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Поволжский государственный технологический университет

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BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Сборник грамматических упражнений
для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся СПО
I курса всех специальностей

Йошкар-Ола
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Представлены теоретические сведения и задания. Цель сборника – закрепление навыков владения грамматикой английского языка, распознавания грамматических явлений, дополнен грамматическими таблицами и списком неправильных глаголов.

Предназначен для обучающихся в образовательных учреждениях среднего профессионального обучения.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Предисловие.....	4
Входной контроль	5
I. Местоимения	7
II. Артикль	14
III. Имя существительное	17
IV. Степени сравнения прилагательных.	20
V. Имя числительное.....	23
VI. Глаголы <i>to be</i> , <i>to have</i> (<i>have got</i>), конструкция <i>there + be</i>	26
VII. Видовременные формы глагола в активном залоге.....	30
VIII. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты.	43
IX. Предлоги	47
Тесты для самоконтроля	51
Ключи к тестам для самоконтроля	61
Приложение. Неправильные глаголы.....	62
Список используемых источников	66

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Данный сборник предназначен для студентов I курса всех специальностей учреждений среднего специального образования и представляет собой курс практической грамматики английского языка.

Основная цель данного сборника – научить обучающихся практическому владению английской грамматикой, использованию грамматических форм в устной речи, развить быстроту реакции и достаточно высокую степень автоматизации грамматического навыка. Предлагаемые задания содержат комплекс тренировочных упражнений, направленных на закрепление материала по основным темам грамматики английского языка. Лексической базой всех упражнений является нейтрально-бытовая высокочастотная лексика.

Материал сгруппирован по темам. Сборник состоит из девяти тем, каждая из которых открывается грамматической справкой, таблицами, объясняющими суть грамматического явления. Упражнения способствуют закреплению моделей, автоматизации грамматического навыка и его реализации в устных речевых действиях. Упражнения по каждой теме располагаются в порядке постепенного нарастания трудностей.

Все задания ориентированы на овладение обучающимися навыками употребления грамматических форм и структур в устной речевой деятельности и предназначены для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

ВХОДНОЙ КОНТРОЛЬ

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Mrs. Green _____ a teacher of English.
a) am
b) is
2. There _____ a window and a door in this room.
a) is
b) are
3. They _____ in Sochi in summer.
a) was
b) were
4. How many children _____ there in the room?
a) was
b) were
5. They _____ in Moscow tomorrow.
a) are
b) was
c) will be
6. I _____ sure he _____ here in five minutes.
a) am, will be
b) am, is
c) is, am
d) will be, am
7. We don't _____ enough money to buy a new car.
a) have
b) has
8. The _____ and forks were in the drawer.
a) knives
b) knives
9. Many _____ like ice-cream.
a) people
b) peoples
10. February is the _____ month of the year.
a) third
b) fifth
c) second

11. Saturday is the _____ day of the week.
a) sixth
b) third
c) seventh
12. There is _____ wrong with my computer.
a) somebody
b) something
c) anything
13. He didn't speak to _____ about that.
a) anybody
b) somebody
c) nobody
14. Nick is _____ child in the family.
a) elder
b) oldest
c) the eldest
15. Things grew _____ day after day.
a) bad
b) worst
c) worse
16. I get up _____ 7 o'clock.
a) at
b) in
c) on
17. The British celebrate Christmas _____ 25 December.
a) at
b) in
c) on
18. _____ you go to school yesterday?
a) did
b) had
c) do
19. _____ you glad to see us?
a) are
b) will
c) do
20. _____ weather in Britain is very changeable.
a) a
b) the

I. МЕСТОИМЕНЕНИЯ

Личные местоимения и их производные

Общий падеж	Объектный падеж	Притяжательные		Возвратно-усилительные
(подлежащее)	(дополнение после глагола сказуемого)	(определение)		(подлежащее, дополнение)
		с сущ-ным	без сущ-ого	
I я	Me мне, меня, мною	My мой	Mine мой	Myself я сам
You ты	You тебе, тебя, тобой	Your твой	Yours твой	Yourself ты сам
He он	Him ему, его, им	His его	His его	Himself он сам
She она	Her ей, ее, ею	Her ее	Her ее	Herself она сама
It он, она, оно	It ему, ей, его, ее, т.д.	Its его, ее	Its его, ее	Itself он сам, она сама, оно само
We мы	Us нам, нас, нами	Our наш	Ours наш	Ourselves мы сами
You вы	You вам, вас, вами	Your ваш	Yours ваш	Yourselves вы сами
They они	Them им, их, ими	Their их	Theirs их	Themselves они сами

Упр. 1. Замените подчеркнутые слова местоимениями.

1. The girls are playing tennis. 2. I saw the girls in the park. 3. Put the books on the shelf. 4. The books are on the shelf. 5. We have seen the film. 6. The film is very interesting. 7. My sister went to the post-office. 8. I am waiting for my sister. 9. We listened to the office with great interest. 10. The officer told us about the Great Patriotic War.

Упр. 2. Закончите предложения, используя местоимения.

- I want to see **her** but **she** doesn't want to see **me**.
- They** want to see **me** but..... don't want to see
- She** wants to see **him** but doesn't want to see
- We** want to see **them** butdon't want to see
- He** wants to see **us** butdon't want to see
- They** want to see **her** butdoesn't want to see

Упр. 3. Вставьте притяжательные местоимения.

- I know Mr. Watson but I don't know wife.
- Mr. and Mrs. Baker live in London.son lives in Austria.

3. We're going to have a party. We're going to invite all friends.
4. Ann is going out with friends this evening.
5. I like tennis. It's..... favorite sport.

Упр. 4. Выберите правильную форму притяжательного местоимения.

1. This is (my, mine) bag.
2. This bag is (my, mine).
3. Is (her, hers) family large or small?
4. (her, hers) skates are better than (your, yours).
5. Whose hat is this? – It's (my, mine).
6. Is he a friend of (your, yours)?
7. Don't stay at (their, theirs) house; stay at (our, ours).
8. She is in bed in (her, hers) room.
9. (My, mine) pen won't write, please give me (your, yours).
10. She's an old friend of (my, mine).
11. Is this dictionary (my, mine) or (your, yours)?
12. (Her, hers) is the best composition.

Упр. 5. Выберите правильную форму местоимения.

1. (I, me, my) parents are old people. (They, them, their) are retired. (They, them, their) have a house in the country. (They, them, their) house is small. (I, me, my) usually go to see (they, them, their) on Sunday.
2. (I, me, my) brother and (he, him, his) family live in Pushkin. Sometimes (I, me, my) go to Pushkin and see (they, them, their).
3. (We, us, our) students study a lot. (They, them, their) have six lessons every day. (They, them, their) lessons begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. At the lessons (they, them, their) teacher asks (they, them, their) a lot of questions and the students answer (they, them, their).
4. (I, me, my) elder sister has a new flat now. (She, her) flat is very good. (She, her) likes (it, its) very much.
5. (We, us, our) have a children's room. (It, its) windows are large and (it, its) is very light. (We, us, our) children like (they, them, their) room. (They, them, their) usually study and play in (it, its).

Упр. 6. Заполните пропуски возвратно-усилительными местоимениями.

1. Who _____ knows this man?
2. I _____ know him well.
3. He is very self-critical. He often criticizes _____.
4. You must do it _____.
5. Don't help us. We can do it _____.
6. Chemists _____ do not study this problem.

7. The problem _____ is very difficult.
8. A small child can do it _____.
9. They want to go there _____.
10. The question _____ is very interesting.

Упр. 7. Расскажите, почему ваш день (день вашего друга) не удался.

Образец: I hurt myself when I was fixing my car.

1. to burn oneself (обжечься); to cook dinner;
2. to cut oneself; to shave;
3. to get wet oneself; it rains;
4. to hurt oneself; to play football;
5. to get dirty oneself; to fall;
6. to hurt oneself; to play outside.

Неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения

Местоимение	Утверждение (+)	Вопрос (?)	Отрицание (-)
Some	а) некоторый, какой-то, несколько; б) приблизительно, около (с числами)	_____	_____
Any	всякий, любой (с исчисляемыми сущ. в ед.ч.)	какой-либо какой-нибудь	а) никакой; б) не переводится (с исчисляемым сущ.)
No Not any			никакой, нет (с сущ-ым в ед.ч. и мн.ч.)
None			никакой, нет (заменяет упоминавшееся сущ.)

Производные местоимения со словами *thing, body, one*

Местоимение	+thing (вещь)	+ body, one (субъект, некто)
Some	something что-то, что-нибудь	somebody, someone кто-то, кто-нибудь
Any	anything все; что-то, что-нибудь	anybody / anyone всякий, все; кто-то, кто-нибудь

Местоимение	+thing (вещь)	+ body, one (субъект, некто)
No, Not any	nothing / not anything ничто не, ничего	nobody / not anybody / no one никто не
Every	everything все	everybody / everyone все; каждый

*Примечание. В утвердительном ответе на вопрос, содержащий any, возможен ответ, содержащий слова **a few, many** (с исчисляемыми существительными) или **a little, much** (с неисчисляемыми существительными). Например, *a few (many) books* – несколько (много) книг, *a little (much) chalk* – немного (много) мела. Употребление **few** и **little** без артикля изменяет смысл предложений. Например, *I have few (little) books (chalk)*. – У меня мало книг (мела).*

Упр. 8. Вставьте some, any или no.

1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? – Yes, there are ... 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? – No, there aren't 6. Are there ... pens on the desk? – Yes, there are ... 7. Are there ... sweets in your bag? – Yes, there are ... 8. Have you got ... English books at home? – Yes, I have ... 9. There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them. 10. There is ... ink in my pen: I cannot write.

Упр. 9. Выберите правильный ответ.

1. I don't want ... today (nothing, anything). 2. There is ... at home (anybody, nobody). 3. Have you lost ...? – No, I have lost ... (anything, nothing). 4. How much did you pay for this watch? – I didn't pay It was a present (nothing, anything). 5. ... (somebody, nobody) knew (nothing, anything) about America before Columbus discovered (открыл) it. 6. You may take my car and drive ... you like (somewhere, anywhere, everywhere).

Упр. 10. Вместо точек вставьте одно из местоимений: somebody, someone, anybody, something, anything.

1. I saw ... at the window. 2. Is there ... new? 3. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you. 4. Has ... called? 5. We haven't told ... about it. 6. Give me to eat, I am hungry. 7. If ... calls while I am out, ask him to wait. 8. If there is ... else you want, please let me know. 9. I haven't any more money with me, so I can not buy ... else. 10. Was there ... absent? 11. ... left the light

on all night. 12. When can I find ... here who can give me ... information on this question? 13. Let me know if ... happens.

Местоимения much, many, little, few, a little, a few

Употребление местоимений с существительными		
с неисчисляемыми	с исчисляемыми	значение
Much	Many	Много
Little	Few	Мало
A little	A few	Немного

Упр. 11. Переведите на английский.

Много тетрадей, много молока, много воды, много дней, много газет, много мела, много снега, много лет, много картин, много музыки, много мальчиков, много девочек, много чая, много лимонов, много мяса, много комнат, много учителей, много работы, много воздуха, много птиц, много машин.

Упр. 12. Заполните пропуски с much, many, little, few, a little или a few.

1. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students. 2. Have you got ... money on you? - I'm sorry. I have very ... money at the moment. 3. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well. 4. There are very ... old houses left in our street. Most of them have already been pulled down. 5. If you have ... spare time, look through this book. You will find ... stories there which are rather interesting. 6. There are ... things here which I cannot understand. 7. Shall I bring ... more chalk? – No, thank you. There is ... chalk on the desk. I hope that will be enough for our lesson. 8. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books. 9. She gave him ... water to wash his hands and face. 10. I'd like to say ... words about my journey. 11. After the play everybody felt ... tired. 12. Let's stay here ... longer: it is such a nice place. 13. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them. 14. There was ... hay in the barn, and the children could not play there. 15. My friend isn't going to the concert this evening because he has got ... work to do.

Указательные местоимения

К числу указательных местоимений относятся *this, that, these, those, such* и *the same*. Местоимения *this* (этот) *that* (тот) указывают на предмет в единственном числе, *these* (эти) и *those*(те) – во множественном числе: *this is – these are; that is – those are*.

Упр. 13. Составьте предложения, производя различные подстановки в данном речевом образце.

Образец: *What is this? This is a park.*

1. *What? This shop.*
2. *... .. that? That*
3. *... are these? ... are cars.*
4. *What are ...? Those are flowers.*

Упр. 14. Переведите предложения, используя указательные местоимения.

1. Посмотри на эти фотографии.
2. Дай мне, пожалуйста, те книги.
3. Сделай эти упражнения.
4. Сядь на этот стул.
5. Возьмите эти тесты.
6. Переведите этот текст.
7. Срежьте те цветы.
8. Те словари ваши? – Нет, те словари Марии. Этот словарь мой.

Вопросительные местоимения

К числу вопросительных местоимений относятся *who* (whom), *whose, what, which, how many, how much*. Все они употребляются при образовании вопросительных предложений, а также в качестве союзных слов при присоединении придаточных предложений к главному.

Упр. 15. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на формы и значения местоимений.

1. *Make yourself at home.*
2. *Have you any money on you?*
3. *I don't want to stay at home. Let's go somewhere tonight.*
4. *Is there anybody in the room? – No, there is nobody there.*
5. *Have you anything interesting to read? – Yes, come to my place. I've got some interesting books. You may take any of them.*
6. *It's very dark here. I cannot see anybody.*
7. *Will you give me some water,*

please? 8. Help yourself if you want something to eat. 9. If you ever have any problems, let me know. 10. Anyone will tell you the way to the market.

Упр. 16. Заполните пропуски местоимениями: some, any, no, every или производными от них.

1. You must ask ... to help you in this work. 2. If I have ... free time, I shall go ... tonight. 3. Have you heard ... about our plan? 4. Did ... see this film yesterday? 5. Did you say ...? – No, I said ... 6. I know ... about it and he doesn't know ... about it either. ... knows about it. 7. What can I do? – You can do ... you like. 8. There was ... in the street because it was very dark. 9. Can ... tell me how to get to "Promenad-3"? – Yes, take ... bus and get off the next stop. 10. I didn't have ... money with me, so I could buy 11. He gave me ... some apples, but I didn't ate ... of them.

Упр. 17. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Эти карандаши мои, возьмите их, если хотите. 2. Помогите нам, пожалуйста. 3. Я знаю его и его брата. 4. Мы часто встречаем их здесь. 5. Он всегда готовит завтрак сам. 6. У нас сегодня много работы. 7. На катке сегодня мало детей. 8. У нас мало черного хлеба на ужин. 9. Подождите немного, я попрошу кого-либо купить молока и хлеба. 10. Кто-то звонил нам сегодня и хотел рассказать что-то интересное. 11. Никто ничего не знает об этом. 12. Она ничего не ответила. 13. Я никого не видел там.

II. АРТИКЛЬ

a/an исчисляемые сущ. в ед.ч.	- исчисляемые сущ. во мн.ч.; неисчисляемые сущ.	the все сущ.
<p>1) Один предмет из множества подобных, любой: <i>I need a pen.</i></p> <p>2) Предмет/лицо, о котором упоминается впервые/ новая характеристика предмета: <i>I know a girl. She is a teacher.</i></p> <p>3) в восклицательных предложениях, начинающихся с What, перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе: <i>What a nice day!</i></p> <p>- В словосочетании «прилагательное + существительное» ставится перед прилагательным: <i>He is a good boy.</i></p> <p>- a превращается в an, если следующее за ним слово начинается с гласного звука: <i>An apple, an hour</i></p> <p>- a не ставится, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное местоимение или притяжание с именем собственным: <i>A bag – my bag – Ann's bag</i></p>	<p>1) с существительными во множественном числе: <i>Dogs are intelligent animals.</i></p> <p>2) с неисчисляемыми существительными: <i>He likes music.</i></p> <p>3) с большей частью имен собственных: <i>My name is Boris. I live in Russia.</i></p> <p>4) перед названиями времён года, месяцев и дней недели: <i>He always goes to the South in summer.</i></p> <p>5) с названиями стран, городов и областей: <i>England is a beautiful and tidy country. Paris is the city of love.</i></p> <p>Исключения: <i>The Netherlands, The Hague, The Crimea, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>1) предмет, о котором уже говорилось: <i>A car stopped near my house.</i> <i>A man got out of the car.</i></p> <p>2) предмет, который заранее известен собеседнику/ сопровождается уточнением: <i>Where is the key?</i> <i>This is the girl that I told you about.</i></p> <p>3) предмет, существующий в единичном экземпляре: <i>The Sun, the Earth</i></p> <p>4) перед географическими названиями (названиями океанов, морей, рек, горных хребтов, частей света и т.д.). <i>The Indian Ocean, the Baltic Sea, the North, the Thames, the Alps.</i></p> <p>- the не ставится, если перед существительным стоит притяжательное местоимение или притяжание с именем собственным: <i>A bag – my bag – Ann's bag</i></p>

Упр. 1. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.

1. This is ... pen. ... pen is red. 2. These are pencils. ... pencils are black. 3. This is ... soup. ... soup is tasty. 4. In the morning I eat ... sandwich and drink ... tea. 5. She gave me ... coffee and ... cake. ... coffee was hot. ... cake was tasty. 6. Do you like ... ice-cream? 7. I see ... book in your ... hand. Is ... book interesting? 8. She bought... meat, ... butter and ... potatoes yesterday. She also bought ... cake. ... cake was very ... tasty. We ate ... cake with ... tea. 9. This is my ... table. On ... table I have ... book, two ... pencils, ... pen and ... paper. 10. This is ... bag. ... bag is brown. It is my sister's ... bag. And this is my ... bag. It is ... yellow.

Упр. 2. Заполните пропуски артиклями.

a) 1. He looked out of the window. ... moon was large and yellow. 2. His son is in... Navy. 3. It was certainly... nice morning. ... sun was shining and... sky was very blue. 4. They sat on... ground. 5. He liked to read newspapers and to learn what was going on in ... world. 6. ... sea was rather rough on that day. 7. I go to ... cinema very often.

b) 1. Jack plays... guitar very well. 2. Peter likes to play... volley-ball in the morning. 3. My friend plays... tennis quite well. 4. He is going to play... football tomorrow. 5. Do you play ... piano? 6. Jill plays ... violin in the orchestra.

Упр. 3. Вставьте артикли, где необходимо.

1. Mendeleev, ... great Russian scientist, was born in ... small village. 2. Chkalov was ... first man to fly over ... North Pole. 3. ... great Russian poet Pushkin was born in ... Moskow in 1799. 4. St. Petersburg is situated on ... Neva. 5. ... Elbrus is ... highest peak of ... Caucasian Mountain. 6. ... Crimea is surrounded by ... Black Sea. 7. ... Caucasus separates ... Black Sea from ... Caspian Sea. 8. ... rice and ... cotton grow in ... China now. 9. ... people who live in ... England speak ...English. 10. ... Europe and ... America are separated by ... Atlantic Ocean. 11. New York is in ... North America. 12. They were born on ... same day and in ... same city. 13. I want to write ... letter to my mother. Have you ... pen? 14. ... last page of ... book is torn. 15. They met at ... gate ... of ... park. 16. I am leaving for London ...next week. 17. He read ... letter for ... second time. 18. My room is on ... third floor. 19. What ... silly mistakes I have made! 20. ... large steel bridge joins ... two banks of ...river. 21. In our part of ... country ... October is ... stormy

month. 22. What ... cold weather we are having! 23. All magazines must be returned to ... library before ... next Monday. 24. ... next bus leaves at 8.20. 25. What... beautiful music they are playing! 26. What ... strange idea! 27. My son will go to ... school ... next year. 28. There is ... large supermarket in ... village. 29. I called on ... Browns yesterday, but didn't find them at home as they had already left for ... Crimea. 30. He lives in ... country in ... summer.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык, обращая внимание на употребление артиклей.

1. Прошлым летом мы жили в деревне, расположенной на берегу Темзы, в маленьком домике, окружённом садиком. 2. Дом, в котором мы жили летом, был окружён большим садом. 3. Вчера я разговаривал с человеком, который провёл несколько лет в Англии. 4. Я не помню фактов, которые он упомянул в своём докладе. 5. В своём докладе он упомянул цифры, которые ясно иллюстрируют быстрое развитие нашей промышленности. 6. Человек, который хочет овладеть иностранным языком, должен работать очень усердно и систематически. 7. Я только что прочёл рассказ, который мне очень понравился. 8. Рассказ, который я только что прочёл, очень интересный. 9. Вчера я разговаривал с директором, который сказал мне, что поможет мне в этом деле. 10. Люди, которые занимаются физкультурой, обычно бывают очень здоровыми. 11. Дом, который строится на нашей улице, будет одним из самых высоких домов в Москве. 12. В прошлом году, когда я был в Крыму, я хорошо отдохнул.

III. ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Существительные				
Определитель существительного - артикль: a (an), the				
1. Собственные		2. Наричательные		
London, Jack Brown		(a) the town, a (the) name, a (the) book		
		Исчисляемые		неисчисляемые
		towns, names, books		snow, work
1. Простые	a name, a book, work			
2. Производные	суффиксы: -er (-or, ar) worker, director, scholar -ness happiness -ment development -(a)tion examination -ity reality -hood childhood -dom freedom -ship friendship			
3. Составные	a bank-manager, a hothouse, an editor-in-chief			
Род	Число		Падеж	
	единственное	множественное	общий	притяжательный
a girl-friend	a book	books	The girl reads a Book.	The girl's book was open.
a boy-friend	a worker	workers	The book of the girl was open.	The girls' books were open.
an actor-	a class	classes		
an actress	a hero	heroes	The books of the girls were open.	the sun's rays
	a wife	wives		a man's hat
a waiter-	a country	countries	He showed the girl his book.	men's hats
a waitress	a day	days	He showed his book to the girl.	
	a man	men		Dickens' novels
	a woman	women		Dickens's novels
	a child	children		
	a foot	feet		
	Греческие и латинские слова		We have seen the girl.	
	a formula	formulae	It is written by the girl.	
	a datum	data	They speak about the girl.	
	a stimulus	stimuli		
	a crisis	crises		
	a phenomenon	phenomena		
Употребление				
1. Подлежащее	The girl is reading a book now.			
2. Часть сказуемого	The playing girl is my daughter.			
3. Дополнение	The girl reads a book every day.			

Множественное число

Упр. 1. Выпишите исчисляемые существительные в одну колонку, а неисчисляемые существительные – в другую. При исчисляемых поставьте артикль a или an.

Wool, air, ship, word, assistant, airship, paper, hour, bread, darkness, water, sea, cheese, happiness, event, glass, hero, music, piano, friend, friendship, quickness, tobacco, cigarette, armchair, coffee, ship, coin, university, money, ink, banknote, meat, silver, watch, tree, idea, ice, furniture, heat, cow, milk, butter, horse, machine, instrument, speed, umbrella.

Упр. 2. Напишите существительные во множественном числе:

Face, language, dress, fly, watch, clock, country, eye, bus, brush, party, ray, thief, company, Negro, leaf, wolf, glass, key, fox, half, life, day, city, roof, month, opportunity, journey, shelf, hero, man, woman, tooth, goose, child, mouse, ox, sheep, postman, son-in-law, editor-in-chief, schoolgirl, text-book, pocket-knife, passer-by, statesman, forget-me-not, marry-go-round.

Упр. 3. Напишите существительные, выделенные жирным шрифтом, во множественном числе, сделав, где необходимо соответствующие изменения в предложении.

1. Put the **box** on the **shelf**. 2. I have hurt my **foot and hand**. 3. This is an English **dictionary**. 4. Where is the **knife**? 5. The last **leaf** fell from the **tree**. 6. This **story** is very long. 7. He left the **key** on the table. 8. I like his new **play**. 9. The **roof** of the **house** was covered with snow. 10. The **wife** of the **sailor** came to the shore. 11. A **copy** of the **contract** was sent to Berlin.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Летом мы едим очень много овощей и фруктов. 2. Его волосы светлые. 3. Я купил эти часы в Лондоне. 4. Я не мог войти в сад, так как ворота были закрыты. 5. Эти новости очень интересные. 6. Ваши советы мне очень помогли сегодня. 7. Он сделал большие советы в английском языке. 8. В этом году фрукты очень дешёвые. 9. Его одежда совсем новая. 10. Товар только что прибыл. 11. Содержание его письма было совсем неожиданным. 12. В этой статье вы найдёте цифры экспорта и импорта Италии за последние три месяца. 13. Фирма сообщила, что на экспорт

этого товара требуется лицензия. 14. Мы получили важные сведения о положении на рынке шерсти. 15. Дверь комнаты открыта. 16. Я съел кусок торта. 17. Это стихотворение было написано известным поэтом. 18. Разрежьте бумагу ножом. 19. Контракт был подписан директором. 20. Я вымыл лицо холодной водой.

Притяжательный падеж существительных

Упр. 5. Замените, где возможно, существительное с предлогом of формой притяжательного падежа.

1. The new club of the artists. 2. The novels of London. 3. The toys of the girls. 4. The walls of the room. 5. The plays of Shakespeare. 6. The voice of the friend. 7. The orders of the Chief. 8. The pages of the book. 9. The watch of my father. 10. The birthday of my son Mike. 11. The parents of all the other boys. 12. The boats of the fishermen. 13. The opinion of the doctor. 14. The signature of Mr. Brown. 15. The conclusion of the expert. 16. The house of my sister-in-law.

Упр. 6. Вместо предлогов с оборотом of образуйте обороты с существительными в притяжательном падеже.

1. A book of Mr. Sage. 2. A letter of my boss. 3. The hand of Mrs. Leo. 4. The room of managers. 5. Names of salesmen. 6. The advice of Mrs. Jane. 7. Businessman of Ukraine. 8. The proposal of our Director. 9. A receipt of a consignee. 10. A bill of lading of a ship. 11. A call from John Smith. 12. The commission of Mr. Bell.

Упр. 7. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Знаете ли вы номер телефона Петрова? 2. Есть ли у вас карта Европы? 3. Рабочий день моего брата начинается в 7 часов утра. 4. Вы узнали мнение врача? 5. Старший сын моего брата работает со мной. 6. Муж моей сестры Елены уехал в Вашингтон. 7. Мы ещё не получили ответа покупателей. 8. Я ещё не знаю решения директора.

IV. СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ			
1. Простые	good, bad, long, easy		
2. Производные	С суффиксами: -ful useful -less useless -able comfortable -ous famous -y lucky -ly lovely -ish reddish -en golden		С префиксами: un- untrue in- incorrect im- impossible ir- irregular pre- prewar
3. Составные	snow - white, deaf - mute, life - giving, smoke - dried		
Степени сравнения			
	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Односложные	big long large easy	bigger longer larger easier	the biggest the longest the largest the easiest
Многосложные	beautiful important	more beautiful more important	the most beautiful the most important
Исключения	good bad little many much far	better worse less more more farther (further)	the best the worst the least the most the most the farthest (furthest)
Сравнительные конструкции			
Than	The result of the test is <i>much better</i> than that of the previous one.		
as...as	This result is as <i>good</i> as that one.		
notso...as	This result is not so <i>good</i> as that one.		
the (more)...the (less)	The <i>more</i> we forget the <i>less</i> we know.		
Употребление			
1. Определение	We live in the new house.		
2. Часть сказуемого	Our house is new.		
Перевод: прилагательными			

Упр. 1. Образуйте от прилагательных сравнительную и превосходную степень.

Big, heavy, short, dirty, clean, near, bad, good, famous, little, much, clever, expensive, cheap, important, pale, hot, beautiful, large, practical, fat, early, pretty, happy, bright, dark, dry, fresh, full, quick, late, nice, rich, sad, thin, thick, wet, weak, funny, easy, lazy, ugly, crazy, comfortable, quiet, far.

Упр. 2. Образуйте от прилагательных, стоящих в скобках, нужную форму по смыслу.

1. The Trans-Siberian railway is (long) in the world. 2. The 22nd of December is the (short) day of the year. 3. Iron is (useful) of all means. 4. The Volga is (wide) and (deep) than the Neva River. 5. Elbrus is the (high) peak in the Caucasus Mountains. 6. His theory is (practical) than yours. 7. His plan is (practical) of all. 8. This house is (small) than all houses in the city. 9. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 10. Silver is (expensive) than copper. 11. Our house is (high) than yours. 12. This exercise is (big) than the last one. 13. My cigarettes are (cheap) than yours. 14. Yesterday was the (cold) day we have had this winter. 15. When the war ended, the reconstruction of Moscow was resumed on a (large) scale than before. 16. The Battle of Warsaw was the (great) battle of all times.

Упр. 3. Заполните пропуски словами as...as, so...as.

1. The temperature today is ... high ... it was yesterday. 2. He is not ... old ... he looks. 3. He is ... strong ... his brother. 4. This street is ... wide ... the next one. 5. The luggage is not ... heavy ... I expected it to be. 6. His TV set is not ... powerful ... mine. 7. She is ... tall ... her mother. 8. In Novgorod it is not ... hot in Rostov.

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык.

1. Россия – самая большая страна в мире. 2. Новое здание университета – одно из самых высоких зданий. 3. Эта статья самая трудная из всех, которые мы когда-либо переводили. 4. Солнце больше Луны. 5. Ваша сестра старше вас? – Нет, она моложе меня. 6. Сегодня ветер не такой сильный, как вчера. 7. Февраль – самый короткий месяц в году. 8. Сегодня мы писали более трудный диктант, чем вчера. 9. Сегодня так же жарко, как и вчера. 10. В прошлом году я тратил на французский язык меньше времени, чем в этом году. 11. Эта аудитория меньше нашей. 12. Это самая интересная книга, которую я когда-либо читал. 13. Эта

книга гораздо интереснее вашей. 14. Этот студент самый младший в группе. 15. Моя квартира больше вашей. 16. Ваш чемодан гораздо тяжелее моего. 17. Моё пальто такое же тёплое, как и ваше. 18. Это крайне важная проблема. 19. Большинство людей любит овощи. 20. Он истратил большую часть своих денег на драгоценности.

Упр. 5. Переведите на русский язык.

1. He is the best student of our group. 2. This text is more difficult. 3. Today it is as cold as yesterday. 4. This book is less interesting. 5. This translation is not so difficult as the translation we did at the last lesson. 6. He reads better now. 7. The more he works the better are the results.

Упр. 6. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную степень сравнения.

1. Which is (large): the United States or Canada? 2. What is the name of the (big) port in the United States? 3. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 4. The London underground is the (old) in the world. 5. There is a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia. 6. St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world. 7. The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England. 8. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 9. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 10. The English Channel is (wide) than the Straits of Gibraltar. 11. Russia is a very (large) country.

Упр. 7. Переведите предложения на английский язык, не забывая употреблять сравнительную степень со словом than.

1. Этот дом такой же высокий, как тот. 2. Сегодня вода в реке не такая теплая, как вчера. 3. Ты не такой умный, как папа. 4. Индия не такая большая, как Китай. 5. Темза такая же красивая, как Нева. 6. Его бабушка не такая старая, как дедушка. 7. Яблоки такие же вкусные, как сливы, но не такие вкусные, как груши. 8. Русский музей такой же богатый, как Эрмитаж? 9. Державин не такой знаменитый, как Пушкин. 10. Днепр не такой длинный, как Волга. 11. В прошлом году август был такой же жаркий, как июль.

Упр. 8. Сравните всеми возможными способами.

1. CD disc, a pen, a bar of chocolate (expensive);
2. Steel, wood, glass (strong);
3. To go by bus, to go by train, to go by air (fast);
4. Di Caprio, Banderas, Schwarzenegger (successful).

V. ИМЯ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Числительное		
Количественные		
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a (one) hundred
101 – a (one) hundred and one	1, 000 – a (one) thousand	100,000 – a (one) hundred thousand
200 – two hundred	2, 000 - two thousand	1,000,000 - a (one) million
Порядковые		
1 st the first	11 th the eleventh	21 st
2 nd the second	12 th the twelfth	22 nd
3 d the third	13 th the thirteenth	30 th the thirtieth
4 th the fourth	14 th the fourteenth	40 th the fortieth
5 th the fifth	15 th the fifteenth	50 th the fiftieth
6 th the sixth	16 th the sixteenth	60 th the sixtieth
7 th the seventh	17 th the seventeenth	70 th the seventieth
8 th the eighth	18 th the eighteenth	80 th the eightieth
9 th the ninth	19 th the nineteenth	90 th the ninetieth
10 th the tenth	20 th the twentieth	100 th the hundredth
Дроби		
Простые	1/2 - a (one) half 2/5 – two fifths 1/3 – one third 2 3/7 – two and three sevenths	
Десятичные	0,3 – nought (zero) point three (point three) 2,35 – two point three five (thirty five) 32,305 – three two (thirty two) point three zero (nought five)	
Употребление		
1. Подлежащее	Put the books in order. Two are lying under the table.	
2. Часть сказуемого	They were five .	
3. Дополнение	How many papers has he written? He has written five .	
4. Определение	This is my first paper.	

Упр. 1. Напишите числительные словами на английском.

- a) 3; 13; 30; 4; 14; 40; 5; 15; 50; 2; 12; 20; 8; 18; 80.
- b) 21; 82; 35; 44; 33; 55; 96; 67; 79; 41; 53; 22.
- c) 143; 258; 414; 331; 972; 205; 101; 557; 999; 313.
- d) 1 582; 7 111; 3 013; 5 612; 2 003; 9 444; 4 040.
- e) 15 500; 57 837; 45 971; 92 017; 65 331; 11 443.
- f) 235 142; 978 218; 106 008; 321 103; 627 344; 552 331.

Упр. 2. Напишите словами порядковые числительные от следующих количественных.

1; 11; 21; 2; 12; 20; 4; 14; 40; 6; 16; 60; 9; 19; 90; 100; 103; 300; 456; 1,000; 1,017.

Упр. 3. Напишите цифрами следующие даты.

- a) The tenth of February nineteen seventy-two.
The fifth of April nineteen seventy-five.
The second of May nineteen five.
The first of June nineteen hundred.
- b) in (the year) nineteen forty-seven;
in (the year) nineteen hundred seventy-one;
in (the year) eighteen hundred sixty-seven.

Упр. 4. Напишите по-английски следующие даты.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) | |
| 1 сентября 1984 года | 8 мая 1861 года |
| 7 ноября 1990 года | 21 января 1824 года |
| 9 октября 1947 года | 22 апреля 1907 года |
| 11 марта 1951 года | 24 июля 1990 года |
| 5 декабря 1998 года | 10 февраля 1992 года |
| b) | |
| 1 325 543 книги | первый автобус |
| 1 325 учеников | вторая страница |
| 266 дней | сороковой размер |
| около 18 000 студентов | часть первая |
| более 1 500 000 человек | номер десятый |
| менее 1000 страниц | параграф третий |

Упр. 5. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How much is 17 plus 19? 2. How much is 25 plus 32? 3. How much is 120 plus 205? 4. How much is 13 minus 4? 5. How much is 200 minus 45? 6. How much is 7 multiplied by 8? 7. How much is 12 multiplied by 11? 8. How much is 150 multiplied by 20? 9. How much is 42 divided by 6? 10. How much is 144 divided by 12? 11. How much is 360 divided by 24? 12. How much is 1 356 minus 248?

Упр. 6. Скажите на английском.

$$25 + 43 = 68 \quad 126 - 34 = 92 \quad 59 \times 63 = 3\,717$$

$$56 + 23 = 79 \quad 398 - 153 = 245 \quad 1200 : 25 = 48$$

$$83 + 29 = 112 \quad 184 \times 56 = 10\,304 \quad 1904 : 56 = 34$$

$$46 - 17 = 29 \quad 162 \times 13 = 2\,106 \quad 3354 : 78 = 43$$

Упр. 7. Напишите по-английски.

2/5 тонны, 1/4 километра, 1/2 процента, 1 1/2 часа, 1/2 фунта, 4 1/2 пенса, 2 1/4 процента, 2 2/3 дюйма, 0,105 метра, 2, 18 фунта, 23 процента, 0,36 процента.

VI. ГЛАГОЛЫ **to be, to have (have got),** **КОНСТРУКЦИЯ there + be**

Спряжение глагола **to be**

Present Simple				Past Simple				Future Simple		
<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>		<i>sing.</i>		<i>pl.</i>		<i>sing. / pl.</i>		
1 (I)	am	(we)		1				1	-	Shall be
2 -		(you)		2		was		2		Will be
3 (he, she, it)	is	(they)		3				3		

Упр. 1. Вставьте **am, is** или **are**.

- Look! ThereCarol.
- I.....not tired.
- My brother and I good tennis players.
- This bag heavy.
- Annat home.
- These bags heavy.

Упр. 2. Вставьте глагол **to be** в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. The students ... in the Russian Museum. 2. Last month they ... in the Hermitage. There ... an interesting exhibition there. 3. In two weeks they ... in the Tretyakov Gallery. They ... lucky. 4. My father ... a teacher. 5. He ... a pupil twenty years ago. 6. I ... a doctor when I grow up. 7. My sister ... not ... at home tomorrow. 8. She ... at school tomorrow. 9. ... you ... at home tomorrow? 10. ... your father at work yesterday? 11. My sister ... ill last week. 12. She ... not ill now. 13. Yesterday we ... at the theatre. 14. Where ... your mother now? – She ... in the kitchen. 15. Where ... you yesterday? – I ... at the cinema. 16. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ... at home. 17. ... your little sister in bed now? – Yes, she 18. ... you ... at school tomorrow? – Yes, I 19. When my granny ... young, she ... an actress. 20. My friend ... in Moscow now. 21. He ... in St. Petersburg tomorrow. 22. Where ... your books now? – They ... in my bag.

Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глагол **to be** в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Is there a good laboratory in your Institute? – Yes, there is. 2. Are there many English books in your library? – Yes, there are. 3. Are there any industrial

enterprises in the centre of Moscow? – No, there are not. 4. What is there near your house? – There is a large park. 5. How many students are there in your group? – There are twenty-six. 6. A few days ago there was a storm. There was a lot of damage. 7. The journey took a long time. There was a lot of traffic.

Упр. 4. Составьте предложения, используя оборот there + be в нужном времени.

1. _____ a large-scale housing construction in the city now.
2. _____ nobody in the room when I came.
3. _____ some interesting books on sale in the shop yesterday.
4. Next Sunday _____ many people at the birthday party, won't there?
5. Pizza is a favourite dish in Italy. After the Second World War _____ pizzerias all over the world.
6. _____ some differences between us, aren't there?
7. _____ dances in the club next Saturday.
8. _____ not many students at the concert two days ago.

Упр. 5. Переведите английские пословицы и поговорки.

1. There are two sides to every question.
2. There is nothing to be done.
3. There is no place like home.
4. There is no smoke without fire.
5. There is a skeleton in every house.
6. There is no rule without exceptions.
7. There is no rose without a thorn (шип).
8. There are more ways than one to kill a cat.
9. Where there is life, there is hope.
10. Where there is a will, there is a way.

Глагол to have / have got

	“+”	“-”	“?”
Past Simple	had	did not have	Did... have?
Present Simple	have/has have got/has got	do/ does not have haven't got/hasn't got	Do/ Does ... have? Have/has ... got?
Future Simple	will have	will not have	Will ... have?

Примечание. Have got используется преимущественно в устной речи и только в настоящем времени. Сокращенная форма употребляется с have got, и не употребляется с have.

Упр. 6. Заполните предложения, используя: did ... have, doesn't have, do ... have, have, don't have.

1. I ... dinner at two.
2. She ... a meal after 6 o'clock.
3. ... you ... have English classes twice a week?
4. ... you ... a test last week?
5. I ... a dictation today.

Упр. 7. Задайте вопросы.

1. (you / a bicycle?) Have you got a bicycle?
2. (your father / a car?)
3. (Carol / many friends?)
4. (Mr. and Mrs. Lewis / any children?)
5. (how much money / you?)
6. (what kind of car / John?)

Упр. 8. Поставьте have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.

1. They like flowers. They've got a lot of roses in their garden.
2. Jane hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
3. Everybody likes Tom. He a lot of friends.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Eastwoodtwo children, a boy and a girl.
5. An insect six legs.
6. I can't open the door. Ia key.
7. Quick! Hurry! We much time.
8. «What's wrong?» – «I something in my eye».
9. Ben doesn't read much. He many books.
10. It's a nice town. It a very nice shopping centre.

Упр. 9. Напишите информацию о себе. Есть ли у вас эти вещи? Были ли они 10 лет назад?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (a car) I've got a car. | I didn't have a car. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|

2. (a bike)
3. (a mobile phone)
4. (a dog)
5. (long hair)
6. (a laptop computer)

Упр. 10. Употребите have или have got в нужном времени.

Образец: There are no dictionaries in the shop. They have no dictionaries in the shop. They have not got any dictionaries in the shop.

1. There is no bread at home.
2. There will be a lecture on Maths in our group tomorrow.
3. There is a good library at the University.
4. There are no rivers here.
5. There will be a consultation on Monday.
6. There was a party in our group on Sunday.
7. There were some interesting shows in the city.
8. There is a balcony in the flat.

VII. ВИДОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА В АКТИВНОМ ЗАЛОГЕ

	Simple (Indefinite)	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
	<i>Простое</i>	<i>Длительное</i>	<i>Завершенное</i>	<i>Завершено-длительное</i>
	Констатация факта	Процесс	Завершенность	Процесс уже в течение некоторого периода времени
	V, V-s	to be V-ing	to have V₃	to have been V-ing
	Present	<div> <div>I write (do) Я пишу (часто) He writes (does) Он пишет (каждый день)</div> <div>am is are I am writing. Я пишу (сейчас)</div> <div>} V-ing</div> </div>	<div> <div>have has I have written. Я написал (сегодня, уже, только что)</div> <div>} V₃</div> </div>	<div> <div>have V-ing has I have been writing. Я пишу (уже час, с двух часов)</div> <div>} been</div> </div>
	<i>always, usually, often, seldom, sometimes, every(day), never</i>	<i>now, at the moment, still</i>	<i>already, just, yet, ever, never, since, for, recently, today, this(week)</i>	<i>since, for</i>
Past	V-ed, V₂	<div> <div>was V-ing were</div> <div>}</div> </div>	had V₃	had been V-ing
	I (he) wrote (did) Я (он) (на)писал (вчера, два дня тому назад)	I was writing Я писал (вчера в 3 часа; когда он вошел; пока он читал)	I had written Я написал (вчера к трем часам; до того, как он пришел)	I had been writing Я писал (уже два часа, когда он пришел)
	<i>Yesterday, last(week), ago, in(1900)</i>	<i>at 8 a.m, from...till, when...</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>for</i>
	shall / will V	shall / will be V-ing	shall / will have V₃	shall / will have been V-ing
Future	I shall / will Write	I shall / will be writing	I shall / will have written	I shall / will have been writing
	Я напишу, буду писать (завтра)	Я буду писать (завтра в 3 часа)	Я напишу (завтра к трем часам; до того, как он придет)	Я буду писать (завтра уже 3 часа, когда он придет)
	<i>Tomorrow, next (week), in (1900)</i>	<i>at 5 o'clock, from...till, when...</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>for</i>

*Примечание. *V – основа глагола; V-s – форма глагола в третьем лице единственного числа; V-ed Past Simple стандартных глаголов; V₂ – Past Simple нестандартных глаголов; V₃ – Participle II как стандартных, так и нестандартных глаголов; V-ing – Participle I.*

Simple / Indefinite Tenses

Упр. 1. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках в правильное время Past Simple / Present Simple / Future Simple.

1. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she (want) to see a film.
2. When your brother usually (get) home in the evening?
3. Jane always (bring) us nice presents.
4. In 2 years he (graduate from) the Institute.
5. When I (be) young, I (think) Mary (be) nice. But now I (think) she's fantastic.
6. We (learn) many specialized subjects next year.
7. Jack's father not (work) in London – he not (speak) English.
8. Their father often (go) to the rock concerts.

Упр. 2. Поставьте предложения в Past Simple.

1. We (buy) a new car on Tuesday.
2. She not (do) her homework yesterday.
3. When you (meet) Jane?
4. Why they (go) to London?
5. Jill (be) in London last year.
6. We not (visit) them when they (be) ill.
7. I (listen) to this CD yesterday.
8. When Fred (give) you this telephone?

Упр. 3. Поставьте данные предложения в противоположную форму (утвердительную или отрицательную).

1. I understand you. – ...
2. He doesn't smoke. – ...
3. He will buy a new car. – ...
4. I knew his brother. – ...
5. She doesn't want to go there. – ...
6. They speak English. – ...
7. I won't give you money. – ...
8. She doesn't love him. – ...

Упр. 4. Поставьте слова в правильном порядке так, чтобы получилось предложение.

1. finals, I, in, years, 4, have, will.
2. passed, students, our, exams, some, from, successfully, group.
3. to, on, go, she, will, holiday?
4. meet, park, the, usually, we, in.
5. text, we, translate, didn't, this.
6. me, who, to come, with, wants?
7. 100 roubles, but, I, of, get, more, a day, money, much, get, most, pocket.
8. summer, practical, will, in, training, you, have?

Упр. 5. Дополните предложения подходящим по смыслу глаголом в Past Simple.

stay want clean die rain start enjoy finish open happen be

1. It's a nice day today but yesterday it _____ all day.
2. I _____ my teeth twice a day as my dentist told me.
3. It was stuffy in the room, so I _____ the window.
4. Ted's grandmother _____ when she _____ 80.
5. We _____ on holiday last year. We _____ at a very nice place.
6. The show _____ at 7 p.m. last Sunday.
7. The car accident _____ yesterday.
8. When I was a little child, I _____ to be a truck driver.

Упр. 6. Перепишите следующий текст в прошедшем времени.

On Monday we have five lessons. The first lesson is Russian. At this lesson we write a dictation and do some exercises. Nick goes to the blackboard. He answers well and gets a «five». Pete does not get a «five» because he does not know his lesson. After the second lesson I go to the canteen. I eat a sandwich and drink a cup of tea. I do not drink milk. After school I do not go home at once. I go to the library and change the book. Then I go home.

Упр. 7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Future Simple (все предложения относятся к будущему).

1. My grandmother is superstitious. She always says to me, "If you (to spill) salt, you should throw a little salt over your left shoulder. If you (not to do) this, you (to have) bad luck. If you (to break) a mirror, you (to have) bad luck for seven years."

2. I (not to speak) to him until he (to apologize). 3. Peter (to introduce) us to his friends as soon as we (to meet) them. 4. We (to go) to the station to meet Sergei when he (to come) to St. Petersburg. 5. Don't go away until mother (to come) back. Give her the note as soon as she (to come). 6. You (to go) to the library with us? – No, I I (to stay) here and (to help) Jane with her grammar. I (to come) to the library after I (to finish). 7. Ring me up before you (to come). 8. I (to speak) to Mary if I (to see) her today. 9. If you (to ask) me a difficult question, I (to be) nervous. If I (to be) nervous, I (to make) a mistake. If I (to make) a mistake, the other students (to laugh) at me. If the other students (to laugh) at me, I (to be) embarrassed. And if I (to be) embarrassed, I (to cry). So please don't ask me a difficult question!

Упр. 8. Переведите предложения, используя Simple Tenses.

1. Через 3 года они будут сдавать выпускные экзамены. 2. Куда они ходили вчера? 3. Некоторые студенты нашей группы получают стипендию. Они успешно сдали все экзамены. 4. Он не ходит в институт по субботам. 5. Я знаю его очень хорошо. Мы вместе учились в школе. 6. Какую музыку он любит слушать? 7. В прошлом году он был помощником директора, а сейчас он директор. 8. Мы приедем к вам завтра и все объясним.

Continuous / Progressive Tenses

Упр. 9. Задайте вопросы к предложениям и ответьте на них.

1. She is having an English class now.
2. They are translating a very interesting article.
3. He is listening to the news at the moment.
4. The teacher is examining the students.
5. We are working on this important problem.
6. We are playing tennis now.
7. They are looking at the picture.
8. I am reading a book now.

Упр. 10. Поставьте предложения в Past и Future Continuous/Progressive.

1. Margaret is listening to music.
2. We are translating this text.
3. The singer is singing very well.

4. I am looking for a post office.
5. They are doing the morning exercises.
6. He is watching TV at the moment.
7. The students are passing exam now.
8. My parents are having dinner.

Упр. 11. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.

1. As he ____ (drive) to work, he ____ (remember) that his suitcase was still at home.
2. She ____ (cook) dinner when her husband ____ (come) home.
3. She ____ (type) a letter when her boss ____ (arrive).
4. I ____ (hear) a loud crash as I ____ sit in the garden.
5. While the dog ____ (dig) in the garden, it ____ (find) a bone.
6. Mary ____ (ride) her bicycle when she ____ (notice) the tiny kitten.
7. While I ____ (do) my homework, the phone ____ (ring).

Упр. 12. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple или Present Continuous / Progressive.

1. Vegetarians are people who (don't eat / are not eating) meat.
2. I (play / am playing) tennis every weekend.
3. Who (sits / is sitting) on my chair?
4. What (happens / is happening) in golf if you lose the ball?
5. Look! She (wears / is wearing) the same shoes as me.
6. We usually (stay / are staying) with Peggy when we go to Chicago.
7. Can you explain why water always (runs / is running) downhill?
8. What (do you do / are you doing) with my coat?

Упр. 13. Прочитайте и переведите короткий диалог, обращая внимание на употребление Continuous / Progressive Tenses.

- What are you doing, Peter?
- I am writing a letter.
- And what were you doing ten minutes ago?
- I was doing my lessons. And maybe you want to know what I will be doing in twenty minutes, Jack?
- Yes, Peter, what will you be doing?
- I will be beating you if don't stop asking me stupid questions.

Упр. 14. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple или Future Continuous.

- A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?
B: Oh, yes! This time next week I'll be lying (lie) on the beach.
A: We are having a party on Sunday.
B: Oh, good. I _____ (make) a cake to bring it.
A: Why are you buying all those vegetables?
B: Because I _____ (make) vegetable soup.
A: It's too hot here.
B: You're right. I _____ (open) a window.
A: What are your plans for the future?
B: I want to go to the University after I _____ (finish) school.
A: Excuse me, what time _____ (the train / leave)?
B: At half past three.
A: Are you excited about your trip?
B: Yes. This time tomorrow I _____ (sit) on the plane.
A: I can't hear the television very well.
B: I _____ (turn up) the volume.
A: _____ (you / help) me with dinner?
B: Of course.

Упр. 15. Переведите предложения.

1. Посмотрите на них! Что они делают?
2. Вчера в это время мы работали в лаборатории.
3. Что они будут делать завтра в 9 часов? – Они будут сдавать экзамен.
4. Когда преподаватель вошел, студенты просматривали тексты.
5. Привет, куда ты идешь? – Я иду домой.
6. Когда я его встретил, он покупал новый телефон.
7. Завтра в это время они будут обсуждать важные вопросы.
8. Что он делал вчера, когда пришли его родители?

Perfect Tenses

Упр. 16. Вставьте наречия since, for, already, just, yet, ever, never и переведите предложения.

1. John has ... finished his homework, so his books are still on the table.

2. I haven't seen Ann ... 2007.
3. Have you ... finished eating? I haven't even started.
4. We've lived there ... ten years.
5. He's ... come back from jogging and he's a bit tired.
6. I haven't visited my sick friend ..., but I am going to do it today.
7. Which places have you been to ... you arrived?
8. Paul has studied Maths ... 2000.
9. Have you ... eaten oysters? I've ... eaten them.
10. He says he's ... seen such a pretty girl before.

Упр. 17. Измените предложения по образцу.

Образец: I am writing a letter. I have written a letter.

1. He is going home.
2. I am carrying out an experiment.
3. They are speaking.
4. Tom is listening to the latest news.
5. You are reading an interesting article.
6. She is finishing to translate the text.
7. We are working out a new business plan.
8. They are designing a new device in the lab.

Упр. 18. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Perfect.

1. He said that they (to discuss) everything.
2. They told us they (to manage) to solve the problem.
3. He (to come) from a small town, and nobody (to hear) of him before.
4. When we arrived at the theatre the play already (to begin).
5. He remembered that he (not to lock) the front door.
6. John thought he (to see) the face before.
7. The new owner (to pay) an enormous sum for it.
8. When he went in to the sitting-room he saw that someone (to be) there.
9. They (to send) invitations to 100 people.

Упр. 19. Раскройте скобки, употребляя Future Perfect по образцу.

Образец: I shall do my lessons (by 6 o'clock). I shall have done my lessons by 6 o'clock.

1. We shall work in the lab (when you come).
2. Kate will translate this article (by tomorrow morning).
3. They will send us a telegram (by next week).

4. I shall bring you an interesting CD tomorrow (by 12 o'clock).
5. She will stay at home tomorrow (for nearly 10 hours).
6. The sun will rise soon (by 8 o'clock in the morning).
7. I shall read this magazine (before I go to bed).
8. The workers will start their work tomorrow (when you come).
9. We shall construct the new supermarket (next year by this time).

Упр. 20. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы.

1. We have visited many interesting countries.
2. I have heard that radio program several times.
3. The weather has been very bad this week.
4. He had read the letter before they left.
5. When we came to the club the meeting had begun.
6. We had discussed our plans when he came.
7. By next winter they will have built four houses in that district.
8. I shall have finished my report by 5 o'clock.
9. She will have passed all exams before you leave.

Упр. 21. Ответьте на вопросы как в образце.

Образец: Don't forget to post that letter. – I've already posted it.

1. Don't forget to phone your relatives. I _____.
2. Why don't you read the paper? I _____.
3. Shall I pay the waiter? No, he _____.
4. Don't forget to buy flowers. My mother _____.
5. Would you like to invite Pete to a picnic? Me? I'm afraid I wouldn't, but my sister _____.
6. Shall I cook supper? No, I _____.
7. Don't forget to lock the door. I _____.
8. Why don't you want to watch this film? We _____.
9. Let's buy these CDs for him! He _____.

Упр. 22. Постройте предложения с наречиями *since* и *for* по образцу.

Образец: I know Bob (for five years). I have known Bob for five years.

1. Nick lives in Bolton (since he was born).
2. Bill is unemployed (since April).
3. Ann has a bad cold (for the last few days).
4. I want to go to Disneyland (since I was a child).

5. He is studying English and Spanish (for three years).
6. Tim and Jane are working in Sheffield (since February).
7. My cousin is in the army (since autumn).
8. They are waiting for us (for half an hour).
9. I play tennis (since I was five).
10. My parents are in Sweden (for two months).

Perfect Continuous Tenses

Упр. 23. Составьте предложения, используя Present Perfect Continuous по образцу.

Образец: Pete is free now. / he / translate / an article /. He has been translating an article.

1. Ann is very tired. / she / work / hard /.
2. Nick and Mary are so happy. / they / meet / old friends / at the railway station /.
3. Sam has just come back from the beach. He is very red. /he / lie in the sun /.
4. Tom's hands are dirty. / he / repair / the car /.
5. Paul and Bob are hot and tired. / they / play / tennis /.
6. Linda is busy now. / she / learn / the English poem /.

Упр. 24. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Mrs Thompson (wait) for an hour before the secretary came.
2. Jane was very tired. She (do) her room since afternoon.
3. Alex said he (stand) there since 6 o'clock.
4. Kate (study) English for five years before she visited the USA.
5. It (rain) for several days before the wind changed.
6. He (listen to) the record several times before he could understand it.
7. They (live) many years in a town, when they decided to move in the country.
8. My mother (teach) literature for 20 years before she retired.

Упр. 25. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Future Perfect Continuous.

1. He (work) in the garden for two hours when I come back.

2. In a month they (travel) abroad for a year.
3. The workers (restore) the building for a year in autumn.
4. Next summer I (study) for two years at this university.
5. It (snow) for a week tomorrow.
6. They (look for) a flat for two months by next Monday.
7. We (fly) non stop for fifteen hours before we get to Calcutta.

Сводные упражнения на времена английского глагола (активный залог)

Упр. 26. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемом времени.

1. The students (to write) a test now. 2. He just (to go) to bed. 3. When you called me, I (to do) my homework. 4. Ann always (to cook) breakfast herself. 5. Yesterday we (to visit) University museum. 6. Our group (to work) in the computer centre for 2 hours yesterday. 7. She never (to be) in England. 8. Tomorrow at 5 p. m. we (to fly) to New York. 9. You should (to review) the rule before writing this exercise. 10. They (to study) English since their First year at the University.

Упр. 27. Раскройте скобки, употребив Present Indefinite или Present Continuous.

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend.
2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
4. Don't go into the class room! The students (to write) a dictation there.
5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.
6. Ships (to travel) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days.
7. The man who (to smoke) a cigarette is our English teacher.
8. You (to hear) anything? I (to listen) hard, but I not (to hear) anything.
9. My brother (to smoke) a great deal.
10. Listen! The telephone (to ring).
11. Where is Peter? He (to have) his English lesson. I think that he always (to have) it at this hour.

Упр. 28. Раскройте скобки, употребив Present Perfect or Past Indefinite.

1. You (to read) that book yet? – No, I only just (to begin it).
2. Petrov (to leave) Moscow? – No, he is still in Moscow.
3. When the delegation (to arrive) in Moscow? – It (to arrive) yesterday.
4. I not (to see) Andrew at the lecture.
5. I not (to see) this film yet but I (to hear) a lot about it.
6. He isn't here, he just (to go) out.
7. I (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home.
8. We (to discuss) the matter during supper.
9. I cannot give you a definite answer as I (not to discuss) the matter with the manager.

Упр. 29. Раскройте скобки, употребив Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Helen (to learn) English at the Institute. She (to learn) English since last autumn.
2. They are busy now. They (to discuss) an important question. They (to discuss) it since five o'clock.
3. Where is Petrov? – He (to work) in the library. – He (to work) long? – Yes, he (to work) since morning.
4. My brother (to be) in hospital. He (to be) there for ten days.
5. Ivanov (to teach) French. He is a very experienced teacher. He (to teach) French for fifteen years.
6. I (to know) Peter well. – Since when you (to know) him? – I (to know) him since 2000.

Упр. 30. Раскройте скобки, употребив Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. He (not to see) me as he (to read) when I (to come) into the room.
2. When he was in Moscow he (to visit) the places where he (to play) as a boy.
3. The telegram (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house.
4. It (to rain) hard last night when I (to leave) the office.
5. The train could not stop because it (to travel) too fast at the time.
6. When I (to call) for my friend, his sister (to tell) me that he (to leave) half an hour before.
7. I (to shout) to him to stop, but he (to run) too fast and (not to hear).
8. We (to walk) to the station when it (to begin) to rain.

9. He (to sit) in the garden when the storm (to break) out.
10. When I (to wake up) this morning, the sun (to shine) in the sky.
11. Before he (to enter) the Institute, he (to work) at a plant.
12. We (to walk) for about two hours when at last we (to see) the lake.

Упр. 31. Раскройте скобки, употребив Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Future Perfect.

1. I (to wait) for you at five o'clock tomorrow.
2. I am sure that they (to complete) their work by May.
3. At 2 o'clock tomorrow I (to have) an English lesson.
4. Tomorrow at this time you (to sail) down the Moscow River.
5. I hope it (to stop) raining by five o'clock.
6. I hope next mail (to bring) news from home.
7. She (to return) from the library at six o'clock.
8. I (not to work) at eight o'clock. I (to finish) my homework by that time.
9. At what time you (to be) here?
10. What you (to do) at eight o'clock? I (to work on my report).

Упр. 32. Задайте к предложениям вопросы.

1. The ship was going to the north when a storm broke out.
2. By this time next year you will have graduated from the University.
3. He is becoming a pilot now.
4. When I got to the station, I learnt that the train had left a few minutes before.
5. He generally plays tennis very well.
6. All last week he had been preparing for the examinations.
7. That man has been teaching at school since 1999.
8. We saw your brother a week ago.
9. Water changes into ice when the temperature drops to zero.

Упр. 33. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в требуемом по смыслу времени.

1. The ship (to go) to the north when a storm (to break) out.
2. By this time next year you (to graduate) from the University.
3. He (to become) a doctor now.
4. They (to drive) at about ninety miles an hour when the accident (to happen).
5. Although the weather (to be) fine during the last few days, this spring is not a good one on the whole.
6. When I (to get) to the station, I (to

learn) that the bus (to leave) a few minutes before. 7. He generally (to play) baseball very well, but today he (to play) very badly. 8. All last week he (to prepare) for the exam. 9. That man (to teach) in this school since 1992. 10. Water (to change) into ice when the temperature (to drop) below zero. 11. We (to see) your brother a year ago, but we not (to see) him since then. 12. It (to rain) every day since we (to come) here. 13. When we (to reach) the wood, we (to find) that a party of strangers (to occupy) the spot which we (to choose) for our picnic. 14. Kindly repeat what you just (to say). 15. I only (to succeed) in solving the problem after I (to work) on it for several hours. 16. He reminded me that we (to be) classmates at school. 17. My brother (to remain) in Saratov till the end of the war. 18. I (to hear) that you (to give) up the idea of studying French. 19. Up to now I not (to hear) anything from him. 20. He (to be) a correspondent for The Times since 1981. 21. Come to my room as soon as you (to return). 22. I (to know) him ever since we (to be) children. 23. I shall cash the cheque as soon as the bank (to be) open. 24. He said he (to reach) home by midnight. 25. By the time he is thirty he (to become) a great pianist. 26. He (to shrug) his shoulders, (to shake) his head, but (to say) nothing. 27. Dima (to go) to St.Petersburg last year and (to work) there since then. 28. When I get back, they probably (to have supper). 29. He very much wanted to go to the Far East as he never (to be) there.

VIII. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

Модальные глаголы		
Can May Must	+ to Infinitive (Perfect Infinitive)	
CAN Could	1. мочь, уметь 2. неужели (в вопросительном предложении) 3. не может быть (в отрицательном предложении)	She can do it. Can (could) she do it? – Неужели она делает это? Can (could) she have done it? – Неужели она сделала это? She can't do (have done) it.
To be able (to)	быть в состоянии	She will be able to do it.
MAY Might	(просьба в вопрос. предложении) 1. можно (разрешение в утверд. предложении) 2. возможно	May I come in? You may take the book. She may (might) do (have done) it. – Возможно (может быть), она делает (сделала) это.
To be allowed (to)	Иметь разрешение	He was allowed to go there.
MUST	1. должен 2. должно быть	She must do it. She must do (have done) it.
to have (to) to be (to)	должен { в силу обстоятельств по договоренности выражение действия, которое должно было произойти, но не произошло	She has to do it. She is to do it. He was to have met Ann, but he failed to (Он должен был встретить Анню, но не встретил).
Should	должен, следует, следовало бы	You should not smoke so much. You should have visited them. (Вам следовало бы посетить их)
ought (to)	моральный долг	You ought to visit your friend. He is ill.
Would	выражает желание совершить действие; вероятность; упорство, настойчивость; привычное действие в прошлом (бывало, обычно)	He would have been about forty then.
Need	нужно, необходимо	We need not to have hurried. You needn't have come so early. (Тебе не надо было приходить так рано).

Упр. 1. Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы.

a) 1. He must have sold his piano. 2. He may have sold his piano. 3. He might have sold his piano. 4. He can't have sold his piano. 5. He should have sold his piano. 6. He shouldn't have sold his piano. 7. He needn't have sold his piano. 8. He didn't have to sell his piano. 9. He had to sell his piano. 10. He was to sell his piano.

b) 1. They must have lost their way, as they came so late. 2. He cannot have entrusted (передоверить) this scientific work to a man he has known so little. 3. You could not have seen him there because he left the place two months ago. 4. You should have been more attentive. 5. He could have found a job, he looks satisfied. 6. Could he have lost that book? He should be punished. 7. She might have had a good rest. She looks nice. 8. They would have heard his report as they know these important facts. 9. We were to have phoned him, but we forgot his telephone number. 10. You needn't have bought bread, we have much of it. 11. They should have warned us that they would be late.

Упр. 2. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (must, can, need).

1. I ... not believe. I failed another test. – But you ... go to more classes and fewer parties. 2. Perhaps we ... meet next week. 3. ... he speak English in childhood? 4. My neighbours ... grow their own vegetables. 5. ... you turn the music down, please. 6. I ... not believe. I am already out of money. – You ... learn not to spend so much. – But I ... not help it, there are just things that I ... to buy. 7. If you want to improve your English, you ... work very hard. 8. ... I take this book? – Certainly, but you ... not give it to anybody. 9. Mother, ... I go to the country tomorrow? – No, you ... not. The doctor says you ... stay at home for a day or two. 10. There is something wrong with your television set. You ... call a repairman. – Oh, we ... not do it! My brother ... fix it himself. 11. ... we bring these textbooks every day? – No, you ... not: you ... take them from the library. 12. ... you go to the country with us? – No, I am afraid I ... not: I ... go to the library.

Упр. 3. Вставьте подходящие модальные глаголы (must, may, can, need, to have to, to be able to).

1. You ... not come to help them tomorrow: the work is done. 2. You ... not change the whole text as the beginning is all right. You ... only rewrite the second part of it. 3. ... you help me now? – I am afraid not: I am in a great

hurry. I shall be free in the evening. Come to my place at about eight, and I ... help you. 4. John ... not tell us the rules of the game: we know them. 5. ... I return the book to you on Friday? I am afraid I ... not finish it before. – No, that is too late. You ... bring it to me not later than Wednesday. 6. It is already six o'clock. We ... hurry if we don't want to be late. 7. ... you translate this text into English? – I think I 8. They spent all the morning on the river bank. Only Ann ... return home as she ... not stay in the sun for such a long time. 9. How do you feel when you ... take a test? – I'm always a little frightened and unhappy. 10. She ... decorate a room nicely. 11. We ... not afford to pay the bill. 12. He's got a lung problem and he ... go to hospital every two weeks. 13. Ann ... not go to his birthday party yesterday because she ... go to the dentist. 14. You ... take medicine three times a day before meals. You ... not stop taking it until you have finished the bottle. Don't forget. You ... drink water as much as you You ... get up tomorrow if you like. You ... not stay in bed all the time. But you ... not do any work at all. You ... just relax for a few days.

Упр. 4. Раскройте скобки, употребив подходящий по смыслу модальный глагол.

1. She (возможно) have passed the exam.
2. We (были вынуждены) to find a safe place for the pictures.
3. Cars (нельзя) be parked on the pavement.
4. He (должен по плану) to go to the Far East on business.
5. You (следует) follow all the important scientific researches in your field.
6. She (сможет) to visit us tomorrow.
7. They (наверняка) have helped him.
8. Children under 16 (не разрешают) to see this film.
9. (Не могли бы) you tell me where she lives?
10. You (не надо было) have come so early.

Упр. 5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя подходящие по смыслу модальные глаголы и выражения.

1. Я должна купить торт сегодня. 2. Мой брат не умеет говорить по-английски. 3. Моя сестра умеет говорить по-немецки. 4. Можно, я посмотрю вашу фотографию? 5. Вы можете показать мне свою фотографию? 6. Не может быть, что ему сорок лет: он выглядит гораздо моложе. 7. Не может быть, что он забыл прийти. Он, должно быть, был очень занят. 8. Мы, может быть, поедem за город, если будет хорошая погода.

9. Если сестра не купит мне кофе, мне придется идти в магазин самой. 10. Я не могу найти свои часы. – Может быть, вы оставили их на работе. – Нет, я не могла оставить их на работе: я никогда не снимаю их с руки. 11. Вы сможете поговорить с ним завтра? 12. Я, должно быть, заблудилась. Вы не можете мне сказать, как пройти к Эрмитажу? 13. Мне пришлось прочесть массу книг, когда я готовилась к докладу. 14. Я не мог вспомнить последние строчки сонета, и мне пришлось звонить своему другу. 15. Может быть, он и вернулся в Санкт-Петербург, но я его еще не видел. 16. Он очень бледен. Он, вероятно, очень устал. 17. Эта статья, должно быть, была написана в начале прошлого века. 18. Он сказал мне, что я могу приходить сюда в любое время. 19. Он, возможно, придет завтра, так как, должно быть, получил наше письмо. 20. Я думаю, что это может случиться очень скоро. 21. Этот рассказ, может быть, показался ему скучным, но он, должно быть, прочел его очень внимательно, так как помнит все подробности. 22. Можно мне курить здесь? 23. Товары, должно быть, были упакованы очень небрежно. 24. Он сказал, что он, возможно, вернется в апреле. 25. Им, вероятно, сообщили об этом несколько дней тому назад.

IX. ПРЕДЛОГИ

Значения русских падежей в английском языке передаются предлогами:

Падеж, предлог	Вопрос	Пример
Р. п. of	(кого, чего)	the centre of the city
Д. п. to	(кому, чему)	show the book to him
Т. п. by with	(кем, чем)	by the Russian scientist with a pen
П. п. about of	(о ком, о чем)	about the experiment the news of the victory

Упр. 1. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги, соответствующие русским падежам.

Чашка чая с лимоном, есть ложкой, проверено учителем, сделано из шерсти, встретиться с другом, отдать секретарю, писать мелом, для детей, группа студентов, говорить о новом фильме, коробка конфет, думать о тесте, ученые России, рисовать карандашами, исправлено мной.

Предлоги места

on – на	on the desk, on the wall
in – в, на	in the class-room, in the street, in the mine
at – у, в, на	at the University, at the conference
near – около, вблизи	near the museum, near the office
above – над	above us, above the surface of the earth
over – через, над	over the river, a lamp over the table
under – под	under the ground, under the bed
between – между (двумя)	between two chairs, between us
among – среди (многих)	among the students, among his colleagues
behind – за, позади	behind the building, behind the theatre
across – через, вдоль	across the street, a bridge across the river
in front of – перед, напротив	in front of the University, in front of him

Запомните:

on business – в командировке

at work – на работе

on holiday – в отпуске
at home – дома

at school – в школе

Упр. 2. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги места.

В библиотеке, на столе, в столе, под столом, над столом, между столом и диваном, за столом, напротив меня, над полем, пять градусов выше (ниже) нуля, среди цветов, дома, рядом со мной, в институте, у двери, недалеко от города.

Предлоги направления

to – к, на, в	come to me, to the library
towards – в направлении, к	towards the house, towards the University
from – от, из	from Siberia, from the table
into – в (внутри)	into the table, into the house
through – через, сквозь	through the window, through the country
up – вверх	to go up, up in the air
down – вниз	to go down, up and down
out of – из, изнутри	out of the bag, out of the house

Упр. 3. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги направления.

В магазин, из магазина, от Москвы до Йошкар-Олы, положить в коробку, вынуть из коробки, просмотреть доклад, плыть вниз по реке, плыть вверх по реке, двигаться по направлению к центру города, войти в зал, выйти из зала, просмотреть меню, переплыть реку, вдоль по улице.

Предлоги времени

on – в	on Monday, on the ninth of May
in – в	in January, in summer, in 2009, in the morning
in – через	in some days, in a week
at – в, у	at 5 o'clock, at 10 p.m.(a.m.), at night
by – к	by September, by the end of the term
from... to – от...до	from 10 to 11 o'clock

from... till	from morning till night
since – с	since March, since autumn
for – в течение	for a week, for two terms
during – вовремя	during the meeting, during the lecture
before – до, перед	before the lecture, before Saturday
after – после	after the seminar, after classes
within – в течение, за	within a year, within 2 hours

Запомните: словосочетания с *this, last, next* употребляются без предлогов: *e. g. this month, last year, next week.*

Упр. 4. Переведите на английский язык, используя предлоги времени.

В этом месяце, в субботу, в шесть часов днем, первого января, в 2000 году, к 2008 году, с восьми до девяти, использовать за месяц, во время перерыва, через пять лет, до завтра, к прошлой пятнице, после пяти часов, в апреле, после войны, во время эксперимента, до урока, с того времени, работаем в течение часа, вечером, в прошлом году, на следующей неделе, с детства, в половине второго.

Упр. 5. Прочитайте предложения. Измените их, если они не соответствуют действительности.

1. We had an English lesson on Monday morning.
2. I began school in 1999.
3. My birthday is on May 20-th.
4. My father was born in June.
5. People started using mobile phones in 1940.
6. For many years the USA has been a British colony.
7. Mona Lisa was painted by William Shakespeare.
8. People have been on the planet for 50 000 years.

Упр. 6. Выберите нужный предлог.

1. The film is based *on / at* a book by Tolkien.
2. He has been interested in music *since / from* his childhood.
3. This film is *by / of* my favourite director.
4. They went *at / to* the University library after classes.
5. What was his car speed *on / during* the race?

6. I have a sofa and a table *in / into* the room.
7. My younger sister is *in / at* school now.
8. Teresa is on the way *to / in* the station and Nick is *between/with* her.
9. If you give me some money, I'll pay you back *in / through* 2 days.
10. I'll write the course-paper *by / near* December.

Упр. 7. Переведите на русский язык. Проверьте себя.

Above the city, along the street, at the lecture, between East and West, from 1941 to 1945, in five years, during the break, to go by car, before the lesson, to move against the wind, under the tree, to cut with a knife, at the age of seven, since 2005, on Friday, a member of Congress, in November, for a year, the results of the exams, to live without friends, among teachers, on the first of September, in the morning, at work, next month, ten degrees below zero, around the town, to look though the text, to go towards a shop, to speak about future, to stand at the blackboard, across the river, in front of the hospital, over 10 tons, in a bag, on the sofa, to put into the refrigerator, to begin from the very beginning, near Moscow, behind our school, to run down the hill, by three o'clock, next to me.

ТЕСТЫ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЯ

1. Имя существительное

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. money
a) moneys b) money c) moneies
2. a mouse
a) mice b) mouses c) mouss
3. a knife
a) knifes b) knives c) knifs
4. a foot
a) foots b) footes c) feet
5. a mother-in-law
a) mother-in-laws b) mothers-in-laws c) mothers-in-law
6. Knowledge ... power.
a) is b) are c) do
7. In summer we eat a lot of ...
a) fruits b) fruit c) fruit's
8. Can I borrow your scissors? Mine ... not sharp enough.
a) are b) is c) has
9. Last Saturday we went fishing, but we didn't catch any ...
a) fishs b) fishes c) fish
10. The United States ... a violent history.
a) have b) have got c) has
11. Those men / the umbrellas
a) those men' umbrellas
b) those men's umbrellas
c) the umbrellas of those men

12. Tom and Alice / the car
a) Tom and Alice's car
b) Tom's and Alice's car
c) the car of Tom and Alice
13. King Charles II / the portrait
a) the portrait of King Charles II
b) King Charles the Second's portrait
c) King's Charles II portrait
14. The title / the novel I lent you yesterday
a) the novel's I lent you yesterday title
b) the title of the novel I lent you yesterday
c) the novel's title I lent you yesterday
15. My parents / the friends
a) my parents' friends
b) my parents's friends
c) the friends of my parents.

2. Имя прилагательное

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
A. high
B. highest
C. the higher
D. the highest
2. Isaac Newton is _____ men in the history of science.
A. one of the great
B. one of greatest
C. the greatest one
D. the one greatest
3. I think that he speaks English _____ than Ann.
A. bad
B. worse
C. badly
D. worth
4. My left arm is _____ than my right one.
A. stronger
B. more stronger
C. more strong
D. strongest

5. Oxford and Cambridge are _____ universities in Great Britain.

- A. older
- B. oldest
- C. the oldest
- D. the most oldest

6. Hurry up! The _____ train leaves in half an hour.

- A. last
- B. latest
- C. least
- D. latter

7. I never put as _____ sugar in cakes as the recipes call for.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. more
- D. a lot

8. I've never seen such a big dog _____ yours.

- A. rather than
- B. than
- C. as
- D. to

9. This is _____ expensive of all.

- A. the least
- B. least
- C. less
- D. little

10. Nick is _____ than both Tom and Adam.

- A. more fat
- B. fatter
- C. the fattest
- D. as fat

11. As chairperson, she's the _____ person on the committee.

- A. strongest
- B. biggest
- C. most powerful
- D. most strong

12. She's much taller _____ me.

- A. than
- B. then
- C. as
- D. that

13. The film was really boring. It was _____ I've ever seen.

- A. a most boring film
- B. the more boring film
- C. the film more boring
- D. the most boring film

14. The boys are _____ - they need new beds.

- A. greater
- B. higher
- C. taller
- D. stronger

15. She ran to the station as _____ as she could.

- A. quicker
- B. most quick
- C. more quick
- D. quickly

8. When Anna got paid she bought _____ some new clothes.
A. herself C. her
B. hers D. she
9. The two drivers accused _____ of having caused the accident.
A. their C. them
B.. each other D. himself
10. I've got two bicycles, so you can borrow one of _____ if you like.
A. my C. I
B. me D. mine
11. "Which pyjamas are yours?" "The yellow ____."
A. ones C. two
B. one D. which
12. _____ of the two applicants got the job?
A. who C. which
B. what D. whose
13. "Are there any questions?" "No, _____."
A. neither C. none
B. either D. no
14. "Are they good friends?" "No, they don't like _____."
A. themselves C. they
B. them D. each other
15. _____ of you can come tomorrow?
A. who C. whoever
B. what D. which
16. "_____ is the chair made of?" "I think it's leather."
A. which C. what
B. how D. who
17. Let's listen to _____ music on the radio.
A. an C. one
B. some D. those
18. I don't like you _____.
A. no more C. some more
B. no longer D. any more

19. There isn't _____ in the garden.
 A. anybody C. some people
 B. any people D. somebody
20. He is _____ patient than you may think.
 A. much C. many more
 B. least D. much more
21. _____ children like to stay indoors in such good weather!
 A. no C. no one
 B. not D. none
22. I'll tell _____ about it, I promise to keep it as a secret.
 A. anybody C. nobody
 B. somebody D. everybody
23. _____ of the two brothers did you like more?
 A. who C. which
 B. what D. whose
24. Is this coat _____?
 A. yours C. you
 B. your D. the yours
25. Could I have _____ drink?
 A. other C. another
 B. an other D. one another

4. Конструкция "there + be"

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. There ... always much snow in winter here.
 a) are b) were c) is
2. ... will be a new school in our village next year.
 a) here b) there c) it
3. ... snowed hard yesterday.
 a) there b) that c) it

4. ... is such a nice variety of jeans in this shop.
a) there b) this c) it
5. There ... three big sports centres in my town.
a) are b) is c) have
6. There ... a programme for youth and two films on TV.
a) be b) is c) are
7. I was hungry, but anything to eat.
a) there weren't b) it wasn't c) there wasn't
8. ... any letters for me yesterday?
a) are there b) were there c) was there
9. ... somebody at the station to meet you when you arrive tomorrow.
a) there will be b) there is c) there was
10. I'm not going to buy this shirt. ...'s very expensive.
a) here b) it c) there
11. Look! This bag is empty. ... nothing in it.
a) there was b) there is c) there are
12. Ten years ago ... 500 children at the school. Now ... over a thousand.
a) there are, there were
b) there were, there will be
c) there were, there are
13. "Why are those policemen outside the bank?" " ... a robbery."
a) there has been b) there have been c) there was
14. I'm sorry I'm late. ... a lot of traffic.
a) there is b) there isn't c) there was
15. ... 's a car in front of the house. Is ... your car?
a) there, it b) here, there c) it, there

5. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Ann is looking for a job as an actress. She ... sing, dance and act.
a) has to b) can c) must
2. I can't go to the party tonight. I...go to the dentist.
a) can b) should c) have to
3. If you want to pass this exam, you...work very hard.
a) have to b) are to c) can
4. You...talk here. The baby is sleeping.
a) can't b) mustn't c) needn't
5. When I was a boy, I...ride a bike but I couldn't drive.
a) could b) couldn't c) can't
6. Mrs. Campbell has got three young children and she...do a lot of washing.
a) has to b) can c) ought to
7. I wanted to phone you yesterday but I...remember your number.
a) shouldn't b) mustn't c) couldn't
8. He wants to go to Australia but I think he...to find a job there.
a) wasn't able b) isn't able c) won't be able
9. ...I see your ticket and passport?
a) may b) must c) should
10. If you want to lose weight, you...eat lots of salad and fruit.
a) can't b) mustn't c) should
11. Sorry I'm late. I...start the car this morning.
a) couldn't b) shouldn't c) mustn't
12. - When are you going to clean your apartment?
- I don't know. I...clean it today, or I...clean it next Saturday.
a) might b) can c) must

13. My parents think I...get better marks.
 a) have to b) am to c) should
14. Peter...play in the basketball team when he was a little boy. He was too short.
 a) couldn't b) mustn't c) needn't
15. They...go swimming during their vacation. It was cold.
 a) could b) couldn't c) mustn't
16. Mary has lost her key and she...get into her apartment.
 a) has to b) can't c) can
17. I...go to work at eight o'clock sharp.
 a) must b) can c) should
18. You...do it today. You can do it tomorrow morning.
 a) can't b) mustn't c) needn't
19. She...do this work by the end of the month.
 a) is to b) mustn't c) shouldn't
20. The train...arrive at 10 a.m.
 a) needn't b) mustn't c) is to

6. Видовременные формы глагола в активном залоге

Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

1. Where ... you from?
 a) is b) am c) are
2. That hotel ... expensive.
 a) doesn't b) isn't c) aren't
3. How much ... this sweater cost?
 a) is b) does c) do
4. Mag and her sister ... live in Rome.
 a) aren't b) doesn't c) don't

5. My Dad ... overtime every week.
 a) is working b) works c) work
6. – Has he decided how to spend the money?
 – Yes, he ... a car.
 a) will buy b) is going to buy c) buys
7. If he ... busy tomorrow morning, he probably ... you a lift.
 a) isn't, will probably give
 b) won't be, will probably give
 c) won't be, probably gives
8. We rarely watch television, but last week we ... a lot of interesting programs.
 a) watched b) have watched c) had watched
9. My parents ... to the USA many times.
 a) were b) have being c) have been
10. – Have you got any money? - Yes, I ... it from my friend.
 a) borrowed b) was borrowed c) have borrowed
11. My husband ... in the bank for three years from 1990 to 1993.
 a) has worked b) worked c) had worked
12. Our family haven't heard from him ... five months.
 a) for b) since c) during
13. He has worked for this company ... April.
 a) for b) from c) since
14. We ... about him when he suddenly ... in.
 a) just talked, came in
 b) were just talking, came in
 c) were just talking, was coming in.
15. Peter saw an urgent message on his table. Somebody ... it the day before.
 a) had left b) left c) was left

КЛЮЧИ К ТЕСТАМ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЯ

1. Имя существительное

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
b	a	b	c	c	a	b	a	c	c	b	a	b	b	a

2. Имя прилагательное

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
d	a	b	a	c	a	b	b	a	b	c	a	d	c	d	a	a

3. Местоимение

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
d	b	c	b	c	b	d	a	b	d	a	c	c	d	d	c	b
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25									
d	a	d	a	c	c	a	c									

4. Конструкция “there + be”

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	b	c	a	a	b	c	b	a	b	b	c	a	c	a

5. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	c	a	b	a	a	c	c	a	c	a	a	c	a	b	b	a	c	a	c

6. Видо-временные формы глагола в активном залоге

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
c	b	b	c	b	b	a	a	c	c	b	a	c	b	a

Неправильные глаголы

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Перевод
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	бить
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keim]	become [bi:kʌm]	становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæŋ]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken ['brouk(e)n]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kætf]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, хватать
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keim]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	стоить
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	ползать
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать, дремать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать

fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	находить
fly [flai]	flew [flu:]	flown [flaʊn]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	забывать
forgive [fo'gɪv]	forgave [fo'geɪv]	forgiven [fo'gɪvn]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [graʊn]	расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hɪd]	hidden ['hɪdn]	прятать
hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	hit [hɪt]	попадать в цель
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	содержать
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [naʊn]	знать
lay [lei]	laid [leɪd]	laid [leɪd]	класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	наклоняться
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	занимать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [leɪn]	лежать
light [lait]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meɪk]	made [meɪd]	made [meɪd]	производить

mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
mistake [mis'teik]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teik(e)n]	ошибаться
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	платить
prove [pru:v]	proved [pru:vd]	proven [pru:vn]	доказывать
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	положить
quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	выходить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	подниматься
run [rʌŋ]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
seek [si:k]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	искать
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	шить
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken ['ʃeik(ə)n]	встряхивать
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəud]	shown [ʃəun]	показывать
shrink [ʃriŋk]	shrank [ʃræŋk]	shrunk [ʃrʌŋk]	уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sink [siŋk]	sank [sæŋk], sunk [sʌŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	сеять

speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
spill [spil]	spilt [spilt]	spilt [spilt]	проливать
spoil [spɔil]	spoilt [spɔilt]	spoilt [spɔilt]	портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	расстилать
spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	прыгать
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stou]	stolen ['stəʊlən]	красть
stick [stɪk]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	колоть
sting [stɪŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	жалить
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	выметать
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	swollen ['swoul(e)n]	разбухать
swim [swɪm]	swam [swem]	swum [swʌm]	плавать
swing [swɪŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	качать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	учить
tear [teə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]	рвать
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	рассказывать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	думать
throw [θrəʊ]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	бросать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	понимать
wake [weɪk]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	просыпаться
wear [weə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	носить
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	плакать
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	мочить
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	выигрывать
wind [waɪnd]	wound [waʊnd]	wound [waʊnd]	извиваться
write [raɪt]	wrote [rou]	written ['rɪtɪn]	писать

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