

English

Rule
by
Rule

V

Rule by Rule

**Практикум по грамматике
английского языка**

V

Москва
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Предлагаемый практикум является справочным и практическим пособием для изучения и закрепления основ грамматики английского языка. При его составлении учитывались материалы современных российских учебников для школ с углубленным изучением английского языка и зарубежных пособий. Пособие охватывает те разделы грамматики и объем лексического материала, которые предусмотрены программой для V класса школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, лицеев и гимназий.

Теоретическая часть написана языком, доступным для школьников. Большое количество и разнообразие упражнений помогут четкому усвоению грамматического и лексического материала.

Практикум предназначен для учителей, работающих в V классах школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, самих учащихся и их родителей, а также для всех изучающих английский язык самостоятельно.

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Предисловие

Предлагаемый практикум представляет собой грамматический справочник, снабженный большим количеством разнообразных упражнений. Он предназначен для получения теоретических знаний по грамматике английского языка и для формирования грамматических навыков на среднем этапе обучения. Пособие написано на основе требований, предъявляемых к учащимся V класса школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, лицеев и гимназий.

Предлагаемый грамматический справочник охватывает те разделы грамматики, которые предлагает к изучению программа школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, лицеев и гимназий:

1. Глагол **“to be”** (быть) в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple) (повторение)
2. Глагол **“have”** (The Indefinite Tenses) и выражение **“have got”** (повторение)
3. Настоящее простое время (Present Simple), **Wh-questions**.
4. Настоящее продолженное время (Present Continuous)
5. Настоящее совершенное время (Present Perfect) — прошедшее простое время (Past Simple)

6. Способы выражения действия в будущем — будущее простое время (Future Simple) — настоящее простое время (Present Simple) — оборот “**to be going to**” — настоящее продолженное время (Present Continuous)
7. Оборот “**used to**”
8. Прошедшее продолженное (Past Continuous) — прошедшее простое (Past Simple)
9. Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)
10. Косвенная речь (Reported Speech)
11. Придаточные времени и условия (Conditionals with *if, when*)
12. Придаточные определительные предложения **who** (whom, whose)/**what/which/that/where/when/why**
13. Both/all/either/neither/neither...nor/ either...or
14. Возвратные местоимения (Reflexive Pronouns) (I/me — my — myself, he/him-his — himself)
15. Местоимения **one/ones**

Теоретическая часть справочника написана с учетом возраста учащихся и содержит только известную им лексику. Грамматический материал предыдущего года обучения дан схематически, с достаточным количеством упражнений с новой лексикой данного УМК.

Подробный русско-английский словарь и таблица неправильных глаголов помогут решить лексические трудности.

Разнообразные упражнения помогут сформировать грамматические навыки учащихся. Все упражнения даны в 2-х вариантах (А и В), что дает возможность дифференцированного подхода к постановке заданий для учащихся.

Надеемся, что наша книга сделает доступным изучение грамматики английского языка для школьников; даст возможность родителям найти ответы на вопросы своих детей, не посвящая их во все грамматические тонкости; позволит учителю составлять проверочные и контрольные работы в течение всего учебного года.

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ

Глагол “to be” (быть)

в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени (Present Simple , Past Simple, Future Simple)

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Present Simple		
<i>I am</i> he/she/it <i>is</i> we/you/they <i>are</i>	<i>Am I?</i> <i>Is he/she/it?</i> <i>Are you/we/they?</i>	<i>I am not</i> he/she/it <i>is not/ isn't</i> we/you/they <i>are not/aren't</i>
Past Simple		
<i>I/he/she/it was</i> we/you/they <i>were</i>	<i>Was I/he/she/it?</i> <i>Were we/you/they?</i>	<i>I/he/she/it was not/wasn't</i> you/we/they <i>were not/weren't</i>
Future Simple		
<i>I/we shall/will be</i> he/she/it/you/they <i>will be</i>	<i>Shall/will I/we be?</i> <i>Will he/she/it/you/they be?</i>	<i>I/we shall not/will not/shan't/won't</i> he/she/it/you/they <i>will not/won't</i>

Запомните следующие английские фразы и выражения с глаголом **to be**, которые иногда вызывают трудности при переводе:

I am afraid, but...	Боюсь, но...
We are against war.	Мы против войны.
Let's go! We are in a hurry.	Пошли! Мы спешим.
He is in bed, he is ill.	Он в постели, он болен.
It is very kind of you.	Как мило с вашей стороны.
His school is situated not far from his house.	Его школа расположена недалеко от дома.
His new book is a success.	Его новая книга имеет успех.
I am sure, he is right.	Я уверена, что он прав.
She is tired of this work.	Она устала от этой работы.
He is at war.	Он на войне.
It's a long way.	Далеко.
When's the best time to come? *	Когда лучше прийти?
I'm happy you are back!	Я счастлив, что вы вернулись!
You are welcome!	Добро пожаловать!
We are interested in this lesson.	Нам интересен этот урок.
The game is over.	Игра окончена.
It's freezing!	Морозит!
It is getting dark.	Темнеет.
What's the matter?	Что случилось?
I'm on holiday!	У меня каникулы!
How are you getting on?	Как поживаешь?

1. Составьте предложения из данных слов. Обратите внимание на знак в конце предложения.

A.

1. was, this, film, new, success, a?
2. tomorrow, when, be, will, the, over, lessons, your?
3. over, are, the, who, people, there?
4. usually, all, are, children, of, circus, fond?
5. in, museum, this, pictures, are, of, this, famous, all, painter, situated?
6. they, why, were, so, yesterday, happy?
7. last, friends, you, your, were, where, and, holiday?
8. was, late, he, why?
9. new, your, number, is, what, telephone?
10. will, be, when, you, free, tomorrow?

B.

1. you, cousin, to, my, glad, was, meet.
2. married, her, sister, is, elder.
3. your, ever, is, son, quiet?
4. rich, is, his, imagination?
5. your, off, is, washing machine?
6. light, it, room, in, is, the, rather.
7. my, best, little, is, cartoon, brother's, hobby, watching.
8. ago, city, this, was, some, founded, centuries.
9. of, old, gardening, the, is, famous, one, hobbies, the, people.
10. is, going, fond, he, of, in, sports, for?

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими формами глагола **to be** (*am, is, are, was, were, will be not*).

A.

1. We _____ in a hurry to come to the theatre in time.
2. It _____ a very funny film, we enjoyed it much.
3. She is fond of babies and _____ a nurse in the kindergarten soon.
4. When _____ he born?
5. Why _____ you at home on Sunday? Let's go on a trip with us.
6. They _____ cold, because there was no central heating in that house.
7. His hobby _____ fishing, he goes to the country lake every weekend.
8. Though this film _____ black-and-white, it's a pleasure to see it.
9. We didn't go by plane, the tickets _____ too expensive.
10. She _____ fond of travelling by sea, but I _____ not, I _____ always seasick on board a ship.

B.

1. The day _____ warm, but windy. I think it is going to rain.
2. Why _____ she so proud? I see nothing to be proud of!
3. Let's meet at 5 tomorrow! It _____ the best time for me.

4. What _____ there in your pocket? It _____ a mini camera.
5. We left home at 9, so her call _____ too late.
6. Why _____ your luggage so heavy? What have you put in there?
7. The departure hall _____ full of passengers now because of the bad weather.
8. This bridge _____ one of the famous sights in this city.
9. Where _____ the old church which I read much about.
10. She _____ our guest at this party yesterday.

3. Сделайте предложения вопросительными.

A.

1. Her birthday is in October.
2. I am fine.
3. They were busy yesterday.
4. The child was always quiet.
5. My cousin is older than me.
6. I am sure I can do it.
7. He is very weak after a long illness.
8. This old theatre is in the center.
9. My name is the same as your sister's name.
10. They will be married next Friday.

B.

1. The carpet on the floor is big and nice.
2. The electricity lights are always on in her flat.
3. Her elder sisters are twins.
4. It is usually cold and rainy in autumn.

5. American skyscrapers are high and modern.
6. Gardening is the best hobby for old people.
7. Cartoons are always interesting for children.
8. Taking pictures will be good on a trip.
9. That exhibition was very interesting.
10. Violin is his favourite musical instrument.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

А.

1. В этой газете есть обзор спорта?
2. У вас новый пылесос?
3. Его хобби — смотреть телевизор. Смешно, да?
4. В этой современной гостинице будут все удобства.
5. Свет включен? — Нет, это просто солнце светит ярко.
6. Они не опоздают, я надеюсь.
7. Твоя сестра замужем?
8. Мне страшно, включи свет.
9. У меня отпуск, я свободен вечером.
10. Она любит читать, «Гарри Поттер» — ее любимая книга.

В.

1. Тебе было интересно на уроке истории вчера?
2. Почему вы опять опоздали?
3. Как далеко цирк от вашего дома?
4. Они заблудились в лесу и были рады, когда ночь закончилась.

5. Им было по 20 лет, когда они встретились.
6. Что случилось? Почему он такой бледный?
7. Сколько лет твоей двоюродной сестре? Она старше тебя, да?
8. Вы будете дома завтра?
9. Она была рада видеть вас?

5. Найдите и исправьте ошибки в данных предложениях.

A.

1. They was interested in the arrival of the President.
2. She will tired after this long flight.
3. The two countries were be at war for many years.
4. The party was to be great and the guests to be glad.
5. He are in love with his classmate.
6. The railway station be a long way from the airport and they were late for their train.
7. He doesn't in a hurry, he has much time.
8. They don't hungry, they have just had dinner.
9. The child has eaten much ice cream; I am sure he will ill.
10. What is you tired of?

B.

1. Her garden were full of daisies in spring.
2. His jeans is made of cotton.
3. It's too hot; take some water or you will thirsty.

4. Why he against our plan?
5. Where was you born?
6. They are married, isn't they?
7. He will is an actor soon.
8. How old was you when you went to school?
9. What are his phone number?
10. Will your mother's birthday tomorrow?

Глагол "have" (The Simple Tenses) и выражение "have got"

В качестве смыслового глагола **to have** употребляется со значением *иметь, обладать*:

I have a new dress. — У меня есть (я имею) новое платье.

В этом случае для образования вопросительных и отрицательных предложений не требуется вспомогательный глагол:

Have you any brothers or sisters? — У тебя есть братья или сестры?

I have no brothers or sisters. — У меня нет ни братьев, ни сестер.

В этом значении глагол **to have** нельзя использовать с временами Continuous!

Однако сегодня мы гораздо чаще используем выражение **I have got** — *у меня есть/у меня нет* только в *Present Simple*!

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Present Simple		
I you have got we they	you Have we got? they	I you haven't got we they
she he has got it	he Has she got? it	she he hasn't got it
Past Simple		
I he, it, she had you, they, we	I Did she have we	I didn't have/I had no She didn't have/ She had no We didn't have/ We had no
Future Simple		
I/we shall/will have She/he will have	Shall/will I/we have? Will she/he have?	I/we shan't/won't have She/he won't have

Глагол **to have** в сочетании с некоторыми существительными утрачивает свое значение *иметь* и приобретает другое. Запомните следующие выражения:

to have a shower — принимать душ

to have breakfast — завтракать

to have ... for breakfast/lunch/dinner — съесть
... на завтрак, обед ...

to have lunch — обедать

to have dinner — ужинать

to have tea — пить чай

to have meals — есть

to have a lesson — заниматься
to have a party — устраивать вечеринку
to have a good time — хорошо проводить время
to have a headache — болеть (о сердце)
to have fun — развлекаться
to have a holiday — отдыхать на каникулах
to have a fight — драться
to have table manners — уметь вести себя за
 столом
to have a success — иметь успех
to have a (high) temperature — температурить
to have a sore throat — болеть (о горле)

В этих значениях мы можем употреблять глагол **to have** в продолженных временах.

— What is your sister doing? — Что делает твоя сестра?

— She is **having** tea. — Она пьет чай.

— **Are you having** classes tomorrow? — У тебя завтра будут занятия?

* * *

1. Составьте предложения из данных слов. Обратите внимание на знак в конце предложения.

A.

1. pancakes, have, we, didn't, any, Christmas, for.
2. you, flat, new, have, all, conveniences, do, modern, in, your?
3. have, portrait, will, paintings, any, you, in, next, exhibition, the?
4. got, they, return, single, have, or, tickets?

5. the, has, professor, got, knowledge, history, of, excellent.
6. has, a, wonderful, humour, of, sense, got, he.
7. king, have, the, didn't, any, then, power, real.
8. they, do, any, permanent, have, the, traditions, family, in, royal?
9. we, have, water, any, drinkable, didn't.
10. advice, always, she, good, has, for, got, everyone.

B.

1. he, why, didn't, any, hope, have?
2. they, have, do, food, any, for, special, Easter?
3. her, have, any, doesn't, manners, child, table.
4. have, an, got, to, party, the, invitation, they?
5. he, have, a, new, will, hat, birthday, for, his?
6. having, who, dinner, now, is?
7. had, we, no, yesterday, meetings.
8. will, a, car, new, she, next, have, year?
9. has, he, what, got, his, bag, in?
10. baker, a, usually, got, has, work, a, of, lot.

2. Заполните пропуски подходящими формами *have got/has got, hasn't got/haven't got, had/didn't have, will have/won't have, is/are having.*

A.

1. How many saints _____ they _____ in the Russian Church?
2. They _____ a new emblem next year.
3. My Granny _____ any flowers in her garden because she doesn't like them.

4. Our cat _____ kittens next week.
5. My parents _____ a new sofa in their bedroom on Sunday.
6. She is sleeping, she _____ a terrible headache.
7. He is very careless. He _____ any sense of duty.
8. The Chinese _____ any forks.
9. I haven't seen this picture before, _____ you _____ it last year?
10. I'd like to read this new book, _____ you _____ it?

B.

1. She _____ a wonderful voyage last summer.
2. They _____ a return ticket and had to stay at a hotel for a night.
3. They didn't know the rules and _____ some problems at the customs.
4. What _____ you _____ for the party tomorrow?
5. The natives _____ any modern conveniences in their settlements in 1484.
6. How many presidents _____ the USA _____?
7. _____ your mother _____ a new washing machine?
8. What _____ the butcher _____ in his shop?
9. They _____ any Indian tigers in the Zoo. You can see them in the picture in the book.
10. They _____ lunch in the cafe now.

3. Сделайте предложения отрицательными.

A.

1. We have got hot sunny days for months.
2. They had many bad mistakes in their test.
3. The children will have a lot of fresh air in the village in summer.
4. We had a wonderful journey to the far away foreign country last holiday.
5. This famous scientist has got many new ideas.
6. We had a great problem.
7. She has got many fresh flowers in the vase.
8. He has got a typical French name.
9. This country had many scientific discoveries a century ago.
10. This village will have many new houses next year.

B.

1. Bees have got honey in winter.
2. Every scientist has a talent in maths.
3. Our country had many spaceships last century.
4. We will have jam and caviar with pancakes for dinner today.
5. They had many long wars last century.
6. They have many snowdrops in the forest near their country house.
7. This museum has many Rembrandt paintings.
8. They had a new washing mashine in their county house.

9. Every house in London has central heating.
10. Cities usually have great seaports.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1. У них нет центрального отопления в загородном домике.
2. У нас огромный, мягкий ковер на полу в спальне.
3. Он увлекается коллекционированием музыкальных инструментов. У него есть восемь скрипок, пять флейт и двенадцать гитар. А в прошлом году у него было всего три гитары и одна скрипка.
4. На следующей неделе у нас в музее будет выставка классической скульптуры.
5. Была ли у вас какая либо информация об их отъезде вчера вечером?
6. Давай поторопимся, а то у них не будет билетов!
7. Ты всегда ешь суп со сметаной?
8. В космическом корабле было все необходимое для ученых.
9. В наших лесах есть много редких и исчезающих видов животных.
10. У боярышника маленькие, твердые плоды.

B.

1. У каждой страны Великобритании есть своя эмблема и свой цветок.
2. В этой стране довольно мягкий климат.
3. В этом королевстве совсем нет промышленности.

4. С ним всегда весело, у него замечательное чувство юмора.
5. У ее бабушки проблемы со здоровьем.
6. У него в кармане не было ни пенни.
7. На каждом столике была табличка: «Не курить».
8. У каждой игры есть свои правила.
9. В цирке всегда есть слоны и обезьяны.
10. У него была сложная операция в прошлом году.

5. Найдите и исправьте ошибки в данных предложениях:

A.

1. They had got much interesting information yesterday.
2. How much money do you have got?
3. What flowers have sweet pleasant smell?
4. What equivalents do the word "autumn" have in American English?
5. Don't eat too much ice cream! You will have got a sore throat.
6. What temperature did the child have got in the morning?
7. Does she have got any progress in English?
8. What weather will we have got tomorrow?
9. She will has got much trouble, I am sure.
10. How many players do your team got?

B.

1. Do they got high mountains near their cottage?
2. When has they usually got a competition?

3. Who has such a nice lawn in front of the house?
4. Do they will have fresh sour cream at the diary tomorrow?
5. Have got another piece of cake, please.
6. We has pupils of many nationalities in our class.
7. She has got not imagination at all.
8. Domestic animals don't have got problems.
9. African elephants haven't got no future, if people don't protect them.
10. Daisies are having a very pleasant smell.
11. Water lilies are having got very large green leaves.

Настоящее простое время (Present Simple). Wh-questions

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I/you/they/we <i>go</i> She/he <i>goes</i>	<i>Do you/we/they go?</i> <i>Does she/he go?</i>	I/you/we/they <i>do not/don't go</i> She/he <i>does not/doesn't go</i>

Wh-questions начинаются вопросительным словом, указывающим, к какому конкретно члену предложения относится вопрос.

Эту группу вопросов условно можно поделить еще на две:

1) вопросы к подлежащему или к его определению;

2) вопросы к любым другим словам в предложении.

При построении вопросов к подлежащему или к его определению в предложении сохраняется прямой порядок слов утвердительного предложения. На первое место в вопросе ставятся вопросительные слова, заменяющие подлежащее или его определения; далее идут сказуемое и все остальные слова.

В вопросах к подлежащему используются только два вопросительных слова:

who? — кто? **what?** — что?

	1		2	3	4
Who			сказуемое ?
What					

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: сказуемое в этом случае ставится только в форме единственного числа!

Who likes to play?

В вопросе к определению подлежащего используются вопросительные слова: **whose?** — чей? **what?** — какой? **which?** — который? **how much/how many?** — сколько?

	1		2		3		4	5
вопросительное			подлежащее		сказуемое?	
	слово							

Whose dog is it?

Ответы на вопросы этой группы даются в краткой форме и состоят из подлежащего (с описательными словами или без них) + соответствующий использованный в вопросе вспомогательный / модальный глагол.

Who likes to read? — Кто любит читать?
They (do). — Они.

Who helps you? — Кто помогает тебе? —
My cousin (does). Моя двоюродная сестра.

What books are interesting? — These books (are).
Какие книги интересные? — Эти.

Which books are interesting? — Those new books (are).
Какие книги интересные? — Вон те, новые.

Whose friends came late? — Our friends (did)./Ours.
Чьи друзья пришли поздно? — Наши друзья./Наши.

* * *

1. Задайте WH-questions и дайте краткий ответ там, где возможно.

A.

1. He travels much and likes it. (Who)
2. He wants to drive in foggy weather. (Who)
3. The girl plays the violin every day. (Who)
4. He reads a lot of newspapers and listens to the radio because he's interested in politics. (Why)

5. My Granny and her friends go to the exhibitions, museums or art galleries every week. (Who)
6. She doesn't like her country house because there's no hot and cold running water there. (Why)
7. She goes in for sport four times a week. (Who)
8. She likes folk. (Who)
9. Many people learn foreign languages nowadays. (Who)
10. He wants to explore new lands and become famous. (Why)

B.

1. Snowdrops grow only in the clean areas. (What)
2. She works carelessly and gets bad marks for it. (Why)
3. My Granny likes to sing old songs. (Who)
4. The teacher always locks the door of the classroom with the key. (Who)
5. The accidents happen every day. (What)
6. Sport reviews are given in every newspaper. (What)
7. My Grandfather is interested in politics. (What)
8. She likes all subjects at school. (Who)
9. They listen to his boring stories with great interest. (Who)
10. He shakes his head to say "of course". (Who)

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами, данными в скобках.

A.

1. We _____ (ask, asks) a lot of questions at the lessons.
2. The children _____ (like, likes) to skate and ski in winter.
3. The Princess _____ (know, knows) not much.
4. The soldiers _____ (spends, spend) much time in the war.
5. A dangerous snake _____ (sleep, sleeps) peacefully in the sun.
6. They _____ (go, goes) shopping every day.
7. The little girl _____ (skip, skips) well.
8. The boys _____ (like, likes) to fight.
9. He never _____ (shakes, shake) hands with strangers.
10. She always _____ (look, looks) for her cat.

B.

1. The girl _____ (likes, like) her magic shoes.
2. Their teacher _____ (shout, shouts) at them every day.
3. The sailor _____ (goes, go) to sea with his wife.
4. The children _____ (makes, make) a lot of snowmen every day.
5. She _____ (put, puts) her sandals on in winter.
6. The parliament _____ (make, makes) only important laws.

7. They _____ (takes, take) 200 pictures in every museum.
8. She usually _____ (feel, feels) bad in autumn.
9. The artist _____ (paint, paints) one picture every day.
10. Harry Potter _____ (likes, like) to make magic.

3. Задайте вопросы, чтобы получить пропущенную информацию.

Example:

I like _____. — *What do you like?*

A.

1. They always land in the _____. — *Where...?*
2. We usually have _____ lessons at school. — *How many...?*
3. Granny usually sleeps in her _____ in the evening. — *Where...?*
4. Foxes don't _____ in winter. — *What...?*
5. The general asks his soldiers to start the battle at _____. — *What time...?*
6. I usually leave Moscow in _____. — *When...?*
7. They tell the children fairy tales before _____. — *When...?*
8. She always puts marmalade on _____. — *Where...?*

9. She asks for _____ in the evening,
— *What...?*
10. She does her homework at _____.
— *What time...?*

B.

1. This architect doesn't like _____, —
What...?
2. They usually visit this museum
_____ a week. — *How often ...?*
3. They see some modern cottages in
_____. — *Where...?*
4. The children like the clowns in the circus
because _____. — *Why...?*
5. They usually arrive at _____. —
When...?
6. This flute belongs to _____. — *Who...
to?*
7. Primroses grow in _____. — *Where...?*
8. She likes _____ climate of Italy. *What
kind of...?*
9. They like to have soft-boiled eggs for
_____. — *When...?*
10. They like him for his _____. — *What...
for?*

4. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1. Что ты знаешь о Великобритании?
2. Почему он всегда задает так много вопро-
сов?
3. Кто обычно моет посуду? — Мама.

4. Что поднимается каждое утро на востоке? — Солнце.
5. Что мы видим по ночам на небе? — Луну.
6. Кто обычно готовит завтрак? — Бабушка.
7. Кто приходит домой в одно и то же время? — Мой отец.
8. Где ты обычно читаешь новости? — В газетах.
9. Кто рисует хорошо? — Художник.
10. Что ты обычно делаешь по выходным?

В.

1. Когда цветут яблони? — Весной.
2. В каких странах растут хризантемы? — Во многих.
3. Кто исследует неизвестные земли? — Путешественники.
4. Кто правит в Великобритании в наши дни? — Королева.
5. Кто выписывает лекарства? — Врач.
6. Кто участвует в Олимпийских играх? — Спортсмены.
7. Кто продает мясо? — Мясник.
8. Где растет кофе? — Я не знаю.
9. Что выписывает врач? — Лекарства.
10. Кто учит иностранным языкам? — Учитель.

5. Исправьте ошибки в данных предложениях:

А.

1. He never put his books in order.
2. She always take part in all the performances.

3. She look after her Granny well.
4. They defends their motherland.
5. Nobody think much of his ideas.
6. They sometime laughs at little puppies.
7. The teachers never shouts at their pupils loudly.
8. They do draw maps of those islands.
9. They reads the magazine with interest.
10. I doesn't know the meaning of this word.

B.

1. Who does go to the trip with us?
2. What irregular verbs does we know?
3. Do honest people has honest friends?
4. Why does you doubt his words?
5. Do the Earth go round the Sun?
6. Who does watch TV in the evening?
7. Who is teach you foreign languages?
8. Why you enjoy traveling?
9. What does separate these two countries?
10. What do he continue to explore there?

**Настоящее продолженное время
(Present Continuous)**

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
<i>I am reading she/he is reading you/we/they are reading</i>	<i>Am I reading? Is she/he reading? Are you/we/they reading?</i>	<i>I am not reading she/he is not/ isn't reading you/we/they are not/aren't reading</i>

Настоящее продолженное время используется не только для выражения действия, протекающего в настоящий период времени, как мы уже знаем, но во многих других случаях:

- **Эмоциональная окраска** (характерна для разговорной речи). *Present Continuous* заменяет *Present Indefinite*, отражая тем самым эмоциональное отношение говорящего к происходящему:

She is always crying! — Вечно она ревет!
Whenever I meet her, she is always laughing! —
Когда бы я её ни увидела, она вечно смеется!

- Действие в **ближайшем будущем** (с глаголами движения):

I am leaving on Sunday. — Я уезжаю в воскресенье.

They are arriving tomorrow. — Они приезжают завтра.

- Для выражения **длительного действия**, совершающегося в настоящий период времени, хотя не обязательно в момент речи:

She is preparing for her exams. — Она готовится к экзаменам.

- Для обозначения **будущего действия**, когда выражается **намерение** совершить действие или **уверенность** в его совершении:

I am meeting you tomorrow at 5 as usual. —
Встретимся завтра, как обычно в 5.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ! *Present Continuous* от глагола *to go* обычно не употребляется в сочетании с глаголами *to go* и *to come*.

• Сочетание *Present Continuous* глагола *to go* с инфинитивом выражает большую вероятность или неизбежность совершения действия в будущем. Подлежащее в этих случаях является неодушевленным предметом. Такие обороты переводятся на русский язык будущим временем:

The rain is going to stop in a minute. — Дождь прекратится через минуту.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ! Глаголы:

- √ физического восприятия: *to hear, to see, to notice*;
- √ умственной активности: *to understand, to know, to remember, to forget, to recognize, to know*;
- √ эмоционального состояния: *to feel, to love, to like, to want, to wish, to hate, to believe* не употребляются в форме *Continuous*.

I don't know what you are talking about.
Don't shout! I hear what you are saying.

* * *

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

A.

1. Where is Peter? He is reading a newspaper in the library.

2. She is leaving by the five o'clock train.
3. Don't make any noise, he is sleeping.
4. The mountain air is going to do you good.
5. We are leaving by the one o'clock train.
6. I am learning Chinese this year.
7. We are buying a new vacuum cleaner soon.
8. He is having his examination on Friday.
9. He is painting a new picture.
10. He is leaving Moscow tomorrow.

B.

1. They are discussing a very important problem now.
2. The teacher is explaining a new rule at the blackboard.
3. What is the crocodile eating now?
4. The soldiers are attacking the enemy.
5. The birds are flying high in the sky now.
6. The car is making much noise. Stop it!
7. Why are you singing this song?
8. What are you drinking?
9. Are you telling the truth? Look at me!
10. What is she doing? — She is getting ready for the party.

2. Present Continuous или Present Simple?

A.

1. Mary can't answer to the phone because she _____ (wash) her hair. She _____ (wash) her hair every other day or so.

2. Peter _____ (sit, usually) in the front row during classes, but today he _____ (sit) in the last row.
3. Please be quiet. I _____ (try) to understand what he _____ (say).
4. _____ you _____ (always, lock) the room when you _____ (leave)?
5. I wrote to my fiend last week and I _____ (still, wait) for her answer.
6. The rain has stopped at last and the sun _____ (shine) again.
7. — Look! It _____ (snow). I like it when it _____ (snow).
8. My little sister _____ (go) to school, but now it's summer and she _____ (stay) at home.
9. — Give this letter to Andy, please.
— I _____ (not know) Andy.
— Oh, she is a girl who _____ (sit) near the window.
10. — Where is Granny, I wonder?
— She _____ (water) flowers in the garden.
— _____ she usually _____ (water) them herself?

B.

1. I _____ (like) apples and oranges very much. Could you, please, give me the red apple, which _____ (lie) in the vase?
2. — Are there any Queens nowadays?
— Do you mean the Queens, who really _____ (rule)?

3. — _____ you (go) to the theatre with Nelly tonight?
— Sure. She _____ (call on) me at 5.
4. — What _____ you (do)? I _____ (not know) that you can play chess!
5. — Who _____ (leave) tomorrow? — I _____.
6. She _____ always (lose) her things everywhere! She is so careless!
7. You _____ (look) wonderful today!
8. He _____ (tell) some dull story again! Nobody _____ (listen) to him.
9. Oh, she _____ (always, show off)! She is a real boaster.
10. He even _____ (know) that he _____ (offend) his friend when he _____ (show off) his knowledge.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1. Она постоянно теряет свои ключи!
2. Те цветы хорошо пахнут, понюхай!
3. Я вижу белый подснежник. А ты видишь?
4. Ты хочешь пойти со мной на концерт? Я иду слушать классическую музыку.
5. Возьми зонт. Будет дождь.
6. Я думаю, ей понравится подарок, который мы ей купим.
7. Я иду играть в теннис. Пойдешь со мной?

8. Идет дождь. Не выходи без зонта, а то промокнешь.
9. Что ты делаешь в субботу вечером? — Иду в театр.
10. У моей подруги завтра день рождения. Я подарю ей книгу. Думаю, она ей понравится.

В.

1. Ты чувствуешь, как тепло у камина?
2. Он всегда чихает, когда чувствует запах цветов!
3. Вечно этот врач выписывает горькое лекарство!
4. Она так переживает!
5. Он уже выздоравливает, не переживай, все будет хорошо.
6. — Она у врача? — Да, он осматривает ее.
7. Разве он не согласен? Почему он качает головой? *
8. Вечно она падает! Теперь у нее опять болит нога!
9. — У него поднимается температура. Надо вызвать врача.
— Не беспокойся, врач уже едет.
10. Не кричи! У нее ужасно болит голова.

4. Исправьте ошибки в данных предложениях.

А.

1. Excuse me. What time is this train getting to Moscow?

2. This film is not interesting. When is it finishing?
3. Are you knowing their plans? They are leaving tomorrow!
4. Next week we have a party.
5. — What are you going to do on Sunday?
— I meeting a friend of mine. We are going shopping.
6. Lessons are beginning at 9.
7. The film beginning at noon.
8. My plane arrive at 10 p.m. on Monday.
9. What do you do after lessons today?
10. The football match finish at 8 p.m., I think.

B.

1. She has a sore throat. It hurts her so much.
2. It is my idea. They are just develop it.
3. — Oh, hold his hand, or you will fall down.
— I do holding it.
4. Come out of the house! The fire spreads quickly.
5. Are you believing him?
6. Who are these ideas belong to?
7. Who is protect the animals in the wild?
8. Breathe in deeply! The fresh air do you no harm!
9. Look! The trees are in blossom. They smelling so nice.
10. Look! They are climb this high mountain!

**Прошедшее простое время
(Past Simple) — настоящее
совершенное (Present Perfect)**

Past Simple (yesterday, last, ago)

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I /we/they/ you/he/she <i>cleaned it.</i>	<i>Did I /we/they/ you/he/she clean it?</i>	I /we/they/ you/ he/she <i>did not/ didn't clean it.</i>
I /we/they/ you/he/she <i>went home.</i>	<i>Did I /we/they/ you/he/she go home?</i>	I /we/they/you/ he/she <i>did not/ didn't go home.</i>

Present Perfect (already, yet, recently, just,
since, always, today, ever, never)

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I /we/they/ you/ <i>have cleaned it.</i>	<i>Have I/we/they/ you I it?</i>	I /we/you/they/ <i>have not/haven't cleaned it.</i>
<i>She/he has cleaned it.</i>	<i>Has he/she cleaned it?</i>	<i>She/he has not/ hasn't cleaned it.</i>
I /we/they/ you/ <i>have gone home.</i>	<i>Have I/we/you/ they gone home?</i>	I /we/you/they <i>have not/haven't gone home.</i>
<i>She/he has gone home.</i>	<i>Has he/she gone home?</i>	<i>She/he has not/ hasn't gone home.</i>

Present Perfect часто ошибочно используют вместо *Past Simple* и наоборот, поскольку оба времени выражают прошедшее действие, закончившееся до настоящего момента, и соот-

используют в русском языке прошедшему времени глагола совершенного и несовершенного вида.

Однако *Past Simple* и *Present Perfect* коренным образом отличаются друг от друга.

Past Simple выражает действие, совершившееся в истекшем отрезке времени, констатирует факт совершения действия в прошлом и употребляется в повествовании, при изложении событий, имевших место в прошлом, или в разговоре о прошедших событиях.

Present Perfect выражает действие, хотя и совершившееся в прошлом, но связанное с настоящим. Поэтому *Present Perfect* употребляется не в повествовании, а в разговоре или сообщении, касающемся положения вещей в настоящее время.

Present Perfect	Past Simple
I have lost my glasses. I can't read now. Здесь нас не интересует прошедшее действие. Речь идёт только о результате в настоящем.	I lost my glasses yesterday Здесь интерес исключительно в прошлом.

• С вопросительными словами *When...? What time...?* используют только *Past Simple*:

— When did they come?

— What time did you come home yesterday?

• С вопросительным словом *How long...?* используют только *Present Perfect*:

— How long have you known him?

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: *gone (to)* и *been (to)*:

gone — уехал и не вернулся

● *been* — был, ездил и вернулся

He has *gone* to London (он сейчас находится там или по пути туда).

She has *been* to China (была и вернулась).

* * *

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

A.

1. Did you go out last night, Ann? — Yes, I went to the cinema. But I didn't enjoy the film.
2. Mary can't walk. She has broken her leg.
3. What did you do at the weekend?
4. My English wasn't very good. Now it's much better. I have worked hard lately.
5. We didn't invite her to the party, so she didn't come.
6. Has it stopped raining yet?
7. Why didn't you phone me on Tuesday?
8. What time is your cousin leaving? — He's already gone.
9. Did you visit your parents on weekends?
10. He told me his name but I've forgotten it.

B.

1. Who wrote the letter to the government?
2. They won the battle.
3. Did they come in time?
4. Why did you drive slowly?

5. Where did you put the money?
6. They haven't finished the lesson yet.
7. His friend was too busy. He didn't have time to relax.
8. I've written the letter but I haven't posted it yet.
9. He went on a trip alone.
10. Hello. Have you just arrived?

2. Заполните пропуски глаголами, данными в скобках.

A.

1. What _____ we _____ (have) for dinner yesterday?
2. Oh! I _____ (cut) my finger.
3. Why _____ you _____ (not eat) your porridge? It was very tasty.
4. Alice! Where _____ you _____ (be)? I am so glad to see you again.
5. _____ she _____ (get) any good news yesterday?
6. Why _____ you _____ (leave) the party early?
7. What _____ Mum _____ (cook) for dinner today? I am so hungry.
8. _____ your parents _____ (miss) the bus last night?
9. It's cold. Who _____ (open) the window?
10. The ground is white. It _____ (snow) yesterday.

B.

1. _____ you already _____ (buy) the return tickets?
2. They _____ (get) all the information in the information office.
3. Let's take pictures! Where is your camera?
— Oh, I _____ it in the hotel room!
4. _____ they _____ (check in) yet? —
Yes, and they _____ already _____
(pass) the passport control.
5. _____ they _____ (see) the famous bridge? — No, they _____ just (arrive) and have no chance yet.
6. Is this a new monument? We _____ (seen) it before.
7. Why is it dark? _____ the sun already _____ (set)?
8. Oh, you _____ (break) the vacuum cleaner! _____ you _____ use it before?
9. How many foreign languages _____ she (learn) recently?
10. _____ you (watch) the news on TV yesterday?

3. Поставьте наречия в предложения по смыслу (*ever, never, already, yet, recently, just, since, for, always, today, this, yesterday, last, ago*).

A.

1. Mary has been a professional singer _____ 1989.

2. So far, it has rained _____ five hours.
 3. John has been a student here _____ March.
 4. Mary has kept a diary _____ she was ten years old.
 5. They've been married _____ twenty-five years.
 6. I have seen that film twenty times _____.
 7. I think I have _____ met him before.
 8. Has there _____ been a war in the United States?
 9. People have _____ travelled to the Saturn.
 10. James has not finished his homework _____.
 11. They have _____ been to the Zoo. They like monkeys and elephants.
 12. They have _____ been to the Zoo. They want to go there on Sunday.
 13. Have you _____ read about the history of London? It's our homework.
 14. Have you _____ read any book by Stevenson?
 15. I have _____ seen your sister. She left a minute ago.
- 3.
1. I first saw a snowdrop _____ spring.
 2. I've smelt a honeysuckle _____ and I like this smell very much.
 3. The climate on our planet has changed much _____.
 4. Mother elephant has _____ done any harm to her baby.

5. The soup is fresh. Mum has _____ cooked it
6. The power has belonged to the King _____ several centuries.
7. The flight was delayed _____ Sunday because of a snowfall.
8. They have _____ included him into the list, but he didn't like to go.
9. Have you given him any advice _____? He has so many new ideas.
10. I visited a dentist a year _____.
11. Have you finished your homework _____? Let's have dinner!
12. Have they _____ built a house in the country? I'd like to look at it.
13. He has _____ been to Africa. He wants to go there in winter.
14. He has _____ been to Africa. He wants to go there again.
15. Has he _____ crossed this bridge? What is there on the other side?

C.

1. Have you _____ gone by number 152 bus?
2. Has she _____ danced in class?
3. The teacher has _____ spoken to his parents.
4. Has the teacher explained this exercise to you _____?
5. We have heard this tape _____ in class.
6. Have they _____ turned left?
7. They haven't learnt this poem by heart _____.

8. He has answered this question _____.
9. We have _____ taken many pictures today.
10. She has _____ put her stories down.
11. They have been in danger _____ 2 days.
12. They have been in danger _____ last Friday.
13. They have _____ been in danger before.
14. She has known his cousin _____ some years.
15. She has known his cousin _____ 1998.

4. Past Simple или Present Perfect?

A.

1. Dolphins _____ (lived, have lived) in BC waters for millions of years, and are still common today.
2. I _____ (lost, have lost) my book yesterday, but my brother found it this morning.
3. *The Titanic* _____ (sank, has sunk) in 1912.
4. We _____ (bought, have bought) this TV set in 1968, and it still works!
5. Amy _____ never (ate, has eaten) bacon in her life! She's a true vegetarian.
6. The children _____ (drank, have drunk) all the orange juice! We'll need to get some more.
7. His brother _____ (has visited, visited) London last year.
8. I _____ (haven't finished, didn't finish) this quiz.

9. I _____ (have had, had) my car for five years.
10. When _____ (were, have been) you born

B.

1. I _____ never (have seen, saw) him so excited. Do you know what _____ (happened, have happened) to him?
2. She is ill. We _____ just (took, have taken) her temperature.
3. _____ you _____ (heard, have heard) the news yet?
4. What _____ the doctor _____ (did/prescribe, has/prescribed)?
5. Do you think she _____ already (has recovered, recovered)? — I am sure she has. She _____ (has looked, looked) fine yesterday.
6. He just _____ (nodded, has nodded) as if to say: "Yes".
7. I think she _____ (has had, had) a quinsy. I _____ (saw, have seen) her throat yesterday, it was red.
8. He is well now, because he _____ (took, has taken) the medicine regularly.
9. She is so nice and slim. — Really? Do you know that she _____ (was, has been) on a diet for last 3 months?
10. Do you like dairy products? — Yes, I _____ just (ate, have eaten) a plateful of cottage cheese.

C.

1. She's so hospitable! She _____ always invited lots of people to her place.
2. We _____ never met such a noble soul before!
3. He is an excellent storyteller. His stories _____ always been so truthful.
4. He is my best friend. He _____ always been devoted to me.
5. _____ you translated the text? I am waiting for you!
6. They don't live here. They _____ moved already.
7. He _____ relaxed and looks fine now.
8. Why is he in trouble? He _____ never taken any dangerous journeys.
9. — _____ you found her name yet? — Not yet. I _____ just looked through the list.
10. _____ she ever prepared dinner for her family?

5. Переведите предложения.

A.

1. Она с детства любит конфеты.
2. Они прожили в Лондоне 6 месяцев.
3. Анна никогда не играла в куклы.
4. Ты уже видел "Матрица-3"? (Matrix) — Я не люблю такие фильмы. — Как ты можешь знать, если не смотрела его?
5. Я не могу ему позвонить, потому что потеряла номер его телефона.

6. Ты говорила мне твое имя? Извини, я забыл.
7. Ты любишь танцы? Я сегодня видела потрясающий концерт "Короля танцев" (The Lord of Dance).
8. Твоя сестра уже закончила школу? — Да, и уже поступила в колледж.
9. С тех пор как мы вернулись из нашего путешествия по Европе, мы написали много писем нашим новым друзьям.
10. Мы знакомы уже 5 лет.

В.

1. Я болею уже неделю, но мое горло все еще красное.
2. Врач выписал лекарство, но мы не нашли его ни в одной аптеке.
3. У него никогда не болели зубы, и он очень переживал, когда пошел к дантисту.
4. Кто выписал вам этот рецепт? — Врач.
5. Почему ребенок плачет? — Его наказала мама.
6. Как окончился матч вчера? — Вничью. Я только что слышал это по радио.
7. Я не получал никаких новостей от нее в последнее время.
8. Кто заплатил за обед? — Ее друг.
9. Мама разрешила торт и дала каждому ребенку по кусочку.
10. Кто тебе дал такой совет?

11. — Вы уже видели новый фильм про Гарри Поттера?
— Да. Он мне очень понравился. Я как раз прочитала вторую книгу о нем.
12. — Почему он так давно (so long) не писал нам?
— Он был занят.
13. — Как долго они охотились в Африке?
— Не знаю, но они только что вернулись.
14. — Кто дома?
— Никого нет. Все только что ушли.
15. — Как давно они знают друг друга?
— Я не уверен, но думаю с тех пор, как они вместе ходили в школу.

С.

1. Они уже принимали участие в этой игре.
2. Маугли не разговаривал на человеческом языке прежде.
3. Мой дядя прожил на острове пять лет.
4. Гарри Поттер никогда не был в Африке.
5. Ник и Бен с 1996 зависели от своих родителей.
6. Дети раньше не любили исторические фильмы.
7. Эли никогда не видела снеговика.
8. Знаменитый генерал всегда побеждал вражеские армии.
9. Мы только что видели льва!
10. Ее друзья всегда играют в шахматы вечером.

11. Подождите минуточку, мы еще не закончили очень важный разговор (talk).
12. — На улице холодно и дует северный ветер
— Ветер переменялся. Он был южным утром.
13. Он опять опаздывает. Он никогда не успевает (to catch) на поезд вовремя.
14. — Что он делал? Он выглядит уставшим!
— Он только что вернулся из долгого путешествия на корабле, а у него морская болезнь (seasick).
15. — Они уже победили в этой игре?
— Нет, игра еще не закончена.

6. Исправьте ошибки в данных предложениях.

A.

1. Did you like the film "Star Wars"? — I don't know. I never saw it.
2. Sam has arrived to San Diego a week ago.
3. My best friend and I knew each other for over fifteen years.
4. Ann is from Moscow, so she never saw the ocean.
5. In the last hundred years, travelling became easier and very comfortable.
6. In the 19th century, it has taken two or three months to cross Russia.
7. Oh, Sally, I can't believe how much you changed since the last time I've seen you.

8. Several sportsmen have tried to reach the top of this mountain, but nobody ever did. The climb is extremely difficult.
9. I never visited Africa, but I have travelled to South America several times.
10. Last time I have gone to South America, I visited Peru.

B.

1. This castle has always belong to the Royal family.
2. The people have elected the President in 2004.
3. They were late because the snowfall delay their flight.
4. Why is he coughing? — He swallowed a whole sweet!
5. She is so pale. What worried her?
6. Why have they miss the train?
7. Where have he moved to?
8. This girl has never kept a diary?
9. Has he send the letter yet?
10. Why they have laughed at him at the lesson today?
11. What he has fought for today?
12. Where have you find my diary?
13. Has he never seen any film up to the end.
14. Have the teacher check your homework yet?
15. Why does he have criticize her ideas?

**Способы выражения действия
в будущем (Future Simple, to be going to,
Present Continuous, Present Simple)**

Future Simple (tomorrow, next, soon)

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I/we <i>shall/will go</i> you/they <i>will go</i> she/he/it	<p>I <i>shall</i> we go?</p> <p>he, she <i>will</i> you go?</p> <p>they</p>	<p>I <i>shall not/shan't go</i> we he, she you <i>will not</i> they <i>won't go</i></p>

Употребляется:

1) когда будущие события не зависят от воли говорящего, особенно, если речь идет об особенностях природы или каких-либо общеизвестных закономерностях:

It will be Sunday tomorrow.

My Granny will be 75 in May.

Next century will begin on 1st of January, 2001.

2) когда особое отношение говорящего к будущему никак не выражено:

The holidays will soon be here. — Скоро наступят каникулы.

How long will the work take? — Сколько времени потребуется на эту работу?

Оборот “to be going to” — “собираться сделать что-либо”;

He is going to come. — Он собирается прийти (обязательно придет).

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I am going to You/they/we are going to He/she/it is going to	Are you/they/we going to..? Is she/he/it going to...?	you/they/we are not (aren't) going to... She/he/it is not (isn't) going to...

***To be going to* или *Future Simple*?**

To be going to показывает предопределенность событий.

Future Simple просто констатирует факт:

Look at her — she is going to cry. — Посмотри на нее — она собирается заплакать (заплачет).

Be careful! You're going to break this cup. — Осторожно! Ты сломаешь эту чашку.

- Если решение о будущем действии принято заранее — употребляется *to be going to*.

- Если решение принято спонтанно — употребляется *Future Simple*.

I left my book at home. — Don't worry, I'll give you mine. — Я забыл дома книгу. — Не беспокойся, я дам тебе свою.

Somebody is knocking at the door. — I'll open it. — Кто-то стучит в дверь. — Я открою.

This bag is very heavy. — I'll help you. — Сумка очень тяжелая. — Я тебе помогу.

Where's my coffee? — I'll go and get it for you. — Где мой кофе? — Я пойду и приготовлю его для тебя.

- После вводных слов **I think, I'm sure, expect** etc., употребляется только **will**.

I think we'll see you tomorrow.

I'm sure it'll be all right.

- *Present Continuous* употребляется, когда речь идет не просто о планах, а о конкретных приготовлениях.

- *Present Simple* — только для расписаний (поездов, спектаклей, передач и т.д.):

What are you doing this weekend? — Что вы делаете в эти выходные?

What time does the concert start? — В какое время начинается концерт?

Future Simple	no plan	Don't stand up. I will close the door.
to be going to	intention	He is going to visit us tonight.
Present Continuous	plan	I am taking my exam in January.
Present Simple	schedule	My train leaves at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

* * *

1. Переведите на русский язык.

A.

- Why are you holding a piece of paper?
— I am going to write a letter to my friends.
- I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!
— I will get you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.

3. — I can't hear the television!
— I will turn it up so you can hear it.
4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We are going to visit Paris and Nice.
5. She is coming to the party. Her friends will be there too.
6. — It is so hot in here!
— I will open the window.
7. I think he will be the next President.
8. After I school I am going to enter a medical school and become a doctor.
9. When the weather clears up, we will go swimming.
10. — Are you going to change anything in our plan?
— Yes, I will, as usual.

B.

1. Are you going to discover any new lands?
2. When are they going to reach this island?
3. Where are you going to buy new stamps for your collection?
4. What are they going to have for lunch?
5. Why is he going to fight?
6. What is your Granny going to grow?
7. — Why are they going to listen to his stories?
— Because they are fantastic!
8. What books are you going to take from the library?
9. Are you going to stay with this boring person?
10. What is she going to put on?

2. Выберите форму глагола.

A.

1. Maybe we _____ out for dinner tonight.
(will go, are going)
2. I think _____ the dog for a walk now. (I'll
take, I am taking)
3. I have 3 days off next week. _____ visit
my mother. (I am going to, I will)
4. The clouds are very black. _____ snow. (it
is going to, it will)
5. Alex _____ taking his driver's test next
week. (is, will)
6. The bus _____ at 7:30 sharp. (arrives, is
arriving)
7. Tomorrow _____ the weekend. (is, is go-
ing to be)
8. My plane _____ at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday.
(leaves, is going to)
9. Don't get up. I _____ the phone. (will an-
swer, am answering)
10. It _____ holiday tomorrow. We _____
go to school. (will be, is going to be, are not
going to)

B.

1. Why _____ he going to become a sailor?
2. _____ you going to spend your holidays
on board the ship?
3. They _____ going to have a game of ten-
nis after lunch.
4. When _____ he going to come back?

5. She _____ going to visit China and to see all the famous monuments.
6. He _____ going to take care of this little kitten.
7. I _____ not going to watch this film. I don't like comedies!
8. _____ they going to catch a four o'clock plane? I'm sure they are late.
9. They _____ going to bring this terrible animal home. Stop them!
10. My friend _____ going to make a surprise for her sister.

3. Задайте вопросы к выделенным словам.

A.

1. They are going to make **a cake** for her.
2. She is going to put on her **new** uniform to the party.
3. He is going to buy comfortable boots **for the trip**.
4. She is going to speak about **her idea** in class.
5. We are going to have a new Handicraft teacher **next week**.
6. She is going to play the piano **in the evening**. She is too busy now.
7. There are going to be many changes in the life of people **in future**.
8. They are going to have **some fish** for dinner.
9. I am going to have a baby brother **next month**.
10. The boys are going to play football **after classes**.

B.

1. The sailors are going to land on **the island**.
2. **The writer** is going to create a new book next year.
3. We are going to see **a new play** in this theatre.
4. We are not going to listen to **his boring stories**.
5. She is going to work as **a tailor**. She likes to make dresses.
6. A dangerous snake is going to attack **him**.
7. His father is going to **hunt** in the forest.
8. They are going to discover **new tribes**.
9. **The seaman** is going to make a great discovery.
10. They are going to travel **around the world**.

4. Переведите предложения.

A.

1. Я думаю, Анне понравится подарок, который мы собираемся ей купить.
2. Я ужасно себя чувствую, наверно заболею.
3. — Пит в больнице.
— Правда? Я навещу его завтра.
4. — Пит в больнице.
— Я знаю. Я навещу его завтра.
5. — Тебе звонила Нелли.
— Я знаю, я ей перезвоню.
6. Не думаю, что я пойду куда-нибудь сегодня, я так устал.
7. Сумка очень тяжелая, я тебе помогу.

8. Вечером интересный фильм по телевизору. Будешь смотреть?
9. Во сколько ты встречаешься с Дэном сегодня?
10. — Я хочу кофе.
— Хорошо, сейчас приготовлю.

В.

1. Моряк собирается защищать животных на этом острове.
2. Ее тетя не собирается уезжать из столицы.
3. Он не собирается посвящать свою жизнь армии.
4. Портной собирается продать замечательное платье.
5. Она не собирается зависеть от своих родителей.
6. Хозяин приготовит хороший обед для своих гостей.
7. Они не будут владеть этим островом одни.
8. Моя кошка не будет сражаться с врагом.
9. Мы не собираемся переезжать в другую квартиру.
10. Они собираются отдохнуть у моря.

5. Составьте предложения из следующих слов:

А.

1. a, meeting, at, 10.00, are, tomorrow, we, having.
2. 6 o'clock, departs, flight BA187, at.
3. arrive, will, at, be, my, Jane, house, when, you.

4. are, my, going, cousins, to, for, cook, dinner
a, tomorrow, French, dish.
5. we, to, study, tonight, are, going.
6. in, it's, cold, here, will, close, the, door, I.
7. will, Ann, call, tonight, don't, you, forget, it
8. am, this, to, car, going, is, buy, very, new, old,
I, a, one.
9. I, these, will, shoes, them, are, very, dirty,
clean.
10. will, difficult, explain, these, are, exercises,
very, I, to, them.

B.

1. people, going, are, live, to, peace, in, friend-
ship, and.
2. build, they, to, are, going, new, for, settle-
ments, sailors, here.
3. passengers, going, leave, to, are, not, train,
the.
4. children, going, relax, the, are, to, in, Disney-
land.
5. collector, to, is, going, buy, the, many, coins,
expensive, collection, for, his.
6. Granny, his, is, to, going, flowers, many,
plant, beautiful, garden, her, in, in, spring.
7. going, he, is, protect, her, to, danger, from.
8. she, why, isn't, to, depend, her, on, going,
parents?
9. they, when, to, Russia, are, visit, going?
10. dog, the, why, is, to, fight, going?

6. Закончите предложения, используя глаголы в скобках.

A.

1. He _____ a new language. (to learn)
2. _____ she _____ help? (to need)
3. Do you think you _____ in time? (to finish)
4. What do you think they _____?(to do)
5. What time _____ we tomorrow? (to go)
6. What do you think they _____ on Sunday? (to do)
7. When do you think we _____? (to leave)
8. Tomorrow it _____ rain. (to be)
9. Today you _____ to him. (to talk)
10. _____ we _____ bicycle or on foot? (to go)

B.

1. _____ you not _____ your jacket? (to mend)
2. He _____ not _____ here. (to stay)
3. _____ we not _____ them a card? (to mail)
4. They _____ the telephone. (to answer)
5. _____ you _____ downtown? (to go)
6. I _____ not _____ at the school. (to stop)
7. _____ she not _____ a trip? (to plan)
8. I _____ the arrangements. (to make)
9. They _____ not _____ tired. (to feel)
10. _____ we _____ at the library? (to meet)

7. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. — What you are going to do this weekend?
2. — I'm not sure. Is you going to do anything special?
3. — My friend and I are go to a party. Would you like to come?
4. — I'd love to! Where will it going to be?
5. — It is go to be at my friend's house.
6. — What time it is to start?
7. — At 10 p.m. What you're going to invite?
8. — I don't know. I think I'm not go invite anyone.
9. — The windows are dirty.
— Yes, I know. I'm going cleaning them later.
10. I hear your friend won a prize. What she going to do with it?

B.

1. What she will do tomorrow?
2. When he is going to leave home?
3. We are have a New Year party in 2 days.
4. Is your Granny going to cooking pancakes for Easter?
5. Why he is going to be a scientist?
6. When the spaceship will land that planet?
7. Will you going to have the pancakes with honey or with sour cream?
8. She is interested in old Scottish customs. She going to study them in the University.
9. They will be going to spend the holidays in that far away village.
10. He is ill. Mother will giving him hot milk and honey.

Оборот “used to do smth”

Конструкция **used to** + инфинитив употребляется для выражения **привычного** или **длительного** действия или состояния в **прошлом** (обычно отдаленном).

I **used to know** him very well when he was a little boy. — Я хорошо знал его, когда он был маленьким мальчиком.

In his childhood he **used to like** fairy tales. — В детстве он любил сказки.

• Это выражение противопоставляет прошлое и настоящее и подчеркивает, что все изменилось.

He **used to read** a lot. — Он много читал (сейчас этого совершенно не делает).

She **used to be late** for work. — Она постоянно опаздывала на работу (но сейчас приходит вовремя).

Red Square **used to be** a market place. — Красная Площадь была рынком. (но это было очень давно, и сейчас это не так)

Существует также отрицательная и вопросительная формы этой конструкции.

They **didn't use to be** so boring. — Они раньше не были такими скучными. (сейчас с ними просто невыносимо)

Did she use to work as a teacher? — Она работала учителем? (потому что сейчас она не учитель)

1. Переведите на русский язык.

A.

1. She used to check her e-mail three times a day.
2. I used to live in a big house in the country.
3. They used to have English lessons every afternoon.
4. The TV set used to be in the living room, but now it's in my bedroom.
5. My teacher used to help me, when I was 7.
6. My sister used to hate vegetables.
7. She used to read books every day.
8. We used to travel every summer, but now I have holidays in autumn.
9. I used to go to the cinema every weekend.
10. My sister used to go to the library in the afternoon.

B.

1. My family used to go to the lake every summer.
2. She used to practise playing the piano in the evening.
3. He used to hate caviar, but now he loves it!
4. They used to watch cartoons on TV.
5. Alex and Nadine used to feel lonely until they met each other.
6. My grandfather used to walk five kilometers each morning.
7. She used to cook a big chocolate cake every Sunday.

8. He used to be very curious when he was little.
9. These two countries used to be separated by the river many years ago.
10. This scientist used to travel and explore the new lands when he was young.

2. Измените предложения, используя "used to".

Example:

They **took** the bus.

They used to take the bus.

She **travelled** every year.

She used to travel every year.

A.

1. It **snowed** heavily many years ago.
2. I **came** to this café when I lived in Paris.
3. We **were** neighbours when we were children.
4. He **wrote** a lot of letters when he lived in the country.
5. They **walked** to work before they bought a car.
6. He **boasted** when he was a boy of 6.
7. Granny **told** us stories in the evenings.
8. She **rode** a bicycle when she was 9.
9. They **visited** her every day when she was in hospital.
10. She **watered** the flowers every week when her Granny was out.

B.

1. We **liked to watch** the sunset when we lived near the sea.

2. Many people in Russia **lived** in small villages
3. All women in the villages **made** sour cream themselves many years ago.
4. My parents **invited** all my friends to my birthday parties when I was a child.
5. My father **went** by fast trains, now he uses only planes.
6. My mother **went** in for sports much when she was a teenager.
7. My sister **played** the piano every day, now she plays it only sometimes.
8. When I was a child I **went** to the circus with my parents.
9. My Granny **grew** many flowers in her garden when she lived in the country.
10. People **washed** the clothes without a washing machine many years ago.

3. Закончите предложения.

A.

1. Children used to _____ when they were in the infant school.
2. Animals in the Zoo used to _____.
3. We go by trains and planes now, but people used to _____ many years ago.
4. All people used to _____ when they were just born.
5. When I went to infant school, I used to _____.
6. There used to _____ in our city 2 years ago.

7. We used to _____ on the way home from school before.
8. They used to _____ at home, but now they go to the library.
9. They used to _____ to loud music, but now they like quiet music.
10. My Granny used to _____, now she is a pensioner.

B.

1. When I was a baby, I used to _____.
2. When I didn't go to school, I used to _____.
3. When we lived in the country, I used to _____.
4. When I visited my grandparents, I used to _____.
5. When I was little, my Mum used to _____.
6. Animals used to _____ many centuries ago.
7. The houses used to be _____ in 16 century.
8. All people used to _____ when they were babies.
9. Old people used to _____.
10. Birds used to be _____.

4. Переведите предложения, используя "used to".

A.

1. Когда-то люди жили в маленьких домиках.
2. Зимы были очень холодными много лет тому назад.

3. Здесь когда-то был сад, а теперь новый магазин.
4. Раньше мы ходили в бассейн по воскресеньям.
5. Дети смотрели мультфильмы каждое утро, а теперь только по выходным дням.
6. Он не читал так много раньше.
7. Раньше люди писали друг другу письма.
8. В этой стране не было так много туристов десять лет назад.
9. Она ела фрукты каждый день на завтрак, а теперь пьет кофе.
10. Мы всегда собирались вместе каждый вечер, а теперь только раз в месяц.

В.

1. Когда-то они любили играть в прятки.
2. Мы плавали в реке с утра до вечера, когда жили в деревне летом.
3. Я ел только яблоки, когда был маленьким, и не любил никакие другие фрукты.
4. Мама всегда пекла торты на мой день рождения, а сейчас мы покупаем их в магазине.
5. Я всегда надевал шапки зимой, а теперь я ношу шляпу.
6. Мы всегда ходили в школу пешком, а теперь ездим на автобусе.
7. Я не ел рыбу, а теперь она мне нравится.
8. Когда я был маленьким, дети играли в салочки, а теперь они играют в компьютерные игры.

9. Раньше птицы Додо жили свободно, а теперь их вообще нет в природе.
10. Раньше секретарши печатали на печатных машинках, а теперь используют компьютеры.

5. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A

1. When I was a child, I rode my bike everyday.
2. She was beautiful when she was young.
4. I used to go to the concert yesterday.
5. Mary loves horses because she used to have one as a child.
6. Jane used to have a very important test last week.
7. Ann always used to cook dinner for herself.
8. We always have a dog when we were children, but now she has a cat, and I have a parrot.
9. Granny always baked cookies for us when we were kids.
10. I used to finish school in 2004.

B.

1. I always was unhealthy as a child.
2. They spent Easter with us every year until we moved to the country.
3. They used to spent Easter with us every year until we moved.
4. They spend Easter with us every year until we moved.
5. I used to was fat, but I lost a lot of weight last year.

6. I always be fat, but I lost a lot of weight last year.
7. They used to climbed high mountains, but now they can only climb hills.
8. My Granny uses to have many flowers in her garden.
9. He used learning foreign languages.
10. He use to be curious when he was a little boy.

**Прошедшее продолженное
(Past Continuous)/
прошедшее простое (Past Simple)**

+	was/were V+ing	He was reading the book all the day yesterday. We were reading the book all day yesterday.
-	wasn't/were not V+ing	He was not/wasn't reading the book all the day yesterday. We were not/weren't reading the book all day yesterday.
?	was ___ V+ing? were ___ V+ing?	Was he reading the book all the day yesterday? Were you reading the book all day yesterday?

Употребляется:

√ для выражения такого действия (или состояния), которое продолжалось, когда совершалось другое действие;

√ когда нас интересует не столько момент или период совершения действия, сколько его протекание, самый процесс, причем несущественно, завершен он или нет;

√ для выражения одновременности двух или нескольких действий и подчеркивания ограниченной длительности этих процессов.

- ! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: Прошедшее длительное подчеркивает ограниченную длительность процессов (в течение дня, в течение утра и т. д.). Если важен самый факт действия, притом завершенного, употребляется простое прошедшее.

Глаголы восприятия

Глаголами восприятия называются те глаголы, которые мы употребляем, говоря о познании окружающего мира при помощи наших пяти чувств и нашего ума. Основные глаголы физического восприятия — *see, hear, smell, taste, feel*. Глаголы умственного восприятия — *notice, observe, recognize* и некоторые другие.

Эти глаголы не образуют, как правило, длинных форм.

- ! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: Глаголы *see* и *hear* близки по значению к глаголам *look at* и *listen to*. Последние обозначают произвольные действия, длительность которых может быть ограничена, и поэтому образуют длительные формы. Зрение (*seeing*)

и слух (hearing) — свойственные человеку чувства, проявление их произвольно и нормально не бывает ограничено определенным промежутком времени.

I saw a cat, but I didn't look at it.

They heard that the teacher said something, but didn't listen to him.

• Глаголы *look* и *listen* употребляются в настоящем длительном (прошедшем длительном, будущем длительном).

He was looking at some old photographs.

Are you listening to me?

• Глагол *see* может употребляться в значении *встретиться, повидаться*; кроме того, он меняет свое значение, сочетаясь с разными предлогами, например: *see somebody off* *проводить кого-нибудь*.

I'm seeing my dentist this afternoon. — Я иду к зубному врачу сегодня.

Andy is seeing a lot of Ann these days. — Энди часто видится с Энн (проводит с ней время) в последние дни.

When you met me at the airport this morning I was seeing a friend off. — Когда вы видели меня в аэропорту сегодня утром, я провожал друга.

I was just seeing Kate out. — Я как раз провожала (к двери) Кэт.

• Глагол *smell* употребляется по-разному. Когда имеется в виду способность обоняния, употребляются простые времена.

Do you smell something? — Чувствуете запах?

• Иногда глагол *see* выражает способность видеть, он является глаголом физического восприятия. Глагол *see* употребляется также для выражения умственного восприятия, т. е. понимания.

I see what you mean. — Я понимаю (вижу), что вы имеете в виду.

• Глагол *smell* в значении *пахнуть, издавать запах* употребляется также только в простых временах.

It smells nice. — Это пахнет приятно.

Когда *smell* значит *нюхать, обнюхивать*, этот глагол может иметь длительные формы.

The dog was smelling the flower-bed. — Собака обнюхивала клумбу.

• Глагол *taste*, как и глагол *smell*, употребляется по-разному.

The milk tastes sour. — Это молоко кислое.

She was tasting the soup. — Она пробовала суп.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: Употребляются по-разному:

• √ глаголы умственного восприятия, душевных состояний и эмоций, такие, как

know — *знать*, understand — *понимать*
like — *любить*, dislike — *не любить*;

√ глаголы, выражающие умственное восприятие и процессы мышления: agree, disagree, believe, disbelieve, differ, doubt, find, foresee, forget, imagine, know, mean, notice, recall, recognize, recollect, remember, suppose, think (that) (в значении *полагать*), trust, distrust, understand;

√ глаголы, выражающие эмоции и чувства: desire, detest, feel (that), forgive, hate, hope, like, dislike, love, mind (в значении *возражать*), please, displeasure, prefer, want, wish.

√ глаголы: appear (в значении *казаться*), belong (to), consist (of), contain, depend, find, matter, possess, resemble, result, seem.

I doubt whether he will come. — Я сомневаюсь, придет ли он.

Do you doubt my word? — Вы сомневаетесь в моем слове?

He's always doubting my word. — Он всегда высказывает недоверие к моим словам. (Настоящее длительное с наречием *always* выражает здесь обычное действие.)

* * *

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык.

A.

1. I was working at 10pm last night.
2. They were not playing football at 9am this morning.

3. What were you doing at 10pm last night?
4. What were you doing when he arrived?
5. She was cooking when I telephoned her.
6. We were having dinner when it started to rain.
7. We went home early because it was snowing.
8. I was watching TV when she called.
9. When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
10. While we were having a picnic, it started to rain.

B.

1. Sally was working when Joe had a car accident.
2. I was studying while he was making dinner.
3. While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching television.
4. They were eating dinner, discussing their plans and having a good time.
5. While John was sleeping last night, someone stole his car.
6. The children were hiding behind the big trees while they were playing hide-and-seek.
7. He was saving his money while she was spending a lot during the last year.
8. He was climbing the rock when she saw him.
9. He was watering the flowers while she was enjoying their beauty.
10. They were cutting daffodils in the garden when he noticed them.

2. Past Simple или Past Continuous?

A.

1. — What (you, do) _____ when the rain started?
— I (try) _____ to hide under the trees.
2. The doctor (say) _____ that Ann (be) _____ too sick to go out and that she (need) _____ to stay at home for some days.
3. She (arrive) _____ at our house before 9:00 pm, but we (be, not) _____ there. We (study) at the _____ library for our exam.
4. Andy is in the living room watching television. At this time yesterday, he (watch, also) _____ television. That's all he ever does!
5. — I (call) _____ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) _____ there. Where were you?
— I (work) _____ in the library.
6. When I (come) _____ into the classroom, the teacher (explain) _____ a new grammar rule, some pupils (work) _____ at their tests.
7. I (watch) _____ a film on T.V. when the electricity was out. Now I am never going to find out how the film ends.
8. Mum (be) _____ in the room when Mary told me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (listen, not) _____.
9. It's strange that you (call) _____ because I (think, just) _____ about you.

B.

1. *The Titanic* (cross) _____ the Atlantic when it (strike) _____ an iceberg.
2. I (walk) _____ to a man who (sell) _____ fruit and (buy) _____ a banana.
3. The firemen (help) _____ the old woman who (be, stay) _____ on the third floor of the burning building.
4. She (live) _____ in Berlin for more than two years. She (live) _____ there when the Berlin wall _____ (come) down.
5. The apple trees (be) _____ in blossom when a terrible storm (start) _____.
6. They (learn) _____ a foreign language each time before they (go) _____ to this or that country.
7. We (wait) _____ for the bus when the rain (start) _____.
8. Caroline (ski) _____ high in the mountains when she (break) _____ her leg.
9. When we (arrive) _____ he (have) _____ a bath.
10. When the fire (start) _____ all the people in the house (watch) _____ the news on television.
11. He (wear) _____ a rose at the party as the emblem of the country he came from.

3. Закончите предложения.

A.

1. We were talking about Francis when _____.

2. He was playing the guitar when _____.
3. She was watching a film when _____.
4. I was riding my bike when _____.
5. They were eating dinner when _____.
6. We were painting the door when _____.
7. You were driving him home when _____.
8. He was feeding the dogs when _____.
9. Was she reading these lines when _____?
10. Were they carrying bags when _____?

B.

1. The doctor was examining the patient when _____.
2. We were sleeping when _____.
3. She was watering the flowers when _____.
4. They were exploring the island when suddenly _____.
5. She was suffering of a bad headache when _____.
6. He was breathing deeply, while the doctor _____.
7. The girls were picking the flowers while the boys _____.
8. The cat was climbing the tree while the dog _____.
9. We were smelling the honeysuckle while _____.
10. The workers were building the house while _____.

4. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Continuous и закончите предложения.

A.

1. We _____ (to prepare) for the test while _____.
2. _____ she _____ (to take) notes while _____?
3. I _____ not _____ (to wait) long when _____.
4. They _____ (to shop) at the market while _____.
5. She _____ (to live) on Main Street last year while _____.
6. _____ you _____ (to eat) supper when _____?
7. He _____ (to fall) asleep at the time _____.
8. _____ we not (to discuss) _____ the next chapter?
9. They _____ (to put) their books away, when _____.
10. You _____ not (to follow) _____ the news.

B.

1. They _____ (to grow) chrysanthemums in the garden last year while _____.
2. We _____ (to buy) fruit while _____.
3. She _____ (to learn) two foreign languages while he _____.
4. While the sun _____ (to rise) we _____.

5. While mum _____ (to clean) the carpet her daughter _____.
6. The children _____ (to hide) behind the trees, while the teacher _____.
7. While the sailors _____ (to explore) the island, the captain _____.
8. While the hostess _____ (to make) tea, the guests _____.
9. While we _____ (to check in), the customs officer _____.
10. He _____ (to play) the guitar while she _____.

5. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в необходимое по смыслу время.

A.

1. Everyone (to eat) cakes at Amy's party last night.
2. Yesterday at 7.30 I (to have) breakfast.
3. Ben (to walk) his dog when he met Peter.
4. He (to work) on his computer at 5 o'clock.
5. It (to snow) when we went out.
6. Nobody (to watch) the TV so I turned it off.
7. The dog (to hide) in the bedroom when the boy opened the door of the room.
8. When we (to wake up) she was already having breakfast.
9. My brother and sister (to play) tennis at 11am yesterday.
10. _____ you still (to work) at 7pm last night?

B.

1. They (wait) for her when she finally (arrive).
2. I (see) Alise at the party. She (wear) a beautiful dress.
3. When she (get) a new book, she (know) more about animals.
4. I (read) the magazine, while my sister (watch) BBC 1.
5. He (burn) his hand when he (cook) dinner.
6. When I arrived, the teacher (write) on the blackboard.
7. I (write) a letter when the lights went out.
9. He suddenly (understand) that he (travel) in the wrong direction.
10. You (look) very busy when I (see) you last night. What you (do)?

6. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

A.

1. When I saw Dave, he _____.
 - a) is working
 - b) worked
 - c) was working
- a) You had a good time at the party, _____ you?
 - a) hadn't
 - b) didn't
 - c) weren't

3. _____ when the telephone rang?
- a) Were you sleeping
 - b) Did you sleep
 - c) Were sleeping
4. Dave, when _____ the ESL Café on the Web?
- a) were you begin
 - b) began
 - c) did you begin
5. You _____ me, did you?
- a) understood
 - b) weren't understanding
 - c) didn't understand
6. When _____ yesterday morning?
- a) you got up
 - b) did you get up
 - c) were you getting up
7. While I _____ to work, I saw an accident.
- a) drove
 - b) was driving
 - c) did drive
8. _____ well on this quiz?
- a) Did you
 - b) Were you
 - c) Did you do

9. You phoned while I _____ a bath.
- a) had
 - b) was have
 - c) was having
10. When I got home yesterday, a cat _____ on the roof.
- a) sat
 - b) was sitting
 - c) were sitting
- 3.
1. When we landed on the island, the sun _____.
- a) was setting
 - b) sets
 - c) set
2. The spaceship _____ in the space when the fire started.
- a) travelled
 - b) was travelling
 - c) travels
3. Mary _____ pancakes with jam, when Ann brought the jam in.
- a) sate
 - b) eats
 - c) was eating

4. He _____ scientific books, when suddenly understood the theory.
- a) read
 - b) was reading
 - c) reads
5. He _____ me at the station when I saw Nick.
- a) see
 - b) was seeing
 - c) was saw
6. We _____ at the station , when I remembered that I had left the ticket at home.
- a) arrived
 - b) were arrive
 - c) were arriving
5. They _____ tickets in the booking office when the phone called.
- a) booked
 - b) were booking
 - c) book
6. He _____ the car, when the rain started.
- a) parked
 - b) parking
 - c) was parking
7. He _____ a picture when we came home.
- a) paints
 - b) was painting
 - c) painted

8. Переведите на английский язык.

А.

1. Мальчики играли в прятки, а девочки в классики.
2. Я спал, когда зазвенел звонок.
3. Мы обедали, когда пришел папа.
4. Она рисовала и слушала музыку.
5. Мы ели мясо, а Анна — овощи, она вегетарианка.
6. Они слушали музыку и танцевали на дискотеке вчера.
7. Дети смотрели мультфильмы, а мама готовила обед.
8. Они сидели у костра, смотрели на звезды и пели песни.
9. Дети кормили птиц и смотрели на них в зоопарке.
10. Ирэн стояла у окна, а Питер ходил по комнате.

В.

1. Дети играли в прятки, когда мама позвала их обедать.
2. Кошка сидела на дереве, когда увидела огромную собаку.
3. Они заканчивали упражнение, когда зазвенел звонок.
4. Мама готовила обед, когда дети вернулись из школы.
5. Учитель объяснял новое правило, когда пришел Олег.

6. Ольга читала книгу, когда к ней подошла собака.
7. Мы катались на лыжах, когда пошел снег.
8. Они летели самолетом, а мы ехали скорым поездом.
9. Бабушка поливала цветы в саду, когда увидела белую лилию.
10. Собака забиралась на дерево за кошкой, когда хозяин увидел это.

9. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. What was you doing at 8 o'clock yesterday?
2. Why did you talking to Ann when I saw you in the café yesterday?
3. Last Saturday when it started raining some children played in the park.
4. The dog ran after the cat, when they saw an elephant.
5. The sun was set and it was get dark.
6. I was do my homework, when my friends came.
7. She was run quickly when she fell down.
8. They were go by taxi when they saw a bus coming to the bus stop.
9. They swimming in the river when they saw a crocodile.
10. They were pick apples in the garden when they saw an apple tree.

B.

1. It was started to rain when we were getting ready to have our picnic.
2. The boy stand on the table when the teacher came into the classroom.
3. We saw Ann at the party yesterday. She was wear a pink dress and an orange hat.
4. When I was went to bed last night the sun was beginning to rise.
5. We weren't sitting under that tree when the lightning was hitting.
6. What were you doing when the lights were going off last night?
7. Were you watching me when I showing you how to do it?
8. At this time last week I was lying in bed with high temperature.
9. My mother worked in the garden so she didn't hear the telephone when I called her yesterday.
10. Sorry, I wasn't listen. Can you say it again please?

Страдательный залог (Passive Voice)

Действительный (Active) и страдательный (Passive) залогов в английском языке совпадают со значением соответствующих залогов в русском языке. Глагол в действительном залоге (Active Voice) показывает, что действие совер-

шает лицо или предмет, выраженный подлежащим.

He often **asks** questions. — Он часто задаёт вопросы.

Глагол в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice) означает, что действие направлено на предмет или лицо, выраженное подлежащим.

He **is often asked** questions. — Ему часто задают вопросы.

Формы страдательного залога образуются при помощи глагола **to be** в соответствующей форме и **Participle II** (Причастие II) смыслового глагола.

Simple	Present	Past	Future
+	<i>I am asked he/she is asked we/you/they are asked</i>	<i>I he/she was asked we/you/they were asked</i>	<i>I/we/he/she/you/they will be asked</i>
?	<i>Am I asked? Is he/she asked? Are we/you they asked?</i>	<i>Was I asked? Was he/she asked? Were we/you/they asked?</i>	<i>Will I be asked? Will he/she/you/they be asked?</i>
-	<i>I am not asked He/she isn't asked We/you/they are not asked</i>	<i>I was not asked He/she wasn't asked We/you/they were not asked</i>	<i>I will not/won't be asked. He/she will not won't be asked. We/you/they will not (won't) be asked.</i>

1. The newspapers **are delivered** every morning. — Газеты доставляются каждое утро.

2. This pen **was bought** a month ago. — Эта ручка **была куплена** месяц назад.

3. The letter **will be sent** tomorrow. — Письмо **будет отправлено** завтра.

Страдательный залог употребляется:

√ когда неизвестно действующее лицо или по каким-либо причинам нежелательно упомянуть его:

He was killed in the war. — Его убили на войне.

Smoking is not allowed here. — Здесь не разрешается курить.

√ когда предмет действия представляет больший интерес, чем действующее лицо:

This house will be built soon. — Этот дом будет скоро построен.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: Некоторые глаголы не могут использоваться в страдательном залоге. Например, глаголы *to die, to arrive, to fit, to have, to lack, to resemble, to suit, to appear, to belong, to consist, to come, to go, to last, to seem*. Они выражают состояние, а не действие.

Не употребляются в пассиве глаголы-связки *to be, to become*.

Мне сказали — I was told

Мне обещали — I was promised

Нам доверяют — We are trusted

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения на русский язык.

A.

1. The bread was made by the baker.
2. The test was checked by the teacher.
3. The book was written by a doctor.
4. The house was painted by a student.
5. The tea was drunk by the guests.
6. The mail is opened by the secretary.
7. The bird was seen by the photographers.
8. His work will be published by the magazine.
9. The club was founded by this woman.
10. The dog was taken to the vet.

B.

1. English is spoken all over the world.
2. Rice is grown in China and India.
3. How many bottles of Cola are sold every year?
4. Many cars are made in the west.
5. Ford was founded by Henry Ford.
6. Were these pictures taken with your new camera?
7. Why was the flight delayed?
8. Hamlet wasn't written by Cervantes.
9. Elephants are usually fed on bananas by tourists.
10. This island was discovered long ago.

2. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в пассивный залог соответствующего смыслу времени.

A.

1. The letter _____ next month, I am sure. (to receive)
2. The milk _____ into the coffee as I like. (to put)
3. The vegetables _____ with not much salt. (to cook)
4. The book _____ back to the library next week. (to give)
5. The story _____ by her when she was a little girl. (to hear)
6. The game _____ usually _____ with a great interest. (to play)
7. The baby _____ funny stories before going to bed. (to tell)
8. The flowers _____ by anyone while I was away. (not to water)
9. The baby _____ to sleep by his mother at 9p.m. every day. (to put)
10. The cat _____ to the veterinarian. (to take)

B.

1. The words _____ by the teacher today. (to explain)
2. We _____ a letter the day before yesterday. (to send)
3. This car _____ It's too old. (not/to steal)
4. This street _____ because of snow. (to close)

5. A new cinema _____ next week. (to open)
6. He _____ to the party yesterday. (to invite)
7. The blue box _____ by anyone. (can/not/to open)
8. I _____ the book by my friend today. (to give)
9. This exercise _____ weeks ago. (to do)
10. This detective novel _____ by your friend who spent the weekend with us. (to leave)

3. Измените предложения, используя пассивный залог.

A.

1. She showed the visitors her new house.
Her new house _____ to the visitors.
2. She promised him a box of chocolates.
A box of chocolates _____ to him.
3. Mother read him funny stories.
Funny stories _____ to him by his Mother.
4. The teacher put them good marks.
Good marks _____ to them by their teacher.
5. Granny cooked a tasty cake for my birthday party.
A tasty cake _____ by my Granny for the birthday party.
6. People usually grow flowers in the country houses.
Flowers _____ usually _____ in the country houses.

7. He plays new computer games.
New computer games _____ by him.
8. They buy very nice presents for every holiday.
Very nice presents _____ by them for every holiday.
9. They visit many interesting exhibitions with their children.
Many interesting exhibitions _____ by them with their children.
10. The teacher will give us a very difficult test next week.
A very difficult test _____ to us by the teacher next week.

B.

1. They make shoes in that factory.
Shoes _____ in that factory.
2. People leave bicycles in the road.
Bicycles _____ in the road.
3. They built that skyscraper in 1934.
That skyscraper _____ in 1934.
4. The students will finish the term by July.
The term _____ by July.
5. They decorated the streets last week.
The streets _____ last week.
6. They make these toys of plastic.
These toys _____ of plastic.
7. They finished the last task with success.
The last task _____ with success.
8. They cooked a very tasty dinner.
A very tasty dinner _____.

9. Did the plan interest you?
_____ in the plan?
10. They will perform Beethoven's Fifth Symphony next weekend.
Beethoven's Fifth Symphony _____ next weekend.

4. Измените предложения, используя пассивный залог.

A.

1. This club took the first prize.
2. The girl plays the guitar every evening.
3. The postman delivers the letters every day.
4. The driver drives a car.
5. The child chose the hat.
6. The cat caught the mouse.
7. The workers will build the house next year.
8. The dog drank all the water.
9. The man watered the garden yesterday.

B.

1. Everyone heard the news.
2. The doctor prescribed the medicine to his patient.
3. They fed the monkeys with bananas in the Zoo.
4. The judge asked him a lot of questions.
5. The Queen visited the capitals of 3 countries.
6. The sailors brought a lot of animals to the island.
7. The President gives advice to the government.

8. She teaches her pets a lot of funny tricks.
9. He gave her red roses on St.Valentine's day.
10. Many tourists visit this island in winter.

5. Переведите предложения.

А.

1. Его выслушали очень внимательно.
2. Ее всегда приглашают в кино по воскресеньям.
3. Стены покрасили вчера.
4. Матч выиграли со счетом 5:0.
5. Цветы не поливали уже неделю.
6. Еду приготовили очень быстро.
7. Ее навестили в больнице.
8. Им дали очень сложную задачу (a problem).
9. Ребенка оставили дома одного.
10. Их встретили на автобусной остановке.

В.

1. Информация будет получена завтра.
2. Лекарство приготовили в аптеке.
3. Страшная история была рассказана ночью.
4. Листья были собраны и сожжены.
5. Книга была написана много лет назад.
6. Коробка с подарками была открыта в полночь.
7. Все ошибки будут исправлены и объяснены на следующем уроке.
8. Свежие продукты привезут завтра.
9. Он был осмотрен врачом.
10. Ей измерили температуру.

6. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. That's not my umbrella. It was leave here by someone.
2. 100,000 babies is born in this hospital every year.
3. The cake was cutted with a big knife.
4. A book by Tolstoy was reading by her.
5. Mistakes was made by computer, not by people.
6. The pyramids were build thousands of years ago.
7. Why aren't the exercises finish?
8. They were tell to wait here.
9. She was not help by anyone.
10. The teacher is always surprise by her answers.

B.

1. Mustard was not used as medicine today.
2. The temperature is usually took by the nurse in the morning.
3. Australia is not visit by the Queen every year.
4. This island is not explore.
5. The President will elected next year.
6. The flight was 3 hours delay.
7. Her name will included into the list as usual.
8. This man is respect by everybody in the Parliament.
9. The problem will solved with no difficulty.
10. The medicine prescribed to be taken twice a day.

Косвенная речь (Reported Speech)

Чужое высказывание может быть либо передано так, как оно было произнесено (прямая речь), либо описано с помощью сложносочинённого предложения (косвенная речь).

Прямая речь

He says, "We'll have a test".

Косвенная речь

Он говорит, что у нас будет контрольная.

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную соблюдаются следующие правила:

1. Запятая и кавычки опускаются.

2. Все личные и притяжательные местоимения изменяются в зависимости от лица, от которого ведётся речь.

3. Возможен союз *that* в утвердительном предложении.

• В утвердительном предложении глагол в повелительном наклонении заменяется **инфинитивом**.

Прямая речь

Mother: "Come home in time!"

Косвенная речь

Mother asks me to come home in time.

• В отрицательном предложении 1 форма глагола изменяется на **not** + инфинитив.

Прямая речь

Mother: "Don't be late!"

Косвенная речь

Mother asks me not to be late.

• В вопросительных предложениях соблюдается прямой порядок слов. Общие вопросы вводятся словами *if, whether*.

<u>Прямая речь</u>	<u>Косвенная речь</u>
Mother: "Will you come back at 5?"	Mother asks me if I will come back at 5.

• Специальные вопросы вводятся вопросительными словами.

<u>Прямая речь</u>	<u>Косвенная речь</u>
Mother: "When will you come back?"	Mother asks me when I will come back.

• Если есть дополнение, например, *says to Olga*, то *say* меняется на *tell* — *tells Olga, said to Boris* — *told Boris*.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: Для передачи прямой речи существуют более выразительные глаголы, чем **say** или **tell**. Это такие глаголы, как:

explain	— объяснять
interrupt	— прерывать
demand	— требовать
insist	— настаивать
admit	— признавать
complain	— жаловаться
warn	— предупреждать
advise	— советовать
ask	— просить, спрашивать
forbid	— запрещать

force	— заставлять, принуждать, вынуждать
order	— приказывать, заказывать
promise	— обещать
remind	— напоминать

• Часто мы передаем идею, а не дословный текст:

‘I’ll give you my book.’ *He offered to give me his book.*

‘I won’t help you.’ *She refused to help me.*

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

— изменяются обстоятельства времени:

today — that day

yesterday — the day before

the day before — two days before

tomorrow — the next/the following day

next — the following

ago — before

last — previous

this — that

here — there

• Если в прямой речи глагол главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени, то при преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную время глагола придаточного предложения меняется в соответствии с правилами последовательности употребления времён. Правило согласования времён представляет определённый

ную зависимость времени глагола в придаточном предложении от времени глагола в главном предложении:

	Present Simple	Past Simple
He said:	"I like apples". "I can go there with you."	He said that he liked apples. He said he could go there with her.
	Past Simple	Past Perfect
He said:	"I had a headache yesterday".	He said that he had had a headache the day before.
	Future Simple	Future-in-the-past
He said:	"I will go there tomorrow."	He said he would go there the next day.

* * *

1. Прочтите и переведите следующие предложения:

A.

1. Pam said, "I have lost my umbrella".
Sam said that she had lost her umbrella.
2. She said, "My name is Kate".
She said that her name was Kate.
3. Granny said, "Give me a spoon, please".
Granny asked me to give her a spoon.
4. Mother said, "Children, please, don't open the window".
Mother asked the children not to open the window.

5. He asked me, "Do you speak French?"
He asked me whether I spoke French.
6. The teacher asked the boys, "Did your team win or lose the game?"
The teacher asked the boys if their team had won or lost the game.
7. Father asked, "Where are you going?"
Father asked me where I was going.
8. Ann asked, "What are you looking for, Granny?"
Ann asked her Granny what she was looking for.
9. He said, "I will come tomorrow."
He said he would come the following day.
10. She says, "Tom had a nice trip."
She says Tom had a nice trip.

B.

1. She asked, "What time is it?"
She asked what time it was.
2. She said, "We are having fun here now."
She said they were having fun there at that time.
3. She said, "Give me the tape, please."
She asked to give her the tape.
4. She asked, "What time the train leaves?"
She asked what time the train left.
5. The doctor asked: "Did you have high temperature yesterday?"
The doctor asked if I had had high temperature the day before.

6. The Queen asked: "When will the rule be ready?"
The Queen asked when the rule would be ready.
7. She said: "I want to keep fit."
She said that she wanted to keep fit.
8. The judge said: "You must obey the rule."
The judge said that they had to obey the rule.
9. The traveller said: "Let's explore this island."
The traveller suggested to explore that island.
10. The teacher said: "Go to the blackboard."
The teacher asked him to go to the blackboard.

2. Измените предложения, используя косвенную речь.

A.

1. "Where do you live?" the man asked me.
2. "What are you doing there?" I asked him.
3. "Have you had breakfast?" he asked me.
4. "Are you going to stay here very long?" she asked him.
5. "Do you want to go to the cinema?" Peter asked her.
6. "Do you have any relatives in this country?" they asked.
7. "How much is the ticket?" the aunt asked.
8. "What are you doing?" asked the teacher.
9. "Will you come to the exhibition with me?" asked the girl.
10. "What will you do tomorrow morning?" asked my mother.

B.

1. "What were you busy with yesterday evening?" asked my friend.
2. "Where did you take this book?" asked the librarian.
3. "Who does this boy remind you of?" asked his Grandmother.
4. "My mother grows many flowers in her garden, but I don't know their names," said a little boy.
5. "I prefer pancakes with caviar, I don't like sour cream," said the girl.
6. "What is the best time to visit you?" asked the teacher.
7. "They didn't take the law," said the reporter.
8. "Nothing can influence him," said the doctor.
9. "She likes to show off very much," said her classmate.
10. "Sorry, I didn't notice you," said the boy to his friend.

3. Ответьте на вопросы, используя косвенную речь. Используйте глаголы *want to know, wonder, order, suggest* и другие, по смыслу.

A.

1. Mr. Smith: "Are you a student?"
What did Mr. Smith say?
2. Ms. Washington: "What is your name?"
What did Ms. Washington say?

3. Teacher: "Stand up, please, Mark!"
What did the teacher say?
4. Mr. Brown: "Don't speak now, Olga!"
What did Mr. Brown say?
5. Miss Armstrong: "I asked you to study for that test!"
What did the Miss Armstrong say?
6. Mr. Jones: "I will teach you how to use the Internet."
What did the Mr. Jones say?
7. Mr. Adams: "Will you wait for me, Anna?"
What did Mr. Adams say?
8. Mother: "When will you be back home?"
What did Mother say?
9. Father: "Let's go to the swimming pool on Sunday!"
What did Father say?
10. Polly: "What are you doing here, Mary?"
What did Polly ask Mary?

B.

1. Peter: "Do you play tennis, Mike?"
"What did Peter ask Mike?"
2. Mother: "Have you had breakfast, Kate?"
"What did Mother ask Kate?"
3. Ann: "Are you going to stay here long, Sandra?"
"What did Ann ask Sandra?"
4. Ken: "Do you want to go to the cinema, Ellie?"
"What did Ken ask Ellie?"

5. Mother: "Do you have keys with you, boys?"
"What did Mother ask the boys?"
6. The boy: "What time is it, Mum?"
"What did the boy ask his Mum?"
7. The Doctor: "Do you have any relatives in this country, Jimmy?"
"What did the Doctor ask Jimmy?"
8. The policeman: "Where are you from, little girl?"
"What did the policeman ask the little girl?"
9. The teacher: "What time did your brother come last night, Andy?"
"What did the teacher ask Andy?"
10. Mother: "Why didn't you tell me about the accident, Frank?"
"What did Mother ask Frank?"

4. Закончите предложения.

A.

1. Tom said, "I want to visit my friends this weekend."
Tom said _____.
2. Jerry said, "I'm studying English a lot at the moment."
Jerry said _____.
3. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."
They said _____
for a long time.
4. He asked me, "Have you finished reading this newspaper?"
He asked me _____.

5. "I get up every morning at seven o'clock",
Peter said.
Peter said _____
at seven o'clock.
6. Susan told me, "I can come tonight."
Susan told me _____.
7. She said, "I really wish I had read that new
book."
She told me _____
that new book.
8. Jack said, "He must be hungry!"
Jack said he _____.
9. Boyd asked her, "How long have you lived
here?"
Boyd asked her _____.
10. He said, "I must go or I'm going to be late."
He told me _____.

B.

1. She said, "I've studied here since we moved
to this city."
She told me that _____.
2. You said, "I will help you!"
You said _____!
3. She asked me, "When are we going to leave?"
She asked me _____.
4. Peter said, "I may bring Kate with me to the
party."
Peter said _____.

5. My friend said, "I will have finished my homework by the time you arrive."
My friend told me _____.
6. Mark asked me, "Why do you want to study Chinese?"
Mark asked me _____.
7. Mary said, "I was waiting for you here yesterday."
Mary said _____.
8. Alice said, "I had eaten before you arrived."
Alison told me _____.
9. Larry said, "I want to get away."
Lenny said _____.
10. Jack asked me, "Are you coming with me?"
Jack asked me _____.

5. Выберите правильный вариант.

A.

1. Mary: "I love chocolate."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ chocolate."
a) loved
b) loves
c) loving
2. Mary: "I went skiing."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ skiing."
a) went
b) had gone
c) have gone

3. Mary: "I will eat pancakes for dinner."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ eat pan-
cakes for dinner."
a) willing
b) will
c) would
4. Mary: "I have been to London."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ to Lon-
don."
a) had been
b) has been
c) was being
5. Mary: "I have had three dogs."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ three
dogs."
a) has
b) has had
c) had had
6. Mary: "I'm going to visit my Granny."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ going to
visit her Granny."
a) is
b) was
c) went
7. Mary: "I don't like honey."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ like hon-
ey."
a) doesn't
b) don't
c) didn't

8. Mary: "I have never been to London."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ never been to London."
a) had
b) has
c) have
9. Mary: "I was swimming."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ swimming."
a) has been
b) had been
c) have been
10. Mary: "I had a cat."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she had _____ a cat."
a) have
b) has
c) had

B.

1. Mary: "I can't swim."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ swim."
a) can't
b) couldn't
c) can not
2. Mary: "I won't buy a new book."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ buy a new book."
a) won't
b) will
c) wouldn't

3. Mary: "I have to do my homework."
Peter: "Mary said (that) she _____ to do her homework."
a) had
b) has
c) have

6. Закончите предложения.

A.

1. He said, "I don't know."
He said that _____.
2. They said, "We are ready."
They said that _____.
3. She said, "I am happy."
She said that _____.
4. She said, "I am reading."
She said that _____.
5. They said, "We are busy."
They said that _____.
6. He said, "I know a better place to have dinner."
He said that _____.
7. She said, "I woke up early."
She said that _____.
8. He said, "I will ring her."
He said that _____.
9. They said, "We have just arrived."
They said that _____.
10. He said, "I will clean the car."
He said that _____.

3.

1. He said: "What are you doing here?"
The policeman asked them _____.
2. He said: "I don't believe it."
He said that _____.
3. She said: "Where did you spend your holiday last year?"
She asked him _____.
4. The boy said: "I am going to the cinema with my girlfriend."
He said _____.
5. He said: "She gave me the best birthday present!"
He said that _____.
6. She said: "I will answer the phone".
She said that _____.
7. She said: "I was sick yesterday."
She told me that _____.
8. They said: "How did you do that?"
They wanted to know _____.
9. They said: "Who will come to the cinema with us?"
They asked _____.
10. They said: "What is the matter?"
They wondered _____.

7. Переведите на английский язык.

A.

1. Он сказал, что не любит осень.
2. Они сказали, что пойдут в парк завтра.

3. Мама попросила Аню передать ей соль.
4. Мы сказали, что не пойдём с ними.
5. Учитель попросил учеников открыть книги.
6. Бабушка сказала, что она любит цветы.
7. Мой друг сказал, что он купил мне новую книгу.
8. Они сказали, что любят играть в снежки зимой.
9. Ольга сказала, что будет играть с нами в прятки.
10. Маша спросила, кто будет есть торт.

В.

1. Врач спросил, была ли у него температура вчера вечером.
2. Полицейский попросил всех соблюдать закон.
3. Ее попросили быть более внимательной.
4. Учитель спросил, когда мои родители будут свободны.
5. Капитан приказал всем высадиться на берег.
6. Врач попросил бабушку соблюдать постельный режим.
7. Мама попросила всех гостей садиться за стол.
8. Мы спросили учителя, можно ли подойти к нему после уроков.
9. Она сказала, что ее очень интересуют история и традиции Великобритании.
10. Она попросила маму научить ее готовить блины.

8. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. She said that she doesn't like chocolate.
2. She said that she didn't know where her shoes are.
3. He said that he won't tell about it to anyone.
4. They said that this is their book.
5. She said that she went to the cinema the day before.
6. He said I was writing a test the day before yesterday.
7. You said that you can do it for me.
8. She said that she was not hungry now.
9. They said that they have never been there before.
10. They said they were in London the previous week.

B.

1. He said that he had already finished this paper.
2. She asked me where I have been.
3. He told me be quiet.
4. She said that she was here then.
5. She says it was a nice day today.
6. Last week he said that he watched a great film the day before.
7. They say that they can move the table ourselves.
8. She told me to don't forget to buy milk.
9. She said that Glasgow was a city in Scotland.
10. He told me lock the door when I am leaving.

Придаточные предложения условия и времени (“if” and “when” conditional clauses)

В английском языке, как и в русском, есть простые и сложные предложения. Сложным называют такие предложения, которые состоят из двух или более простых, каждое из которых имеет своё подлежащее и сказуемое. В английском языке части сложного предложения называют “clauses”.

Предложения называются условными (Conditional) в случае, если они содержат какое-то условие в виде союзов *if* (если) и *when* (когда — в значении *если*).

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6. I will tell you when I find it.
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Придаточные предложения условия и времени (“if” and “when” conditional clauses)

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6. I will tell you when I find it.
7. If you eat an apple every day, you'll be very healthy.

8. If she doesn't answer the phone this time I won't call her again.
9. I will give you my umbrella if you need it.
10. If you eat these sandwiches now, you won't have anything for lunch!

B.

1. If I stay at home, I will watch a new film on TV.
2. If he goes to Rome, he will visit the Vatican.
3. We won't go to the film if they don't arrive in the next 5 minutes.
4. She will buy a new car when she has the money.
5. They will talk to Peter if he comes.
6. She will come to work 30 minutes late if she misses the bus.
7. If you think twice, you won't make such a stupid mistake.
8. If they know all the facts, they will be able to write a true article.
9. Unless you hurry up, we will never arrive on time.
10. We will go out for dinner, if she doesn't cook it.

2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в нужную форму.

A.

1. If I _____ (to go) to the cinema, I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.
2. If I _____ (to work) hard I _____ (to pass) hard the exams.

3. We _____ (not/to swim) if the weather _____ (to be) bad.
4. If he _____ (to have) a temperature, he _____ (to see) the doctor.
5. I _____ (to be) very happy if my friends _____ (to come).
6. If I _____ (to earn) a lot of money, I _____ (to fly) to New York.
7. If we _____ (not/to come) home in time, we _____ (to miss) the film.
8. The teacher _____ (not/to be) happy if I _____ (to forget) my homework again.
9. If our class _____ (to go) to England, we _____ (to visit) the Tower of London.
10. They _____ (write) _____ the letter when they _____ (hear) the news.

B.

1. If he _____ (not/to take) the medicine, he _____ (to stay) in bed for two weeks.
2. If we _____ (not/to leave) this island immediately, the pirates _____ (to catch) us.
3. If people _____ (not to take care) of the animals, they _____ (disappear) soon.
4. When we _____ (to be sure) the flight is not delayed, we _____ (to inform) you about the time of our arrival.
5. If we _____ (to buy) the tickets at the booking office today, we _____ (to have) time to go sightseeing tomorrow.
6. If she _____ (to eat) many sweets, she _____ (to have) a bad toothache.

7. If the government _____ (to take) the law, it _____ (to be) better for everybody.
8. When the Queen _____ (to arrive) at the airport, there _____ (to be) many newspaper reporters there.
9. When he _____ (to be ready) for a long trip, we _____ (to start).
10. If it _____ (to snow) heavily, the flight _____ (to delay).

3. Составьте предложения из ряда слов, используя *If/when*.

A.

1. my daughter/eat/too much chocolate/she/get/sick.
2. you/not/eat/you/die.
3. no/rain/the grass/not/grow.
4. she/ have/much/work/I/help/her.
5. he/go/home/now/we/start/dinner/without him.
6. snow/we/ski/in the forest.
7. rain/we/put on/raincoats.
8. not water/the flowers/they/die.
9. they/drink/much/coffee/they/not/sleep/well/at night.
10. we/be free/we/play/tennis/together.

B.

1. you/have/an apple/a day/you/be /healthy.
2. she/spend/more/time/working on her language/she/speak/it/well.

3. rain/tomorrow/we/stay/at home/all day long.
4. the queen/visit his country/the people/meet/her/in the streets.
5. we/not/take care/of the nature/it/be/damaged/soon.
6. granny/cook/the pancakes/we/enjoy/them/with caviar or sour cream.
7. they/spend/all money/they/can/not/come back.
8. the children/watch cartons/we/have dinner/quietly.
9. our team/take part in the competition/it/train/much.
10. she/go to the party/they/invite/her.

4. Закончите предложения по смыслу.

A.

1. If we don't protect the elephants, they _____ extinct.
2. She _____ completely different if she cuts her hair.
3. You _____ better if you turn on the lamp.
4. You _____ heart disease if you smoke.
5. If you don't put so much sugar in your coffee, you _____ so much weight!
6. You won't pass the exam if you _____ more.
7. If you do not study, you _____ the test.
8. We _____ if we do not get help soon!

9. If you look in the fridge, you _____ some cold juice.
10. The sea _____ if the planet gets hotter.

B.

1. You _____ safe if you wear a seatbelt.
2. If you send this letter now, she _____ it tomorrow.
3. If you do these tests, you _____ your English.
4. If I find your pen, I _____ it back to you.
5. She _____ shopping if she has time in the afternoon.
6. We (go) _____ to London next week if there _____ a cheap flight.
7. If her friend doesn't phone today, she _____ alone.
8. If it rains tomorrow, I _____ water the plants.
9. You _____ sleep if you watch this film tonight.
10. We _____ into the new house if it is ready on time.

5. Переведите предложения.

A.

1. Что нам делать, если пойдет дождь?
2. Если вы поможете мне, мы кончим к шести часам.
3. Вы сможете сделать это, если попытаетесь.
4. Если они увидят тебя здесь, они очень рассердятся.

5. Когда закончатся уроки, мы пойдем домой.
6. Если пойдешь направо, увидишь большой парк.
7. Когда пообедаете, мы пойдем гулять вместе.
8. Что ты будешь делать, если опоздаешь?
9. Пойдем в кино, если будут показывать новый фильм?
10. Если вы приедете, мы встретим вас.

В.

1. Когда наступит весна, в саду зацветут цветы.
2. Если не защищать животных, они исчезнут.
3. Если есть много сладкого, будут болеть зубы.
4. Если делать зарядку каждый день, будешь в хорошей форме.
5. Если есть фрукты и овощи, будешь здоровым.
6. Если заболит горло, пей молоко с медом.
7. Я подарю тебе книгу, если ты скажешь какую.
8. Я приду к тебе в гости, если ты пригласишь меня.
9. Когда пойдет снег, мы будем играть в снежки.
10. Когда у меня будет болеть голова, я приму лекарство.

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6. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. We go to the cinema if you buy us the tickets.
2. I will water the flowers, if you will give me the keys.
3. What we do if he doesn't come?
4. If we will not do our homework, the teacher will give us bad marks.
5. If you will like your tea with milk, I will bring you some.
6. When you will be ready, we will start.
7. When everybody will come, we will have dinner.
8. If it will rain in the evening, we don't go to the country tomorrow.
9. If he will buy a present, we will go to her birthday party together.
10. If he will take pictures, he will give them to us when they are ready.

B.

1. If he will take his doctor's advice he soon be well again.
2. He won't do it if you didn't order him to do it.
3. If you started early tomorrow morning, you be at home in the evening.
4. If you try, you are able to do it.
5. If you will spend the night on the train you need a rest.
6. When you will finish your homework, you will go out and play.

7. What you do if it rains?
8. He will arrive in time if there will not be any traffic jams.
9. What do you do if she invites you to her party?
10. If he give me advice, I will certainly follow it.

Придаточные определительные предложения (who, whom, whose/what/which/that/ where/when/why)

Придаточные определительные предложения — это предложения, которые вводятся относительными местоимениями *who, whose, what, which, that* и относительными наречиями *where, when, why*.

• Придаточные определительные предложения могут быть ограничительными и неограничительными. Ограничительное придаточное необходимо для смысла предложения. Оно ограничивает и выделяет существительное, к которому относится.

This is the boy who took the book. — Вот тот мальчик, который взял книгу.

This is the book that he took. — Вот та книга, которую он взял.

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полнительные сведения. Главное предложение будет иметь смысл и без такого придаточного предложения.

This boy, **who lives next door**, took the book in the school library yesterday. — Этот мальчик, **который живет со мной рядом**, взял книгу в школьной библиотеке вчера.

- Придаточные ограничительные запятыми не выделяются.

Неограничительные придаточные предложения выделяются запятыми, а иногда тире или скобками.

Придаточные определительные предложения всегда следуют за определяемым словом.

Ограничительные определительные придаточные предложения вводятся относительным местоимением *that*, которое употребляется как при одушевленных, так и при неодушевленных существительных.

Когда речь идет о людях, лучше употреблять местоимение *who*, особенно после существительного *people* и местоимения *those*.

The boy who took the book is called Peter Belay. — Мальчика, который взял книгу, зовут Питер Белей.

- Относительное местоимение *that* может иметь функцию дополнения в придаточном определительном ограничительном предложении. При этом оно обычно опускается. Когда речь идет о неодушевленных предметах, изредка употребляют также *which*.

Опущение относительного местоимения, служащего дополнением в придаточном предложении, — очень распространенное явление в английском языке.

This is the book I bought yesterday. — Это (та) книга, которую я купил вчера.

This is the man I met yesterday. — Это (тот) человек, которого я встретил вчера.

- Вместо придаточного определительного можно употребить определительный придаточный оборот с причастием настоящего времени.

The girl (who is) sitting next to you is my sister. — Девочка (которая сидит), сидящая рядом с тобой, — моя сестра.

- В неограничительных придаточных определительных предложениях относительное местоимение *that* не употребляется. Когда речь идёт о вещах, употребляется *which*; когда речь идет о людях — *who* и *whom*.

Mr. White, who gives us English lessons, is ill.
Mr. White, whom we met yesterday, is my English teacher.

Неограничительные придаточные предложения, которые относятся к неодушевленным существительным, вводятся относительным местоимением *which*.

This book, which is very popular, is not interesting for me.

This book, which I bought yesterday, is not interesting.

1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

A.

1. The boy that we saw is her brother.
2. The hat that you are wearing is rather large.
3. He went up to the house which stood on the corner.
4. He couldn't remember which film he had seen last week.
5. That's the man whose son studies in my class.
7. The woman whose dog bit the boy is at the door.
8. The actress who starred in this film is my best friend.
9. They met the man whom we know well.
10. She knew the family whose house they are going to visit.

B.

1. The book that she wrote was a best-seller.
2. The book that is very popular now was written many years ago.
3. Those who arrive early can begin reading.
4. The woman whom I met in London sent me a greeting card.
5. We met the boy whose grandmother is a doctor.
6. Those twins whom we have just seen are not alike at all.
7. This writer always writes about topics that interests him.
8. The doctors who work in this hospital are very kind.

9. The people who are ill are usually taken to the hospital.
10. The medicine which was prescribed to him was very bitter.

2. Выберите правильный вариант.

A.

1. The dog _____ he took home yesterday is very smart.
 - a) who
 - b) whom
 - c) whose
2. The dog _____ was lost yesterday, came home in the morning.
 - a) who
 - b) that
 - c) which
3. The dog _____ name is Rex, won the championship.
 - a) who
 - b) whose
 - c) which
4. The girl _____ is sitting in the corner is my friend.
 - a) which
 - b) that
 - c) who

5. The girl _____ name is Ann, is my best friend.
a) who
b) whose
c) which
6. The girl _____ we met yesterday is my friend.
a) who
b) whom
c) which
7. The pupil _____ is standing by the blackboard, doesn't know the answer.
a) that
b) who
c) which
8. The pupil _____ name is Ron, is standing by the blackboard.
a) whom
b) who
c) whose
9. The pupil _____ the teacher asked is standing by the blackboard.
a) who
b) whom
c) which
10. The blackboard, by _____ the pupil is standing, is clean.
a) that
b) which
c) whom

- .
1. People _____ live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
 - a) who
 - b) which
 - c) that
 2. She usually watches films _____ make her cry.
 - a) who
 - b) which
 - c) that
 3. She wants to buy a dress _____ matches her blue eyes.
 - a) who
 - b) which
 - c) that
 4. The answers, _____ you can find in the back of the book, are sometimes incorrect.
 - a) who
 - b) which
 - c) that
 5. Please, those _____ are on duty hold up your hands.
 - a) whose
 - b) who
 - c) which

6. Tom's brother _____ lives in Britain is an engineer.
- a) which
 - b) that
 - c) who
7. The apple trees _____ we planted three years ago are covered with blossom this year.
- a) that
 - b) which
 - c) who
8. The man _____ I asked gave me some useful advice.
- a) who
 - b) whom
 - c) which
9. It's an ill wind _____ blows nobody good.
(a proverb)
- a) which
 - b) that
 - c) who
10. Stratford-on-Avon, _____ Shakespeare was born, is visited by thousands of tourists.
- a) that
 - b) where
 - c) which

3. Вставьте нужное слово.

A.

1. The book _____ she wrote was a best-seller.
2. The book _____ interests many pupils was written many years ago.
3. The teacher _____ I was talking about is my English teacher.
4. The writer _____ wrote all these books is not well-known.
5. My English teacher's books, _____ we study at the lessons, are all on my bookshelves.
6. The book _____ many readers like so much was written by that traveller.
7. The books _____ many people buy are written by a famous scientist.
8. The teacher _____ every student knows is very old.
9. The book _____ was written by her is still popular.
10. Did you see the exhibition _____ was opened last week?

B.

1. My best friend, _____ I see every day, always has something new to tell me.
2. Most students _____ study in our class make friends easily.
3. The pupils, _____ listened carefully, finished the work quickly.

4. The musicians _____ we heard yesterday played together first time.
5. Parents _____ children go to school should visit it sometimes.
6. Children _____ like music are often good at mathematics.
7. My friend, _____ I visited last week, has a bad cold.
8. The woman _____ we borrowed the books is a librarian.
9. The key _____ opens this door is difficult to turn.
10. The children _____ we met yesterday are my classmates.

4. Заполните пропуски, употребляя *who*, *whom* или *whose*.

A.

1. The boy _____ work I showed you is the cleverest boy in the school.
2. It is Mary _____ is absent today.
3. Anyone _____ wants to leave early may do so.
4. Those _____ got good marks for the test, can start reading the text.
5. Those _____ marks for the test are good, can start reading the text.
6. Those _____ the teacher gave good marks for the test, can start reading the text.

7. The pupils _____ take part in the concert, should stay after the lessons.
8. The pupils _____ we need for the concert, should stay after the lessons.
9. The pupils _____ names are in the list should stay after the lessons.
10. The girls _____ can dance well should take part in the concert.

B.

1. The person to _____ I gave the letter is my friend.
2. The singer to _____ we gave the flowers is my aunt.
3. My friend, _____ is coming for a visit, wants to meet you.
4. His uncle, _____ drives his bus, is my father's friend.
5. The man to _____ you told the news is my brother.
6. The girl _____ performed the poem is my niece.
7. The woman to _____ I introduced you helped me much.
8. The boy, _____ was so friendly to you, is our class best football player.
9. Her mother, to _____ she told the story, was as surprised as I was.
10. The man _____ they trusted is his father.

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

А.

1. Те, кто закончил выполнять упражнение, могут идти домой.
2. Кошка, которая забралась на дерево, живет в соседнем доме.
3. Кошка, которую зовут Снежок (Snowy), живет в соседнем доме.
4. Снег, который выпал вчера, растаял.
5. Дети, которые собрались поплавать в реке, сейчас обедают.
6. Дети, чья одежда лежит на берегу, сейчас плавают в реке.
7. Вода в реке, в которой плавают дети, очень холодная.
8. Мужчина, которого мы встретили вчера в магазине, — мой учитель английского.
9. Мужчина, которого зовут Мистер Эндрюс (Andrews), — мой учитель английского.
10. Мужчина, который стоит на остановке, — мой учитель английского.

В.

1. Цветок, который называется хризантема, цветет осенью.
2. Законы, которые принимает правительство, должны выполнять все.
3. Президент, который прибудет завтра, посетит школы и больницы.
4. Моряки, которые высадились на берег, нашли много интересных видов животных.

5. Берег, на который высадились моряки, был очень красивым.
6. Рейсы, которые были задержаны из-за тумана, будут отправлены завтра.
7. Многие болезни, которые были распространены в 16 веке, не существуют сегодня.
8. Теплое молоко, мед и постельный режим (staying in bed), которые посоветовал врач, быстро помогли ему.
9. Высокая температура, которая поднялась к вечеру, заставила его лечь в постель.
10. Торт, который испекла бабушка, был очень вкусным.

6. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. The book which I told you about is on my table. Take it.
2. The island whose name is Koh Tao is situated in the Thai Sea.
3. The people who we met on the trip were from Germany.
4. The food whose we ate yesterday was Chinese.
5. The person who we asked the way was my friend's uncle.
6. The artist who pictures we saw in the book is very famous.
7. The game who we won last Sunday was very difficult.
8. The test who we wrote was not easy.

9. We read the story who was written by his new teacher.
10. The story whose name is "The Princess" was written about ten years ago.

B.

1. The story whom you heard is true.
2. I have not yet received the letter whose you sent me a week ago.
3. The window that is open is the kitchen window.
4. The book by whom you read is the best book by that author.
5. The pictures, whose were taken in China, were very nice.
6. The newspaper who your father reads is brought by the postman every morning.
7. The stories whom were told by the teacher were very interesting.
8. The music who we were listening to yesterday was composed by a very talented musician.
9. The musician which music we listened to yesterday is very talented.
10. The musician whose is very talented visited the concert yesterday.

Both, all, either, neither, neither ... nor, either ... or

• *All* и *both* могут стоять перед другими определителями и перед существительными в притяжательном падеже. *All* ставится также перед числительным.

Both the girls are at home. — Обе девочки дома.

All the books are interesting. — Все эти книги интересные.

All, both и *each* с предлогом *of* и последующим существительным или местоимением выступают в роли существительного.

All of us are pupils. — Все мы ученики.

Both of them are angry. — Они оба сердиты.

• ***Both*** — оба употребляется:

√ в качестве местоимения-прилагательного. Определяемое существительное может употребляться как без артикля, так и с артиклем *the*, который ставится после *both*. Притяжательное или указательное местоимение также ставится после *both*:

Both (the) brothers study in one class. — Оба брата учатся в одном классе.

Both my sisters are 11, they are twins. — Обои моим сестрам по 11 лет. Они близнецы.

√ в качестве местоимения-существительного, в сочетании с местоимениями *we, you, they*.

В таких случаях либо *all* стоит перед другими местоимениями, либо они соединяются с помощью предлога *of*, а вместо личных местоимений в именительном падеже используются личные местоимения в объектном падеже:

We both knew where he went. — Мы оба знали, куда он ушел.

Both of them were happy to see you. — Они оба были рады видеть тебя.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:

1	We	both	like summer.
2	We	all	are ready.
3	They	both	know her.
4	Andrew, Boris and Canny	each	has a cat.

Но!

1	They	can	both	speak English.
2	They	were	both	happy.
3	They	have	all	left home.
4	You	will	both	be hungry.
5	You	may	all	be free.

Когда *both* является подлежащим предложения, то глагол стоит во множественном числе:

Both go to the same school. — Оба ходят в одну и ту же школу.

• В отрицательных предложениях вместо **both** употребляется **neither**:

Neither of the two pupils knew the answer. — Ни один из двух учеников не знал ответа.

• **Either** относится к двум лицам или предметам и употребляется со значением *тот или другой, один из двух, любой из двух* (трех, четырех...). **Either** используется:

√ в качестве местоимения-прилагательного перед исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе:

You may take either apple. — Вы можете взять любое яблоко.

You may drive either car. — Ты можешь поехать на любой из двух машин.

√ в качестве местоимения-существительного, с предлогом *of*:

Either of you may go there. — Любой из вас может туда пойти.

• Значение **either** часто дополняется союзом **or** в значении *или... или*:

You can call either Andrew or Ann. — Ты можешь позвонить или Андрею или Анне.

• **Neither** является отрицательной формой **either**:

Neither of you can go. — Любой из вас может пойти.

Neither of you can go. — Ни один из вас не может пойти.

• **Neither...nor** — (ни...ни) соединяет разные члены предложения: подлежащие, глагол, дополнение, определение.

Neither you nor your friends will take part in the competition. — Ни ты ни твои друзья не будете участвовать в соревновании.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ:

• √ без своих пар слова *either* и *neither* означают соответственно *любой* и *ни один, ни тот, ни другой, тоже не (нет)*;

√ когда *neither...or / neither ... nor* соединяет подлежащие, то сказуемое согласуется в числе с ближайшим к нему подлежащим.

Neither my friend nor I am English.

• *Either...or* также может употребляться в значении *neither...nor* в отрицательных предложениях.

This pupil never learned either History or Geography.

* * *

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

A.

1. I liked neither of these dresses.
2. I don't like him. Neither do you.
3. Neither my friend nor his parents live in Scotland.

4. I like neither football nor hockey.
5. I like neither green nor red apples.
6. Both Nick and Peter like football.
7. Both of these books are interesting.
8. Both her parents were dead.
9. She is either English or American.
10. Either he or you will have to go.

B.

1. He is neither rich nor famous.
2. Both my sisters can play the piano.
3. We must both go there.
4. All the boys passed the exams.
5. Neither of the children were there.
6. Both the judges agreed to come.
7. I will either go for a walk or read a book.
8. He is both clever and kind.
9. They have both gone home already.
10. Both flights have already arrived.

2. Измените предложения, поставьте *either...or* / *neither...nor* по смыслу.

A.

1. He must be very clever. He must be very foolish.
2. Peter does not play football. John does not play football, too.
3. She does not know. He does not know.
4. Nobody answered the phone. Mum is not at home. Dad is not at home.
5. He can't speak English well. He can't speak German well.

6. You can eat meat. You can eat fish. Choose what you like.
7. She can get there by bus. She can get there by taxi.
8. Camels can not eat for weeks. Camels can not drink water for weeks.
9. She is a little girl. She can't read. She can't write.
10. Bears sleep in winter. The hamsters sleep in winter.

B.

1. People who are under 18 can't be elected. People under 18 can't elect.
2. The President was not present at the meeting. The Vice-President was not present at the meeting.
3. She doesn't have a headache. She doesn't have a toothache.
4. This red flower is not a chrysanthemum. That blue one is not a chrysanthemum.
5. These trees are not in blossom in summer. These trees are not in blossom in autumn.
6. The elephants are in danger. The tigers are in danger.
7. She doesn't like pancakes with caviar. She doesn't like pancakes with sour cream.
8. The weather is not cold in Thailand in winter. The weather is not cold in winter in Egypt.
9. The members of the Parliament have many rights. The President has many rights.

10. The cherry blossoms are pink. The plum blossoms are pink.

3. Заполните пропуски по смыслу.

A.

1. Both her friends _____ new books. (has, have)
2. Both of the children wanted to finish _____ test quickly. (his, their)
3. Either of my uncles can drive _____ car. (his, their)
4. Either of the girls _____ tall. (are, is)
5. Neither of the boys left _____ books at home. (his, their)
6. Both of the pictures _____ beautiful. (are, is)
7. Neither my cousins nor my aunts _____ to my Granny often. (write, writes)
8. I have three books, but _____ of them are new. (neither, either)
9. There are two umbrellas here, but _____ red _____ blue is mine. (neither...nor, either...or)
10. Ann and Bart are twins. But _____ Ann _____ Bart can't play the guitar. (either...or, neither...nor)

B.

1. _____ Helen _____ Peter said "Hello" to me. (either...or, neither...nor)
2. _____ girls _____ boys in our class enjoy classical music. (either...or, neither...nor)

3. All the questions were difficult. _____ good pupils _____ bad ones can answer them correctly. (either...or, neither...nor)
4. _____ the customs officer _____ the policeman can give me the information I need. (either...or, neither...nor)
5. My friends wanted to thank _____ the host _____ the hostess for their hospitality. (either...or, neither...nor)
6. There are two public libraries in the city, but _____ of them is located close to where I live. (neither, none)
7. Two watches were left in the bathroom. Is _____ of them yours? (any, either)
8. He has two nephews. _____ one _____ the other likes going to school by bus. (either...or, neither...nor)
9. I have two violins. But _____ I _____ my sister can play the violin. (either...or, neither...nor)
10. My aunt and uncle are _____ coming for a visit. (all, both)

4. Переведите предложения на английский язык.

A.

1. Мы оба так думаем.
2. Мы все хотим идти домой.
3. Они оба хорошо играют на пианино.
2. Они оба отсутствовали на уроке вчера.
3. Они все ушли.
4. Вы оба опоздаете.

5. Вы все теперь можете идти.
6. Ни они, ни мы не знали правды.
7. Игрушку утащил или кот или собака.
8. Я люблю и яблоки и груши.
9. Он не любит ни конфеты, ни торты.
10. Она не придет в школу ни в понедельник, ни во вторник.

В.

1. Ни хризантемы, ни маки не растут в Африке.
2. И подснежники и фиалки цветут весной.
3. Подари мне или розы или хризантемы, а лучше и то, и другое.
4. Моя бабушка не любит ни скорые, ни обычные поезда, она предпочитает самолеты.
5. И отправление, и прибытие самолетов были отложены.
6. Ни правительство, ни президент не могли решить эту проблему.
7. Лилии не растут ни в саду, ни в лесу, они растут в озерах и реках.
8. Они оба хотели стать президентом.
9. Ни снег, ни мороз не смог остановить их.
10. Ни команда, ни пассажиры не смогли высадиться на берег.

5. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

А.

1. Both pupils has the test.
2. Either he or her brother have a birthday party today.

3. Neither Peter or Helen were invited.
4. Both Fray or Billy live in Africa.
5. Either Fray nor Billy lives in Africa.
6. Neither Frank nor Bob live in Chicago.
7. Both them can go to the party.
8. Either of them are happy to see you.
9. Both we loved a new film.
10. He gave both us a birthday present.

B.

1. Either students can use the book.
2. Both house are blue.
3. Neither Bob or Fred can speak French.
4. Both of they speak Spanish.
5. She gave presents to both of children.
6. There were not neither policemen nor firemen at the place of the fire.
7. Neither members of the House of Lords nor of the House of Commons can't take part in this ceremony.
8. Neither my little sister or me can go by this fast train tomorrow.
9. Neither birds nor animals can't live in polluted environment.
10. Either elephants and tigers are in the Red book.

Возвратные местоимения (Reflexive Pronouns)

• Местоимения, оканчивающиеся на *-self* (*-selves* во множественном числе), называют возвратными.

Возвратные местоимения показывают, что действие направлено на лицо, которое его выполняет.

I — myself

you — yourself

he — himself

she — herself

we — ourselves

you — yourselves

they — themselves

На русский язык они переводятся возвратным глагольным суффиксом *-ся(-сь)* или местоимением *себя* (*себе, собой, сам*).

• Возвратные местоимения используются в следующих случаях:

√ чтобы показать, что подлежащее и прямое дополнение являются одним и тем же лицом:

He hurt himself. — Он ушибся. (Он ушиб себя сам.)

√ чтобы подчеркнуть тот факт, что действие было совершено самим подлежащим:

I did it myself! — Я сделал это сам!

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

A.

1. Be careful! Don't hurt yourself.
2. Thank you, but I can do it myself.
3. She always talks about herself.
4. We built our house ourselves.
5. Let me introduce myself.
6. He is angry at himself.
7. I didn't believe it. I didn't see it myself.
8. Help yourself, please!
9. Children like to hide themselves under the table.
10. Every morning I wash myself with cold water.

B.

1. Welcome to the party, everyone! Just help yourselves to pancakes and caviar.
2. Girls! Don't stand near the door, sit down and make yourselves at home.
3. What are you talking about? Could you express yourself more clearly?
4. He never knows what to do, can't agree with himself.
5. "I am big! I can take care of myself", said a little boy.
6. It is true, I saw it myself.
7. She doesn't want to listen about it again, she just wants to go and see herself.
8. The girl was tired because they talked only about themselves.

9. She was eating the cakes and couldn't stop herself.
10. He stayed in the house all by himself.

2. Выберите правильный вариант.

A.

1. The puppies ate the food _____.
 - a) itself
 - b) themselves
 - c) himself
2. The little girl was alone and read tales to _____.
 - a) herself
 - b) she
 - c) her
3. He only thinks of _____.
 - a) oneself
 - b) yourself
 - c) himself
4. She looked at _____ in the mirror.
 - a) herself
 - b) himself
 - c) herself
5. She always makes a fool of _____ by saying stupid things.
 - a) her
 - b) hers
 - c) herself

6. Ted did the work _____.
- a) hisself
 - b) himself
 - c) Tedself
7. They were in trouble and couldn't help _____.
- a) them
 - b) their
 - c) themselves
8. Ann loves animals and bought _____ two new hamsters.
- a) her
 - b) herself
 - c) she
9. She never knows what she wants, she should understand _____ better.
- a) her
 - b) me
 - c) herself

B.

1. Mark, Paul! Please behave _____.
- a) himself
 - b) yourselves
 - c) yourself

2. The coach was ill and the team won the game _____.
- a) themselves
 - b) itself
 - c) himself
3. We saw the president _____ at the meeting.
- a) him
 - b) his
 - c) himself
4. The door opened _____.
- a) by herself
 - b) by itself
 - c) by himself
5. A baby can't take care of _____.
- a) himself
 - b) itself
 - c) herself
6. The kitten was left in the room by _____.
- a) themselves
 - b) himself
 - c) itself
7. The apples fell down the tree by _____.
- a) itself
 - b) themselves
 - c) himself

8. The members of the Parliament amended the law _____.
- a) itself
 - b) themselves
 - c) them
9. The judge made the decision _____.
- a) itself
 - b) himself
 - c) his
10. The Queen visited all the children hospitals _____.
- a) her
 - b) herself
 - c) herself

3. Закончите предложения.

1. Be careful. The tea is very hot. Don't burn _____!
2. They couldn't get back into the house. They had lost _____ out.
3. I'm trying to learn English _____ but I'm not making much progress.
4. He lives on his own and spends a lot of time all by _____.
5. Don't worry Mum. We can do it _____.

6. Who cut your hair? — No one. I cut it _____.
7. Who told you that? — She _____.
8. Who types his letters? — He does it _____.
9. Would you like me to post that letter for you?
— No, I'll _____.
10. Can you get me a cup of coffee? — I am busy.
Why don't you do it _____?

B.

1. I will laugh at _____ if I make this mistake again.
2. I am sure it is a very good medicine. In fact, I have already bought it _____.
3. We will do most of the work _____.
4. Welcome to both of you. I hope you'll make _____ at home.
5. Help _____ to anything you need, while we are away.
6. Mary bought _____ a nice present.
7. He really knows how to enjoy _____.
8. I'm afraid there is nobody to help you. You'll all have to do everything for _____.
9. You don't need any help. You can do that _____.
10. Look! Amy is talking to _____.

4. Переведите на английский язык.

А.

1. Не помогай ему. Он может сделать все сам.
2. Она сама сфотографировала все вчера.
3. Не надо ее провожать. Она поедет сама.
4. Она приготовила праздничный обед сама.
5. Ей 13 лет, но она умеет водить машину сама.
6. Он живет в маленьком домике в лесу совсем один.
7. Взрослые были заняты, и маленький мальчик сам читал себе сказки.
8. Осторожно! Стекло может разбиться, и ты поранишься.
9. Животные в зоопарке не заботятся о своих детенышах (young) сами.
10. Какое красивое платье! Ты сшила (make) его сама?

В.

1. Они сами решили все проблемы.
2. Она иногда разговаривает сама с собой.
3. Принимайте это лекарство дважды в день. Позаботьтесь о себе сами.
4. Вы должны сами понять все, никто не сможет это объяснить.
5. Невежливо говорить только о себе.
6. Он придумал маршрут своего путешествия сам.
7. Кошки всегда умываются перед дождем.
8. Она всегда придумывает себе трудности.

9. Не забывай о себе.
10. Он часто напоминает себе об этом.

5. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

A.

1. He always hurts heself when riding a bike.
2. Mary can never help sheself, she is too shy.
3. Mother wanted everybody to help theyselves to the cake.
4. Take care of you, please.
5. The tea is hot, don't hurt your.
6. Look at youself at the mirrow! Your face is dirty.
7. He was proud of his very much.
8. They enjoyed theirselves at the party.
9. It is very dangerous! Don't hurt youself!
10. She always washes sheself in the morning for 2 hours.

B.

1. I will do it meself.
2. They lived in that lonely island by them.
3. The captain sailed the ship heself.
4. The baby elephants fed itselfs from early childhood.
5. He was excited to see heself on TV.
6. When he was in London he saw the Queen sheself.
7. They were very much interested only in themself.

8. The cat washed herself and her little kitten.
9. My Granny planted and watered all the flowers in her garden himself.
10. Come in; make you at home here, please.

Местоимения *one/ones*

Местоимение *one* употребляется в качестве местоимения-существительного. *One* употребляется:

√ для обозначения неопределенного лица в предложениях, соответствующих неопределенно-личным предложениям в русском языке. В этом случае оно служит подлежащим:

One can never be sure what happens next.

√ для исключения повторения существительного в единственном числе. В этом случае перед *one* стоит определенный артикль:

This book is more interesting than the one I gave you before. — Эта книга интереснее той, которую я давал тебе раньше.

√ после прилагательных для замены ранее упомянутого исчисляемого существительного:

I don't like the yellow cup. Give me the white one. — Мне не нравится желтая чашка. Дайте мне белую.

√ для замены ранее упомянутого существительного после местоимений *this, that, which, another, the other*.

! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ: после местоимений *these, those* местоимение *one* не используется. В этом случае используют местоимение *ones*.

These apples are better than those (ones). —
Эти яблоки лучше, чем те.

* * *

1. Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

A.

1. Those are nice toys. I think I'll buy one.
2. The yellow car is fast, but I think the blue one will win.
3. — Would you like jam or chocolate cakes?
— I would like the chocolate ones.
4. — I think I will buy these yellow balls.
— Are these the ones you want?
5. — I don't like plum, I like orange sweets.
— Do you want these ones?
6. I would like the green apple and the red one too.
7. I want vanilla ice cream, which one would you like?
8. — Take this piece of cake, please.
— No, give me a smaller one.
9. — Is this tall boy your brother?
— No, the taller one.

10. — Which house is yours?
— The one with the white door.

B.

1. — Is this orange flower a chrysanthemum?
— No, the white one.
2. — Is this wonderful building the Queen's palace?
— No, it is the grey one next to it.
3. — Is this car the fastest?
— No, that one is.
4. — Is this young woman a Princess?
— No, the old one is.
5. — Is this the main law?
— No, that one is.
6. — Does this boy have a high temperature?
— No, the one on the other bed.
7. — Do you want to have a trip to the mountains?
— No, I would like one to the forest.
8. — Have you bought the tickets for a plane?
— No, I bought ones for a train.
9. — Do you need my book?
— No, I don't need your one.
10. — Have you heard the news about Irene?
— No, I heard one about her sister.

2. Выберите *one* или *ones*.

A.

1. — What flowers did you buy?
— Red _____.
2. — Which is your bag?
— The green _____.
3. — What ice cream is that?
— Vanilla _____.
4. — Which one is your friend?
— The fair-haired _____.
5. — Is this Chinese food?
— No, it's Portuguese _____.
6. — We've missed the bus to the airport. When
is the next _____?
7. I'm making myself a cup of tea. Would you
like _____?
8. — Do you like my idea?
— No, I preferred Alex's _____.
9. How is the day to day? — It's a fine _____.
10. — What sort of bread do you prefer?
— Brown _____.

B.

1. — Do you think it is a good law?
— No, I think the previous _____ was much
better.

2. — How old is this woman?
— I think she is the same age as that _____.
3. — Are these flowers fresh?
— No, I think those _____ look more fresh and beautiful.
4. — Would you like to go by a fast or a slow train?
— I am sure a fast _____ will be better.
5. — Which island is more isolated?
— The smaller _____ is.
6. — Are the old or the new members of the Parliament more respectful?
— I think the old _____ are.
7. I have two great ideas. Which _____ do you prefer?
8. You told me not to take damaged pens. I can't see which _____ are damaged?
9. I've got three brothers and each _____ lives in a different country.
10. They sold very nice toys and she bought her children _____.

3. Переведите на английский язык.

1. — Какие ты хочешь цветы — белые или желтые?
— Белые.
2. — Какие туфли вам показать?
— Те, 36 размера.

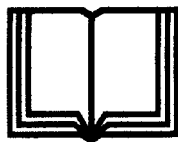
3. — Ты будешь черный шоколад или белый?
— Белый.
4. — Возьми карандаши.
— Какие,
— Те, красные и желтые.
5. — Дайте мне интересную книгу.
— Фантастику или историческую?
— Фантастику.
6. — Будете торт?
— Да, спасибо, тот, с вишней.
7. — Принеси, пожалуйста, свитер.
— Какой?
— Зеленый.
8. — Хочешь посмотреть фильм?
— Какой?
9. — Ты будешь сладкое или соленое печенье?
— Сладкое.
10. — Ты купил билеты на поезд или на самолет?
— На поезд.

4. Найдите и исправьте ошибки.

1. — Would you like a cup of black tea?
— Yes, please, but a green ones.
2. — Can you tell me a goodnight story?
— Sure, only a short ones.

3. What dress are you going to put on to the party?
— A red ones.
4. — Which are your parents?
— The one to the left.
5. — Which café would you like to go?
— The French ones.
6. — Where did you find all these terrible stories?
— These one or those?
7. — Which day is better for you to visit them?
— Any ones.
8. — Would you like to add any other things to the bag?
— No, I need only the 3 one I have already put there.
9. — Can you answer this question?
— Yes, of course. This ones and the ones you have asked me before.
10. — Which is the right answer?
— The last ones.

**РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКИЙ
СЛОВАРЬ**



Русско — английский словарь

А

аптека — chemist's
армия — army

Б

бабушка — grand-
mother
белый — white
билет — ticket
бледный — pale
болеть — to be ill
больница — hospital
боярышник — haw-
thorn
бояться — to be
afraid of

В

вегетарианка — veg-
etarian
Великобритания —
Great Britain
вернуться — to re-
turn, to come back
вернуться — to re-
turn
весело — funny
весна — spring

вечер — evening
видеть — to see (saw-
seen)

включать — to turn
on

владеть — to own
вопрос — question

восток — east

враг — enemy

врач — doctor

встретить(ся) — to
meet

вчера — yesterday

вчера — yesterday

вызвать врача — to
call a doctor

выздороветь — to get
well, to recover

выписывать — to
prescribe

выставка — exhibi-
tion

выходные — week-
ends

Г

газета — newspaper

гитара — guitar

головная боль —
headache
горло — throat
горький — bitter
гостиница — hotel
гость — guest
готовить обед — to
make dinner

Д

далеко — far
двоюродная сестра
(брат) — cousin
девочка — girl
дерево — tree
детство — childhood
дискотека — disco
друг — friend

Е

Европа — Europe
есть — to eat (ate —
eaten)

Ж

животное — animal
жизнь — life

З

забираться — to
climb

заблудиться — to be
lost

забывать — to forget
(forgot — forgotten)

зависеть — to de-
pend

завтра — tomorrow

завтрак — breakfast

загородный домик —
country house

задавать (вопрос) —
ask

заканчивать — to
finish

закончить — to finish
замечательный —
wonderful

замужем — to be
married

зарядка — morning
exercises

защищать — to pro-
tect

звать — to call

звезда — star

звенеть — to ring
(rang — rung)

звонить — to call

звонок — bell

здоровый — healthy

здоровье — health

Русско — английский словарь

А

аптека — chemist's
армия — army

Б

бабушка — grand-
mother
белый — white
билет — ticket
бледный — pale
болеть — to be ill
больница — hospital
боярышник — haw-
thorn
бояться — to be
afraid of

В

вегетарианка — veg-
etarian
Великобритания —
Great Britain
вернуться — to re-
turn, to come back
вернуться — to re-
turn
весело — funny
весна — spring

вечер — evening
видеть — to see (saw-
seen)
включать — to turn
on
владеть — to own
вопрос — question
восток — east
враг — enemy
врач — doctor
встретить(ся) — to
meet
вчера — yesterday
вчера — yesterday
вызвать врача — to
call a doctor
выздороветь — to get
well, to recover
выписывать — to
prescribe
выставка — exhibi-
tion
выходные — week-
ends

Г

газета — newspaper
гитара — guitar

головная боль —
headache

горло — throat

горький — bitter

гостиница — hotel

гость — guest

готовить обед — to
make dinner

Д

далеко — far

двоюродная сестра
(брат) — cousin

девочка — girl

дерево — tree

детство — childhood

дискотека — disco

друг — friend

Е

Европа — Europe

есть — to eat (ate —
eaten)

Ж

животное — animal

жизнь — life

З

забираться — to
climb

заблудиться — to be
lost

забывать — to forget
(forgot — forgotten)

зависеть — to de-
pend

завтра — tomorrow

завтрак — breakfast

загородный домик —
country house

задавать (вопрос) —
ask

заканчивать — to
finish

закончить — to finish

замечательный —
wonderful

замужем — to be
married

зарядка — morning
exercises

защищать — to pro-
tect

звать — to call

звезда — star

звенеть — to ring
(rang — rung)

звонить — to call

звонок — bell

здоровый — healthy

здоровье — health

земля — Earth
знать — to know
(knew — known)
зонт — umbrella
зоопарк — Zoo
зуб — tooth (teeth)

И

игра — game
играть — to play
играть в прятки — to
play hide and seek
имя — name
иностранный — for-
eign
инструмент — in-
strument
информация — in-
formation
испытывать боль —
to feel pain
исследовать — to ex-
plore
история — history
исчезать — to disap-
pear
исчезающий вид —
endangered species

К

каждый — every
камин — fireplace
карман — pocket
кататься на лыжах —
to ski
качать головой — to
nod
классический — clas-
sical
климат — climate
ключ — key
книга — book
ковер — carpet
колледж — college
коллекционировать
— to collect
комната — room
конфета — sweet
концерт — concert
кормить — to feed
(fed-fed)
королева — queen
королевство — king-
dom
космический ко-
рабль — spaceship
костер — fire
кофе — coffee
кошка — cat
красный — red

кричать — to cry
кукла — doll
курить — to smoke
кусок — piece

Л

лекарство — medicine
лес — forest
лететь самолетом —
to go by plane
лилия — lily
луна — the moon
любимый — favourite

М

маленький — little
мальчик — boy
матч — match
мед — honey
месяц — month
много — many
(much)
мокрый — wet
моряк — seaman
музей — museum
музыка — music
музыкальный — musical

мультфильм — cartoon
мыть — to wash
мягкий — soft
мясник — butcher
мясо — meat

Н

наверно — probably
навещать — to visit
надеяться — to hope
найти — to find
(found — found)
наказать — to punish
наши дни — nowadays
небо — sky
неделя — week
неизвестный — unknown
необходимый — necessary
никогда — never
ничья — draw
новости — news
новый — new
нога — leg
номер — number
ночь — night

О

обед — dinner
обедать — to have
dinner
обезьяна — monkey
обзор — review
объяснять — to ex-
plain
овощи — vegetables
огромный — huge
окно — window
олимпийские игры —
Olympic games
операция — opera-
tion
опоздать — to be late
опять — again
осмотреть — to ex-
amine
остров — island
остров — island
отпуск — vocation
отъезд — departure

П

падать — to fall (fell
— fallen)
пенни — penny
переживать — to
worry

песня — song
петь — to sing (sang
— sung)
писать — to write
(wrote — written)
письмо — letter
платить — to pay
(paid — paid)
платье — dress
плод — fruit
подарок — present
подниматься — rise
подснежник — snow-
drop
покупать — to buy
(bought, bought)
пол — floor
поливать — water
получать — to get
(got, got)
помогать — to help
портной — tailor
посвящать — to de-
vote
постоянно — con-
stantly
поступить — to enter
посуда — dishes
потрясающий — ex-
cited

правило — rule
править к.л. — to rule
приходить — to come
(came-come)
проблема — problem
продавать — to sell
промышленность —
industry
просто — just
прошлый — last
птица — bird
путешественник —
traveller
путешествие — a trip
пылесос — vacuum
cleaner

Р

радио — radio
радоваться — to be
glad
ребенок — child
редкий — rare
резать — to cut (cut —
cut)
рецепт — receipt
рисовать — to draw
(drew — drawn)
родители — parents

С

сладкий — sweet
смотреть — to see
(saw — seen)
снежок — snowball
собака — dog
спать — to sleep (slept
— slept)
сад — garden
свет — light
светить — to shine
свободный — free
сегодня — today
скорый поезд — fast
train
скрипка — violin
скульптура — sculp-
ture
следующий — next
сложный — difficult
слон — elephant
слышать — to hear
(heard — heard)
сметана — sour cream
смешно — funny
снег — snow
совет — advice
современный — mo-
dern
совсем — at all
солнце — sun

спальня — bedroom
спорт — sport
спортсмен — sports-
man
сражаться — to fight
(fought — fought)
стол — table
столица — capital
страна — country
суббота — Saturday
сумка — bag
суп — soup

Т

табличка — plate
такой — such
танец — dance
танцевать — to dance
твердый — hard
театр — theatre
телефон — telephone
температура — tem-
perature
теннис — tennis
тепло — warmth
терять — to lose (lost
— lost)
тетя — aunt
торопиться — to be in
a hurry

торт — cake
тяжелый — heavy

У

увлекаться — to be
interested in
удобства — conve-
niences
ужасный — terrible
упражнение — exer-
cise
уставать — to be
tired
участвовать — to
take part
ученый — scientist
учитель — teacher
учить — to learn

Ф

флейта — flute
фрукты — fruit

Х

хозяин — host
хризантема — chry-
santhemum
художник — artist

Ц

цвети — to bloom
цветок — flower
центральное отопле-
ние — central heat-
ing
цирк — circus

Ч

читать — to read
(read — read)
чихать — to sneeze
чувство юмора —
sense of humour
чувствовать — to feel
(felt — felt)

Ш

школа — school

Э

эмблема — emblem

Я

яблоня — apple tree
язык — language
ярко — brightly