9. People watching a performance are called an audience. 10. Being very ill, she **could** not go to school. 11. The **first** rays of the rising sun lit up the top of the hill. 12. The tree struck by lightning was all black and leafless. 13. Being busy, he postponed his trip. 14. The door bolted on the **inside** could not be opened. 15. Having been shown, the wrong direction, the travelers soon lost their way. 16. The room facing the garden is much more comfortable than this one. 17. Having descended the mountain they heard a man calling for help. 18. Flushed and excited, the boy came running to his mother. 19. He stood watching the people who were coming down the street shouting and waving their hands.

Task III. Use Participle constructions instead of the bold words

a) *All the people who live in this house are students. - All the people living in this house are students.*

I. All the people **who live in this house** are students. 2. The **woman who is speaking now** is our secretary. 3. The apparatus that **stands on the table** in the corner of the laboratory is quite new. 4. The young man **who helps the professor** in his experiments studies at an evening school for laboratory workers. 5. **People**

who **take books from the library** must return them in time. 6. There are many pupils in our class **who take part in all kinds of extra-curricular activities**.

b) As he now felt more at ease, the man spoke in a louder voice. - Feeling more at ease the man spoke in a louder voice.

1. **As he now felt more at ease**, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. **Since he knew who the man was**, Robert was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. **As he thought that it was his brother at the window**, Steve decided to open it. 4. **As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch in the darkness at any moment**, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. **Since he needed a shelter for the night**, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house.

c) When you speak English, pay attention to the order of words. - (When) Speaking English pay attention to the order of words.

1. **When you speak English**, pay attention to the order of words. 2. Be careful **when you are crossing a street**. 3. **When you are leaving the room**, don't forget to switch off the light. 4. **When you begin to work with the dictionary**, don't forget my instructions. 5. **When they were travelling in Central Africa**, the explorers met many wild animals. 6. **When you are copying English texts**, pay attention to the articles. 7. You must have much practice **when you are learning to speak a foreign language**.

Task IV. Translate the sentences paying attention to *Past Participle*

1. My sister likes boiled eggs. 2. We stopped before a shut door. 3. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away. 4. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 5. This is a church built many years ago. 6. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England. 7. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me. 8. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 9. Nobody saw the things kept in that box.

Task V. Translate the phrases with Participles and use them in the sentences of your own

a)the student attending all the lectures
the plan containing many details
the workers building a new house
the engineer using a new method
the car developing the speed of 80 km
the plant producing machinery
the growing population of the country

b) using new methods
constructing new machines
achieving good results
dividing the apple into three parts
discovering new lands
using new equipment
refusing to give an explanation
receiving important information
constructing new roads

c)having entered the Institute
having calculated the distance
having developed the speed of 120
km
having introduced new methods of
work
having decided to leave the city
having installed a new equipment
having obtained the necessary data
having found the new way
having changed his behaviour
having offered her bis help
having passed all examinations

d)the achieved results
all developed countries
the apple divided into three parts
the information obtained recently
the railway built last year
the boy saved by his dog
the help offered by the teacher
the lecture read by a professor
the research made in the laboratory
the film shown to the students
the letter sent to his parents
the book left on the table
the land discovered by Columbus

Task VI. Translate into English

а)профессор, читающий лекцию; студент, изучающий английский язык; методы, улучшающие исследовательскую работу; девочка, спрашивающая дорогу; инженер, знающий иностранный язык; человек, предлагающий свою помощь; мальчики, играющие на улице; студент, сдающий экзамен; народ, строящий новую жизнь; развивающиеся страны; инженер, использующий новые достижения науки.

б) студент, опрошенный преподавателем; книга, оставленная дома; университет, основанный Ломоносовым; письмо, найденное в столе; телеграмма, посланная матери; машина, сконструированная молодым инженером; железная дорога, построенная молодыми рабочими; оборудование, установленное в лаборатории; экзамен, сданный успешно; проблема, решенная успешно; завод, увеличивающий производство продукции.

в) изучая иностранный язык; читая книгу; сдавая экзамены; строя дороги; увеличивая скорость; объединяя народы; отказываясь помогать; устанавливая новое оборудование; производя новые автомобили; покидая город; улучшая уличное движение; оставаясь дома; играя в теннис; применяя новые методы; работая на заводе; переводя текст на русский язык.

г)изучив один иностранный язык; прочитав интересную книгу; оставив дочь дома; окончив институт; закончив работу; получив новую информацию; построив дорогу; открыв новый элемент; решив важную проблему; получив письмо; оставшись дома один; закрыв дверь; соединив две части города; закончив делать упражнение; сдав все экзамены.

Task VII. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to *Participle I* и *Participle II*

1.a) Л fish taken out of the water cannot live.

- b) A person taking a sun-bath must be very careful.
- c) Taking a dictionary, he began to translate the text.
- 2.a) A line seen through this crystal looks double.
 - b) A teacher seeing a mistake in a student's dictation always corrects it.
 - c) Seeing clouds of smoke over the house, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"
- 3.a) The word said by the student was not correct.
 - b) The man standing at the door of the train carriage and saying goodbye to his friends is a well-known musician.
 - c) Standing at the window, she was waving her hand.
- 4.a) A letter sent from St. Petersburg today will be in Moscow tomorrow.
 - b) He saw some people in the post-office sending telegrams.
 - c) When sending the telegram she forgot to write her name.
- 5.a) Some of the questions put **to** the lecturer yesterday were very important.
 - b) The girl putting the book on the shelf is the new librarian.
 - c) While putting the eggs into the basket she broke one of them.
- 6. a) A word spoken in time may have very important results.
 - b) The students speaking good English must help their classmates.
 - c) The speaking doll interested the child very much.
 - d) While speaking to Nick some days ago I forgot to ask him about his sister.

Task VIII. Choose the correct form of the Participle

1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
2. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
3. The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
5. We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
6. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
7. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
8. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
9. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
10. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
11. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
12. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
13. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
14. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
15. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
16. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
17. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, he led her across the street.
18. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.

19. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth. 20. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday. 3,
21. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
22. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
23. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
24. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.

Task IX. Distribute the sentences into three following groups – Participle I, Perfect participle I, Participle II

1. The garden was full of children, laughing and shouting.
2. Could you pick up the broken glass?
3. The woman sitting by the window stood up and left.
4. I walked between the shelves loaded with books.
5. Be careful when crossing the road.
6. Having driven 200 kilometers he decided to have a rest.
7. If invited, we will come.
8. I felt much better having said the truth.
9. He looked at me smiling.
10. She had her hair cut.
11. Built by the best architect in town, the building was a masterpiece.
12. Not having seen each other for ages, they had much to talk about.

Task X. a) Unite the two sentences using Participle I:

Example: He was jumping down the stairs. He broke his leg. – He broke his leg **jumping** down the stairs. (Он сломал ногу, прыгая вниз по лестнице.)

1. Tom was watching the film. He fell asleep.
2. The pupils opened their textbooks. They looked for the answer.
3. Julia was training to be a designer. She lived in Milan for 3 years.
4. They are vegetarians. They don't eat meat.
5. Jane was tidying up her bedroom. She found some old letters.

b) Unite the two sentences using Perfect Participle I:

Example: He handed in his test. He had written all the exercises. – **Having written** all the exercises, he handed in his test. (Написав все упражнения, он передал свою контрольную.)

1. She went to her car and drove off. She had closed the door of the house.
2. I sent him an SMS. I had tried phoning him many times.
3. We moved to Florida. We had sold our cottage.

- 4 .His head was aching at night. He had studied all day.
5. He knew all the goals by heart. He had seen that match several times.

Revision

Task I. Right/wrong - complex object /let/have. Find the mistake and correct it

A) right B) wrong

The manager asked for the letter to send off at once.

I find her a very smart girl.

I rely on you do it in time.

Jack got his dog to bring him his slippers.

Jane was having her hair to cut when somebody called her.

We want you explain this rule to us once more.

Harry has had his sister type the report.

Can you help me pack my things?

Have you had your luggage registered yet?

It's impossible to make my parents to tidy up my room.

I want you to go to the library yourself and find what you need.

Could you make your son be quiet?

My parents never let me coming back home late.

My father likes dinner be in time.

Let us know when they will go on a hike.

the teacher helped the students correct all the mistakes. ,

He ordered the documents to be check carefully. Seeing her enter the room everybody stood to greet her. Have you ever seen a television throw through the window? I heard his name mentioned several times.

The Greens always let their children to see the New Year in with them.

Task II. Read and analyze the using of Gerund and Participle

1.I stood outside my carriage and stared at the placard, thinking how timeless the Grand European Expresses are. 2. He looked a sober, careful man, smoking a pipe. 3. After all, I thought, examining his beautiful moustache. I was a European, too. 4. «Good luck», I said shaking him by the hand. 5. Manhattan is full of parallel rows of buildings, those running from north to south being called avenues, while those running from east to west are called streets. 6. Almost immediately Higgins enters, dressed in tweeds. 7. Mrs. Higgins: (extending her hand politely) «My dear Miss Doolittle». 8. Mrs. Higgins: «Delighted, my dear, (introducing): Mrs Eyensford-Hill. Miss Doolittle». 9. The elderly ladies enjoyed seeing who

came in and out, recognizing old friends, and commenting unfavourably on how these had aged. 10. There were also American visitors fascinated by seeing the titled English really getting down to their traditional afternoon tea. 11. Strangers coming to this country have their own rather queer ideas of what England is like. 12. The city originally called New Amsterdam was a Dutch possession.

Task III. Gerund / infinitive. Put the verb in brackets into correct form, gerund or infinitive

a) *to* + verb B) verb + *-ing*

1. I'm thinking of (go) to Brazil. 2. You cannot live without (do) such stupid things. 3. He isn't good at (drive) his car. 4. Try to avoid (lose) your temper. 5. He seems (know) everything about it. 6. It's no use (cry) over spilt milk. 7. Would you mind (repeat) your threat? 8. You should practise (say), "Red little lorry, yellow little lorry." 9. It's useless (argue) with him. He won't listen to any reason. 10. They were advised (take) a packed lunch. 11. Do you think it's worth (see) this film? 12. If you want (lose) weight, try (eat) less. 13. It's forbidden (smoke) here. 14. I'm not keen on (work) late. 15. I'm not very fond of (shop). 16. He managed (calm) her by promising to return soon. 17. Mary is crazy about (take) photographs. 18. In Arabia the usual way of (travel) is by camel. 19. You needed (add) some more sugar to that.

Task IV. Gerund / infinitive. Put the verb in brackets into correct form, gerund or infinitive

My friend Bernardo enjoys cooking/to cook. He also really likes eating/to eat. But one month ago, his girlfriend told him losing/to lose weight, so he decided joining/to join a gym. In the beginning, it was difficult going/to go regularly. He tried going/to go every day, but sometimes he forgot going/to go. Yesterday, he drank beer with me instead of exercising/to exercise. He prefers drinking/to drink alcohol to lifting/to lift weights, of course. His girlfriend called him when we were at the pub. He stopped drinking/to drink his beer answering/to answer the phone. He promised being/to be home by 10 p.m. However, we kept drinking/to drink until we ran out of money.

Task V. Participle I/Participle II. Choose the form of Participle in each sentence

A) Participle I B) Participle II

1.1 must have the mixer (fixing, fixed).

2.1 don't find this story (amusing, amused).

3. My room is a mess: I really must get it (tidying, tidied) up.

4.1 would stay at home after such a (tiring, tired) day-.

5. Uncle Frank has a gentle old horse (naming, named) Pete on his farm.

- 6.Can you smell something (burning, burned)?
- 7.He opened the letter with (shaking, shaken) Fingers.
- 8.She had rather a (pleasing, pleased) look on her face.
- 9.Deeply (shocking, shocked) I left them.
- 10.When (answering, answered) your question yesterday I forgot this fact.
- 11.He walked along the road with his collar (turning, turned) up, hands in pockets.
- 12.I didn't enjoy the party because I was (boring, bored) there.
- 13.Wiry not throw away the (breaking, "broken) umbrella.
- 14.She didn't pay any attention to the (ringing, rung) telephone.
- 15.Don't you think your hair needs (cutting, cut)?
- 16.Can you think of the name of an animal (beginning, begun) with "B"?

Task VI. Read and translate the text. Analyse the using of Gerund and Participle

Asking for Trouble

It was two in the morning when I returned home. I tried to wake my wife by ringing the door-bell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden and putting it against the wall began climbing towards the bedroom window. I was almost there when a sarcastic voice below said, «I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of night». Looking down I nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman, I immediately regretted answering the way I did, but I said, «I enjoy cleaning windows at night». «So do I», answered the policeman in the same tone. “Excuse my interrupting you. I hate to interrupt a man when he's busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the police-station'?”

«Well, I'd prefer to stay here», I said. «You see, I've forgotten my key».

«Your what»? he called.

«My key», I shouted.

Fortunately, our shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started climbing towards me.

Task VII. Open the brackets, using the infinitive or participle

I watched the guests (leave), one by one. 2. She looked out of the window and saw the rain (pour) down on the leafless garden. 3. Suddenly they heard a key (turn) in the lock. They waited for somebody (appear). 4. After a short rest I felt strength (come) back to me. 5. Alexis looked back and saw a stranger (follow) her slowly. 6. I saw the glass (slip) from her hand and (fall) to the floor. 7. We felt it (come) for quite a long time. 8. When Helen returned to the hostel, she found her roommates (have) a surprise party. 9. The police saw the detective (stop) and (take) a few shots. 10. The parents watched their children (laugh, talk and enjoy)

themselves on the beach. 11. **I** saw the unhappy young man (sit) on the bench with a miserable expression. 12. Everybody noticed the lawyer (give) a start and (turn) pale. 13. **I** felt as if I could feel her heart (beat). And then, suddenly, I heard her heart (stop) beating. 14. **I** can smell something (burn). 15. People saw robbers (wait) behind the bank.

Task VIII. Open the brackets, using the verbs in correct form

1. Edward stood on the beach (look) out over the ocean. 2. Why don't you let him (make) up his own mind? 3. Jean sat on a park bench (watch) the ducks (swim) in the pond. 4. They refused (pay) their taxes, so they were sent to jail. 5. **It** is foolish (ignore) physical ailments. 6. Sara is going to spend next year (study) **at** a university in Japan. 7. The sad expression on his face made me (feel) sorry for him. 8. I didn't know how to get to Harry's house, so **I** had him (draw) a for me. 9. Barbara has a wonderful sense of humor. She can always make me (laugh). 10. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince) anyone that he had seen a mermaid. 11. The teacher had the class (open) their books to page 185. 12. It was a hot day and the work was hard. I could feel sweat (trickle) down my back. 13. I went to the pharmacy to have my prescription (fill) . 14. Mr. Flynn is good at (tell) the difference between diamonds and cut glass. 15. **I** found a penny (lie) on the sidewalk. 16. My cousins helped me (move) into my new apartment. 17. **T** was tired, so I just watched them (play) volleyball instead of (join) them.

Task IX. Complete the newspaper story about an earthquake hit a city called Kitamo. Put in either an -ing form or an -ed form. Use these verbs: break, burn, cry, damage, fall, frighten, injure, smoke. (You have to use one of the verbs twice.)

The earthquake in the Kitamo

There was an earthquake in the Kitamo region at ten o'clock yesterday morning. It lasted about a minute. Many buildings collapsed. ... people ran into the streets. Many were injured by ... bricks and stones. After the earthquake, buildings in many parts of the city caught fire. The heat was so great that firemen could not get near many of the ... buildings. Hundreds of people have died. The hospital is still standing, but there aren't enough beds for all the ... people. Things look very bad in Kitamo now. There are hundreds of badly ... houses, and those that caught fire are now just ... ruins. The streets are covered with ... glass, and ... trees block the way. Everywhere there is the sound of... children.

Conditional Sentences (Условные предложения)

Тип	Условие	Следствие	Значение
Нулевой тип	<u>Present Simple</u>	<u>Present Simple</u>	Закономерное следствие.
	If you win Если ты побеждаешь,	you get the prize. ты получаешь приз.	
Первый тип	<u>Present Simple</u>	<u>Future Simple</u>	Реальное, возможное следствие в будущем.
	If you win Если ты победишь,	you will get the prize. ты получишь приз.	
Второй тип	<u>Past Simple</u>	<u>Would + Inf</u>	Маловероятное или невозможное следствие в будущем.
	If you won Если бы ты победил (на предстоящих соревнованиях),	you would get the prize. ты бы получил приз.	
Третий тип	<u>Past Perfect</u>	<u>Would have + Past Participle</u>	Несбывшееся в прошедшем предположение.
	If you had won, Если бы ты победил (на прошедших соревнованиях),	you would have gotten the prize. ты бы получил приз.	

Первый тип условных предложений

Условные предложения первого типа выражают реальные, осуществимые предположения, относящиеся к будущему времени. В условии глагол употребляется в **Present Simple**, в следствии – в **Future Simple**.

If you forgive me, I will never forget it. – Если ты простишь меня, я никогда этого не забуду.

If the movie is boring, we'll go home. – Если фильм будет скучным, мы пойдем домой.

If you are late again, you'll get fired. – Если ты еще раз опоздаешь, тебя уволят.

Условие и следствие могут меняться местами, смысл от этого не меняется.

We'll go home, if the movie is boring. – Мы пойдем домой, если фильм будет скучным.

Обратите внимание, что по-русски мы ОБА глагола употребляем в будущем времени, а по-английски только глагол в главной части (следствие). Часто по ошибке обе части ставят в будущем времени – это неправильно.

Неправильно: If you will give me a lift, I will pay you. – Если вы меня подвезете, я вам заплачу.

Правильно: If you give me a lift, I will pay you. – Если вы меня подвезете, я вам заплачу.

Второй тип условных предложений

Условные предложения второго типа выражают маловероятные или невероятные предположения, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему (но не к прошедшему) времени.

В условии глагол употребляется в **Past Simple**, в следствии – **would + инфинитив** (без частицы to). Не забывайте, что у неправильных глаголов форма прошедшего времени образуется особым образом.

Приведем примеры маловероятных предположений.

If we won the lottery, we would buy new house. – Если бы мы выиграли в лотерею, мы бы купили новый дом.

Имеется ввиду, что лотерея еще не разыграна, предположение относится к будущему, но говорящий считает выигрыш маловероятным.

If we received the fuel tomorrow, we would return by Friday. – Если бы мы получили топливо завтра, мы бы вернулись к пятнице. (Маловероятно, что мы завтра получим топливо, но если бы получили, то уж точно бы поспели обратно к пятнице.)

Примеры невероятных предположений:

If your friend had time, he would help us. – Если бы у твоего друга было время, он бы помог нам. (Предположение невероятно, потому что у друга времени нет).

If Anna knew your email, she would forward you my message. – Если бы Анна знала ваш email, она бы переслала вам мое сообщение. (Но она не знает, а поэтому не перешлет.)

Конструкция **If I were you...**

Ко второму типу условных предложений относится употребительная конструкция **If I were you...** (я бы на твоём месте...) В этой конструкции используется глагол to be в сослагательном наклонении – **were** (форма сослагательного наклонения совпадает с формой множественного числа прошедшего времени were).

If I were you, I would not ask too many questions. – Я бы на твоём месте не стал задавать слишком много вопросов.

If I were you, I would take an umbrella. – Я бы на твоём месте взял зонтик.

Третий тип условных предложений

Условные предложения третьего типа выражают предположения, относящиеся к прошедшему времени, а поэтому являющимися невыполнимыми – это те действия, которые могли бы произойти, но они не произошли.

В условии используется **Past Perfect**, а в следствии – **would have + Past Participle**.

If I had made more money, I would have bought a better house. – Если бы я заработал (но я не заработал) больше денег, я бы купил дом получше.

If you had been smarter, you would have chosen another college. – Если бы ты был поумнее, ты бы выбрал другой колледж.

Нулевой тип условных предложений (**Zero Conditional**)

Нулевой тип условных предложений выделяют не во всех учебниках, чаще его упоминают иностранные авторы. В этих предложениях фактически нет предположения (которое может сбыться, а может нет), но есть условие и следствие.

В предложениях этого типа говорится об условии, которое обязательно, неизбежно влечет за собой некое следствие. «Б» следует за «А», как закон природы, научная закономерность. Наряду с союзом if (если), в предложениях этого типа часто используется союз when (когда).

И в условии, и в следствии используется глагол в форме **Present Simple**.

If you heat water, it boils. – Если нагреть воду, она вскипит.

If you fall, you get hurt. – Если упасть, будет больно.

When you have headache, you need to see a doctor. – Когда у вас болит голова, вам нужно к врачу.

В предложениях этого типа может выражаться и субъективная точка зрения, а не объективный факт. В таком случае говорящий подчеркивает, что он уверен в причинно-следственной связи между двумя фактами.

When a guy gets married, he gets fat. – Когда мужчина женится, он толстеет. (Совсем не обязательно, что мужчина, женившись, потолстеет, но говорящий подчеркивает, что с его точки зрения это практически закон природы.)

Task I. Underline the correct form to make conditional sentences.

1. If Rita opens /will open a boutique in the High Street, she'll make lots of money.
2. If the economy doesn't improve, lots of businesses will close / would close down.
3. This burglar alarm is so sensitive: it goes off if a mouse runs / will run across the floor.
4. George may go to prison unless he won't pay / pays his taxes.
5. The company was / would be more successful if it spent more money on advertising.
6. If the employees of a company are/were happy, they work harder.
7. We might sell our business if it makes / would make another loss this year.
8. It looks like Molly'll be okay, unless something new will happen / happens.
9. Shelly had read him wrong, Jack would find /would have found her unorthodox approach irresistible.
10. Mat would not trust/ didn't trust that unless he had to.

Task II. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Mind mixed conditionals:

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.
2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.
3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.
4. If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.
5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.
6. Would they come if we (to invite) _____ them?
7. The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.
8. The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking
9. The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.
10. She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.
11. If the plane had left on time, they _____ (be) in Minsk now.
12. If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.
13. What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) to you then!
14. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !

15. What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?

Task III. Make conditional sentences.

1. Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he is drowning, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.
6. If only Greg (can) _____ get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!
7. You (can) _____ do it if you try
8. You (can) _____ do it if you tried.
9. You (can) _____ it if you had tried.
10. We (go) _____ if it does not rain.
11. Fred (come) _____ if he has time.
12. If you (take) _____ a taxi, you'll be in time.
13. If Mark (have) _____ enough money, he will go to the university.
14. They won't unless you (ask) _____ them to come
15. What remains if you (subtract) _____ 5 from 10?
16. If you (buy) _____ a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

Task IV. Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences. Decide, which type of conditionals are these sentences.

1. If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.
2. If Molly and Paul (be not) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.
3. If Ioannis (stay) _____ longer at the party, he (have) _____ a good time
4. If the government (lose) _____ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) _____ from politics.
5. If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.
6. If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.
7. If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.
8. It (be) _____ a disaster if the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.
9. If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries
10. If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.
11. He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.

Task V. Open the brackets in conditional sentences (type I) and supply the correct verb forms

E.g.: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home. (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.

- 1.If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)
- 2.She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)
- 3.If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)
- 4.I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)
- 5.If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

Task VI. Open the brackets in conditional sentences (type II) and supply the correct verb forms

E.g.: If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.) – If Susan moved to Tokyo, she would live near her sister.

- 1.If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
- 2.My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
- 3.I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
- 4.If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
- 5.Tom ... (not eat) much “fast food” if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

Task VII. Open the brackets in conditional sentences (type III) and supply the correct verb forms

E.g.: John ... (not have) a car accident if he ... (choose) another road. (Джон не попал бы в автомобильную аварию, если бы выбрал другую дорогу.) – John wouldn't have had a car accident if he had chosen another road.

1. I ... (visit) Sarah yesterday if I ... (know) that she was ill. (Я бы навестил Сару вчера, если бы знал, что она больна.)
2. If you ... (go) with me to Paris last month, you ... (see) the Eifel Tower too. (Если бы ты поехал со мной в Париж в прошлом месяце, ты бы тоже увидел Эйфелеву башню.)
3. We ... (not get wet) if you ... (take) an umbrella. (Мы бы не промокли, если бы ты взяла зонт.)
4. If Mum ... (not open) the windows, our room ... (not be) full of mosquitoes. (Если бы мама не открыла окна, наша комната не была бы полна комаров.)

5. Nick ... (not be) so tired this morning if he ... (go to bed) early last night. (Ник не был бы таким уставшим этим утром, если бы рано лег спать прошлой ночью.)

Task VIII. Match the parts of the sentences paying attention to the conditional type. Translate into Russian.

E.g.: 1 – с (Мы бы испекли торт, если бы мы купили немного яиц вчера.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1) We would have made a cake | a) if he hadn't shouted at them. |
| 2) If it rains much | b) if she loses weight. |
| 3) If I knew English well | c) if we had bought some eggs yesterday. |
| 4) My kids wouldn't have cried | d) if I were you. |
| 5) I would call him | e) I would be an interpreter. |
| 6) She will put this dress on | f) the flowers will grow very fast. |

Task IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
2. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
3. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их сегодня.
4. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
5. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
6. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.

Task X. Open the brackets to form the correct conditional sentences. Use *will, would, had* if necessary.

1. Molly (be) a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!
2. The evening will be fine, if only we (not have) a storm.
3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) time to waste on you.
4. If you (leave) at two, you will be there before dark.
5. When he is drowning, a man (clutch) at any straw.
6. If only Greg (can) get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!
7. You (can) do it if you try.
8. You (can) do it if you tried.
9. You (can) it if you had tried
10. We (go) if it does not rain.
11. Fred (come) if he has time.
12. If you (take) a taxi, you'll be in time.
13. If Mark (have) enough money, he will go to the university.
14. They won't unless you (ask) them to come
15. What remains if you (subtract) 5 from 10?
16. If you (buy) a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

I wish / if only

	Грамматическая форма	Использование	Примеры
ТИП №1: сожаление о настоящем	I wish (if only) + Past Simple или Could	Сожаление о событиях, происходящих в настоящем времени. То, что мы хотим изменить сейчас. Could выражает недостаток физической возможности.	I wish I were more courageous. I wish I could drive a car.
ТИП №2: маловероятное желание изменить что-то в будущем	I wish (if only) + Would	Желание что-то изменить в будущем, выражение крайнего недовольства или неуверенности.	I wish he would prepare for his exams. I wish you would stop smoking.
ТИП №3: сожаление о прошлом	I wish (if only) + Past Perfect	Сожаление о чем-либо случившемся, либо неслучившемся.	I wish I had gone to the party last night.

Task I. Put the verbs given in brackets into the correct form.

1. I wish I _____ (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
2. I wish I _____ (can drive) a car and we could go travelling.
3. The Browns live in the city, but they wish they _____ (live) in the suburbs.
4. Robert can't dance very well, but he wishes he _____ (can dance) better.
5. Kate is having a hard time learning English at the University. She wishes she _____ (study) it better at school.
6. Mike didn't go to college after school. Now, he wishes he _____ (go) to college.
7. The weather was hot while we were there. I wish it _____ (be) a bit cooler.
8. I wish you _____ (stop) watching TV while I am talking to you.
9. I wish she _____ (can come) yesterday but she had an important meeting.
10. I wish I _____ (know) someone to whom I could have gone for advice when I was 18.
11. The weather was awful. I wish it _____ (to be) better.
12. I wish I _____ (to know) Sue's telephone number.
13. I wish it _____ (not to rain) so much in England last week.
14. Do you wish you _____ (to study) science instead of languages last year?
15. I feel sick. I wish I _____ (not to eat) so much.
16. It's crowded here. I wish there _____ (not to be) so many people.
17. I wish I _____ (to be) taller.
18. I wish you _____ (stop) shouting. I am not deaf you know.

19. I wish he _____ (to borrow) that book from the library last week.
20. I wish you _____ (to give) him my phone number at that party.
21. I wish it _____ (to stop) raining.
22. I wish I _____ (can speak) several languages.
23. If only I _____ (to have) the chance to study when I was younger.

Task II. Underline the correct variant.

1. I wish he... (will get/got/would get) on better with his parents.
2. I wish you... (stopped/will stop/ would stop) talking at the lessons.
3. I wish I... (have/ had/had had) more money.
4. If only I... (was having / have had / had had) the chance to study when I was younger.
5. If only I... (would keep / kept / had kept) my appointment with the dentist yesterday. I wouldn't have toothache now.
6. If only you... (will/would/ wouldn't) make less noise.
7. I wish I ... (had been / hadn't been / weren't) disappointed after such an inspiring speech yesterday.
8. If only you ... (had been / would be / were) tolerant of each other's moods in your family! You would get on better.
9. I wish I... (had learnt / learnt / have learnt) to trust my own judgments in my childhood.
10. If only Martin... (would/ didn't/ will) earn more money.
11. I wish he... (wasn't / has been/hadn't been) upset after such a great meeting yesterday.
12. I wish John... (would get/ get/ will get) on well with his friends.
13. I wish you... (would stop/ will stop/ stopped) making mistakes while doing your homework.
14. I wish you... (stopped / would stop / didn't stop) chatting with friends while I am talking to you.
15. The weather was horrible. I wish it... (had been/ has been/ was) better now.
16. If only he... (hadn't kissed/ didn't kiss/ kissed) Kate!
17. I wish I... (have bought/ had bought/ bought) a present for my girlfriend last week.
18. I wish Mike... (had stopped/ would stop/ stopped) drinking alcohol.
19. I wish you... (did / would do/ will do) this translation for me.

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