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# **BRUSH UP YOUR GRAMMAR**

*Грамматический практикум по английскому языку  
для студентов гуманитарных специальностей*

*Текстовое учебное электронное издание*

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Данный практикум состоит из ста упражнений, охватывающих основные грамматические явления английского языка повседневного общения (времена глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге, структура вопросительных предложений, степени сравнения прилагательных, формы причастия, способы трансформации предложений в косвенную речь и условные предложения). Предназначен для студентов гуманитарных специальностей и направлен на преодоление пробелов в школьном курсе и помощь в освоении грамматического строя английского языка. Упражнения могут выполняться как на занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и самостоятельно, в качестве домашнего задания.

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## Предисловие

Практикум предназначен для студентов 1–2-го курса гуманитарных специальностей, имеющих пробелы в грамматике, существенно осложняющие освоение вузовской программы. Предлагаемые упражнения носят в основном языковой характер, т. е. направлены на опознавание, осознание и оперирование грамматическими формами и явлениями, недостаточно усвоенными в школьном курсе. Автор не ставит целью максимально полно охватить грамматику английского языка, сосредоточившись главным образом на временах глагола в активном и пассивном залоге, структуре вопросительных предложений, степенях сравнения прилагательных, формах причастия, способах трансформации предложений в косвенную речь и условных предложениях. Типы и последовательность упражнений, направленных на формирование грамматического навыка, включают такие действия, как дифференцировка (сравнение, установление отличия, выбор правильной формы), подстановка (заполнение пробелов, восстановление / завершение предложений), трансформация (перегруппировка, преобразование предложений из активного залога в пассивный и т. п.). В практикум также включены переводные упражнения с русского языка на английский, позволяющие формировать более глубокое понимание сходства и различия тренируемых явлений в двух языках и включать их в последующую речевую практику. Вопросы о форме и способе презентации языкового явления, объяснения правил или выведения их самими обучаемыми решаются преподавателем, исходя из конкретных условий обучения и особенностей учебной группы. Упражнения могут выполняться как на занятиях под руководством преподавателя, так и самостоятельно, в качестве домашнего задания. Однако необходимо иметь в виду, что тренировка языковой формы на занятии не должна перевешивать учебную деятельность, направленную на формирование коммуникативных умений в основных видах речевой деятельности. Создание устойчивого языкового навыка лишь необходимое условие для развития творческих умений в изучаемом языке.

**1. Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола *TO BE* (*am, are, is*) в настоящем времени:**

1. Our classroom \_\_\_\_ large.
2. I \_\_\_\_ not from Samara, I \_\_\_\_ from Togliatti.
3. My dogs \_\_\_\_ n't in the garden.
4. We \_\_\_\_ first-year students.
5. \_\_\_\_ you busy now?
6. He \_\_\_\_ n't a member of our club.
7. They \_\_\_\_ students of law.
8. I \_\_\_\_ 19 years old.
9. These \_\_\_\_ new textbooks.
10. Those \_\_\_\_ old newspapers.
11. \_\_\_\_ she a good doctor?

**2. Задайте общие вопросы (*YES / NO* questions):**

1. Yes, the dinner **is** ready.
2. No, thank you, I **am not** hungry.
3. No, he **is not** from Togliatti.
4. Yes, that book **is** very interesting.
5. My dog **isn't** in the garden.
6. No, I **am not** a student of Economics.
7. We **are** friends.
8. Yes, they **are** in the same class.
9. John **is not** in the office now.
10. Yes, she **is** very pretty.

**3. Для завершения вопросов выберите нужное слово / словосочетание *HOW OLD, HOW MANY, WHAT, WHAT KIND OF, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, WHO*:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite subject?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do your lectures begin?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your younger brother?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are you interested in?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is Orenburg situated?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are you late?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is your English teacher?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are you from?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ place is your home town?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ jazz records do you have?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is she here?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is your phone number?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ knows the titles of all Shakespeare's tragedies?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ job are you looking for?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ are your classes over?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ teaches Computer Science?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ color are your new jeans?

**4. Поставьте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам. Начинайте с WHAT, WHO, WHEN, WHAT KIND OF, WHERE, HOW FAR, HOW OLD, WHY:**

1. That man is my uncle.
2. He is from Moscow.
3. I am here because I love studying.
4. Our classes are over at 2.30 p.m.
5. The street I live in is too busy and noisy, with heavy traffic.
6. The metro station is 10 minutes' walk from my house.
7. We are interested in history and literature.
8. Jane is the youngest in our group.
9. My brother is 15 years old.

**5. Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола TO HAVE (have, has) в настоящем времени:**

1. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ my new address?
2. She often \_\_\_\_\_ headaches (*головная боль*).
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ a three-room apartment with two balconies.
4. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ his phone number.
5. My elder brother \_\_\_\_\_ a very nice character.
6. Sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in their office canteen.
7. Does he \_\_\_\_\_ any friends here?

**6. Выберите нужную форму сказуемого BE или HAVE в настоящем времени:**

1. We (are / have) lunch early tomorrow.
2. He (is / has) a German businessman.
3. How many lessons a week does he (have / has)?
4. What (is / has) your phone number?
5. She (is / has) toast and coffee for breakfast.
6. They (are / have) second-year students of economics.
7. I (am / have) not from London. My brother and I (are / have) from Manchester and our mother (is/ has) from Liverpool.
8. I don't (have / has) many friends here.
9. He (is / has) very little time now – his exam (is / has) next week.

**7. Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола BE (am, are, is) или HAVE (have, has) в настоящем времени:**

1. \_\_\_\_ she a teacher or a doctor?
2. He \_\_\_\_ a very interesting job.
3. Where \_\_\_\_ my bag?
4. He \_\_\_\_ not from Samara. He and his brother \_\_\_\_ from Ulyanovsk.
5. \_\_\_\_ you busy now?
6. What \_\_\_\_ the time?
7. When do you \_\_\_\_ an English class?
8. She usually \_\_\_\_ orange juice and salad at about 12 pm.
9. Where \_\_\_\_ they from?
10. I \_\_\_\_ sorry, I \_\_\_\_ very little time now.

**8. Выберите нужную форму сказуемого в простом настоящем времени (Present Simple):**

1. Mary usually (learn / learns) languages very quickly.
2. I always (buy / buys) lottery tickets but I never (win / wins) anything.
3. We usually (drink / drinks) coffee for breakfast but sometimes we (drink / drinks) tea.
4. He never (listen / listens) to what she (say / says). He always (think / thinks) about something else.
5. She always (believe / believes) what newspapers (say / says).
6. The last train (leave / leaves) the station at 11:30.
7. I (do not / does not eat) meat any more. I (eat / eats) vegetables.
8. (Do / does) she want to study law? – No, she (want / wants) to study economics.
9. Cuckoos (do not build / does not build) nests. They (use / uses) the nests of other birds.

**9. Задайте общие вопросы (DO / DOES questions), используя форму Present Simple:**

*Examples:*

- a) I **take** a cold shower every morning – *Do you take a cold shower every morning?*
- b) He **gets** to work by the metro – *Does he get to work by the metro?*

1. I always **catch** the 8:20 train.
2. He **reads** a paper on the train.
3. She **starts** work at 9 am.
4. We **finish** work at 5:00.
5. I **go** home by bus.
6. On the way home he **buys** an evening paper.
7. They **arrive** home at about 6:30.
8. She usually **goes** home alone.
9. I often **use** my dad's car on weekends.
- 10 My sister **has** a very good memory for historic dates.
11. He **teaches** his little son to ride a bicycle.
12. We always **take** lots of pictures on our trips.
13. Mary **studies** law at college.
14. She **likes** studying foreign languages.
15. We **have** good business contacts with their company.

**10. Поставьте предложения в отрицательную форму настоящего времени:**

*Examples:*

- a) We **study** on Saturday. – *We don't study on Saturday.*
  - b) She **has** a large family. – *She doesn't have a large family.*
1. They have a large home library.
  2. My cousin often goes to London on business.
  3. We always buy groceries (*бакалея*) at a nearby supermarket.
  4. She lives in a quiet small street not far from the center of the city.
  5. I like to spend holidays in our country house.
  6. Victor's father works at a bank.
  7. I always have breakfast at 8 a.m.
  8. He often has lunch at work.
  9. The classes always begin at 8.30 in the morning.

### 11. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствующую форму Present Simple:

I (work) in an office and my friend (work) in a restaurant. Our days are very different. I (get up) at seven o'clock and I (start) work at nine o'clock, but she (not | start) work until five o'clock, so she (get up) at 11:00. I (have) lunch at work but she (have) lunch at home. I (finish) work at half past five and I (get) home about half past six. She (finish) work at 11am and she (get) home at 1:30 am. I (not | work) at the weekend, but she (work) on Saturday and Sunday. She (not | work) on Monday.

### 12. Заполните пропуски наречиями *USUALLY, OFTEN, SELDOM, ALWAYS, NEVER, SOMETIMES*:

1. My brother doesn't like shopping. He \_\_\_\_\_ goes shopping.
2. She likes making dinner for the entire (полный, целый) family. She \_\_\_\_\_ makes dinner herself.
3. Helen hates smoking. She \_\_\_\_\_ smokes.
4. When I do my English, I \_\_\_\_\_ practice reading aloud.
5. He is reliable (надёжный) in business. He is \_\_\_\_\_ late for the meetings.
6. I don't really like rock music but I listen to it \_\_\_\_\_.

### 13. Составьте вопросы из следующих слов. Помните о порядке слов в вопросительном предложении:

1. Classes / do / when / your / begin ?
2. Your / when / over / classes are ?
3. Where / you / do / live ?
4. Live / your / with / do / parents / you ?
5. Your / large / is / how / family ?
6. Where / study / do / you ?
7. You / what / do / subjects / study ?
8. Who / you / teaches ?
9. You / do / go / bed / when / to / usually ?
10. Usually / get up / you / when / do ?
11. You / do / like / in / doing / time / free / what / your ?
12. Job / does / what kind of / have / your / sister ?
13. Days / study / you / do / how many / a week ?
14. Lunch / do / have / usually / where / you ?
15. What / have / usually / do / you / for / breakfast ?
16. Times / you / how many / a week / do / work out (тренироваться) ?
17. What kind of / you / do / music / to listen / like / to ?

### 14. Поставьте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам. Начинайте с *WHAT, WHO, WHEN, WHAT KIND OF, WHERE, HOW, HOW OFTEN, HOW MANY, WHY*:

*Examples:*

- a) I usually **go** to bed before midnight. – *WHEN do you usually go to bed?*
- b) Jane **goes** to London about three times a week. – *HOW OFTEN does Jane go to London?*
- c) My grandma **lives** near Dover. – *WHO lives near Dover?*

1. She starts work at 9 am.
2. I go home by bus.
3. On the way home he buys an evening paper.

4. They arrive home at about 6:30.
5. They play tennis very well.
6. Mr. Evans works at a bank.
7. He seldom watches TV because he is very busy.
8. We like to listen to classical music.
9. Professor Black teaches us Civil Law.
10. I prefer sports TV programs.
11. I work out twice a week after classes.
12. My brother studies Economics at university.
13. Susan has three French classes a week.
14. I usually take a quick breakfast of tea and a couple of sandwiches.

**15. Завершите предложения личными местоимениями в именительном падеже I, WE, YOU, THEY, HE, SHE, IT:**

1. \_\_\_\_ am an engineer.
2. \_\_\_\_ are a programmer.
3. \_\_\_\_ is a doctor.
4. \_\_\_\_ are colleagues.
5. \_\_\_\_ is our lecturer on Criminal Law.
6. Am \_\_\_\_ late?
7. \_\_\_\_ are first-year students.
8. \_\_\_\_ isn't a journalist.
9. Is \_\_\_\_ your dictionary?
10. \_\_\_\_ aren't engineers.
11. Are \_\_\_\_ a lawyer?
12. \_\_\_\_ 's a good idea.
13. Is \_\_\_\_ from Germany?
14. Are \_\_\_\_ your children?
15. \_\_\_\_ isn't a simple question.

**16. Замените местоимения в скобках (именительный падеж) их косвенной формой (объектный падеж) ME, US, YOU, THEM, HIM, HER, IT:**

1. Jane is going to visit (we) at the weekend.
2. Will you give (I) the newspaper, please?
3. Could you meet (they) at the train station?
4. I'm going to invite (she) to the theatre.
5. I've heard a lot about this film. I'd like to see (it).
6. We have a new lecturer on Roman Law. Have you seen (he)?
7. Has she shown (you) her baby's photos?
8. Will you call (she) and apologize?
9. Those letters are in the office. Could you help (I) find (they)?

**17. Завершите предложения притяжательными местоимениями MY, OUR, YOUR, THEIR, HIS, HER, ITS:**

1. We live in London. \_\_\_\_\_ address is 10 Fox Terrace, Hampstead.
2. Anna and Peter live with \_\_\_\_\_ children in a small town in Virginia.
3. "Helen has two brothers". – "What does \_\_\_\_\_ elder brother do?"
4. "There's Mr. Brixton". – "What's \_\_\_\_\_ first name?" – "Charles".
5. I'm afraid I've lost \_\_\_\_\_ keys.



6. Great Britain is an island. \_\_\_\_\_ climate is mild and wet.
7. The house has \_\_\_\_\_ own swimming pool.
8. We live in the suburbs (*пригород*). \_\_\_\_\_ street is green and quiet.
9. Thanks a lot for \_\_\_\_\_ advice.

**18. Завершите предложения, выражающие запланированное действие в будущем, соответствующими глаголами *BE, DISCUSS, MEET, READ, BUY, OPEN, DO, WRITE, TAKE, STAY*:**

1. I **am going to** \_\_\_\_\_ this newspaper at home.
2. He **is going to** \_\_\_\_\_ a new office in our city.
3. They **are going to** \_\_\_\_\_ their son a new computer.
4. We **are going to** \_\_\_\_\_ them at the train station tomorrow.
5. **Is she going to** \_\_\_\_\_ a book about her life in London?
6. I **am not going to** \_\_\_\_\_ my family problems with them.
7. **Are you going to** \_\_\_\_\_ home at the weekend?
8. She **is going to** \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to South Africa soon.
9. What **are you going to** \_\_\_\_\_ after graduating?
10. Where **are you going to** \_\_\_\_\_ at 12?

**19. Завершите предложения с помощью *BE GOING TO* и соответствующих глаголов *DO, FINISH, STAY, TRAVEL, CHANGE, ASK, VISIT, MAKE*:**

*Example:* Did they **clean** the car? – No, but they **are going to DO** it this afternoon.

1. Have you ever been to India? – No, but I \_\_\_\_\_ there next year.
2. How's your new job? – I don't like it. I \_\_\_\_\_ jobs again soon.
3. Did she finish the report? – No, she \_\_\_\_\_ it tomorrow.
4. Is dinner ready? No, I \_\_\_\_\_ now.
5. Can Helen come to the party later? – No, she \_\_\_\_\_ home and study.
6. Did you ask Jessie to come to the party? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_ her tonight.
7. What are your plans for the summer? – Oh, we \_\_\_\_\_ relatives in Germany.

**20. Для выражения запланированного действия в будущем поставьте *BE GOING TO* в соответствующую форму с последующим смысловым глаголом:**

*Example:* He (**have**) an operation next week. – He **is going to have** an operation next week.

1. It's very cold. I (light) a fire.
2. My cousin (come and stay) with us next weekend.
3. Our class (start) Sociology next semester.
4. They (spend) a few days in Greece next month.
5. The Prime Minister (speak) on TV tomorrow.
6. What you (tell) the police? – I (tell) them the truth.
7. Fred (be) at the meeting tomorrow. We (come), too.
8. You (attend) their house-warming party?

**21. Выберите *WILL* или *BE GOING TO* для завершения предложений, выражающих будущее действие:**

*Example:*

a) This letter is in French, and I don't speak French. Can you help me? – Sure, I (translate) it for you – *I will translate / I'll translate it for you.*

b) Why did you buy this paint? – I (paint) my bedroom tonight. – *I'm going to paint my bedroom tonight.*

1. Sue (graduate) in June. After that, she (begin) work at an electronics firm.
2. Helen (be) at the meeting this afternoon. I think Jane (come), too.
3. Can you give Ed a message for me? – Sure. I (probably | see) him at the meeting tomorrow.
4. Mrs. Swan (be | not) here next term. She has resigned (*уволилась*). Who (be) the new teacher? Do you know? – Yes. Ms. Mary Jefferson. Ms. Jefferson (teach) the same courses Mrs. Swan taught: English, algebra and geometry.
5. How do you spell “physics”? – I'm not sure. I (look) it up for you.
6. I (sell) my bicycle. I have to. I need money right now to pay my medical bills.
7. What (be) the most important energy sources in the future? We still (use) nuclear power?
8. The sky's really clear tonight – I think it (be) a hot day tomorrow.
9. I think she (get) the job. – I'm not so sure. I've seen the other applications. She (have) lots of competition (*зд. конкуренты*).

**22. Завершите предложения, выражающие желание, предпочтение, глаголами STAY, TAKE, DANCE, VISIT, BUY, HAVE, STUDY, SPEND, TELL, WALK:**

1. I **would like to** \_\_\_\_\_ Cuba some day.
2. They **would like to** \_\_\_\_\_ their holiday in a quiet place by the sea.
3. Where **would you like to** \_\_\_\_\_? At a hotel or at your friend's house?
4. She **would prefer to** \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
5. We'd **like to** \_\_\_\_\_ some souvenirs for our friends and relatives.
6. **Would you like to** \_\_\_\_\_ with me?
7. I'd **like to** \_\_\_\_\_ you something important.
8. What **would you like to** \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch?
9. Can I give you a lift? – No, thanks. I'd **love to** \_\_\_\_\_.
10. James **would like to** \_\_\_\_\_ Economics at Stanford University.

**23. Составьте вопросы из следующих слов. Помните о порядке слов в вопросительном предложении:**

1. would / what / to see / like / here / you?
2. which / would / country / you / visit / most like to?
3. most like / which / person / would / famous / you / to meet?
4. to do / what / are / you / next summer / going?
5. prefer / you / by plane / would / to travel / or / by train?
6. to learn / you / hoping / are / one day / another language?
7. like / would / another country / you / to live or work / in ?
8. are / what / you / hoping / in the next five or ten years / to do?

**24. На какие вопросы отвечают следующие предложения?**

**A**

1. No, I wouldn't like to discuss it now.
2. Yes, I'd like to work as a music teacher.
3. No, she wouldn't like to get married now.
4. Yes, they'd like to spend their holiday at a seaside resort.

5. No, I wouldn't like to change my job.
6. Yes, we'd like to live and work in a country with a warm climate.

**B**

1. I'd like to have ice-cream and coffee for dessert.
2. They'd like to see our wedding photos.
3. He'd like to meet my parents.
4. I'd love to have a job in entertainment industry.
5. We'd like to go to the country on Saturday.
6. I'd most like to learn to drive.
7. I'd like to go to bed before midnight because I have to get up at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

**25. Заполните пропуски соответствующими формами глагола *BE* (*was /were*) в прошедшем времени. Какие слова указывают на действие в прошлом?**

1. Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ on a business trip last week.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris last summer.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday in June.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ too tired after work.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ here on Monday.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ an exciting trip.
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher ill?
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ n't they at the meeting?
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ n't at the lecture on Friday.
11. Who \_\_\_\_\_ your first school teacher?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you at a reunion party (*встреча выпускников*) at your school on Saturday?

**26. Выберите *THERE IS* или *THERE ARE* для завершения предложений:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a TV opposite the sofa in my room.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ two bookshelves over my desk.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a few pictures on the walls.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ no book store nearby.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ not many visitors in our museum in the morning.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ over 600,000 kinds of insects in the world.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ n't any mail for you today.

**27. Выберите *IS THERE (ANY)* или *ARE THERE (ANY)* для завершения вопросов:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the vase?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a park there?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ news from your friend?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ recreation (*развлечение, отдых*) centers in your home town?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant nearby?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ letters in the mail for me today?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ foreign students in your department?

**28. В каждом микродиалоге выберите правильную форму оборота *THERE IS / ARE*:**

1. – (There is / Is there) anything good on TV tonight?  
– (There is / are) a biopic (*biography film*) which looks interesting.
2. – How many departments (is there / are there) in your company?  
– Well, (there is / are) a marketing department of course, but also one for sales and one for accounts.
3. – (There isn't any / aren't) any trains after 9.30 in the evening. Do you want to take a taxi?  
– No, it's OK. I think (there's / is there) a bus at 9.45.
4. – (Are there / Is there) a lot of shops near your house?  
– Yes, (there is / are) a couple of supermarkets and lots of small shops as well.
5. – I need an egg for this recipe (*кулинарный рецепт*). I think (there is / are) some in the fridge.  
– No, (there are no / aren't any) left. Do you want me to buy some for you?

**29. Заполните пропуски соответствующими временными формами оборота *THERE IS (there is / are, there was / were, there will be)*. Обращайте внимание на обстоятельство времени:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a tall tree in front of the house.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ no roses in our garden.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ not many students in the lecture room.
4. Next year \_\_\_\_\_ a new shopping center here.
5. When I came to the bus stop, \_\_\_\_\_ no people there.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ tigers in South America?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ no need to worry – everything will be all right.
8. How many books \_\_\_\_\_ on the shelf?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible earthquake in Iran last year.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ nothing in the newspaper about the accident.
11. They say \_\_\_\_\_ very little snow next winter.
12. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ very little snow last winter?
13. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ two new subjects next semester?

**30. Выберите *HOW MANY* или *HOW MUCH* для восстановления следующих вопросов:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters have you got?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ money have you got on you? – About \$5.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ languages do you speak?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are these jeans? – \$29.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ time do you spend on homework?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ times a week do you work out?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ water do you drink a day?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ friends are you going to invite to your birthday party?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ will it cost to buy all of these T-shirts?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of birds are there in the world?

**31. Выберите *LITTLE* или *A LITTLE* для завершения предложений. Объясните смысловое отличие:**

1. Please, hurry up. There's \_\_\_\_\_ time left.
2. I am proud (*горжусь*) of my son – he has managed to save \_\_\_\_\_ money for his holiday.

3. Can I try \_\_\_\_\_ of this jam?
4. I am disappointed (*озорчён*) by your test result – \_\_\_\_\_ progress has been made.
5. I'd like some coffee. – Do you want sugar? – Yes, but just \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There was too much rain and too \_\_\_\_\_ sun.
7. He usually shows \_\_\_\_\_ or no emotion, whatever happens (*что бы ни случилось*).
8. With \_\_\_\_\_ luck, you might rent a nice room here.

**32. Выберите FEW или A FEW для завершения предложений. Объясните смысловое отличие:**

1. Let me tell you \_\_\_\_\_ words about our program for this semester.
2. Only \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends really love poetry.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ politicians are really honest.
4. His ideas are very difficult and \_\_\_\_\_ people understand them.
5. The email will be posted in \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
6. There are not many career opportunities in this town. \_\_\_\_\_ young people stay here after finishing school.
7. At that time there were very \_\_\_\_\_ women in management positions.
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cakes left over from the party – would you like one?

**33. Заполните пропуски определителями существительного / наречиями FEW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE:**

1. We're having \_\_\_\_\_ friends over for dinner today.
2. Some people think that TV and computers leave \_\_\_\_\_ space for imagination and intellectual development.
3. Lots of people in this country live in poverty having very \_\_\_\_\_ food.
4. There were \_\_\_\_\_ students who failed the test the first time.
5. I usually read \_\_\_\_\_ before going to sleep.
6. Very \_\_\_\_\_ people come here on holidays these days – the prices are high.
7. There are \_\_\_\_\_ more things I'd like to discuss.
8. Don't worry, you've got \_\_\_\_\_ more time to finish the work.

**34. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя THERE IS в соответствующей временной форме:**

1. В нашей школе нет врача.
2. В торговом центре было мало людей.
3. В этой комнате три окна.
4. На столе апельсины.
5. На нашей улице нет автомобильных стоянок (*parking places*).
6. Отсюда нет дороги к нашей даче.
7. На столе стояла ваза с белыми розами.
8. На концерте будут студенты и преподаватели.
9. После 9 часов нет поездов. – Ничего страшного. Есть автобус.
10. Скоро здесь будет детская площадка (*playground*) и много деревьев.
11. Прошлой зимой было мало снега.
12. Здесь когда-то был парк, а теперь торговый центр.
13. Около вашего дома много магазинов? – Есть супермаркет, аптека, газетный киоск и несколько маленьких магазинов
14. Будет ли сегодня собрание?
15. Было ли от него письмо вчера?

16. Что на этой фотографии?
17. В нашей компании женщин больше, чем мужчин.
18. Сколько студентов в вашей группе?

**35. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола в настоящем простом (Present Simple) или настоящем продолженном времени (Present Continuous):**

1. I usually *go to work by car* / *am going to work by car*.
2. Can you hear those people? What *do they talk about?* / *What are they talking about?*
3. How many languages *does Tom speak?* / *is Tom speaking?*
4. Please, don't make so much noise (*шум*): *I study* / *I am studying*.
5. Can you drive? – No, but *I learn* / *I am learning*.
6. The moon *goes round the earth* / *is going round the earth*.
7. Look! The man *tries to open the door* of your car / *is trying to open the door* of your car.
8. Excuse me, *do you speak Russian?* / *are you speaking Russian?*

**36. Измените предложения так, чтобы сказуемое обозначало действие, происходящее в данный момент. Добавляйте наречие NOW:**

*Example:* They **have** breakfast at 8 a.m. – They **are having** breakfast now.

1. We **watch** TV in the evening.
2. Helen **gets ready** for the classes in the college library.
3. The children **play** inside when it rains.
4. Mr. Parker **drives** to work every morning.
5. The train **leaves** the station at 8 o'clock.
6. I **do** my homework after dinner.
7. The weather **gets colder** when the north wind blows.
8. She always **has tea** at 5 p.m.
9. I **write** a letter to my cousin every week.
10. We **work** in the garden every afternoon.

**37. Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму Present Continuous. Объясните, какое действие выражено в каждом предложении:**

1. Sorry, I can't come. I (pack) my things for the trip.
2. He (go) to Moscow for a conference next Saturday.
3. They (discuss) their test results now.
4. Where's Helen? – She (have) a lecture on civil law.
5. Look out! It (go) to rain.
6. We (design) children's clothes now.
7. The train (leave) at 5.40 p.m.

**38. Завершите предложения, используя форму Present Simple или Present Continuous:**

*Examples:*

a) You can't see Tom now: he (take) a driving test. – *You can't see Tom now: he **is taking** a driving test.*

b) He usually (drink) coffee but today he (drink) tea. – *He usually **drinks** coffee but today he **is drinking** tea.*

1. I won't go out now as it (rain) and I (not have) an umbrella.
2. Tom can't have the newspaper now because his aunt (read) it.
3. You always (write) with your left hand?
4. You (love) him? – No, I (like) him very much but I (not love) him.
5. Tom and Mr. Pitt (have) a long conversation. Do you know what they (talk) about?
6. He usually (speak) so quickly that I (not understand) him.
7. How do you get to work as a rule? – I usually (go) by bus but tomorrow I (go) in Tom's car.
8. You (believe) all that the newspapers (say)? – No, I (not believe) any of it. – Then why you (read) newspapers?

**39. На какие вопросы отвечают следующие предложения?**

1. The secretary is having coffee in the office now.
2. My parents are visiting my cousin now.
3. She is having lunch at Mcdonald's now.
4. Jim is fixing my computer now.
5. The children are playing in the garden at the moment.
6. Dad is reading The Washington Post now.
7. Yes, it's raining heavily.
8. No, I'm not watching TV.
9. I am making an apple pie for tomorrow's party.

**40. Выберите предложения в простом прошедшем времени (Past Simple). Назовите начальную форму глагола:**

1. Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch.
2. Tom's father taught him how to drive when he was 17.
3. When we come to Spain, we'll probably visit Barcelona.
4. Did you go out last night, Mary?
5. She usually wakes up early.
6. I don't have to work tomorrow – it's my day off.
7. Bill fell down the stairs this morning and broke his leg.
8. Why didn't you phone me last night?
9. We are going into town right now because we need to do some shopping.
10. Where do you stay when you come to Moscow?
11. Did you stay in a hotel or did you rent an apartment?
12. We needed some money, so we sold our car.

**41. Задайте общие вопросы (YES / NO questions) о действиях в прошлом. Используйте форму Past Simple:**

*Examples:*

- a) Yes, I **watched** the news on TV in the morning. – **Did you watch** the news in the morning?
- b) No, I **didn't study** German at school. – **Did you study** German at school?

1. No, it didn't rain yesterday.
2. Yes, I met them on the sightseeing tour.
3. Yes, she arrived from Moscow on Thursday.
4. No, he didn't tell us about his new job.
5. Yes, we went shopping after work.
6. Yes, I saw the film long ago.
7. No, she didn't spend her childhood in Scotland.

8. Yes, Peter broke the window yesterday.
9. Yes, she fell in love last summer.
10. No, I didn't read much at school.
11. Yes, we had a good time together.

**42. Поставьте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам. Начинайте с WHAT, WHO, WHOSE, WHEN, WHAT KIND OF, WHERE, HOW, HOW LONG, WHY:**

1. I spent all my childhood in Wales.
2. They played tennis very well.
3. We worked till late yesterday because we had to finish the experiment on time.
4. I liked to listen to Grandpa's stories about his school days.
5. Professor Reeves taught us Criminal Law.
6. My sister studied Psychology at university.
7. I usually had a quick breakfast of tea and sandwiches.
8. We visited the Crimea in the summer of 2010.
9. It took us two hours to get to the airport.

**43. Напишите, что произошло вчера, добавляя also. Начинайте с Yesterday I (we, he, she, they) also... :**

*Example: I **cross** this square every day. – Yesterday I also crossed this square.*

1. I **get** to my office by bus.
2. She usually **goes** shopping after work.
3. I **work out** three times a week.
4. We often **meet** them in the park.
5. My brother **plays** football in his school team.
6. I **write** to my grandma every week.
7. He **is** at the University now.
8. I **walk** past a large park on my way to college.
9. The children **are** at school now.
10. It **takes** me half an hour to get to university.
11. My work day usually **starts** at 8 a.m.
12. We mostly **spend** weekends meeting friends, watching TV series or shopping.
13. I **can** see a playground out of my window.
14. She **has** a dental checkup every six months.

**44. Поставьте сказуемое в форму Past Simple. Добавьте / замените обстоятельство времени по смыслу:**

*Example: She **gets up** at 6:30. – She got up at 6.30 the day before yesterday / on Tuesday...*

1. I often **meet** her on Tuesday.
2. You **eat** too much.
3. I **see** them every day.
4. I **think I know** it.
5. We **buy** these vegetables here.
6. I **feel** hungry after such a long walk.
7. He **drives** to work in his car.
8. We **are** a little tired after classes.



9. I **am** not afraid of dogs.
10. Her roses **grow** well.
11. She **makes** cakes every week.
12. He **leaves** the office at 6 p.m.
13. I **read** a chapter every night.

**45. Восстановите рассказы, поставив глаголы в скобках в форму Past Simple:**

**A.** In 1975, Bill Gates and Paul Allen (start) their internationally famous company, Microsoft. They (want) computers to be in every office and in every home. The Microsoft Company has been very successful, and now people all over the world use its computers. In 1995 and 1999, Gates (write) two books, which (become) very popular. He (give) the money that he (get) from those books to organizations that help people to use technology in education. In 2000, he and his wife (start) an organization called the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This organization gives about \$800 million every year to help people in poor countries to live healthier, better lives. In 2005, they (give) \$15 million to the Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California.

**B.** The first computers (be) large and difficult to use, but by the middle of the 1970's, they (be) getting much smaller and much easier to use. In April 1976, Stephen Wozniak and Steve Jobs (start) a new company, Apple Computer. The two friends (know) that their computers (can) be very successful, and they (be) right. After Wozniak and Jobs (create) the Apple I and Apple II computers, they (be) millionaires. By the age of twenty-five, Jobs (have) over \$200 million. In 1986, Jobs (buy) a small group of computer artists from Lucas film for \$10 million, and (call) this group Pixar. Pixar and Disney (work) together on the movie *Toy Story*, which (be) extremely successful, and Jobs (become) even richer, with over \$1.5 billion. When Jobs (die) in 2011, his fans around the world (join) together in celebrating his life.

(from “*The United States of America*” by Coleen Degnan-Veness, Macmillan Readers)

**46. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола – Past Simple или Past Continuous:**

1. We *were cleaning / cleaned* the windows when it *started / was starting* to rain.
2. It *got dark / was getting dark* when I *switched on / was switching on* the lights.
3. I *painted / was painting* the bedroom wall when I *fell off / was falling off* the ladder (лестница).
4. They *dropped / were dropping* the piano when they *carried / were carrying* it inside.
5. While she *looked / was looking* in the mirror, she *noticed / was noticing* her first grey hairs.
6. Late that night, as I *sat / was sitting* on my bed reading, the hotel manager *knocked / was knocking* on my door.

**47. Задайте вопросы к подчёркнутым словам или ко всему предложению. Используйте форму Past Continuous:**

*Example:*

- a) Yes, Tom was reading “Harry Porter” the whole night. – **Was he reading “Harry Porter” the whole night?**
- b) We were watching a TV series at 8 o'clock yesterday. – **What were you doing / were you watching at 8 o'clock yesterday?**

1. Yes, I was writing an essay from 6 to 9 p.m. yesterday.
2. No, we weren't sleeping when you called.
3. I was sitting in class at this exact same time yesterday.
4. My brother and sister were arguing about something when I walked into the room.

5. While she was walking down the street, it began to rain.
6. On the way to college I was thinking about the coming holiday.
7. Ann was standing under the tree when it began to rain.

**48. Поставьте глаголы в форму Past Simple или Past Continuous. Объясните свой выбор:**

1. Last night I (read) in bed when suddenly I (hear) a scream.
2. Tom (take) a photograph of me while I (not / look).
3. We (not / go out) because it (rain).
4. I (see) Mary at the party. She (wear) a really beautiful dress.
5. Harry (fall off) the ladder while he (paint) the ceiling.
6. What (you / do) at this time yesterday?
7. (you / write) an essay when I called you?
8. I (break) a plate in the morning. I (do) the washing-up when it (slip) out of my hand.
9. She (not / drive) very fast when the accident (happen).

**49. Выберите соответствующую форму прилагательного:**

1. Ann is (young, younger, the youngest) child in the family.
2. Riding a motorbike is (dangerous, more dangerous, the most dangerous) than riding a bicycle.
3. Taxis are quite (expensive, more expensive, the most expensive).
4. First-born children are (serious, more serious, the most serious) than their brothers and sisters.
5. The (near, nearer, nearest) metro station is Sportivnaya.
6. This April is much (hot, hotter, the hottest) than usual.
7. What is (good, better, the best) café you know here?
8. You can take a bus but it's (easy, easier, the easiest) to walk.
9. These jeans are too (short, shorter, the shortest) for me.
10. The metro is (busy, busier, the busiest) than the bus in the morning.

**50. Поставьте прилагательные в скобках в превосходную степень. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

*Example:* What is (precious) metal in the world? – What is *the most precious* metal in the world?

1. Who's (good) footballer in Europe?
2. This was (cheap) watch that they had in the shop.
3. I bought (reliable) washing machine I could find.
4. This is one of (expensive) restaurants in Milan.
5. The blue whale (*кит*) is (large) of all animals.
6. He is one of (stupid) people I know.
7. (Old) university in the world is in Morocco.
8. I think that was one of (bad) days of my life.
9. Sydney Opera House is one of (famous) modern buildings in the world.

**51. Поставьте прилагательное в скобках в соответствующую форму – сравнительную или превосходную:**

*Examples:*

- a) Henry is (**tall**) boy in his class. – *Henry is **the tallest** boy in his class.*
- b) Henry is three years (**old**) than John. – *Henry is three years **older** than John.*
- c) I think English is (**difficult**) than German. – *I think English is **more difficult** than German.*
- d) India is (**wonderful**) country I've ever visited. – *India is **the most wonderful** country I've ever visited.*

1. I think John is (hard-working) than his brother.
2. The film was (good) than the book.
3. I think you're a little (short) than I am.
4. That was (unusual) thing I've ever seen.
5. The western part of the country is (dry) than the eastern part.
6. Which is (long): the Mississippi River or the Amazon?
7. This is (difficult) subject for me.
8. My sister remembers (few) poems than I do.
9. These jeans are (expensive) than those ones.
10. It was the (happy) day in my life.
11. It's a little (warm) today than it was yesterday.
12. It's the (funny) story I've ever heard.
13. This shirt is too small for me. I need a (large) size.
14. What's the (good) film you've ever seen?
15. I think I'll sleep on the floor. It's much (comfortable) than sleeping in that bed.
16. Who's the (famous) singer in your country?

**52. Завершите предложения нужной формой прилагательного / наречия из списка:**

*beautiful early fast fluently hard late peacefully legibly*

1. If we don't walk \_\_\_\_\_, we'll never arrive on time.
2. She sings \_\_\_\_\_ than anyone else I've ever heard.
3. Andy's the most intelligent but Sue works \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Eight is late – could you possibly get here any \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Of all the children Helen writes \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I would sleep \_\_\_\_\_ if I weren't disturbed by the noise outside.
7. For the 10.30 train, \_\_\_\_\_ we can leave home is 10.
8. Mark speaks French \_\_\_\_\_ of all the boys in his class.

**53. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя соответствующую форму прилагательного:**

1. Моя сестра на 10 сантиметров выше, чем я.
2. Летом я встаю раньше, чем зимой.
3. Твоя история гораздо интереснее, чем статья.
4. Это самое странное письмо, которое я когда-либо получал.
5. Это худшая ошибка в моей жизни.
6. Билеты в театр (театральные билеты) дороже, чем билеты в кино.
7. Этот телефон стоит сейчас дешевле, чем в прошлом году.
8. Я стараюсь меньше есть и больше пить.

**54. Отметьте предложения в настоящем совершенном времени (Present Perfect) и переведите их на русский язык:**

1. Shakespeare wrote a lot of plays.
2. John is a popular writer. He has written several plays. He has just finished his second comedy.
3. I haven't seen him for three years. I wonder where he is.
4. He went out ten minutes ago.
5. He lived in London for two years and then went to Liverpool.
6. This is my house. How long have you lived here? – I've lived here since 2009.
7. I have written the letter but I can't find the stamp.
8. I wrote the letter a few days ago but I forgot to post it.

**55. Дайте отрицательный ответ на следующие вопросы в форме Present Perfect:**

*Example: Have you ever been to London? – No, I haven't. I have never been to London.*

1. Have you ever been to Japan?
2. Have you ever been to Dublin?
3. Have you ever been to Disneyland?
4. Have you ever seen pictures by Salvador Dali?
5. Have you ever written poems?
6. Have you ever driven a foreign car?
7. Have you ever eaten Japanese food?
8. Have you ever read Shakespeare's plays in English?

**56. Дайте утвердительный / отрицательный ответ на следующие вопросы, используя форму Present Perfect:**

*Example: Have you translated the article? – Yes, I have. I have just translated the article / No, I haven't translated it yet.*

1. Have you found your key?
2. Have you read "Crime and Punishment" by F. Dostoyevsky?
3. Have you had lunch yet?
4. Have you chosen a birthday gift for your friend?
5. Has the conference begun?
6. Has the bell gone?
7. Have you heard the news?
8. Has the train left?
9. Have you paid the rent?

**57. Выберите глагол в нужном времени (Past Simple или Present Perfect). Обратите внимание на наличие / отсутствие обстоятельств, обозначающих прошедший период времени:**

1. Last year Kevin (bought / has bought) a car.
2. I (never played / have never played) golf in my life.
3. Molly lives in Dublin. She (lived / has lived) there all her life.
4. I (bought / have bought) this phone in 2016.
5. (Did you meet / Have you met) my brother?
6. Who (wrote / has written) the play *Hamlet*?

7. She (met / has met) her future husband in Moscow five years ago.
8. I (looked / have looked) everywhere for the money but I can't find it.
9. It was Einstein who (developed / has developed) the theory of relativity.
10. Ouch, I (burnt / have burnt) myself! – How (have you done / did you do) it?
11. My friend broke / has broken his leg and he can't walk now.
12. The conference began / has begun at 11 a.m.
13. Angela bought / has bought some furniture for her new apartment.
14. He never drove / has never driven a car.
15. She met / has met lots of interesting people in her life and likes to talk about them.

**58. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в форме Present Perfect:**

1. I (not to translate) these business letters yet. I'll do it soon.
2. My mother (to cook) a wonderful dinner. Why don't you come round?
3. Only ten students (to pass) the exam with good and excellent grades. Five students (to fail).
4. My cousin and her boy friend just (to marry).
5. They (not to invite) me to the party.
6. The teacher already (to check) our tests. We can take them.
7. She (to receive) a letter from her English friend?
8. He never (to drive) a car.
9. You ever (to speak) English to a native speaker?
10. We already (to see) this film.
11. He (to read) his new poems to you?

**59. Завершите предложения в форме Present Perfect, заполнив пропуски подходящим по смыслу словом:**

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ have you had your car?
2. How long \_\_\_\_\_ Michael been a student?
3. How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ on a diet?
4. I haven't eaten Italian food \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ when have you known Jim?
6. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen a tornado?
7. I have \_\_\_\_\_ eaten sushi.
8. I have failed my driving test three times \_\_\_\_\_ February.

**60. Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму Present Perfect или Past Simple, обращая внимание на обстоятельство, поясняющее действие:**

1. John (find) a dollar **yesterday**
2. Mr. Todd knows Madrid well. He (be) there **many times**.
3. Let's not go to that movie. I (see) it **already**.
4. Mary (buy) a new coat **last week**.
5. Tom's an old friend of mine. I (know) him **for 10 years**.
6. I bought her a tea set, but I don't think she (use) it **yet**.
7. Mr. Jones bought a car **last year**, and then (sell) it **a few months later**.
8. My cousin (play) tennis there with me **last summer**.

**61. Раскройте скобки, используя глагол в форме Present Perfect или Past Simple:**

1. He (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give it up.
2. When he (arrive)? – He (arrive) at 2.00.

3. I (read) his books when I was at school. I (enjoy) them greatly.
4. I can't go out because I (not finish) my work.
5. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (stop).
6. He just (leave).
7. There's no more cake. We (eat) it.
8. I can't study because someone (take) my book.
9. He (leave) ten minutes ago.
10. You (see) the moon last night?
11. The concert (begin) at 2.30 and (last) for two hours.
12. Cervantes (write) *Don Quixote*.
13. Mr. Smith (work) as a cashier for twenty-five years.
14. Last year he (retire) and (go) to live in the country.
15. You (be) here before? – Yes, I (spend) my holidays here last year. I'm sure you (have) a good time.

**62. Поставьте глагол в скобках в форму простого прошедшего (Past Simple) или прошедшего совершенного времени (Past Perfect). Объясните свой выбор:**

*Example:*

I (**get**) to the party late. When I (**arrive**), Liza already (**go**) home. – *I got to the party late.*

When I **arrived**, Liza **had** already **gone** home.

We (**finish**) the test by 4 o'clock. – *We had finished the test by 4 o'clock.*

1. Last summer we (have) a lot of free time and we (spend) it together in the country. Usually we (wake up) early in the morning, (wash), (have) breakfast and (go) to the forest.
2. Last summer we (have) a lot of free time, but before that we (finish) a serious project.
3. Last week we (go) to the cinema, but when we (come) there, the film already (begin).
4. Yesterday Ann (decide) to show her new paintings to friends. She (put on) her best clothes, (do) her hair and (go out) but then she suddenly (remember) that she (leave) her paintings at home.
5. By the end of the year the number of car thefts in the town (grow) to 180.
6. After Stephen (publish) his new book of poetry, he invited us to his home for a small party.
7. Before Jane (come) to our office, she (get) a driver's license.
8. When I (meet) James in the street, I (see) that something bad (happen) to him.
9. When our chief (ask) me to translate a business letter, I (get) nervous because I never (translate) business letters before.
10. They (reach) the station by midnight.
11. After I (choose) a nice bag, my dad (pay) for it and we (leave) the shop.
12. After we (turn) to the left, we (see) a beautiful street with a lot of cafés, bars, restaurants and small shops.

**63. Совместите левую и правую части предложений со сказуемым в страдательном залоге (The Passive Voice). Переведите полученные предложения на русский язык:**

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. The post                   | a) are asked to create a password                     |
| 2. Plastic cans and aerosols  | b) is collected at 5 p.m.                             |
| 3. Sniffer dogs               | c) be sent travel updates on their mobile phones.     |
| 4. Which degree subjects      | d) are required to carry a visa.                      |
| 5. Facebook users             | e) are downloaded every second.                       |
| 6. Travelers to North America | f) are used by police to detect drugs and explosives. |
| 7. Passengers should          | g) are taught at your university?                     |
| 8. About 200,000 songs        | h) cannot be recycled.                                |

**64. Отметьте пассивные предложения и переведите их на русский язык:**

1. Mr. Smith locks the gate at 7 o'clock every night.
2. These vegetables are sold at local markets.
3. The storm destroyed dozens of trees.
4. John starts his new school tomorrow.
5. Smoking is not allowed in this restaurant.
6. There's no more cake. We've eaten it.
7. We were told that the conference would take place in Room 11.
8. People drink a lot of tea in England.
9. All the information will be sent to the candidates.
10. They gave the little boy some candy.
11. Twenty students were arrested after the demonstration.
12. Everyone has been warned about the coming hurricane.
13. I'm sorry I can't give you a ride as my car is being repaired.
14. Five thousand cars are produced by the factory every year.
15. They woke up when they heard the noise.
16. Watch out! The walls are being painted.
17. The police are interviewing all the witnesses (*свидетели*).
18. Harvard University, the oldest university in the United States, was founded in 1636.

**65. Переведите следующие пассивные предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на значение глагола с предлогом:**

1. His lectures **are** always **listened to** with great interest.
2. My watch is ten minutes slow. It **cannot be relied upon**.
3. She **has** never **been talked to** about the accident.
4. The date of the conference **will be agreed upon** next week.
5. Why **were** they **laughed at**?
6. Don't worry. Your luggage **will be taken care of**.
7. This law **is** often **referred to**.
8. Their house **was broken into** last night.

**66. Выберите соответствующую (активную или пассивную) форму сказуемого:**

1. The match *won / was won by* "Dynamo".
2. The police *interviewed / was interviewed by* all the witnesses (*свидетели*).
3. The telephone *invented / was invented by* Alexander Bell.
4. We *wrote / were written* the test on Tuesday.
5. The main role *plays / is played by* Leonardo DiCaprio.
6. *Have you paid / Have you been paid* the rent?
7. Chinese *speaks / is spoken* in Singapore.
8. My father *built / was built* this cottage ten years ago.
9. The exam results *will announce / will be announced* tomorrow.
10. She *broke / was broken* his heart when she left him.

**67. Исправьте ошибки в следующих пассивных предложениях:**

1. Chinese spoken in Singapore.
2. *Romeo and Juliet* were written from Shakespeare.
3. *The Taj Mahal* built around 1640.
4. Passengers asked not to speak to the driver.

5. The match was win by *Spartacus*.
6. Is this cheese make from milk?
7. Coffee is grows in Brazil and Colombia.
8. The tickets was booked (*заказаны*) last week.
9. When was *the British Museum* found?
10. The leading role is playing by Julia Roberts.
11. *The BBC* channel watched all over the world.
12. Old phones should be recycle.

**68. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам или ко всему предложению:**

*Examples:*

We were told by the teacher to learn this poem by heart.

*Who was told (by the teacher) to learn this poem by heart?*

*By whom were you told to learn this poem?*

*What were you told (by the teacher) to do?*

1. Oxford University was founded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Today Oxford is known all over the world.
3. A new cinema will be called "Illusion".
4. This old computer hasn't been used for a few months.
5. Radium was discovered in 1898.
6. My brother has been promised a new smart phone for his birthday.
7. The bill has already been paid.
8. Nine people were killed in the rally yesterday.
9. These flowers should be planted in a sunny space.
10. Your luggage will be examined by the customs officers.
11. Petrol prices have been increased this month.

**69. Преобразуйте активные предложения в пассивные:**

*Example:* People **did not eat** a lot of food at the party. – *A lot of food was not eaten at the party.*

1. Christopher Wren built *St. Paul's Cathedral* in London.
2. The police asked us about his movements on the night of the crime.
3. My sister advised me to wear sensible shoes in winter.
4. The storm uprooted huge pine trees.
5. My son has never cheated me.
6. They do not manufacture Toyotas in France.
7. Do they play football in Vietnam?
8. When did Christopher Columbus discover America?
9. They do not allow smoking in this café.
10. The police arrested 30 students after the demonstration.
11. They are showing the football match you wanted to see tonight.
12. We'll send the information to the candidates by the end of the week.
13. Mr. Brown closes the pub at 11:30 p.m.
14. They sell these souvenirs at all local shops.
15. Somebody sent the letter to the wrong address.
16. They will perform Beethoven's Seventh Symphony at the concert tomorrow night.



**70. Выберите предложения со сказуемым, выраженным переходным глаголом, и преобразуйте их в пассивные предложения:**

*Examples:*

a) A strange thing happened yesterday (*happen* – непереходный глагол).

b) Bill **scored** the winning goal (*score* – переходный глагол). – *The winning goal was scored by Bill.*

1. My cat died.
2. Dr. Black developed this theory.
3. I agree with Dr. Black's theory.
4. Tim broke the cup.
5. The cup fell to the floor.
6. The assistant manager interviewed me.
7. It rained hard yesterday.
8. A hurricane destroyed a small fishing village.
9. Dinosaurs existed millions of years ago.
10. Did the army surround the enemy?
11. A large vase stands in the corner of our living room.
12. Lightning didn't cause the fire.
13. They heated the water to a temperature of 80 °C.

**71. Преобразуйте пассивные предложения в активные:**

*Example:* These calculations **are done** by a computer. – *A computer **does** these calculations.*

1. The car will be towed away from the parking lot.
2. These TV sets are made in Korea.
3. My keys were returned to me two days after they had been lost at the bus stop.
4. Smoking is not allowed in most public places.
5. Basketball can be played all year round.
6. Who were these poems written by?
7. When will the experiment be completed?
8. Where can tigers be found?
9. New Year is celebrated in April in Bangladesh.
10. These flowers should be planted in a sunny place.
11. Was electricity used for life in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?
12. Most of their house has been burnt down by the fire.
13. All kinds of things are left in buses. They are collected by conductors and sent to the Lost-and-Found Office.

**72. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в форму страдательного залога:**

1. VW cars (make) in Germany.
2. Rice (grow) in China.
3. The telephone (invent) by Bell in 1876.
4. The television (not | invent) by Bell.
5. I'm afraid the photo (lose).
6. In Switzerland four languages (speak).
7. The award (win) by a French writer.
8. A lot of corn (grow) in Iowa.
9. *Robinson Crusoe* (write) by Daniel Defoe.
10. The price list (send) to you tomorrow.

11. Penicillin (discover) by Fleming in 1928.
12. I'm sorry but breakfast (not | serve) after midday in the hotel.
13. The first photograph (take) in 1826.
14. This car (drive) by electricity.
15. Two pictures (steal) from the museum last night.
16. Ten thousand cars (produce) next year.

**73. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, поставив сказуемое в форму страдательного залога. Воспользуйтесь подсказками:**

*Margaret Mitchell   Picasso   Agatha Christie   Thomas Alva Edison   Madonna  
Walt Disney   Sony   Marie Curie   Akira Kurosava   Leo Tolstoy*

*Example: Who discovered penicillin? – I think penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.*

1. Who painted *Guernica*?
2. Who discovered radium?
3. Who invented a light bulb?
4. Who wrote *Gone with the Wind*?
5. Who invented Walkman stereo?
6. Who wrote *War and Peace*?
7. Who devised Mickey Mouse?
8. Who wrote *Murder on the Orient Express*?
9. Who shot (*снял фильм*) *Rashomon*?
10. Who sang *Material Girl*?

**74. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя страдательный залог:**

1. Этот ресторан часто посещают знаменитые актёры, литераторы и художники.
2. В нашей стране английский язык преподают во всех школах.
3. Его новая книга будет называться «Тридцать лет спустя».
4. Новая трасса (*highway*) будет завершена в следующем месяце.
5. Детям дали достаточно денег, чтобы купить цветы и открытки.
6. Нам велели быть здесь в 10 часов.
7. Нам не рекомендовали останавливаться в этом отеле.
8. Не уверен, что моя претензия будет удовлетворена (*settle a claim*).
9. Эти овощи выращивают в соседнем регионе.
10. Мне сказали, что Анна поступила в МГУ.
11. Я не знал, что Бобу Дилану присудили Нобелевскую премию (*award a Nobel Prize for...*) по литературе.
12. Этот фильм не произвёл на меня никакого впечатления (*impress*).
13. Ему пока не возвратили водительские права (*driver's license*).
14. Почему она огорчена (*upset*)? – Её не пригласили на новоселье (*house-warming party*).
15. Я ещё не готова сообщить вам результаты – не все тесты проверены.
16. К концу года эта печальная история будет всеми забыта.
17. Когда был построен этот мост?
18. Включи телевизор. Показывают матч Реал – Барселона.
19. Вопрос об операции пока не решён (*settle*). Её осматривают (*examine*) в соседнем кабинете.
20. Не беспокойтесь. Ваш заказ сейчас готовят. Вас обслужат через десять минут.

**75. Переведите предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на функции причастий (*Present Participle and Past Participle*):**

1. I picked up the letter **lying** on the floor.
2. **Having** plenty of time we decided to walk to the station.
3. I haven't yet read all the books **given** to me for my birthday.
4. Can I see the list of students **learning** German?
5. **Having** such a good dictionary you can easily read the article.
6. The large photos **hanging** in the hall attracted our attention.
7. **While waiting** for the train on the platform I saw my classmate.
8. The police are still looking for the pictures **stolen** from the gallery.
9. The program **offered** by this university will be too difficult for me.
10. The bridge **connecting** the village with the town was built three years ago.
11. She had a bad fall **while skating** yesterday.
12. The books **read** in childhood are like good old friends.
13. **While crossing** the street he was struck by a car.
14. The **invited** experts disagreed with the decision.

**76. Ответьте на вопросы, используя причастие настоящего времени (*Present Participle*):**

*Example:* If a book **confuses** you, how would you describe the book? – *It's a confusing book.*

1. If a story amazes (*изумлять, поражать*) you, how would you describe it?
2. If a story depresses you, how would you describe it?
3. If a movie bores you, how would you describe it?
4. If a painting interests you, how would you describe it?
5. If a remark embarrasses (*смущать*) you, how would you describe it?
6. If an event shocks you, how would you describe it?
7. If a noise annoys (*раздражать*) you, how would you describe it?

**77. Ответьте на вопросы, используя причастие прошедшего времени (*Past Participle*):**

*Example:* If a book **confuses** you, how would you describe yourself? – *I am confused.*

1. If a story amazes you, how would you describe yourself?
2. If a story depresses you, how would you describe yourself?
3. If a movie bores you, how would you describe yourself?
4. If a painting interests you, how would you describe yourself?
5. If a remark embarrasses you, how would you describe yourself?
6. If an event shocks you, how would you describe yourself?
7. If a noise annoys you, how would you describe yourself?

**78. Соедините предложения, используя причастие настоящего времени в функции обстоятельства. Переведите полученные предложения на русский язык:**

*Example:* I was sitting in the park. I was reading a book of poems – *I was sitting in the park reading a book of poems.*

1. The woman was driving along. She was listening to her car radio.
2. I arrived at the examination hall. I was feeling very nervous.
3. He came into the room. He was carrying a large suitcase.

4. They were walking down the street. They were holding hands.
5. She walked out of the room. She was smiling to herself.
6. He took a letter out of his pocket. He started to read it.

**79. Преобразуйте глагол в форму причастия прошедшего времени в функции определения. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

*Example:* The pieces of the (break) vase were scattered on the floor – *The pieces of the broken vase were scattered on the floor.*

1. The police examined the body (hide) in the bathroom.
2. Will this newspaper publish an article (translate) from German?
3. Have you heard anything about the conference (hold) at the Technical University?
4. We are waiting for pizza (order) for lunch.
5. The police are still looking for the picture (steal) from the gallery.
6. Have you read the article (write) by Professor Black?
7. Will you show us the souvenirs (bring) from France?
8. I've got a few textbooks (publish) in the US.
9. I don't like the food (buy) from this store.
10. Can you show me the exercises (do) by you for our today's class?
11. The letters (receive) yesterday haven't been read yet.
12. The program (offer) by this university will be too difficult for me.
13. You will find all the details in the letter (attach).
14. Let me show you the photos (take) by my brother.

**80. Выберите нужную форму причастия. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. Are you *interesting* / *interested* in art?
2. They were *shocking* / *shocked* when they heard the news.
3. I thought the story was quite *amusing* / *amused*.
4. I was *surprising* / *surprised* that she didn't come to the meeting.
5. It was quite *surprising* / *surprised* that he passed the examination.
6. I usually find football rather *boring* / *bored*.
7. Are you *frightening* / *frightened* of snakes?
8. We were all very *worrying* / *worried* when he didn't come home.
9. He is always very *tiring* / *tired* when he gets home from work.
10. He has a very *tiring* / *tired* job.
11. It has been raining all day. This weather is really *depressing* / *depressed*.
12. Ann is really *exciting* / *excited* about going to America next month.
13. I enjoyed the football match. It was quite *exciting* / *excited*.
14. The film wasn't as good as we had expected. It was the most *disappointing* / *disappointed* film I'd ever seen.
15. We were *disappointing* / *disappointed* with the film.
16. It's sometimes *embarrassing* / *embarrassed* when you have to ask people for money.
17. We were all *horrifying* / *horrified* when we heard about the disaster.

**81. Завершите предложения, преобразовав глагол в скобках в соответствующую форму причастия (Present Participle / Past Participle):**

*Examples:*

- a) The (steal) jewelry was recovered. – *The stolen jewelry was recovered.*
- b) The teacher gave us a (challenge) task. – *The teacher gave us a challenging task.*

1. The dragon was a (terrify) sight for the villagers.
2. The villagers were (terrify) by the dragon.
3. The (injure) woman was put in an ambulance.
4. A (grow) child needs a (balance) diet.
5. That (annoy) buzz comes from the fluorescent light.
6. The (expect) event did not occur (*случиться*).
7. The invention of the (print) press was one of the most important events in world's history.
8. (Pollute) water is not safe for drinking.
9. The equator is the (divide) line between the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
10. I find it quite (embarrass) to talk in front of a group of people.
11. I think reading newspapers is (depress).
12. I'm (interest) in all kinds of sport.
13. I get (annoy) when people smoke in restaurants.
14. I don't normally get (frighten) when I watch horror films.
15. I find walking in the countryside very (relax).

**82. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя соответствующую форму причастия:**

1. Путешествуя по Греции, я повидал множество памятников архитектуры.
2. Я не доверяю информации, публикуемой этой газетой.
3. Это один из серьёзных журналов, публикующих статьи о глобальном потеплении.
4. Дом, построенный моим дедом, самый красивый на нашей улице.
5. Просматривая старые газеты, я нашёл много интересного.
6. Подруга показала мне фотографии, сделанные во время её отпуска в Италии.
7. Среди моих знакомых есть несколько человек, хранящих деньги в этом банке.
8. Спрятанные нашей бабушкой письма много лет тому назад неожиданно нашлись.
9. После долгой и утомительной (*tiresome*) поездки мы оказались перед запёртой дверью.
10. Два наших выпускника (*graduates*) работают приглашёнными профессорами в зарубежных университетах.
11. Что ты думаешь о картинах, написанных Казимиром Малевичем в последние годы жизни?

**83. Поставьте глагол в скобках в соответствующую форму, учитывая правило согласования времён (*Sequence of Tenses*):**

*Examples:*

- a) I **thought** you (be) busy – *I thought you were busy.*
  - b) She **said** she (not | eat) much meat – *She said she didn't eat much meat.*
  - c) He **said** he (not | read) any poems by Robert Burns – *He said he hadn't read any poems by Robert Burns.*
  - d) She **said** she (learn) Spanish now. – *She said she was learning Spanish now.*
  - e) Nobody **thought** they (divorce) so soon. – *Nobody thought they would divorce so soon.*
1. He said he (be | not) hungry.
  2. She said she (never | be) to France.
  3. She said she (not | like) to travel by train.
  4. They said they (be going) to spend their holiday camping in the countryside.
  5. She knew they (never | return) to this town where they (be) so happy.
  6. We didn't believe he (weigh) 80 kilos.
  7. She said she (eat) nothing for dinner tonight.

8. She said she (get) a driver's license a few weeks ago.
9. We knew he (be) not good at Math.
10. I was sure she (tell) us the truth.
11. We didn't know they (need) help.
12. We heard they (get) into a car accident last week.
13. I didn't think you (want) to talk to him after your quarrel (*ссора*).

**84. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи:**

*Examples:*

- a) Tom said, "I **can't find** my keys." – Tom said (that) he **couldn't find his keys**.
- b) Jean said, "Your keys **are** in your hand." – Jean **told Tom** (that) **his keys were** in **his hand**.
- c) She said, "I **have found** the lost letter at last." – She said she **had found** the lost letter.

1. Mother said, "There is nothing left in the fridge."
2. He said, "James is the only person who makes the decisions in our team."
3. Michael said, "I've driven 40 miles to reach the airport."
4. A spokesman said, "I think we will open the largest Pizza Hut restaurant in this city soon."
5. The clerk said to them, "I'm sorry we can't register you."
6. The man said, "My passport has been stolen."
7. She said, "I'm doing my best."
8. Jane said, "It usually takes me 20 minutes to get to the city center."
9. She said, "The ambulance arrived too late."
10. Peter said to me, "I can't talk to you now. I'm taking a test."
11. Ben said, "Susan is writing another book this year."
12. She said, "We bought this house ten years ago"
13. The teacher said to Mrs. Brown, "Your son has made good progress this year."

**85. Преобразуйте вопросительные предложения в прямой речи (Yes/No questions) в косвенные вопросы:**

*Examples:*

- a) Alice asked me, "Are you from Moscow?" – Alice asked / wanted to know **if I was from Moscow**.
- b) Ann said, "**Do you live** with your parents?" – Ann **asked / wondered if I lived** with my parents.

1. Ann said, "Can you show me your family photo?"
2. She asked, "Did you grow up in Siberia?"
3. I asked Jane, "Will John be at the party?"
4. She asked, "Are you staying at a hotel or renting an apartment?"
5. I asked Mary, "Does your brother drive well?"
6. Sally asked, "Is this your handbag?"
7. I asked Michael, "Will you be in the office after 4 p.m.?"
8. Jim asked me, "Can you cook fish soup?"
9. We asked our teacher, "Have you ever been to France?"
10. He asked, "Are you the only child in the family?"

**86. Преобразуйте вопросительные предложения (Who/What/Where/When... questions) в косвенные вопросы:**

*Examples:*

a) The man asked, "Where **is** the nearest metro station?" – *The man asked / wondered **where** the nearest metro station **was**.*

b) Mother asked, "How many people **came** to the party?" – *Mother asked me / wondered **how many people** **had come** to the party.*

1. Pete asked, "What are the most popular free-time activities in your country?"
2. Helen asked, "What did you do at the weekend?"
3. She asked, "When will you be back from the trip?"
4. Jane asked, "How long have you been here?"
5. She asked, "What do you do to improve your pronunciation?"
6. The teacher asked me, "Why are you late?"
7. She asked me, "How often do you call home?"
8. Mrs. Brown asked us, "When did you finish school?"
9. Helen asked, "What is the weather like here in summer?"
10. We asked Julie, "Where were you yesterday?"
11. He asked us, "How far is it to Moscow from here?"

**87. Преобразуйте предложения, выражающие просьбу, совет или приказ, из прямой речи в косвенную:**

*Examples:*

a) The woman said, "**Take** the metro or get on a bus." – *The woman **told us /advised to take** the metro or get on a bus.*

b) The teacher said, "Can you explain that to me?" – *The teacher **asked me to explain** that to her.*

c) Jane said, "Have a sandwich." – *Jane **offered me** a sandwich.*

d) She said, "Don't shout at me." – *She **told me not to shout** at her.*

1. Mother said, "Please tell me more about your new friend."
2. The teacher said, "Can you read a bit louder?"
3. He said, "Will you sit down?"
4. She said, "Don't smoke here."
5. Ann said, "Have a cup of tea."
6. The teacher said, "Don't cheat on the test."
7. Mother said, "Don't throw stones at dogs."
8. Helen said, "Would you like a drink?"
9. I said to her, "Please, don't wake me up so early."
10. Mother said to the children, "Don't disturb dad. He's working"
11. The doctor said, "You should stop working for a time and take a holiday."

**88. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на конструкцию с глаголом *suggest* (предлагать / выдвигать идею, предложение):**

1. I'm afraid I'm not very well today: I'm coughing and sneezing. The chief **suggested (that)** I **stay** home for a couple of days.

2. What do you **suggest (that)** we **do** with the children in this awful weather?

3. I **suggested to Charlie that** he **come** with us but he turned pale at the idea.

4. May I **suggest that** you **see** a financial advisor?

5. Robert **suggested going** together in one car.

6. The ballet is very popular – I **suggest booking** tickets beforehand.
7. Andrew **suggested putting off** the meeting till a later date.

**89. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие косвенную речь, на английский язык. Соблюдайте правило согласования времён:**

1. Я знала, о чём он думает.
2. Он ещё не знал, что будет делать в Лондоне.
3. Мы поняли, что она не хочет рассказывать о своём детстве.
4. Я видела, что они устали и предложила остаться на ночь у нас.
5. Я была уверена, что она уже жалеет, что написала это письмо.
6. Я понял, что он ничего не сделает, чтобы помочь мне.
7. Я никогда не думал, что Билл Гейтс не закончил университет.
8. Друзья спросили, довольны ли мы своим отпуском в Испании.
9. Они спросили, понравился ли нам отель.
10. Я спросила, как они добрались сюда в такую погоду.
11. Нас спросили, чьё выступление нам понравилось больше всего.
12. Учительница поинтересовалась, как мы провели каникулы.
13. Мама спросила, чем занимается мой новый приятель.
14. Анна поинтересовалась, где я буду работать по окончании университета.
15. Она посоветовала мне усовершенствовать свой английский.
16. Мама попросила позвонить ей, когда я доберусь до дома.
17. Преподаватель не велел нам пользоваться словарём во время теста.
18. Она предложила перенести встречу (*move the appointment for...*) на завтра.
19. Они предложили провести выходные в их загородном доме.
20. Мама велела детям собрать игрушки, умыться и идти спать.

**90. Отметьте условные предложения, относящиеся к будущему времени. Обратите внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого в главном и придаточном предложениях:**

1. If I have enough time, I write my parents a letter every week.
2. If I have enough time tonight, I'll write my parents a letter.
3. If anyone calls, please take a message.
4. If you boil water, it disappears into the atmosphere as vapor.
5. If Bill comes, please tell him to wait.
6. Sally always answers the phone if she is in the office.
7. I'll fix your bicycle if I have a screwdriver of a proper size.
8. If / When you heat ice, it turns into water.
9. If grandma has enough apples, she'll bake an apple pie this afternoon.
10. If Anna is here, she's probably working in the lab.

**91. Разделите следующие условные предложения на две группы:**

**A** – условные предложения 1-го типа, выражающие *реальные предположения, относящиеся к будущему времени*

**B** – условные предложения 2-го типа, выражающие *маловероятные предположения, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени.*

**Обратите внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого в главном и придаточном предложениях.**

*Examples:*

- A** – If you **study** hard, you'll **pass** the exam.  
If it **doesn't rain**, we'll **go out**.



**B** – If I **had** a different career, I **would be** a journalist.  
If I **WERE** you, I **would tell** parents the truth.

1. If I had a car, I would drive to the university.
2. If I see Anna later, I'll tell her to call you.
3. We won't have barbecue in the garden if it rains.
4. If he didn't watch TV all the time, he would have other interests.
5. If I had more money, I'd buy a better car.
6. If I were rich, I would spend all my time traveling.
7. I'll give her your love if I see her.
8. If Mr. Evans were here, we could begin.
9. What would you do if you lost your job?
10. If there were no oxygen on earth, life would not exist.
11. If he gives up smoking, he'll feel much better.
12. If you spoke German, you could work in the Frankfurt office.
13. If you eat so much and don't exercise, you'll get fat.

**92. Поставьте сказуемое следующих условных предложений 1-го типа в нужную форму:**

1. He (be) here by 10 o'clock if he (not | have) car trouble on the way.
2. If you (not | wear) your glasses, you (get) a headache.
3. He (lose) his hearing if the operation (be | not) successful.
4. I (come) to your party if I (not | have to) work.
5. If there (be) no change of plan, she (come) on the 13<sup>th</sup>.
6. He (graduate) in June if he (not | fail) his exams.
7. If we (travel) first class, it (cost) over \$400.
8. If there (be) no traffic delay, the way back (take) half an hour.
9. The bill (become) law if the President (not | veto) it.
10. If he (not | behave) better, he (get) in serious trouble.
11. She (buy) that painting if her husband (not | object).
12. If she (have) their address, she (write) them.

**93. Переведите следующие предложения времени и условия, относящиеся к будущему времени, на русский язык. Обратите внимание на форму глагола-сказуемого в главном и придаточном предложениях:**

1. I'll tell her to phone you **when** she comes.
2. **After** you have eaten, please clear up the table.
3. **If** it keeps snowing tomorrow, there will be a lot of traffic delays.
4. We'll buy a new car **as soon as** we have enough money.
5. **Before** you go out, don't forget to turn off the light.
6. The child will cry **until** his mother comes.
7. **Unless** the weather is bad, my dad will take his usual walk in the evening.

**94. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужную форму. Переведите предложения на русский язык:**

1. We (believe) you **if** you (show) us your papers.
2. I (answer) your question **when** I (have) the necessary information.
3. (Not | promise) anything **unless** you (be) 100 per cent sure.
4. Ann (do) her room **after** she (return) from college.

- 5 They (watch) the TV **until** it (be) late.
6. Peter (phone) us **before** he (leave) for Moscow.
7. Susan (not | marry) **until** she (find) a right man.
8. You (not | get) this job **unless** you (gain) experience.
9. **As soon as** I (get) my foreign passport, I (book) tickets for Greece.
10. I know Mary (work) in our office **until** she (find) a better job.
11. They (not bother) you **if** you (not want).
12. We (be) late for the concert **unless** we (get) a taxi.

**95. В следующих условных предложениях 2-го типа поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму:**

*Examples:*

- a) If my children spoke to me like that, I (be) angry. – *If my children **spoke** to me like that, I **would be** angry.*
- b) I would help if I (can). – *I **would help** if I **could**.*
- c) What film would you shoot first thing if you (be) a film director? – *What film **would** you **shoot** first thing if you **were** a film director?*

1. I'm sure you would enjoy the film if you (know) French.
2. If I were you, I never (marry) him.
3. What you (do) if you won \$10 000?
4. I (not | need) a car if I lived near the station.
5. If I (can) meet a famous person, I think I would want to meet the US President.
6. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather (be) better.
7. If I (be) you, I would never tell him about it.
8. If we met more often, I (can) try and help her with her problems at work.
9. We would buy that house if it (be) not so small.

**96. Совместите левую и правую части предложений. Переведите полученные условные предложения, выражающие совет / рекомендацию, на русский язык:**

*Example: If you **took** your jacket **off**, you **would feel** more comfortable (1g).*

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Take your jacket off              | a) your parents would be able to get in      |
| 2. Don't hit your children           | b) you wouldn't forget so many appointments  |
| 3. Take your dog for a walk          | c) you wouldn't have mice in your apartment  |
| 4. Get a diary ( <i>ежедневник</i> ) | d) they wouldn't be frightened of you        |
| 5. Don't drink so much coffee        | e) you'd be more popular with your neighbors |
| 6. Leave a key with a neighbor       | f) you'd sleep better                        |
| 7. Don't leave food lying around     | g) you'd feel more comfortable               |
| 8. Don't play music after midnight   | h) it wouldn't bark so much                  |

**97. Завершите следующие условные предложения, выражающие маловероятные предположения, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему времени:**

1. I don't know Spanish. I could read F. Garcia Lorca's poems in the original if .....
2. My cousin is very busy at work. He would drive me to the airport if .....
3. Mary cannot go to the beach with us. She would go if .....
4. I'm the only child in the family. I would be much happier if .....
5. I'm afraid I have no ear for music. I could sing in the school choir if .....
6. It's so cold outside. We could go on a skiing trip today if .....

**98. Завершите следующие условные предложения, обращая внимание на форму сказуемого в главном или придаточном предложении:**

1. .... , I'll give you a lift to the station.
2. If you don't apologize, .....
3. If I were a film star, .....
4. If you carry on working like this, .....
5. .... , no one would need to learn English.
6. .... , you'll feel much better.
7. If she weren't so rude to everyone, .....
8. If I won the lottery, .....
9. .... , my life would be quite different now.
10. If I were not what I am now, .....
11. .... , I would go on a safari to South Africa.
12. If I don't get into university this year, .....

**99. Ответьте на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на форму сказуемого в условных предложениях:**

1. If you could meet a famous person, who would you want to meet?
2. If you were the head of your college / university, how would you improve its work? What would you do first thing?
3. If you could choose any profession you wanted, what profession would you choose?
4. If you had a time machine, what historic time would you travel to and why?
5. What would you do if a stranger in the street talked to you in an unknown language?
6. If you could choose a place or a country to live in, what would you choose and why?
7. If you could create the perfect world, what kind of world would that be?

**100. Переведите следующие условные предложения на английский язык:**

1. Я схожу за покупками, если уйду с работы раньше.
2. На её месте я бы никогда не проверяла телефон ребёнка.
3. Если я не получу стипендию (*scholarship*), мне придётся искать работу.
4. Если тебе будет холодно, надень свитер.
5. Что бы вы делали, если бы заблудились в незнакомом месте?
6. Я бы купил лекарство сегодня, если бы у меня был рецепт (*prescription*).
7. Если бы она больше интересовалась его делами, их брак был бы счастливее.
8. В комнате стало бы светлее, если бы вы поменяли обои.
9. Если ты не бросишь курить, то очень скоро почувствуешь себя хуже.
10. Если бы у меня было двое детей дошкольного возраста, я бы не работала.

## 60 распространённых неправильных глаголов

be – was/were – been	быть
have – had – had	иметь
sing – sang – sung	петь
drink – drank – drunk	пить
ring – rang – rung	звонить, звенеть
swim – swam – swum	плавать
begin – began – begun	начинать(-ся)
say – said – said	сказать
pay – paid – paid	платить
tell – told – told	сказать (кому-то)
sell – sold – sold	продавать
go – went – gone	идти, ходить; ездить
come – came – come	приходить
become – became – become	становиться
get – got – got	получать
forget – forgot – forgotten	забывать
sit – sat – sat	сидеть
think – thought – thought	думать
catch – caught – caught	ловить
buy – bought – bought	покупать
bring – brought – brought	приносить
teach – taught – taught	обучать
fight – fought – fought	бороться
sleep – slept – slept	спать
keep – kept – kept	держаться, хранить
send – sent – sent	посылать
spend – spent – spent	тратить, проводить (время)
lead – led – led	вести, руководить
meet – met – met	встречать(-ся), знакомиться
feel – felt – felt	чувствовать
leave – left – left	оставлять, покидать
mean – meant – meant	значить, иметь в виду
read – read – read	читать
write – wrote – written	писать
rise – rose – risen	подниматься, вставать
eat – ate – eaten	есть
hide – hid – hidden	прятать(-ся), скрывать(-ся)
build – built – built	строить
make – made – made	делать, создавать
do – did – done	делать, выполнять
see – saw – seen	видеть
hear – heard – heard	слышать
learn – learnt / learned – learnt / learned	учить(-ся), узнавать
put – put – put	класть, ставить
let – let – let	позволять
hit – hit – hit	ударять
hurt – hurt – hurt	причинять боль, ущерб
set – set – set	ставить, устанавливать
cut – cut – cut	резать
take – took – taken	брать
give – gave – given	давать

speak – spoke – spoken  
 break – broke – broken  
 choose – chose – chosen  
 lose – lost – lost  
 find – found – found  
 stand – stood – stood  
 understand – understood – understood  
 know – knew – known  
 fall – fell – fallen

говорить, разговаривать  
 ломать  
 выбирать  
 терять  
 находить  
 стоять  
 понимать  
 знать  
 падать

**Временные формы английского глагола  
 (действительный и страдательный залог)**

*TO WRITE*

*Active*

	<b>Simple</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Perfect</b>	<b>Perfect Continuous</b>
<b>Present</b>	<i>write</i> <i>writes</i>	<i>am</i> <i>are writing</i> <i>is</i>	<i>have</i> <i>written</i> <i>has</i>	<i>have</i> <i>been writing</i> <i>has</i>
<b>Past</b>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>was</i> <i>writing</i> <i>were</i>	<i>had written</i>	<i>had been writing</i>
<b>Future</b>	<i>shall write</i> <i>will</i>	<i>shall be writing</i> <i>will</i>	<i>shall have written</i> <i>will</i>	<i>shall have been writing</i> <i>will</i>
<b>Future-in-the-Past</b>	<i>should write</i> <i>would</i>	<i>should be writing</i> <i>would</i>	<i>should have written</i> <i>would</i>	<i>should have been writing</i> <i>would</i>

*Passive*

	<b>Simple</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<b>Present</b>	<i>am written</i> <i>are written</i> <i>is</i>	<i>am being written</i> <i>are being written</i> <i>is</i>	<i>have been written</i> <i>has</i>
<b>Past</b>	<i>was written</i> <i>were</i>	<i>was being written</i> <i>were</i>	<i>had been written</i>
<b>Future</b>	<i>shall be written</i> <i>will</i>	_____	<i>shall have been written</i> <i>will</i>
<b>Future-in-the-Past</b>	<i>should be written</i> <i>would</i>	_____	<i>should have been written</i> <i>would</i>

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