

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Национальный исследовательский технологический университет
«МИСиС»
Новотроицкий филиал

Кафедра гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук

Н.В. Тусина

Иностранный язык

**методические указания по практической грамматике
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для студентов очной и заочной форм обучения всех
направлений подготовки**

Новотроицк, 2018 г.

УДК 372.881.111.1
ББК 81.2 англ.
Т 90

Рецензенты:

Лапенков Д.С. - кандидат филологических наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой иностранных языков Орского гуманитарно-технологического института (филиала) федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Оренбургский государственный университет».

Боброва Н.В. – кандидат филологических наук, доцент кафедры гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук НФ НИТУ «МИСиС».

Иностранный язык / Н.В. Тусина: методические указания по практической грамматике по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» для студентов 1, 2 и 3 курсов, очной и заочной форм обучения всех направлений подготовки. – Новотроицк, НФ НИТУ «МИСиС», 2018. 56 с.

Методические указания, представляющие собой курс по практической грамматике английского языка, предназначены для усвоения и усовершенствования грамматических норм и правил английского языка самостоятельно или под руководством преподавателя, ориентированы на студентов очной и заочной форм обучения.

Рекомендовано Методическим советом НФ НИТУ «МИСиС»

ФГАОУ ВО «Национальный исследовательский
технологический университет «МИСиС»,
Новотроицкий филиал, 2018.

Содержание

Введение	4
Глава I	
1 Согласование времен	5
2 Глаголы: to speak, to talk, to tell, to say	8
3 Общие вопросы в косвенной речи	9
4 Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи	10
5 Просьбы и приказы в косвенной речи	11
Глава II	
1 Артикль с именами собственными	14
2 Употребление артикля с вещественными существительными	17
Глава III	
1 Степени сравнения прилагательных	18
2 Степени сравнения наречий	22
3 Сравнительные конструкции : as...as, not so...as, more (less)...th	25
Глава IV	
1 Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений	28
2 Неопределенные местоимения и наречия, производные от some, any	29
3 Слова-заместители	31
Глава V	
1 Придаточные предложения	32
2 Придаточные предложения уступки	32
3 Безличные предложения	33
4 Прошедшее и будущее время группы «Continuous»	33
5 Страдательный залог	38
Приложение	40
Список рекомендованной литературы	55

Введение

Данное издание предназначено для студентов 1, 2 и 3 курсов очной и заочной форм обучения всех направлений подготовки. Основной целью методических указаний является знакомство с отдельными грамматическими явлениями английского языка, формирование и развитие грамматических навыков, правильного построения грамматических структур.

Методические указания могут быть использованы непосредственно в ходе занятий по английскому языку под руководством преподавателя, а также в ходе самостоятельной работы студентов, и на курсах английского языка. В ходе изучения дисциплины студенты познакомятся со следующими разделами: согласование времен, артикль с именами собственными, степени сравнения прилагательных, придаточные предложения, местоимения. Теоретический материал, представленный в начале каждого раздела должен быть последовательно проработан и закреплён во время выполнения грамматических, тренировочных упражнений каждого раздела.

В приложении к методическим указаниям находятся тесты, направленные на осуществление промежуточного и финального контроля изученного и закреплённого грамматического материала. Методические указания соответствуют ФГОС ВО, ОС НИТУ «МИСиС».

Глава I

1. Согласование времен

a) When we use reported speech, we are usually talking about the past. So verbs usually change to the past in reported speech especially if the principal clause is in the past.

Study this Table:

<i>Direct Speech</i>		<i>Indirect Speech</i>
Present Indefinite	→	Past Indefinite
Past Indefinite	→	Past Perfect
Future Indefinite	→	Future-in-the-Past
Present Continuous	→	Past Continuous
Past Continuous	→	Past Perfect Continuous
Present Perfect	→	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	→	—
May/Can/Must	→	Might/Could/Had to
Must/Might/Could/Would/ Should/Ought to	→	—

b) *Say and tell*

If you say **who** you are talking to, use tell:

- Tom told me (that) he didn't like Brian, (*not* 'Tom said me ...') Otherwise use say:

- Tom said (that) he didn't like Brian, (*not* 'Tom told (that) he ...') *Also*: you can't say 'Tom told about his trip to America'.

You have to say:

- Tom told us (or me/them/Ann etc.) about his trip to America.

If you don't say who he told, you have to say:

Tom talked (or spoke) about his trip to America, (*but not* 'said about')

I. *Explain the rules of sequence of tenses, using the following sentences.*

1. He said, "I am working hard. -> He said (that) he was working hard.
2. He said, "I have worked hard. -> He said (that) he had worked hard.
3. He said, "I worked hard. -> He said (that) he had worked hard.
4. He said, "I am going to work hard. -> He said (that) he was going to work hard.

5. He said, "I will work hard. -> He said (that) he would work hard.
6. He said, "I can work hard. -> He said (that) he could work hard.
7. He said, "I may work hard. -> He said (that) he might work hard.
8. He said, "I have to work hard. -> He said (that) he had to work hard.
10. He said, "I must work hard. -> He said (that) he must work hard.
11. He said, "I should work hard. -> He said (that) he should work hard.
12. He said, "I ought to work hard. -> He said (that) he ought to work hard.
13. What did Mary just say? I didn't hear her.-> She said (that) she is busy.
14. What did Mary say when she got home last night? -> She said (that) she was busy.

II. *Turn the following sentences into subordinate clauses by making them depend upon on of the principal clauses given below: they knew; I found out; she was sure; we decided; I promised; it was clear.*

Pattern: These figures will speak for themselves.

I was sure that those figures would speak for themselves.

1. I shall celebrate my birthday on Saturday.
2. It was no fault of hers.
3. I shall not be late for the film.
4. My daughter has fallen ill.
5. Petrov is a very good actor.
6. Stephen and his friend are sitting in the reading-hall and studying English.
7. Stephen and his friend have been sitting in the reading-room for three hours already.
8. We shall be watching the football match from six till eight.
9. They will have finished their translation by the end of the week.
10. In her group the students help one another.

III. *Translate the following sentences into Reported speech.*

1. Little Betty said, "I am sleepy."
2. Sally said, "I don't like chocolate."
3. Margaret said, "I am planning a trip to the South."
4. Tom said, "I have already eaten lunch."
5. Kate said, "I called my doctor."
6. Mr. Ford said, "I'm going to fly to Chicago."
7. The speaker said, "I will come to the meeting."
8. Jane said, "I can't afford to buy a new TV-set."
9. The teacher said, "Now, children, you may go home."
10. Ted said, "I have to finish my report."
11. Mr. Durrell said, "I must talk to the director."
12. Alison said, "I should call my parents."
13. Mother said: "For the first course we shall have chicken soup and rissoles with mashed potatoes for the second."
14. "Peter must be at a meeting of the Scientific Society," Father said.
15. "Oh, I hate sewing," said Mary.
14. "The train stops at every station," she said.
15. "I can speak six languages fluently," he said.
16. "This is mine," he said.
17. "This is certainly true," he said.
17. "But that's not my fault," he said.
18. "I have very important news of our uncle," he said.
19. "I have lost my appetite, and I don't sleep very well," said the patient.

IV. *Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in brackets and comment on the use of the tense.*

1. He was not able to translate the article because he ... some special terms, (not to know) 2. We decided that we ... to' the Crimea next week, (to go) 3. The doctor told me about the medicine which you ... now. (to take) 4. My friend was interested to know if I ... ever ... by air. (to travel) 5. He told her that she ... be at home, (must) 6. The teacher told the children that water ... at 100 degrees Centigrade, (to boil) 7. I thought that she ... that he ... the first place in the chess tournament, (to know, to take) 8. She refused to go to the theatre as she ... in a few days, (to have an examination) 9. It was not so windy yesterday as it ... today, (to be)

V. *Translate the following sentences into Reported speech.*

Образец: *I need to talk to you. -> Mother told me that she needed to talk to me.*

1. I will call you tomorrow. 2. I know your parents. 3. I have met your friends. 4. I'm getting hungry. 5. I'm not married. 6. I like your watch. 7. I won't be in class tomorrow. 8. I can't read your handwriting.
9. I don't like fish. 10. I walked to school this morning. 11. I have to take one more exam. 12. I think you speak English very well. 13. You should think about it. 14. I'll meet you after class for a cup of coffee. 15. I'm going to take a vacation in Hawaii. 16. Your pronunciation is very good. 17. I've already bought this disc. 18. I may be absent from class tomorrow.

VI. *Change the verbs in the principal clause into the Past Indefinite Tense and make all the necessary changes in the subordinate clause.*

1. I see that I have to go to the dentist because I have a bad toothache. 2. She doesn't work as much as she must. 3. The teacher says that we have written our papers well. 4. The student sees that he is wrong. 5. The teachers are informed that the lecture will not take place.

VII. *Translate into English.*

1. Катя сказала, что ее подруга поступила в школу с математическим уклоном. 2. Из этого текста мы узнали, что выпускники школ в Англии часто не могут найти себе работу. 3. Знаете ли вы, что вы можете приобрести специальность медсестры в этом техникуме? 4. Мой друг сказал, что в будущем году он получит аттестат о школьном образовании. 5. Декан рассказал о новых правилах приема в вузы в этом году. 6. Он напомнил о том, что студенты должны пройти медицинский осмотр. 7. Они заверили нас, что к будущему году повысят свою квалификацию. 8. Докладчик сказал, что в настоящее время в нашей стране уделяется большое внимание профессиональному обучению. 9. Анна сказала, что Петя обещал навестить нас завтра. 10. Сестра спросила, какой подарок я собираюсь сделать маме

завтра. 11. Мы собираемся навестить бабушку и дедушку завтра. 12. Когда я пришла домой, мама сказала, что полчаса тому назад мне звонил мой друг. 13. Ты работал или учился три года назад? 14. Петя говорит, что в городе была хорошая погода сегодня.

2. Глаголы *to speak, to talk, to tell, to say*

1. *to say* – говорить, сказать, высказывать конкретную мысль
Этот глагол обычно употребляется:

а) для введения прямой речи:

The Dean said to us, “You can join our English Club.”

Если за глаголом *to say* следует дополнение, то оно употребляется с предлогом **to**.

б) перед дополнительным придаточным предложением:

She says that she will take her exam tomorrow.

в) в следующих сочетаниях:

Say it again! Повторите.

What did he say? Что он сказал?

It goes without saying. Само собой разумеется.

They say ... Говорят ...

to tell — рассказывать, сообщать, сказать

Этот глагол всегда употребляется с беспредложным косвенным дополнением-ем, обозначающим лицо, к которому обращена речь:

He told his sister about this film.

С глаголом *to tell* часто употребляется и прямое дополнение:

He didn't tell me anything.

Без косвенного дополнения глагол *to tell* может употребляться в следующих выражениях:

to tell a story

to tell the truth

to tell a lie

to speak—

а) (обладать способностью) говорить:

At the age of two her son could speak very well. He can speak three foreign languages.

б) разговаривать, беседовать, говорить с кем-л. (*to, with*) о чем-л. (*about*).

В этом случае речь идет о разговоре более или менее делового официального характера:

I shall speak with the Dean about it.

в) произносить речь, выступать в официальной обстановке:

Petrov spoke at the meeting yesterday.

г) в сочетании *strictly speaking* — строго говоря

to talk — разговаривать, беседовать

В отличие от глагола to speak предполагает двустороннюю беседу неофициального характера между двумя и более участниками.

I like to talk to him. He knows so much/

Stop talking!

I. *Insert the right verb to tell, to say, to talk, to speak in the proper form.*

1. He ... us a very interesting story. 2. She had a feeling that they ... not... her the truth. 3. This boy is, as he himself no credit to the teacher. 4. The proverb "Choose an author as you choose a friend" ... a lot. 5. He ... not ... English fluently. 6. It is not polite ... shop in other people's presence. 7. Can you ... me who has written this book? 8. I ... not ... with him yet. 9. Strictly it is not a mistake at all. 10. They ... he ... three foreign languages. 11. Karl Marx ... many languages fluently. 12. I ... Alec I didn't want to go to the theatre without him. 13. I shall ... to you tomorrow. I'm very busy now. 14. John ... me all about his trip. He ... he had enjoyed himself very much. 15. Please ... me about the film you saw last night. Is it worth seeing? 16. My parents ... me that I began ... very late, at the age of two. 17. Ask Petrov ... at the meeting. He is a good speaker. 18. Mary is so talkative! She even doesn't stop ... when the teacher comes into the classroom!

II. *Translate into English using the verbs to say, to tell, to talk, to speak.*

1. Я не расслышала, что вы сказали. Повторите, пожалуйста. 2. Сказать по правде, мне никогда не нравился этот писатель. 3. Все говорят, что это чудесный фильм. 4. Строго говоря, такие романы не в моем вкусе. 5. Он говорит по-английски так же бегло, как и по-французски. 6. Скажите это по-английски. 7. Мы ведь договорились (to agree) разговаривать о делах (на профессиональные темы) только на работе! 8. Говорят, что он завтра будет рассказывать нам о своей поездке (trip) в Англию. 9. Перестаньте болтать! Вы мне мешаете (to disturb).

3. Общие вопросы в косвенной речи

"Have you finished your work?" asked the teacher. → The teacher asked us **if** (**whether**) we had finished our work.

I. *Change the sentences according to the model.*

Образец: He asks, "Are you ready to go out?" – He asks if I am ready to go out.

1. The stranger asks, "Is anybody at home?" 2. The teacher asks, "Do you have any questions?" 3. Mario asks us, "Has Maria come?" 4. The waiter asks, "Would you like some cheese?" 5. He asks, "Were you born in spring or in autumn?" 6. She asks, "Am I right or not?" 7. My parents ask me in the evening, "Did you have a good time?" 8. My mum asks, "Have you tasted the apple-pie?"

II. Transform the sentences into the Reported speech.

Образец: Olga said to me, "Are you free?" > Olga asked me if I was free.

1. Do you know any foreign language? 2. Are you shocked? 3. Can you send this fax? 4. Did you enjoy the book? 5. Are you going to join us? 6. Will you be at home tonight? 7. Have you ever been to the North Pole? 8. Can you hear me? 9. Are you listening to me? 10. Do you need my help? 11. Did you finish your letter yesterday? 12. Is it going to rain? 13. Do you know how to knit? 14. Do you know if she is in Moscow? 15. Can you come to the party? 16. Are you going to speak to them? 16. "May I have another helping, please," said Alec. 17. "Was he well brought up?" the inspector said.

III. Change the verb in the principal clause into the Simple Past Tense. Make all the necessary changes.

Образец: She asks if he hasn't seen the player yet. – She wanted to know if he hadn't seen the player yet.

1. Rebecca asks if she wants to get acquainted with Amelia's brother. 2. I ask if you are preparing for your exams which take place in June. 3. The young lady asks if I dislike light dresses for evening ware. 4. They ask if we played tennis much better in 2008 than we do it now. 5. She wants to know if her former teacher still lives here. 6. She asks if the book he brought her is dull and not interesting. 7. The students ask if children in Great Britain normally enter state schools at the age of five. 8. Liz asks if our last summer's vacation was the best in our life.

4. Специальные вопросы в косвенной речи

"**What** did you do yesterday?" asked Jim. → Jim wondered **what** I had done the previous day.

"**Why** is she crying?" asked Mother. → Mother wanted to know **why** she was crying.

I. Transform the sentences into the Reported speech.

Образец: Helen said, "Where do you live?" > Helen asked where I lived.

1. Where is your apartment? 2. What do you need? 3. Do you need a dictionary? 4. When does the semester end? 5. Why are you so sad today? 6. Where do you live? 7. How often do you go downtown? 8. Where do you buy your clothes? 9. Who do you usually discuss your problems with? 10. Is that okay? 11. When and where did you first meet? 12. Where do you study? 13. What did you do after class yesterday? 14. Where is your car? 15. Why aren't you listening to me? 16. What are you thinking about? 17. Where is my bag? 18. What time do you usually get up?

II. Put into Reported speech the following questions.

My friend asked, "Who wakes you up in the morning? When does your working day begin? What do you usually have for breakfast? How long does it take you to get to the Institute? At what time did you come home yesterday? How did you rest after your studies? At what time do you usually go to bed?"

III. *Translate the parts in the brackets into English.*

1. I asked (почему она на меня так смотрит)? 2. We wondered (когда они вернуться)? 3. Ann asked (что он сделал)? 4. Mother asked (как она может помочь)? 5. He asked (сколько я занимаюсь музыкой)? 6. She asked me (что я буду делать в субботу)? 7. I asked (кого они ждут)? 8. Our teacher asked (почему еще ничего не сделано)? 9. The girl asked (кто нашел ключи)? 10. The students wanted to know (когда прозвонит звонок на перемену)?

IV. *Translate the sentences.*

1. Вчера я спросил своего сынишку, где его велосипед. Я был потрясен, когда он сообщил мне, что продал его своему приятелю. 2. Когда я пришел в офис, я заинтересовался, где Джек. 3. Света спросила, в каком отеле мы остановимся. 4. Учитель спросил, какую специальность мы выберем после окончания школы. 5. Сестра спросила, какой подарок я собираюсь сделать маме завтра. 6. Бабушка хотела знать, когда я опять приеду сюда. 7. Учитель спросил Питера, почему он опоздал на урок. 8. Анна спросила, когда мы доберемся до Москвы. 9. Друзья спросили, какие достопримечательности столицы мы посетили. 10. Прохожий спросил, сколько времени потребуется, чтобы добраться до Красной площади. 11. Учитель спросил нас, какую специальность мы выберем после окончания школы. 12. Меня спросили, какие профессии могут выбрать наши женщины. 13. Бабушка хотела знать, когда я опять приеду сюда.

5. Просьбы и приказы в косвенной речи

Direct: 'Stay in bed for a few days', the doctor said to me.

Reported: 'the doctor **told me to stay** in bed for a few days.

Direct: 'Please **don't tell** anyone what happened', Ann said to me.

Reported: Ann **asked me not to tell** anyone what (had) happened.

I. *Transform the sentences into the Reported Speech.*

Образец: Joe said, "Please come to my party." (invite) > Joe **invited me to come** to his party.

I said, "Bobby, don't pull the cat's tail." (order) > I **ordered Bobby not to pull** the cat's tail.

1. My teacher said, "You should be more punctual." (advise) 2. My neighbour said, "You may use the phone." (allow) 3. The doctor said, "Take a deep breath." (tell the patient) 4. My mother said, "Make an appointment with the dentist." (remind) 5. The Smiths said, "Would you like to join us for dinner?" (invite) 6. The judge said, "You must pay a fine." (order) 7. Nick said, "Don't touch that hot pot!" (warn) 8. My agent said, "Don't buy a used car." (advise) 9. Mr. Harte said, "Tom, could you please open the door for me?" (ask) 10. The police officer said, "Put your hands on top of your head!" (order the thief) 11. Jack said, "Don't worry about me, Mother." (tell) 12. Sue said to me, "Don't forget to call me. (remind)" 13. Alice said to her roommate, "Don't forget to lock the door." (warn) 14. Marina said to her daughter, "Please don't slam the door." (ask) 15. "Make sure you haven't left anything," the driver said. (warn) 16. "Run for the doctor, please!" the wife said. (ask)

II. *Change the sentences using the Reported Speech.*

Example: The teacher asked Jack *to fetch some chalk.*

Teacher	
to Jack	"Fetch some chalk, please."
To Mary	"Water the flowers, please."
To Robert	"Collect the copybooks, please."
To Larry	"Do exercise 6 in writing."
To Lucy	"Be more attentive."
To Nick	"Go to the blackboard."
To Diana	"Learn this poem."
To the class	"Open your books at page 157."
To the class	"Hand in your test papers."
To the class	"Write down your homework."

I. *Transform the sentences from the Direct Speech into the Reported Speech using the words from the list: advise, remind, warn, invite, encourage.*

1. *Ruth:* Don't forget to post the letter, Bruno.
 2. *Richard:* Carolina, I think you should see a doctor.
 3. *Kathy:* Olivia, please do the dishes.
 4. *Ruth:* Patrice, would you and Manny like to come to dinner?
 5. *Maria:* Roger, close the door, please.
 6. *Mother:* Ben, don't touch the heater.
 7. *Mike:* Vicki, you should run in the marathon.
- Be careful! Don't sit down, that paint is wet.

I. *Use the sentences in the Reported Speech.*

1. "Make sure you haven't left anything," the driver said.
2. "Look at that!" the girl cried.
3. "Don't say that!" the husband said.
4. "Don't play near the road," the

inspector said to children. 5. "Run for a doctor, please!" the wife said. 6. "Will you give me a lift?" the neighbour said. 7. "Take our order, please." my husband said to a waiter.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Учитель сказал нам не шуметь. 2. Полицейский сказал подойти к нему. 3. Мама сказала ребенку убрать свои игрушки. 4. Директор сказал секретарю подготовить документы вовремя. 5. Врач посоветовал ей одеваться потеплее. 6. Мои родители всегда предупреждают меня не забывать телефон дома. 7. Елена сказала повесить картину на этой стене. 8. Взрослые постоянно напоминают детям не открывать дверь незнакомым людям. 9. Друг напомнил, чтобы я не забыл купить Тане цветы. 10. Мама сказала дочке зайти по дороге домой в магазин и купить хлеба. 11. Я попросил друга помочь мне перевести текст, но он сказал, что не может это сделать сейчас, и обещал сделать это через два дня.

Глава II

1. Артикль с именами собственными

<i>the</i>	1. the names of oceans, rivers, lakes, etc.: <i>the Black Sea</i> ;
	2. mountain chains, group of isles: <i>the Urals</i> ;
	3. the names of deserts: <i>the Kara-Kum</i> ;
	4. the parts of world: <i>the North, the South, etc.</i> ;
	5. Union, Kingdom, States, Federation, Republic: <i>the Russian Federation</i> .
—	1. the names of the countries, regions, cities, etc.: <i>Russia</i> ;
	2. the name of a separate isle or a pick of a mountain: <i>Kamchatka, Snowdon</i> .

I. Explain the use of the article in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Asia Minor is a great peninsula in Western Asia. It is washed by the Black Sea in the north, the Mediterranean in the south, and the Aegean Sea in the west. It is occupied today by Turkey. 2. San-Marino, which lies in the Apennine Mountains near the Adriatic Sea, in northern Italy, is Europe's oldest existing state. It has a population of less than 20,000 people, most of whom speak Italian. 3. The Virgin Islands (the Caribbean Islands) were bought by the United States from Denmark in 1917 and are now popular tourist centres. 5. Mount Ararat in the eastern Turkey is mentioned in the Bible as the place where Noah's Ark came to rest. 6. The Blue Nile, and the White Nile meet in the Sudan to form the Nile. 7. New York City is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River on the East coast of the USA. The heart of New York is the island of Manhattan. 8. Lake Titicaca which is between Bolivia and Peru is the world's highest large lake. 9. The Lake District surrounded by the gentle Cambrian Mountains is known for its Fifteen picturesque lakes. 10. New Caledonia is an island in the Pacific Ocean. It is a tropical heaven in the South Seas. 11. The travellers saw an oasis in the Gobi, but it was a mirage. 12. There are thousands of isles in Oceania. Tahiti is one of them. 13. (The) Niagara Falls are one of the wonders of the world.

II. Insert a necessary article into the blanks.

1. ... Antarctic is the home for penguins, dolphins and whales. 2. She was sent to ... Persian Gulf as a war correspondent. 3. ... Europe extends from ... British Isles in the west towards ... Urals in the east. 4. The highest peak in ... North America is ... Mount McKinley. 5. We had an unforgettable experience in ... Austrian Alps. 6. ... Iceland is a volcanic island. 7. - If you want to see ... Lake Victoria and ... Mount Kilimanjaro, go to ... Kenya. 8. It hasn't rained for several hundred years in ... Atakama in ... South America. 9. The hunters got lost in ... Rocky Mountains. 10.

Many centuries ago ... Vesuvius destroyed ... Pompeii. 11. Most toxic waste water drains directly into ... Labe (Elbe) River in ... eastern Bohemia. 12. Life in ... Cyprus follows the rhythm of the sun. 13. The most famous Italian river is ... Tiber, which runs from ... Apennine Mountains and empties itself into ... Tyrrhenian Sea. 14. I wish I could visit ... Lake Chad in ... North Central Africa. 15. You simply must come to ... Tatras for skiing. 16. The oldest country in the world is ... Iran, which was known as ... Persia until 1934. It has been independent since 529 B.C. 17. ... Mount Fujiyama (... Mount Fuji) is the most famous mountain in ... Japan. 18. In 1819 the British bought an island on ... Malay Peninsula which they named ... Singapore.

III. *Explain the use of the article with the italicized words. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. Although *Australia* is the smallest continent, it is the largest island in the world. 2. *Luxembourg* is a small country in *Europe* between *France*, *Belgium* and *Germany*. 3. The population of *the Russian Federation* is about 150 million people. 4. The Low Countries include *the Netherlands*, *Belgium*, and *Luxembourg*. They were so named because they are flat and near sea level. 5. The six island countries of the West Indies are *the Bahamas*, *Barbados*, *Cuba*, *the Dominican Republic*, *Haiti* and *Jamaica*. 6. *Turkey* is situated on two continents, *Asia* and *Europe*. 7. *Monaco* is a tiny independent country on the Mediterranean coast of *France* near *Italy*. 8. *San-Paulo* is a city in *South-East Brazil*. It is the largest city in *South America*. 9. Stonehenge is located on Salisbury Plain, in *southern England*.

IV. *Insert the article where necessary.*

1. They always stay at the Coral Sands Hotel when they come to ... Sidney. 2. The capital of ... China has two names: ... Beijing and ... Peking. 3. ... Mexico, ... New York, ... Tokyo are the biggest and the most polluted cities in the world. 4. The capital of ... Republic of San-Marino is ... San-Marino. 5. ... Thames is the most popular river in ... London.

V. *Insert an or the where it is necessary.*

(1) ... Australia is (2) ... interesting country. (3) ... Australians are very friendly, happy people. Some of (4) ... strangest animals of (5) ... world live there. In (6) ... Great Victoria Desert you can find (7) ... kangaroos and (8) ... koala bears. (9) ... most famous city in (10) . Australia is (11) ... Sydney.

VI. *Insert a necessary article.*

1. Is ... Lisbon ... capital of ... Portugal? 2. Is ... Malta in ... Mediterranean? 3. Is ... Paris in ... United Kingdom or in ... France? . Where is ... Sahara Desert? 5. What is ... biggest island in ... Greece? 6. What is ... capital of ... Italy? 7. Is ... Indian

Ocean bigger than ... Atlantic Ocean? 8. Is ... Everest ... highest mountain in ... world? 9. Where are ... Malta and ... Corsica? 10. Where are ... Mississippi River and ... Thames?

VII. *Insert an article where necessary.*

A. ... Niagara Falls are one of the biggest waterfalls in the world. ... Niagara River is between ... Canada and ... United States of... America. ... island in the middle is ... Goat Island. ... falls on the right are Canadian. They are ... Horseshoe Falls. ... Falls on the left of... Goat Island are American. There is a bridge across the river from ... American side of... Goat Island.

B. ... Dresden is ... capital of... Free State of... Saxony. Situated on ... Elbe River in ... eastern Germany.

C. All across ... America and ... Canada and ... Russia and ... Japan and ... India and ... China and ... Africa and ... England and ... France and ... Germany and everywhere else in the world a kind of panic seized all the television watchers.

D. ... Oxford is situated in ... south of... England, about fifty miles north-west of... London. The oldest university in ... United Kingdom is situated in ... Oxford on ... Thames. It was founded in the thirteenth century. The oldest university in ... Europe is the University of Bologna in ... Italy, founded in the eleventh century. The second oldest is the University of Salamanca in ... Spain.

VIII. *Correct the mistakes where necessary.*

1. Everest was climbed in 1953. 2. Milan is in north of Italy. 3. Last year we visited Canada and United States. 4. Africa is much larger than Europe. 5. South of England is warmer than north. 6. We went to Spain for holidays and swam in Mediterranean. 7. A friend of mine used to work in Middle East. 8. Nile is the longest river in Africa. 9. United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 10. Next year we are going to Swiss Alps.

IX. *Translate the sentences.*

1. Китай - древняя страна на Среднем Востоке. 2. Бермуды находятся в Атлантическом океане. 3. В Скалистых горах можно встретить множество редких животных. 4. Наполеон родился на Корсике, острове в Средиземном море. 5. Все высочайшие вершины мира находятся в Гималаях, в Азии. 6. В Калифорнии никогда не бывает снега. 7. Панамский канал соединяет два океана: Тихий и Атлантический. 8. Америка состоит из трех частей: Северной Америки, Центральной Америки и Южной Америки. 9. Казбек – вторая по высоте вершина Кавказа. Первая - Эльбрус. 10. Мальта, Кипр, Капри - знаменитые острова. 11. Мраморное море находится в Турции. 12. Если

вы поедете в Египет, то увидите Нил и знаменитые пирамиды. 13. В мире есть несколько морей, названия которых обозначают цвета: Желтое море, Красное море, Белое море и Черное море. 14. Красное море находится между Северной Африкой и Аравийским полуостровом. 15. В Европе есть несколько маленьких государств: Монако, Лихтенштейн, Ватикан. 16. Гаага – типичный голландский город. 17. Скандинавия включает в себя Норвегию, Швецию, Финляндию, Данию и Исландию. 18. Эгейское море отделяет Грецию от Турции. 19. В Мертвом море нет жизни, так как оно слишком соленое. 20. Озеро Байкал славится своей красотой. 21. В республике Сан-Марино одновременно работают два президента. 22. На острове Сардиния живут Сарды (Sards). 23. Они провели медовый месяц в Нидерландах. 24. Берингов пролив разделяет Америку и Азию. 25. Самый большой город в Африке – Каир, столица Египта. 26. Красное море расположено между Северной Африкой и Аравийским (Arabian) полуостровом. 27. Ньюкасл стоит на реке Тайн (Тупе). 28. Официальная столица королевства Нидерландов – Амстердам. Гаага – резиденция голландского правительства и королевского двора.

2. Употребление артикля с вещественными существительными

Salt is used to flavour food.

But: Can you pass me *the salt*, please? (= the salt on the table)

I. Insert an article where necessary.

1. I like to have a good breakfast of ... bread, ... butter, ... milk or ... cream. 2. Where is ... butter? – It is in the fridge. 3. Put ... milk on the gas-stove. 4. Pass me ... cream, please. 5. In England friends often meet at tea time for a chat while they have their cup of ... tea, ... cake or ... bread-and-butter. 6. ... chalk is white. 7. You must not drink ... cold water. 8. ... water in this lake is warm. 9. Some kinds of ... glass are as strong as ... metal. 10. Different kinds of ... artificial silk are very common nowadays. 11. ...silk of these curtains was the same colour as that of the cushions. 12. ... gas and electricity are the conveniences we have in every flat. 13. The spoon is made of ... wood. 14. ... butter and ... cheese are made from ... milk. 15. I'm afraid ... milk has gone sour, Ann. 16. She ate ... ice-cream after dinner and fell ill.

II. Translate the following sentences.

1. Вода кипит при 100° по Цельсию. 2. Белый снег покрыл землю. 3. Хотите чашку чая. 4. Чай горячий. 5. Лед тает при нуле градусов. 6. Из чего делают бумагу? 7. Воздух такой горячий. Тяжело дышать. 8. Мед очень полезен для здоровья. 9. Не ходите через реку, лед очень тонкий. 10. Чай растет в Китае и Индии.

Глава III

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных

Examine the table:

Comparative Degrees of Adjectives

<i>Односложные Двусложные</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i> (Сравнительная степень)	<i>Superlative degree</i> (Превосходная степень)
	-er	-est
kind	kinder	(the) kindest
thin	thinner	(the) thinnest
heavy	heavier	(the) heaviest
<i>Многосложные</i>	<i>more...</i>	<i>the most...</i>
talented	more talented	the most talented
interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Особые случаи

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Двойные степени сравнения

old	по возрасту:	
	older	oldest
	в семье или по положению:	
	elder	eldest

late («поздний»)	Later («более поздний»)	the latest («последний, самый новый»)
	the latter («последний» из перечисленных)	last («последний» по времени, «прошлый»)
		the last («последний» по порядку)

Near («близкий»)	Nearer («более близкий»)	Nearest («ближайший» в значении расстояния)
		Next («следующий» по времени)
		The next («следующий» по порядку)

far	в значении расстояния	
	farther	farthest
	в переносном смысле	
	further	furthest

I. *Determine a qualitative (качественное) and relative (относительное) adjective.*

Woollen, young, wooden, Russian, silk, old, gold, beautiful, silver, easy, cotton, cold, comfortable, happy, big, plastic, small, synthetic, great, leather, left, Persian.

II. *Give the Degrees of Comparison of the Adjectives.*

1. high 2. hot 3. funny 4. cool 5. sweet 6. thin 7. wide 8. wise 9. famous 10. pleasant 11. careful 12. busy 13. pretty 14. clever 15. big 16. old 17. late 18. far 19. near 20. early 21. bad 22. good 23. important 24. interesting 25. serious 26. friendly 27. convenient 28. comfortable

III. *Compose the sentences according to the model.*

Образец: *Anna (old) Marina. - Anna is older than Marina.*

Six o'clock (convenient) eight. - Six o'clock is more convenient for me than eight o'clock. 1. The weather today (bad) yesterday. 2. This week I feel (good) last week. 3. London (big) Paris. 4. Girls (clever) boys. 5: The sun (bright) the moon. 6. Cats (intelligent) dogs. 7. Men (sensible) women. 8. The English (polite) Americans. 9. Physics (hard) chemistry. 10. Boys (sensitive) girls. 11. Chris (serious) his younger brother. 12. The air in the morning (cool) in the daytime. 13. Some people (honest) others. 14. A car (comfortable) the metro. 15. This dress (elegant) the old one.

IV. *Use Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the Adjectives.*

1. happy 2. pretty 3. grey 4. shy 5. left 6. dry 7. simple 8. joyful 9. accurate 10. real 11. sweet 12. yellow 13. polite 14. angry 15. well-known 16. pregnant 17. fine-looking 18. kind-hearted 19. old-fashioned 20. light-minded 21. absent-minded 22. broad-minded 23. well-bred 24. middle 25. wooden 26. empty 27. medical

V. Respond the questions using the words from the table. Compose 3-4 questions of your own.

Model	Fiat	Honda	Jaguar	Mercedes	Renault	Vaux	Volvo
Price \$	6289	4990	14950	15485	5195	6260	8436
Speed (km/h)	170	166	184	195	166	157	163
Engine (c. cm)	1585	1342	3442	2746	1397	1598	1986
Length (cm)	431	386	501	478	370	432	483
Width (cm)	167	164	180	193	141	170	172
Height (cm)	144	136	146	146	139	141	144
Weight (kg)	921	804	1807	1476	723	1039	1283

1. Which car is the fastest?
2. Which car is the longest?
3. Which car is the slowest?
4. Which car has got the biggest engine?
5. Which car is the shortest?
6. Which car is the heaviest?
7. Which car is the cheapest?
8. Which car is the most expensive?
9. Which car has got the smallest engine?
10. Which car is the lightest?
11. Which cars are the same in height?
12. Which cars are the same in length?
13. Which car do you like best?

VI. Finish the sentences.

Use the words: man, hair, animal, street, place, mountain, tree; sunny, heavy, fast, wide, tall, old, hot, high, long.

1. The giraffe can be over 6 metres tall. It is 2. Shigecho Izumi from Japan was 117 years old when he died. He was 3. Swa-mi Pandarasanadhi from India had hair about 8 metres long. He had 4. The Blue Whale weighs up to 190 tonnes. It is 5. In the eastern Sahara the sun shines for more 97% of the days. It is ... in the world. 6. Mount Everest is 8848 metres high. It is 7. The cheetah can run at a speed of 100 km per hour. It is ... in the world. 8. In Dallol (in Ethiopia) the average temperature is +34.5 °C. It is ... in the world. 11. The Monumental Avenue in Brasilia is 250 metres wide. It is 12. Chris Greener from Britain is 227 cm tall. He is... in Britain. 13. Antonio Ferreira is only 75 cm tall. He is ... in the world.

VII. *Correct the mistakes.*

1. I'm cleverest than my brother. 2. New York is moderner than London. 3. Mary is pleasanter than Jannet. 4. Jannet is politer than Mary. 5. They are busyer than we are. 6. Please, be quieter! 7. My sentence is correcter than yours. 8. This exercise is more easy than that one. 9. You must be more carefuller. 10. I was most surprised than he was. 11. This machine is the simplest than the others. 12. He gets stupider every day. 13. Can you come more early next time? 14. I am handsomer than my brother. 15. Spain is driest than Britain.

VIII. *Translate the sentences.*

1. Из двух сестер Эмма более хорошенькая, но менее умная. 2. Из четырех братьев Роберт был самым энергичным. 3. Он более лучший игрок в теннис чем я (tennis player). 4. Хосе - лучший игрок в этой футбольной команде. Дэвид Копперфильд - самый великолепный фокусник, которого я когда-либо видела. 5. Это был самый плохой день в жизни Чарльза. 6. Какое из этих двух лекарств более эффективно? 7. Моя бабушка выращивает самые красивые цветы на своей даче. 8. Нет ничего лучше, чем чашка горячего, крепкого чая. 9. Мой день рождения – самый замечательный день в году. 10. Для нее нет ничего более важного, чем семья.

IX. *Fill in the blanks with a proper form of an adjective.*

A. Late.

1. This dress is ... fashion. 2. You must get off at ... stop. 3. Why did you come home ... than usual last night? 4. I think we shall discuss ... news a bit 5. Victor has two friends: Mike and Henry. ... is an artist, ... is a dentist. 6. Will you repeat ... word, please. 7. What are ... achievements in this science? 8. ... month Ted passed ... exam.

B. Near.

1. This problem brought her ... to me. 2. We walked to ... house in silence. 3. What's ... metro station here? 4. ... time you ought to be more careful. 5. Are you getting off at ... stop, madam? 6. Will you read ... lines, Mary?

C. Old.

1. My husband is five years ... than me. 2. Is your mother as ... as mine? 3. Of the six children Tim is 4. My ... sister studies at college. 5. - Who is ... at the office? - Mr. Harte is, though he is the youngest man here.

D. Far.

1. While walking we went as ... as the river. 2 How ... is the station from here? 3 I wouldn't trust them very 4. Rita lives ... from the office than all the other people. 5. They found the child in ... corner of the park. 6. The inspector went ... into the matter. 7. Molly has never read ... than chapter I. 8. They never got any 9. For ... information, see page 49. 10. At the party I was sitting at ... end of the table.

X. Translate the sentences.

1. Ваша подруга старше вас? - Да, на два года. 2. Джордж - самый старший из четырех братьев. 3. Мой старший брат - хороший спортсмен. 4. Нам придется ждать дальнейших указаний. 5. Поздно ночью мы прибыли на последнюю станцию. 6. Последние опыты дали интересные результаты. 7. Это был последний раз, когда мы видели его. 8. В прошлый раз мы так хорошо провели время. 9. Давай заглянем в ближайший Макдоналдс и перекусим. 10. У нас были дальние места, и мы плохо слышали актеров. 11. На сколько лет ваша старшая сестра старше вас? 12. Это был последний роман А. Кристи. 13. Тебе следует найти квартиру поближе к родителям. 14. Его последняя песня - гвоздь сезона. 15. В следующий раз будьте более разумны. 16. В своей работе он использует последние (новейшие) методы.

2. Степени сравнения наречий

<i>Односложные Двусложные</i>	<i>Comparative degree</i>	<i>Superlative degree</i>
	-er	-est
fast	faster	the fastest
few	fewer	the fewest
<i>Многосложные</i>	more	the most
quickly	more quickly	the most quickly
happily	more happily	the most happily

Особые случаи

well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
little	less	the least

I. *Add the following sentences with appropriate adverbs.*

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. It's snowing | a. well |
| 2. Your mark is bad. You did the test | b. hard |
| 3. He came home ..., at one o'clock in the morning. | c. heavily |
| 4. Don't eat too It's bad for you. | d. quickly |
| 5. Sarah studies ... to pass her exams. | e. late |
| 6. Who gets up ..., has a long day. | f. high |
| 7. I slept ... this night and I feel ... this morning. | g. carefully |
| 8. He raised the flag ... on the tower. | h. fast |
| 9. Open the window ... not to break it. | i. slowly |
| 10. Modern trains are | j. quietly |
| 11. Speak ..., please. They don't understand you. | k. badly |
| 12. She sat ... in the corner like a mouse. | l. early |
| 13. I can speak German. | m. fluently |
| 14. He came closer to hear me | n. clearly |

II. *Find the correct adverb in brackets.*

1. The teacher comes to class at 8.30 (always). 2. These children are on time for class (always). 3. I will remember you (always). 4. She is sleeping (probably). 5. They have finished their work (finally). 6. Do you eat breakfast (always)? 7. Anastasia knows what to say (hardly ever). 8. The mail comes at noon (usually). 9. The fax is here by evening (usually). 10. The post will be here soon (probably). 11. Ann stays home in the evenings (often). 12. Ann is at home on Saturday evening (often). 13. Ann will stay home tonight (probably). 14. Steve wrote me a letter (finally). 15. The semester is over (finally). 16. I have finished my essay (finally). 17. Do you study at the library (usually)? 18. Is the teacher absent (ever)? 19. What did you say (just)? 20. What time do you eat lunch (generally)? 21. Do you feel homesick (sometimes)? 22. My daughter stays overnight with our relatives (occasionally).

III. *Make adverbs from the following adjectives.*

Bad, bright, beautiful, poor, wise, new, lucky, hopeful, happy, gay, quick, shy, easy, ready, cheap.

IV. *Rewrite the sentences using the necessary words from the brackets.*

1. Everybody says that she sings (bad, badly). 2. It is (easy, easily) to swim down the river. 3. It is (pleasant, pleasantly) to go for a walk on a warm summer day. 4. The park looks (beautiful, beautifully) when the leaves begin to come out on the trees. 5. Our team is as (good, well) as yours. 6. The light is shining (bright, brightly) in my face. 7. He plays chess as (good, well) as she does. 8. You can do this work quite (easy, easily). 9. See how (good, well) you can do your work if you want to. 10. Vera looks quite (different, differently) after her illness.

V. *Give the forms of the degrees of comparison.*

1. fast 2. hard 3. late 4. slowly 5. carefully 6. clearly 7. fluently 8. regularly 9. intensively 10. well 11. badly 12. far 13. much 14. little 15. wisely 16. heartily 17. near 18. happily 19. brightly

VI. *Choose the necessary words.*

1. There is a ... lake in the forest. We were ... touched by their invitation, (deep, deeply) 2. He managed the task Matt did ... work, (good, well) 3. The boxer was hit very We ... know what to do next, (hard, hardly) 4. We are sisters and we are ... to each other. The inspector examined the papers (close, closely) 5. Such equipment is ... used in all clinics. This shop has a ... choice of goods, (wide, widely) 6. My mother lives quite ... me. Hurry up, it's ... midnight, (near, nearly) 7. Will you come home ... today? Have you bought anything new ... ? (late, lately) 8. - The dress is ... decorated with ribbons. - Yes, and it is ... expensive, (pretty, prettily) 9. The prisoner tried ... to escape but failed. Mel has ... recovered from the shock, (hard, hardly) 10. Do you feel ... today? I feel ... about my latest progress, (good, well) 11. She was ... hurt and was taken to hospital. It certainly was ... news to her family, (bad, badly)

VII. *Give the correct adverb in brackets.*

1. This sportsman runs (fast) of all. 2. I like this novel (well) of all. 3. My grandmother always asks me to come (close) to hear me (well). 4. My sister speaks English far (well) than I do. 5. The (much) we read the (soon) we enlarge our vocabulary. 6. These sportsmen jump (high) than any other sportsmen in the world. 7. I live (far) from the University than my friend. 8. Please give me some (much) tea. 9. This student works at her English (little) than that one. 10. My nephew goes to the theatre (often) than my niece.

VIII. *Translate the following sentences.*

1. Испанцы говорят очень быстро. 2. Он быстро бегают, ведь он спортсмен. 3. Не приходи домой поздно. 4. Идет сильный дождь. 5. Внимательно послушай новости. 6. Моя жена плохо готовит, но хорошо поет. 7. Я прекрасно понимаю, что вы имеете в виду. 8. Осторожно переходи дорогу. 9. Если зна-

ешь алфавит, ты легко прочитаешь это слово. 10. Он тяжело дышал, он очень быстро бежал. 11. Ярко светит солнце, по небу медленно плывут облака. 12. Думай быстро, говори медленно. 13. Туристы приехали на вокзал слишком рано. 14. Иногда женщины водят машину очень неосторожно. 15. Внезапно инспектор понял, в чем дело. 16. Она балерина и двигается очень красиво. 17. В феврале идет сильный снег. 18. Иван Николаевич всегда громко разговаривает. Он директор школы. 19. – Томас много путешествует? - Да, он репортер. 20. – Ты хорошо его знаешь? - Нет, я знаю его плохо.

IX. Translate the following sentences.

1. Рано или поздно, но это обязательно случится. 2. Мэри смело направилась к полицейскому, она была смелая девочка. 3. Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается. 4. Они выполняют эту работу быстро и хорошо. Они хорошие специалисты. 5. Лучше поздно, чем никогда. 6. Хотя мы и отправились ранним поездом, тем не менее мы приехали поздно. 7. Лучше хорошо поступать, чем хорошо говорить. 8. Плохие новости быстро распространяются. 9. Говори меньше, делай больше. 10. Он работает упорно, но едва может заработать деньги на жизнь. 11. - Почему ты так тяжело вздыхаешь? - Чемодан такой тяжелый. 12. К несчастью, машина не в порядке. 13. Я определенно считаю, что они должны действовать немедленно. 14. - Она настоящая леди. - Вы в самом деле так думаете? 15. Новая секретарша серьезно относится к своим обязанностям. 16. Мы никогда не говорили о таких вещах прямо. 17. Ученый изложил свои мысли четко и естественно. 18. Она готовит профессионально и делает это автоматически. 19. - Как поживает Андрей? - Спасибо, хорошо. 20. Он часто помогает бедным и хорошо чувствует себя от этого. 21. Этот человек далеко пойдет.

3. Сравнительные конструкции : as...as, not so...as, more (less)...than .

Ann is clever and Liz is clever. = Ann is *as* clever *as* Liz.

Jim is 7 years old and Nick is 5 years old. = Jim is *not so* old *as* Nick.

I. Compose the sentences with as ... as, not so ... as using the words from the columns.

heavy	a mountain
high	the sea
deep	a hero
cold	a monster
white	ice
good	iron
black	snow
brave	coal

nice	a rose
ugly	a horse
light	a cucumber
blue	a bee
green	a feather
strong	grass
cool	the sky
busy	gold

II. *Read the sentences. Fill in the blanks with the words as and like.*

Образец: She is as good as all the girls.

Her brother eats like a pig.

1. She is as light ... a feather. 2. He smokes ... a chimney. 3. The little boy is as good ... gold. 4. He is always hungry. He eats ... a horse. 5. She's as hard ... nails. 6. I slept ... a log last night. 7. He drives ... a maniac. 8. He drinks ... a fish. 9. After the party I was as sick ... a dog.

III. *Compose the sentences using as ... as, not as (not so)... as, more (less)... than.*

1. Towns (noisy) villages. 2. This year things (good) last year. 3. Programmes now (interesting) they used to be. 4. Susan (pretty) a flower in May. 5. English (easy) Japanese. 6. Russian (difficult) Chinese. 7. Japanese (easy) English. 8. Health (important) money. 9. A change (good) a rest. 10. Now the situation (bad) last month. 11. Cigarettes (harmful) cigars. 12. Is London (old) Moscow? 13. My life (interesting) used to be. 14. I shall be happy (long) you stay with me. 15. He (not clever) you think. 16. We have known them (long) you have. 17. The new clerk (competent) the others. 18. This wonderful hotel (expensive) the Ritz. 19. Their new car (economical) the old one. 20. On Sundays my children don't have to get up (early) as usual.

IV. *Complete the sentences.*

1. The harder you study, 2. The older he got, 3. The longer she thought about it, 4. The warmer the weather (is), 5. The more people, 6. The sooner, 7. The more he talked, 8. The more chocolate you eat, 9. The farther from home, 10. The younger the child, 11. The more children there are, 12. The faster the car, 13. The smarter the clothes, 14. The more horrible the film, 15. The richer your vocabulary,

V. *Translate the sentences.*

1. Постарайтесь сделать свое сочинение как можно короче, но не забудьте выразить наиболее важные вещи. 2. Столовая такая же большая, как и кабинет. 3. Сейчас многим людям приходится работать гораздо больше, чем прежде. 4. Этот учебник не такой трудный, как тот. 5. Твоя сестра такая же молодая, как и его. 6. Все больше и больше людей хотят изучать английский язык, и им нужны более хорошие учебники. 7. Наш учитель не такой старый, как их. 8. Кабинет не такой светлый, как зал. 9. Эта улица такая же узкая, как и та. 10. Чем скорее ты поймешь это, тем лучше.

Глава IV

1. Абсолютная форма притяжательных местоимений

Личные местоимения	Притяжательные местоимения	
	Зависимая форма	Абсолютная форма
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
We	our	ours
you	your	yours
They	their	theirs

I. *Change the sentences according to the model.*

Образец: The cat belongs to me. – This is my cat. The cat is mine.

1. The pencils belong to Jane. - 2. The book belongs to me. - 3. The pen belongs to Jack. – 4. The car belongs to you. - 5. These photos belong to you and me. - 6. The house belongs to Mr and Mrs Long. -

II. *Choose the appropriate form of the possessive pronoun.*

1. I went (my, mine) way, and she went (her, hers). 2. He left (her, hers) with (their, theirs) child. 3. What was this experiment of (your, yours)? 4. The Minister's room was only two doors from (my, mine). 5. "That thought is not (my, mine)," he said to himself quickly. 6. Where is (your, yours) seat? I shall go to (my, mine). 7. Look at (her, hers) new coat. It's nice. 8. His nature was harder than most of (their, theirs). 9. Mark is (their, theirs) cousin. These books are (their, theirs). 10. You can't take this book. It isn't (your, yours). 11. You have chosen (your, yours) part, we have chosen (our, ours). 12. Look at that man. He is a friend of (my, mine). 13. Are (your, yours) hands warm? (My, mine) are quite cold. 14. Can we use (your, yours) telephone? (Our, ours) is out of order. 15. Meet Mr. Bean. He is a friend of (our, ours). 16. We look after (their, theirs) children and they look after (our, ours). 17. I remember the house but I don't remember (its, his, it's) number. 18. The children always make (their, theirs) beds in the morning. 19. I told her (my, mine) life story and she told me (her, hers). 20. Will you check (my, mine) paper and I shall check (your, yours) test?

III. *Translate into English.*

1. Она заглянула в свою комнату и быстро вернулась в его. 2. Доктор положил руку на его плечо. 3. Он один из моих лучших друзей. 4. Его английский такой же хороший, как и их. 5. Разве это не ваша сумка? Том

сказал, что она ваша. 6. Он говорит, что он один из ваших друзей или вы один из его друзей. 7. – Это его часы? – Да, его. А эти – мои. 8. – Чьи это дети? – Наши. Они играют со своими друзьями. 9. – Ты сделал это для меня? – Нет, для него. 10. Моя кошка любит играть со своим хвостом. 11. Эти деньги его. Дай их ему и поблагодари его. 12. Это крокодил. Его зубы очень острые.

2. Неопределенные местоимения и наречия, производные от **some**, **any**...

+	some	какой-то, сколько-то, несколько
?-	any	какой-то, сколько-то, несколько
-	no	никакой, нисколько
+	somebody	кто-то
?-	anybody	кто-то
-	nobody	никто
+	something	что-то
?-	anything	что-то
-	nothing	ничто
+	somewhere	где-то
?-	anywhere	где-то
-	nowhere	нигде
+	someone	некто
?-	anyone	любой
-	none	ни один человек

I. *Insert somebody, someone, anybody, something, anything, everything, nothing, anyone, everybody, nobody, no one, none. Give two variants if possible.*

1.1 see ... at the window. 2. Is there ... new? 3. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you. 4. ... knows about it. 5. Will you give me ... to eat, I am hungry. 6. If ... calls while I am out, ask him to wait. 7. If there is ... else you want, please let me know. 8. I haven't any more money about me, so I cannot buy ... else. 9. Where can I get ... to eat? 10. When can I find ... here who can give me some information on this question? 11. Let me know if ... happens. 12. I know ... about your town. Tell me ... about it. 13. I can see It is too dark here. 14. I understand ... now. Thank you for your explanation. 15. ... of them speak English well. 16. Where is the book? — It's on the table.— But there is ... there. 17. Please tell us the story. ... knows it yet. 18. Is there ... in your group who lives in the hostel? 19. ... can answer this question. It is too difficult. 20. ... can answer this

question. It is very easy. 21. The room is empty. ... is in. 22. ... likes to go out for a walk when it is raining. 23. Can you see ... through the fog? 24. Do ... you can to help him.

II. *Supply one of the following adverbs: somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere. Give two variants where possible.*

1. Let's go The weather is fine. I don't want to stay at home in such weather. 2. I cannot find my glasses I always put them ... and then look for them for hours. 3. Today is a holiday. The streets are full of people. There are flags, banners and flowers 4. You can buy this dictionary ... it is on sale now. 5. You can go ... in summer. 6. Do your parents live ... near Leningrad? 7. There are so many people ... today? 8. He goes ... in the evenings. 9. Let's go ... as I have a headache. 10. Your book must be ... on the shelf.

III. *Form questions according to the pattern and give answers (affirmative or negative).*

P a t t e r n : — Is there anybody at the telephone?

—Yes, there is somebody.

—No, there is nobody.

—No, there isn't anybody.

IV. *Fill the gaps with the words: somebody, something, anybody, anything, nobody, nothing.*

1. There is ... wrong with the printer. It won't work. 2. ...opened the window again! 3. Have you heard ... about the new Hollywood blockbuster? 4. ... can stop him when he is in love. 5. The neighbours didn't see ... coming into Liz's flat. 6. He proposed to her. She answered He got upset. 7. We have ... interesting for you. There is no news today. 8. - Hello! Is ... at home? - I'm afraid there is ... in. 9. ... has happened since we got married. Our life is so boring! 10. - Did he say ...? - Yes, he said ... about the weather. 11. It's cold in here. Would you like ... hot? 12. - Did you discuss ...? - There was ... to discuss. 13. - Did he play cards last night? - He had ... to play with. 14. I am going to the laundry. Do you have ... to wash? 15. Does ... know where my glasses are? I can't see ... without them.

V. *Translate the following sentences:*

1. Кто-то пришел. Ты кого-то ждешь? 2. Врач что-то написал на бумаге и дал ее мне. 3. Посмотри, кто-то забыл сумку на столе. 4. Он бизнесмен. У него нет ободного времени. 5. Вы должны гулять в любую погоду. 6. На небе нет звезд, только луна. 7. Любой учитель знает, что самое трудное - ставить оценки. 8. Что-нибудь случилось? – Ничего. 9. - У вас дома есть цветы? - Да, есть. 10. Слишком поздно. Ничего нельзя сделать. 11. Миша, ты вчера

выучил какие-нибудь английские слова? 12. Когда он болен, он ни чего не может есть. 13. - В зале есть свободные места? - Есть. 14. Любой девушке хочется выйти замуж. 15. Было что-то странное в этом человеке. 16. Ничто не заставит меня работать по выходным. 17. У меня нет чая. А у тебя есть? 18. - Сегодня кто-нибудь звонил? - Никто. 19. Некоторые люди не придерживаются никаких правил. 20. Любой, кто хочет получить приз, должен принять участие в игре. 21. - Хотите салат? - Нет, спасибо. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, немного сока. 22. В этой игре нет ничего трудного. 23. Сегодня есть что-нибудь интересное в газетах? 24. Никто не пришел. Может быть, завтра кто-нибудь придет. 25. - У вас есть вопросы? - Нет, у нас нет вопросов.

3. Слова-заместители

I. *Put one, ones, that, those.*

1. You have got a lot of English books; have you got any French ...? 2. This sheet of paper is dirty; please give me a clean 3. Will you take my watch and ... of my brother to the watchmaker? 4. Are there any new magazines? I don't want to read the old 5. Don't take the knife out of the drawer, take ... from the kitchen table. 6. I want to buy a new bookcase. What do you think of that ...? 7. I like Simonov's books and ... by Nagibin. 8. Does your brother want to live in this room or in that ...? 9. There are two tables in the dining-room: a big ... in the centre and a small ... in the left-hand corner. 10. Which do you like better, green lamp shades or red...? 11. Please bring me your composition and ... of Petrov.

II. *Put a necessary substitute word.*

1. If you don't like this novel, you may take this 2. Some students have already passed the examination, ... are going to do it on Monday. 3. Here are the books we must take to the laboratory. I'll take these three books. Will you please take ...? 4. I have forgotten my pen. Please, give me 5. I don't like this dress. Will you show me that 6. I've made two mistakes in my paper. One is a slip of the pen, but ... is a bad grammar mistake. 7. I'll clean my car. Let him clean 8. He likes his job and she likes

III. *Make the sentences complete by using a correct form of a substitute word.*

1. - Whose bag is this? - It's (ее). 2. My task is easier than (твоя). 3. She translated the article quicker than (он). 4. Her telephone is out of order. What about (мой)? 5. He had his papers in one hand, his hat (в другой). 6. This money is theirs and where is (наши)? 7. This room isn't comfortable enough. What about (та)?

Глава V

1. Придаточные предложения

I. *Form the Subordinate Clauses according to the model:*

Образец: It was very noisy in the room. I couldn't concentrate. > It was so noisy in the room that I couldn't concentrate.

The child made noise. I couldn't sleep. > The child made such a noise that I couldn't sleep.

1. Lily was driving quickly. She didn't notice us. 2. The child is very small. He couldn't walk. 3. The girl had a beautiful face. I was very impressed with it. 4. The film is very interesting. I would like to see it once again. 5. It will be an important lecture. We mustn't miss it. 6. The car is very expensive. We won't be able to buy it. 7. The Institute is near our house. I can go there on foot.

II. *Translate into English.*

1. Солнце было таким ярким, что мне пришлось надеть солнечные очки. 2. Город был такой большой, что нам потребовалось полдня, чтобы проехать из одного конца города в другой. 3. Бен рассказал такую захватывающую историю, что я долго не мог уснуть. 4. Сандра купила такое красивое платье, что даже я начала завидовать ей. 5. На улице был такой сильный ветер, что нам пришлось закрыть окно. 6. Полет будет так долгим, что у нас будет возможность выспаться. 7. Праздник такой интересный, что мы не заметили, как уже пролетело два часа.

2. Придаточные предложения уступки

I. *Complete the sentences.*

1. Though the shop is rather small, we 2. Though my house is not so far from the market, I usually 3. Although my mother often does shopping, my father 4. Though Nick had enough money, he 5. Although there was a great assortment of goods in the supermarket.

II. *Form Concession Clauses with the help of conjunctions though/although.*

1. There are many shopping centers in our town. It is very small. 2. The shop-assistant gave us a good piece of advice. We couldn't decide what to choose. 3. The shopping center was overcrowded. There was nobody at the cashier's desk. 4. My sister prefers to pay cash. She has a credit-card.

III. *Translate into English.*

1. Хотя на улице было довольно холодно, мы все-таки пошли до метро пешком. 2. Они не сразу нас заметили, хотя в аудитории было мало людей. 3. Хотя мы уже просмотрели много книг, мы не нашли того, что нам было нужно. 4. Лена пошла в институт, хотя плохо себя чувствовала. 5. Хотя им было не интересно слушать лекцию, они остались до конца. 6. Хотя уже была полночь, магазин все еще работал.

3. Безличные предложения

<i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	+ <i>adj.</i>
	<i>was</i>	+ <i>adv.</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>rains</i>	+ <i>V</i>

I. Complete the following sentences using infinitive phrases.

1. It is difficult 2. It is easy 3. It is pleasant 4. It is nice 5. It's not pleasant... . 6. It's interesting 7. It's not easy 8. It's not simple 9. It is hard 10. It is comfortable 11. It is important 12. It is necessary 13. It is impossible

II. Add either *it is* or a proper form of *there is* in the following sentences.

1. ... fifteen students in group number three. 2. ... a pity you can't go there with me. 3. ... too early to leave yet. 4. ... a beautiful park near my home. 5. ... not true to say that she is my friend. 6. ... easy to understand why he is absent. 7. ... time to go to bed. 8. ... some interesting magazines on that table. 9. ... time to go. 10. ... different watches here.

III. Translate into English.

1. Ранняя весна. Тепло. Уже 10 часов утра. Солнце ярко светит в окна моего кабинета. 2. Сегодня воскресенье. Я открываю окно. В комнате становится прохладно. 3. Жаль, что нельзя сразу же выйти на улицу: я должна перевести до конца текст из газеты. 4. Очень трудно переводить такой текст без словаря. 5. Как холодно у тебя в комнате! 6. Уже четверть одиннадцатого, пора ехать на вокзал. 7. Сегодня суббота. Нина свободна. 8. Сейчас 8. 30 утра. 9. На улице тепло. 10. Интересно проводить выходные с друзьями. 11. Зимой часто идет снег в нашем регионе. 12. Посмотри! Идет дождь. 13. Осень. Холодно. Сыро. 14. Грустно сидеть дома одной. 15. Сегодня 12 апреля.

4. Прошедшее и будущее время группы «Continuous»

Examine the table of the formation of the Past and Future Continuous Tenses.

	Affirmative			Interrogative			Negative		
Past	I He She It	was	V _{ing}	Was	I He She It	V _{ing} ?	I He She It	was	not V _{ing}
	We You They	were		Were	We You They		We You They	were	
Future	I We	shall be	V _{ing}	Shall	I we	V _{ing} ?	I we	shall	not V _{ing}
	He She It You They	will be		Will	he she it you they		He She It You They	will	

I. Explain the use of the Past and Future Continuous Tenses.

1. It was snowing when we went out. 2. It was night. The stars were sparkling. 3. - What were you reading on holidays? - I wasn't reading anything, I was enjoying my time. 4. They were constantly leaving their teacups unwashed! 5. After an hour's sleep I was feeling much better. 6. The aliens were being kind to us. 7. While Grandma was making tea in the kitchen, her grandson ate the last piece of cake. 8. Jess was always hanging on the phone! 9. It was December. Christmas was coming. 10. Chuck was having a shower at ten o'clock in the evening. 11. The phone always rang when I was cooking supper.

II. Give a necessary form of the verb.

1. Alec was not at home at seven o'clock. He (work). 2. The exam (be) difficult, and he (feel) sick. 3. While he (have) a swim, somebody (come) and (take) away his clothes. 4. What you (do) at eight o'clock? 5. It (pour) when I (decide) to take my dog out. 6. When the telephone (ring), she (sleep). 7. When the professor (see) Eliza for the first time, she (sell) flowers. 8. - What you (do) in this house? - I (look) for my old friend there. 9. Andy (drop) his keys when he (get) on the bus. 10. The performance (be) a success. The people (shout) "Bravo!" 11. She (feel) that something strange (happen). 12. - Where (be) he when we (look) for him everywhere? - He (play) chess with his neighbour. 13. When the sun (rise), everybody (be) still sleeping. 14. It (be) a very pleasant evening. The clock (tick),

the fire (burn), romantic music (play). 19. When the boss (enter) the office, the secretary (type) still the contracts. 20. At this time yesterday I (lie) on the sofa and (read) a novel.

III. *Make the sentences negative and interrogative.*

1. They finished the work. 2. They were speaking to John. 3. They were in their office. 4. Mr and Mrs Wilson visited their friends in Detroit. 5. The teacher told the students the answer to the question. 6. That movie about Wilson's life was interesting. 7. Mr Harris was explaining the meaning of the word to her. 8. Those men from South America were at the meeting. 9. The students studied carefully for the examination. 10. The Wilsons sold their house at a low price. 1. He worked very hard. 2. He drove very carefully. 3. He was at the meeting. 4. The secretary was copying the names from the list. 5. Alice ate lunch at the cafeteria with her friends. 6. The students were ready for the examination. 7. Mr Harris taught at Eastern University last summer. 8. The teacher noticed the mistake in that sentence. 9. The last two lessons were very difficult for me. 10. The students brought their dictionaries to the class yesterday.

IV. *Here is the list of Emma's duties. Write when and what she was doing.*

To read; to clean the room; to have lunch; to wash the dishes; to watch TV.

1. At 9 o'clock she was having breakfast.

2. At 9.30 she

3. At 11 o'clock

4. At 1 o'clock

5. At 3 o'clock

6. At 5 o'clock

V. *Past Simple or Past Continuous?*

1. Peter (stay) at a seaside hotel on holiday when he first (meet) his wife. 2. The sun (shine) when I (set) out on my walk. 3. It (rain) when I (arrive) at my destination. 4. While I (have) lunch the sun (come) out again. 5. Peter (serve) in the artillery when a mule (kick) him. 6. It (kick) him as he (pass) behind it. 7. Where ... you (live) before you moved here? 8. Who ... you (talk to) on the telephone just now? 9. As Mary (type) the letter she (notice) many spelling mistakes. 10. While Peter (carve) the chicken his wife (lay) the table.

VI. *Put the verb in a proper form.*

I (1) (meet) a man in a pub once and he (2) (tell) me this story: a friend of his (3) (work) on his car one morning. This friend (4) (have) a large dog. Before he (5) (start) work, he (6) (put) the dog in the car and (7) (close) the door.

Well, he was under the car, (8) (work) busily, when suddenly he (9) (hear) mechanical noise, and the car (10) (start) to move forward. He (11) (jump) up, but too late — the car (12) (roll) gently down the hill, and the dog (13) (sit) at the wheel as if it (14) (drive). Finally, it (15) (come) to rest in a neighbour's garden.

VII. *Put the verbs in a certain tense form.*

1. When I (go) to the shops, I (see) my friend. 2. When I (see) my friend, I (say) 'Hello!' 3. While we (talk), a car (run into) a man on a bike. 4. When we (see) the accident, I (phone) for an ambulance. 5. While I (wait) for the ambulance, a policeman (arrive). 6. When the policeman (arrive), he (ask) us some questions. 7. The ambulance (come), while I (talk) to the policeman. 8. The ambulance (take) the man to hospital and we (go) for a cup of coffee. 9. While we (drink) our coffee, we (talk) about the accident.

VIII. *Use either Past Continuous or Past Simple.*

1. She (go) to bed when suddenly she (see) a mouse. 2. We (sit) down to dinner when the door bell (ring). 3. Columbus (try) to reach India when he (find) America. 4. The family (watch) a television programme when the burglar (break) into the house. 5. Peter (meet) his friend's car as he (cross) the street. 6. He (suffer) from shock when I (see) him in hospital. 7. He made a good recovery and when I last (see) him he (work) as hard as ever. 8. While he (lie) in bed his firm

IX. *Correct the mistakes.*

1. I studied for three years management. 2. During I was on holiday, I went swimming every day. 3. I broke my leg when I felt down in the street. 4. What did you last night? 5. With 19 years old he went to Switzerland. 6. I lost my all money. 7. I saw Jim last evening. 8. I knew my husband in 1985. 9. We got married two year ago. 10. In 1989 I leaved university and started work.

X. *Compose the sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

Образец: Mum/wash up/telephone/ring.

Mum was washing up when the telephone rang.

1. Tom/have a shower/doorbell/ring.
2. I/study/Jill/call.
3. Dad/have breakfast/post/arrive.
4. Sheila/read a book/she/hear a noise.
5. Graham/shop in town/he/meet Kevin.
6. The whole class/write a test/I/come.

7. We/drive along Park Avenue/something/go wrong in the car.

XI.A. Translate the sentences.

1. Я хорошо знаю Ригу. Мы жили там десять лет. 2. Вчера я два часа готовился к контрольной работе. 3. Он подождал ее полчаса и пошел звонить ей. 4. Мой брат учился в школе десять лет, а потом поступил в университет. 5. В воскресенье мы два часа гуляли в парке. Когда мы гуляли, мы увидели белку (squirrel). 6. Мама все воскресенье работала в саду. Когда она работала в саду, ей помогал папа. 7. Я три года занималась танцами, когда училась в школе. 8. Когда мы пришли на вечер, все танцевали. 9. Фильм шел два часа. Когда мы выходили из кинотеатра, мы увидели наших друзей. 10. - Вчера я звонил тебе полчаса. Где ты была? - Я гуляла в парке. 11. Когда я пришел к Борису, он работал в гараже. Он мыл машину. 12. Профессор экзаменовал меня сорок минут. Я хорошо отвечал, сделал только одну ошибку и получил «пять». 13. - Что ты делал вчера, когда выключили (go out) свет? - Я принимал душ. А что ты делал? - А я готовился к экзамену по истории. Но я не мог больше читать и сегодня утром я встал очень рано и два часа читал учебник.

B. Tell each other what you were doing (what you will be doing) at the same time yesterday (tomorrow).

XII. Explain the use Future Continuous in the following sentences.

1. I'll be still working when you arrive. 2. This time tomorrow he'll be lying on the beach. 3. They will be watching television from eight o'clock till midnight. 4. I will be buttering the bread while my mother is slicing the tomatoes. 5. We'll be arriving at Heathrow at 6 o'clock. 6. What will your family be doing at this time tomorrow? 7. I am not coming to the party as I shall be taking my driving test. 8. - Why must I take a book? - You'll be sitting on the train for hours.

XIII. Translate the sentences.

1. - Где ты будешь, когда я приеду? - Я буду работать в библиотеке. 2. Чем он будет заниматься завтра? 3. В три часа мы будем сидеть в поезде и ехать в Париж. 4. Вы замечательный человек. Теперь мы будем часто встречаться. 5. А что вы будете делать на Рождество? 6. Присоединяйся к нам. С восьми до десяти мы будем играть в теннис. 7. В субботу утром мама будет заниматься покупками. 8. Они будут заняты завтра вечером. Они будут встречать своего партнера из Греции. 9. Интересно, что на ней будет на вечере? 10. Пора идти. Родители будут волноваться. 11. - Трудно представить, что будет

происходить с нами через день или два. - Все будет хорошо. 12. Зачем ты взяла зонтик Лизы? Она же будет искать его завтра утром. 13. Я могу легко описать тебе, что будет делать моя семья в канун Нового года: мама будет накрывать на стол, папа будет готовить индейку с яблоками, а дети будут украшать елку. 14. - Настя устраивает вечеринку в субботу, ты идешь? - К сожалению, нет, я в это время буду готовиться к последнему экзамену.

5. Страдательный залог

Examine the table below.

	<i>Indefinite</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
<i>Present</i>	<i>am</i> <i>is</i> +V ₃ <i>are</i>	<i>am</i> <i>is</i> + <i>being</i> +V ₃ <i>are</i>	<i>have</i> <i>has</i> + <i>been</i> +V ₃
<i>Past</i>	<i>was</i> <i>were</i> +V ₃	<i>was</i> <i>were</i> + <i>being</i> +V ₃	<i>had</i> + <i>been</i> +V ₃
<i>Future</i>	<i>will be</i> +V ₃	—	<i>will have</i> + <i>been</i> +V ₃

I. *Put the verbs into the Passive Voice.*

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. The book is still being published. 6. I am sure some way out will be found. 7. When he came home, dinner was being cooked.

II. *Change the sentences according to the model.*

Образец: 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. People all over Russia watch the news. 5. Don't worry, we shall settle your problems. 6. You must write the answers on the left side of the paper. 7. We have just sent for the doctor. 8. Mum cut the meat and chopped it. 9. The watchmaker cannot repair my watch. 10. Snow covered everything. 11. He described his new flat for me. 12. They don't allow their children to go far from home. 13. You may leave your hats and coats in the cloakroom. 14. Everybody speaks well of this first-year student. 15. She will look

after the little girl well. 16. They left the book behind. 17. Somebody left the light on all the night. 18. Nobody has ever spoken to me like that. 19. You must not throw your things about. 20. People will laugh at you if you wear that silly hat.

III. *Use a regular form of the verb in the Passive Voice.*

1. You (advise) to wear sensible shoes in winter. 2. The time before bed (spend) very pleasantly. 3. You (allow, not) to buy cigarettes if you are under sixteen. 4. Toyotas (manufacture) in Japan. 5. This road never (clean). 6. Gold (discover) in Eastern Canada. 7. When I saw him, he (chase) by a large dog. 8. Several towns (destroy) by the eruption of Vesuvius. 9. This coffee just (make), help yourself! 10. The table (lay) now. You (serve) in a few minutes. 11. I feel that I (watch) now by somebody. 12. These shirts (iron, not) yet. 13. Love stories always (sell) well.

IV. *Translate the sentences.*

1. Вся домашняя работа сделана: ошибки исправлены, новые слова выучены, предложения переведены, сочинение написано. 2. Радио «Европа-плюс» слушают во всей России. 3. Это вкусное блюдо было приготовлено итальянским поваром. 4. Многие современные лекарства делают из растений. 5. Результаты экзаменов будут объявлены завтра утром. 6. Не прикасайся к забору. Его только что покрасили. 7. Все деревья и цветы в этом саду посажены мною. 8. Книжные полки в его комнате покрыты пылью. 9. Ошибка была сделана очень давно, а исправлена только сейчас. 10. Этого ребенка никогда не учили, как себя вести со взрослыми. 11. Вся мебель в доме моих родителей сделана из натурального дерева.

V. *Give a right answer to the questions. Use the prompts below.*

Образец: - Was radium discovered by Mary Poppins?

- No, it wasn't. It was discovered by Marie Curie.

1. Was "Mona Liza" painted by Picasso? 2. Was Micky Mouse created by the Warners? 3. Was the song "Imagine" written by Elvis Presley? 4. Was the "Titanic" directed by Alfred Hitchcock? 5. Was "Romeo and Juliet" written by Agatha Christie? 6. Was America discovered by Marco Polo? 7. Were the Pyramids built in the China? 8. Was "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" written by Shakespeare?

(Leonardo Da Vinci, the ancient Egyptians, James Cameron, Walt Disney, John Lennon, Shakespeare, Christopher Columbus, Lewis Carrol)

Приложение

Test 1 "Passive Voice"

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are not sure, miss the question.

1. Football for hundred of years.
has played
has been played
was played
2. This is a large hall. Many parties here.
are held
are being held
has been held
3. A new supermarket next year.
will be built
will built
is building
4. The room later.
will clean
will be cleaned
has been cleaned
5. Many accidents by dangerous driving.
caused
are caused
have been caused
6. This dictionary a week ago.
published
has published
was published
7. Local police the bank robber.
have been arrested
have arrested
was arrested
8. Detroit Motown in the past.
was called

is called
called

9. Over 57 million students in American schools which range from kindergartens to high schools.

were enrolled
are enrolled
has been enrolled

10. Four people in a train crash.

killed
have killed
have been killed

11. The house by a pop star.

bought
was bought
have bought

12. Have you heard the news? The President!

has shot
has been shot
shot

13. Battle Creek is a hard-working city, where businesses dedicated employees who want to build a good life for their families.

found
have found
have not found

14. A famous architect the bridge.

was built
built
have built

15. I last Friday.

arrived
was arrived
have arrived

Test 2

"Sequence of Tenses"

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are

not sure, miss the question.

1. Alice told me that coat because it wasn't long enough.
bought
to buy
not to buy

2. She asked me about my schedule for the next week and I answered that I it yet.
hadn't known
didn't know
wouldn't know

3. The personel manager was interested to quit my present job.
why had I decided
why I had decided
why I decided

4. Julia said that she hard for the past few weeks and was very tired.
had been working
was working
worked

5. Hillary told me she in New-York all that year, and she had no wish to leave the city.
lived
had lived
was living

6. Why did you say that Paul a careful driver?
isn't
wasn't
hadn't been

7. Cecily answered she stories and poems all her life since as long as she could rememeber.
had been writing
was writing
wrote

8. The librarian didn't think the students their books to the library by the following week yet.
would take
would have taken

took

9. She explained that she me her book; she should take it back to the library the next day.

can't give

couldn't give

is not able to give

10. I thought you said Jack you when he got back from his trip to the mountains.

ought to phone

would phone

phoned

11. My English teacher wanted to know doing in my spare time.

what did I enjoy

what I enjoyed

what I had enjoyed

12. Mary warned his parents that home late that night.

she would come

came

had come

13. Sharon said she her key in her pocket, but she couldn't find it there.

had been left

left

had left

14. The policeman warned us that the street against the red light.

we mustn't cross

mustn't we cross

we don't have to cross

15. The pupil explained to the teacher that he couldn't come to school that day because he

was ill

had been ill

is ill

has been ill

Test 3 "Word Order"

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are not sure, miss the question.

1. Did you learn ?
a lot of things at school today
at school today a lot of things
today a lot of things at school

2. There was a big traffic jam downtown and
slowly the cars moved
the cars moved slowly
the cars snowly moved

3. I was glad that after his recent illness.
John looked so well
John looked such well
John so well looked

4. The concert is still going on;
it yet hasn't finished
it hasn't finished yet
it hasn't finished either

5. I think Ron is
either at the cinema or at the theatre
at the cinema either or at the theatre
at the cinema or either at the theatre

6. Sam took out his album because
to show us his photos he wanted
he wanted to show us his photos
his photos he wanted to show us

7. to come to his office, and he is the first to go home.
Jerry is often the last
Jerry often is the last
Jerry often the last is

8. Nick plays football well; , but not as well as Nick.
his brother also plays football
also his brother plays football

- his brother plays football also
9. It was 9 o'clock in the evening, but
 Stella yet was not at home
 Stella was yet not at home
 Stella was not at home yet
10. Nancy when she learnt about her mother's illness.
 was awfully upset
 awfully was upset
 was upset awfully
11. When the light is bad,
 I very well can't see
 I can't very well see
 I can't see very well
12. I don't want to invite Nora to my birthday party;
 I don't well enough know her
 I don't know her well enough
 I don't enough well know her
13. They would like to buy chalet house.
 not very old, wooden, nice, four-bedroom Swiss
 a wooden, Swiss, not very old, nice, four-bedroom
 a nice, four-bedroom, not very old, wooden Swiss
14. This is my first visit to London; I
 never have been there before
 have been there never before
 have never been there before
15. when I come home from work.
 I am usually very tired
 Usually I am very tired
 I am very tired usually

Test 4 "Degrees of Comparison"

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are not sure, miss the question.

1. There are not so many hot days this July. In fact there are of them this summer.

the least
less
fewer

2. Last Wednesday my friend didn't come late to work. I came

latter
the last
later

3. Leo drives a car well, but Collin does it

the best
better
as well

4. "This is place to cross the street in," the policeman warned us.

more dangerous
the most dangerous
so dangerous

5. I like skiing as skating.

more
as much
as more

6. Let's not go by train. Going by bus is

cheap
the most cheap
a lot cheaper

7. The nights in summer are the nights in winter.

not as long as
as long as
longer

8. Paul is very smart; in fact he is boy among his classmates.

more intelligent
the most intelligent
as intelligent

9. I didn't like the book; it rather dull. The film is

as interesting
more interesting
the most interesting

10. We are going to be late for the concert. Can you walk ?
a lot faster
a bit faster
the fastest
11. Some students are about their homework as others.
more serious
not serious
not as serious
12. The boys felt than the girls about losing the game.
bad
the worst
worse
13. Ben doesn't work very hard; Bill works
the hardest
more harder
harder
14. Eight o'clock is not a very convenient time for me. Ten o'clock is
more convenient
less convenient
the most convenient
15. I like both football and baseball but I prefer
the last
the latter
the least

Test 5
"Present Tenses"

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are not sure, miss the question.

1. It's raining, and I see you don't have an umbrella. You can borrow mine, I it now.
don't need
did not need
haven't needed
haven't been needing
2. Jeremy basketball this season; he wants to concentrate on his studies.

doesn't play
hasn't been playing
isn't playing
hasn't played

3. Zeta has sent me two letters; neither of which

has arrived
have arrived
arrive
is arriving

4. Linda's apartment looks nice and tidy because she it every two years.

redecorates
is redecorating
has redecorated
has been redecorating

5. My cousin Jake has got a lot of books, most of which he

doesn't read
hasn't been reading
hasn't read
isn't reading

6. Susan is a fashion designer. Now, she at a new set of clothes to be shown at a fashion show in April.

works
is working
has been working
has worked

7. I don't like Alice. She about difficulties of life all the time.

complains
is complaining
has complained
has been complaining

8. - Do you remember me? - Of course, I do. We several times before.

have met
meet
met
have been meeting

9. I Mario for some time since he left Milan a few years ago.

haven't seen

don't see
didn't see
aren't seeing

10. Paul looks young for his age. He says he is 56 years old, but nobody him.
hasn't believed
is not believing
believes
believe

11. Carol and I are old friends. I her since we studied in high school together.
know
have known
are knowing
have been knowing

12. Look here! I simply refuse to believe what you me now.
are telling
have been telling
have told
tell

13. Be careful with paint. It a certain amount of lead.
contains
is containing
has contained
contained

14. What with yourself? There is mud all over you!
has you been doing
are you doing
did you do
have you been doing

15. Jack Strom has been a postman all his life; he mail to homes and offices to the people of the town.
is delivering
has delivered
has been delivering
delivers

Test 6
"Past Tenses"

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are not sure, miss the question.

1. Before I went to bed I decided to check the front door. I was sure my sister it. And I was right!
 didn't lock
 hadn't locked
 locked
 had locked

2. Everybody was laughing merrily while Harris them a funny story.
 told
 had told
 was telling
 had been telling

3. When Alice was small, she of darkness and always slept with the light on.
 used to be afraid
 was afraid
 had been afraid
 afraid

4. In 1912 the Titanic an iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic, and it sank four hours later.
 had hit
 hit
 was hitting
 had been hitting

5. When Mary came back, she looked very red from the sun. She in the sun too long.
 had been lying
 was lying
 had lain
 lay

6. I looked everywhere for my car keys and then I remembered that my son the car to work.
 took
 had taken
 was taking

had been taking

7. Greg didn't want to be late for the theatre. He drove as fast as he could. The play as he walked in the door of the theatre.

was just beginning

had just began

just began

had been just beginning

8. A strong wind and I decided to put on a warm coat.

blew

had blown

was blowing

had been blowing

9. When I was young, I that people over forty were very old. Now that I am forty myself I don't think so.

thought

used to think

was thinking

had thought

10. He ill for three days, so his mother wanted to bring him to a doctor, but he didn't want to go.

had felt

felt

had been feeling

was feeling

11. Sam says he didn't enjoy the program because the TV set properly.

didn't work

hadn't worked

wasn't working

hadn't been working

12. Lucy her seatbelt before the accident happened that's why she was badly hurt.

didn't wear

wasn't wearing

hadn't worn

hadn't been wearing

13. Dinosaurs were the largest animals ever to live on earth, and they the Earth for a very long period of time.

ruled
were ruling
had ruled
had been ruling

14. The trouble started when Mrs. Leslie Cady control of her car on a narrow mountain road.

was losing
lost
had lost
had been losing

15. Who in this house before they pulled it down?

was living
had lived
lived
had been living

Test 7 **"Future Tenses"**

There are some variants to each question. Choose the right variant. If you are not sure, miss the question.

1. By the first of December this year I here for fifteen years already.

will have been working
will work
will have worked
will be working

2. I don't know his address, but I it for you, if you want it.

will get
will be getting
am getting
will have got

3. When Jerry enters a Medical school he Chemistry for more than four years.

will be studying
will study
will have been studying
will have studied

4. It is not clear if the weather for the better, and we want to know if our plane will be late.

changes
will change
will be changing
will have changed

5. I won't leave the house before the postman mail.

will have brought
brings
will bring
is bringing

6. Don't wait for him, he won't come for supper; he late.

will come
will have come
is coming
will be coming

7. If you me the truth, I will never speak with you.

won't tell
won't be telling
don't tell
aren't telling

8. Where work after you graduate from the University?

are you going to
you are going to
will you
you will

9. Who of the dog when you go to America?

will take care
will be taking care
is taking care
is going to take care

10. The windows in my flat are dirty. I haven't cleaned them yet. I it this Saturday.

will do
will be doing
am doing
am going to do

11. Do you think you here in a few years' time?

will you still be working

you will still be working
you are still working
will you still work

12. The house for two hours when the firefighters finally arrive.
is burning
will be burning
will have burnt
will have been burning
13. I don't know if he to join us, but if he does, it will change my plans.
will make up his mind
will have made up his mind
makes up his mind
has made up his mind
14. I don't know what he thinks about it, but I him.
am asking
will have asked
will ask
will be asking
15. You can't see this film on TV tonight, they it only next Sunday.
are showing
will show
show
will be showing

Список рекомендованной литературы

1. Шевцова Г.В., Москалец Л. Е. Английский язык для технических вузов: учебное пособие. – М.: «Флинта», 2009. 368 с.
2. Агабекян И.П., Английский язык для бакалавров: учебное пособие. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2013. 379 с.

ТУСИНА НАДЕЖДА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Методические указания по практической грамматике
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»
для студентов очной и заочной форм обучения
всех направлений подготовки

Подписано в печать 20.06.2018 г.		
Формат 60x90 $\frac{1}{16}$ Рег.№ 111	Печать цифровая Тираж 50 экз.	Уч.-изд.л. 3,5

ФГАОУ ВО

Национальный исследовательский технологический университет «МИСиС»

Новотроицкий филиал

462359, Оренбургская обл., г. Новотроицк, ул. Фрунзе, 8.

E-mail: nfmisis@yandex.ru

Контактный тел. 8 (3537) 679729.