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**ЭЛЕМЕНТАРНАЯ ГРАММАТИКА**

**Учебное пособие по английскому языку**

**Новочеркасск 2022**

Министерство сельского хозяйства Российской Федерации

Департамент образования, научно-технической политики и рыбохозяйственного комплекса

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для студентов СПО всех специальностей

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НИМИ ДГАУ

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Учебное пособие представляет собой краткое изложение общих сведений о системе времён английского глагола и других грамматических явлениях на русском языке и варианты тестов, направленных на обучающий контроль знаний грамматики. Пособие предназначено для студентов СПО всех специальностей.

Ключевые слова: грамматика, самостоятельная работа, обучающий контроль, тестовые задания, коммуникативная компетенция.



**Общие сведения**

Вспомните, что вы знаете о глаголе в английском языке, который имеет сложную систему выражения видовременных отношений.

**Время** глагола – это грамматическая категория, которая выражает отношение действия, названного глаголом, к моменту речи. Отрезок времени, включающий момент речи, - это реальное настоящее время (**time**). Этот отрезок времени может иметь самую разнообразную протяженность: от периода, измеряемого минутами (сейчас), до бесконечного временного пространства (всю жизнь).

Прошедшее время – это предшествующий настоящему отрезок времени, не включающий момента речи. Будущее время – это отрезок, который последует после настоящего и тоже не включает момент речи.

Соответственно такому членению реального времени (**time**) в английском языке есть три грамматических времени глагола (**tenses**): настоящее (**The Present Tense**), прошедшее (**The Past Tense**) и будущее (**The Future Tense**).

Также в английском языке в системе грамматического времени выделяются временные категории со значением **перфекта**, которых нет в русском языке. Перфект (**Perfect**) обозначает действие, которое предшествует определенному моменту или действию в прошлом, настоящем или будущем.

**Залог** выражает отношение между подлежащим и сказуемым в предложении.

В английском языке, как и в русском, существует два залога:

**действительный** (**Active Voice**) и **страдательный** (**Passive Voice**).

Глагол в ***действительном залоге*** показывает, что действие выполняется лицом или предметом, выраженным подлежащим.

*She* ***asks*** *a lot of questions*. *Она* ***задает*** *много вопросов.*

Глагол в ***страдательном залоге*** показывает, что подлежащее не выполняет действие, выраженное глаголом, а испытывает его на себе.

*She* ***is asked*** *a lot of questions*. *Ей* ***задают*** *много вопросов.*

**Yes/No questions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present Simple** | **do / does** |
| **Past Simple** | **did** |
| **Future Simple** | **will** |
| **Present Continuous** | **am / is / are** |
| **Past Continuous** | **was / were** |
| **Future Continuous** | **will** |
| **Present Perfect** | **have / has** |
| **Past Perfect** | **had** |

**Вопросительные слова:**

***What? — Что?  
Where? — Где?  
When? — Когда?  
Why? — Почему?  
Who? — Кто?  
Which? — Который?  
Whose? — Чей?  
Whom? — Кого?  
How? — Как?***

***What kind? — Какой?  
What time? — Во сколько?  
How many? — Сколько? (для исчисляемых существительных)  
How much? — Сколько? (для неисчисляемых существительных)  
How long? — Как долго?  
How often? — Как часто?  
How far? — Как далеко?***

1. **Word order (порядок слов)**

Порядок слов, **когда подлежащее стоит перед** **сказуемы**м, называется **прямым** (Direct).

*A (young) man* ***sent*** *a (short) telegram yesterday.*

Если в предложении есть два дополнения прямое и косвенное, то прямое может стоять после косвенного:

*He* ***sent*** *her a telegram.*

Если косвенное дополнение следует за прямым, то оно употребляется с предлогом:

*He* ***sent*** *a telegram* ***to*** *her.*

Если в предложении есть несколько обстоятельств, то они располагаются следующим образом: образа действия, места и времени.

*He* ***met*** *his friends by chance in the country in summer.*

Иногда обстоятельство времени может употребляться в начале предложения.

*Two thousand years ago, London* ***was a*** *small* ***village*** *on the river Thames*.

Порядок слов, когда **сказуемое** или **его часть** **стоит перед подлежащим** называется **обратным** (Inversion). Такой порядок характерен для вопросительных предложений.

**Также обратный порядок слов употребляется:**

1. ***В предложениях с there is/there are***

***There is*** *much snow in winter.*

1. ***В предложениях со словом Here, когда подлежащее выражено существительным.***

***Here is*** *the book you need.*

Но если подлежащее выражено личным местоимением, то порядок слов прямой.

*Here it* ***is****. Here she* ***comes****.*

1. ***В предложениях типа So do I./Neither do I.***

*I* ***like*** *ice-cream. So* ***do*** *I.*

*I* ***don’t like*** *boiled milk. Neither* ***do*** *I.*

1. ***В словах автора, стоящих после прямой речи.***

*“…………”,* ***said*** *he.*

* 1. **Types of questions (типы вопросов)**:

**I. General (Общий)**

***Are*** *you from England? Yes, I* ***am****.*

***Do*** *you* ***like*** *reading? Yes, I* ***do****.*

***Can*** *she* ***play*** *the guitar? No, she* ***can’t.***

**II.** **Special (Специальный)**

*Where* ***are*** *you from?*

*What* ***do*** *you* ***do*** *in free time?*

*When* ***did*** *she* ***get up*** *yesterday?*

**III. Alternative (Альтернативный)**

***Is*** *she* ***a doctor or a teacher****?*

***Does*** *he* ***watch*** *TV* ***or******listen*** *to music in free time?*

***Will*** *she* ***go*** *to the cinema* ***or*** *theatre next Friday?*

**IV. Tag question (Разделительный)**

*The weather* ***is nice****,* ***isn’t*** *it? Yes, it* ***is****. / No, it* ***isn’t****.*

*They* ***travel*** *much,* ***don’t*** *they? Yes, they* ***do****. / No, they* ***don’t****.*

*He* ***can speak*** *English,* ***can’t*** *he? Yes, he* ***can****. / No, he* ***can’t****.*

*They* ***met*** *some days ago,* ***didn’t*** *they. Yes, they* ***did****. / No, they* ***didn’t****.*

*The weather* ***isn’t*** *nice,* ***is*** *it ? Yes, it* ***is****. (-) / No, it* ***isn’t****. (+)*

1. **Who- question (Вопрос к подлежащему)**

В вопросе к подлежащему порядок слов **прямой**!

*Who* ***is******the head*** *of the state in the United Kingdom?*

*Queen Elizabeth II* ***is the head*** *of the state in the United Kingdom.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Постройте предложения, соблюдая правило порядка слов. Переведите**

**их.**

1. Now /Britain/is/biggest/the/London /in the 21st century/city/in.
2. The United Kingdom/is/London/the/of/capital.
3. Millions/come/every/tourists/of/to/year/London.
4. People/over/the/from/live/all/world/in/today/London.
5. The Lord Mayor/person/is/most/the important/in/after/London/Queen.
6. Part/the oldest/of/the City/London/is.
7. Is/more/the Bank of England/than/years/three/old/hundred.
8. The/building/is/oldest/The Tower of London/the City/in.
9. The/British/head/government/is/ /of/the Prime Minister /the.
10. Usually/a lot of/ there are/at/people/Speaker’s Corner/Hyde Park/in.
11. **Постройте предложения, определив порядок различных обстоятельств.**

**Переведите их.**

1. In the library/lots of/there are/books/interesting/very.
2. All over the world/like/ from/tourists/to visit/very/London/much.
3. Million/four/visit/every/the National Gallery/year/people.
4. Arrived/at the airport/they/in/the morning/early.
5. London’s/has/some/theatres/of/the world/West End/the best/in.
6. Game/is/cricket/the/English/very.
7. At weekends/visit/can/some/London’s/of/markets/you.
8. Restaurants/there are/nearly/in the world/country/every/London/in/from.
9. Can/everything/you/find/you/in/want/London.
10. I/never/have been/London/to.
11. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *The people of Britain* ***have had*** *festivals for thousands of years.*

***Have*** *the people of Britain* ***had*** *festivals for thousands of years?*

1. The Tate Modern Museum is a converted old power station.
2. On the other side of the Millennium Bridge is the St. Paul’s Cathedral.
3. People can watch the Changing of the Guards every day.
4. London has its own Chinatown in the West end.
5. You don’t have to pay to enter the main museums in London.
6. The president of the United States lives in the White House with his family.
7. Many presidents have lived in the White House.
8. People built Stonehenge thousands years ago.
9. A train is more ecological than a car.
10. They are watching a film about the White House now.
11. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Most people* ***have*** *a big family dinner at Christmas. (When)*

*When* ***do*** *most people* ***have*** *a big family dinner?*

1. The Changing of the Guards takes place at 11 o’clock every day. (What/When)
2. Nearly 4 million people live in Los Angeles. (Where/How many)
3. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because they would hide the city’s many monuments. (Why/Where)
4. Sydney Harbor Bridge weighs about 52,000 tons. ( How many)
5. In 1848, Queen Victoria opened the state apartments of the Windsor Castle to the public. (When/Who)
6. People used Stonehenge in different ways. (How)
7. English is the universal language of the world. (What language)
8. About 565 million people use English on the internet. (How many/Where)
9. The White House has been a symbol of America for more than two hundred years. (What/ How long)
10. The London Eye is 135metres high. (What/How large)
11. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Four hundred years ago, Manhattan Island (Liberty Island)* ***was***

*the* ***home*** *of the Native American people.*

*Was Manhattan Island or Liberty Island the* ***home*** *of the Native*

*American people four hundred years ago?*

1. More than 20 million people from all over the world visit New York every year. (from the USA)
2. People often call New York “The Big Apple”. (“The Big Lemon”)
3. Four hundred years ago, Manhattan Island was the home of the Native American people called the Indians. (the Bronx)
4. In 1626, A Dutchman Peter Minuit bought the island of Manhattan from

the Indians for about twenty-four dollars. (twenty-four thousand)

1. The two skyscrapers of the World Trade Center were the tallest buildings in New York till the 11th of September 2001. (the Chrysler Building)
2. Lot of New Yorkers travel around the city subway trains. (by a ferry)The subway is noisy, dirty and cheap. (quiet, clean and expensive)
3. There are more than 12,000 yellow taxies in New York. (black)
4. The people of France gave the Statue of Liberty to the American people in 1886. (England)
5. The Empire’s State Building at Fifth Avenue and 34th Street in is New York’s tallest skyscraper. (the Rockefeller Center)
6. **Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *In 1664, the British* ***took*** *the town from the Dutch and* ***changed***

*its name to New York.*

*Who* ***took*** *the town from the Dutch and* ***changed*** *its name to New York*

*In 1664?*

1. London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

2. The Romans came to England in the year 43.

3. William the Conqueror built a castle known as the Tower of London in

1078.

4. The Lord Mayor is the most important person in London after the

Queen.

5. St. Paul’s Cathedral is in the centre of the City.

6. In 1682, Sir George Downing built the street of houses near Whitehall

Palace in London.

7. Marie Tussaud was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1761.

8. Hollywood is the center of movie industry in the USA.

9. Bridges connect the American and Canadian sides of the Niagara Falls.

10. Elizabeth II is the current monarch of the United Kingdom.

**Многофункциональные глаголы**

**2.1. Глагол Be - was/were - been –** быть, находиться

**Формы:**

**Present Indefinite** **Past Indefinite**

I – **am**  We – **are**  I – **was** We - **were**

You – **are**  You – **are**  You – **were** You - were

He, She, It – **is** They – **are**  He, She, It – **was**  They- **were**

**Функции:**

1. **Смысловой глагол в значении « быть, находиться»**

* *Where* ***is*** *my textbook?*
* *It* ***is*** *on the shelf.*
* *Where* ***are*** *you?*
* *I* ***am*** *at the college.*

1. **Глагол-связка** в составном именном сказуемом

* ***Are*** *you* ***a student?***
* *Yes, I* ***am.*** *I’****m a*** *first-year* ***student.***
* *How old* ***are*** *you****?***
* *I’****m 16.***

1. **Вспомогательный глагол** ( в длительных временах и страдательном залоге)

***-*** *What* ***are*** *you* ***doing?***

***-*** *I* ***am getting*** *ready for the seminar.*

*The town* ***was founded*** *in 1805.*

1. **Модальный глагол (**должен )

В сочетании с неперфектным инфинитивом выражает необходимость совершить действие в силу договоренности или намеченного плана.

*We* ***are to meet*** *with my friends after classes.*

*They* ***were to write*** *a test yesterday.*

В сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом означает, что хотя действие и было запланировано, оно не совершилось.

*We* ***were to have met*** *with my friends after classes yesterday (but we didn’t).*

*The delegation* ***was to have arrived*** *some days ago (but it didn’t).*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте нужную форму глагола to be (am/is/are). Переведите**

**предложения.**

1. My name … Jane.

2. I … 16 years old.

3. We … reading the text about London now.

4. St. Paul’s Cathedral … built by Christopher Wren in the 17th century.

5. When and where … you born?

6. My parents … in London last month.

7. … your father an engineer?

8. My mother … cooking dinner now.

9. They … to translate this text at the last lesson.

10. The group of British students … to have arrived some days ago.

1. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *My friend* ***is*** *from London. My friend* ***is******not*** *from London.*

1. I am from Moscow.

2. My sister is 16 years old.

3. His father is an engineer.

4. They are watching TV at the moment.

5. The town is visited by lots of tourists.

6. She was to make a report at the conference last week.

7. The monument to Gagarin is in the centre of the town.

8. My friend is a student.

9. I am to visit a doctor after classes.

10. Many new buildings are constructed in the centre of the city.

1. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:******There are*** *lots of interesting things in London.*

***Are there*** *lots of interesting things in London?*

1. We are watching a film about London.

2. London is the capital of England and the United Kingdom.

3. The Millennium Bridge was opened on the 10th of June, the year of 2000.

4. On the other side of Millennium Bridge is the St. Paul’s Cathedral.

5. The group of tourists is to visit the St. Paul’s Cathedral.

6. It was built in 1675 by Christopher Wren.

7. The British Museum is in Great Russell Street.

8. She is reading a text about the British Museum.

9. They were to arrive to Heathrow airport yesterday.

10. Buckingham Palace is Queen’s official residence in London.

1. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *The London transport museum* ***is*** *in Covent Garden. ( Where)*

*Where* ***is*** *the London transport museum?*

1. His name is Mike. (What)
2. She is 18. (How old)

3. They are the second-year students. (What)

4. He is reading a book in the next-door room. (Where)

5. He is to make a report at the international congress next week. (When)

6. They are at the cinema. (Where)

7. We were playing chess at that time yesterday. (What/When)

8. All towns and cities in the country are connected by the highways. (How)

9. Some years ago my brother was fond of Bungee jumping. (What/When)

10. They are to meet at the corner of the Fifth Avenue. (Where)

1. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model****: Madam Tussauds (London Museum) in Marylebone Road* ***is***

***famous*** *for its wax figures.*

***Is*** *Madam Tussauds or London Museum in Marylebone Road* ***famous***

*for its wax figures?*

1.She is a first-year student (second-year).

2. Washington is the capital of the United States of America (New York).

3. They are playing chess (watching a film).

4. Britain is a constitutional monarchy (the USA).

5. The British Museum was founded more than 250 years ago (the

Museum of London).

6. We are to write a test today (word dictation).

7. Madam Tussauds is famous for its wax figures (paintings).

8. The London Transport Museum is in Covent Garden (the Sherlock

Holmes Museum).

9. We were to pass an exam in English yesterday (Chemistry).

10. She is cooking an apple pie (cherry).

**6. Переведите предложения, определите функции глагола to be.**

1. Novocherkassk is an ancient capital of Don Cossacks.

2. It is about 40 kilometres from Rostov-on-Don.

3. The town was founded in 1805 by a general M.I. Platov.

4. It was visited by many famous writers and poets.

5. The museum of Don Cossacks’ History is one of the most famous in

our town.

6. We are to visit it in some days.

7. We are reading the text about Novocherkassk now.

8. Our college is in 111 Pushkinskaya Street.

9. The group of British students was to have arrived to our college two

days ago.

1. Our town is often called the town of students because there are a lot of colleges and two high schools in it.
   1. **Обороты с глаголом to be:**
2. **There is/there are (есть, имеется, существует, находиться)**

Предложения с этим оборотом переводятся на русский язык, начиная с обстоятельства места или времени.

***+ There are*** *some textbooks on the desk.*

*?* ***Are there*** *any textbooks on the desk? Yes, there are.*

*-No, there aren’t.* ***There are*** *not any textbooks on the desk.*

***+ There is*** *an interesting film on TV tonight.*

***?*** *What* ***is there*** *on TV tonight?*

***There is*** *an interesting film on TV tonight.*

1. **Be going** to do something (собираться, намереваться делать ч-л)

**Be going** to be(come) somebody (собираться, намереваться стать к-л)

Передает будущие действия, может употребляться без указания на

время.

***+*** *We* ***are going to visit*** *London (next month).*

***? Are*** *you* ***going to*** *London* ***visit*** *(next month)?*

*Yes, we* ***are****. We* ***are going to visit*** *London (next month).*

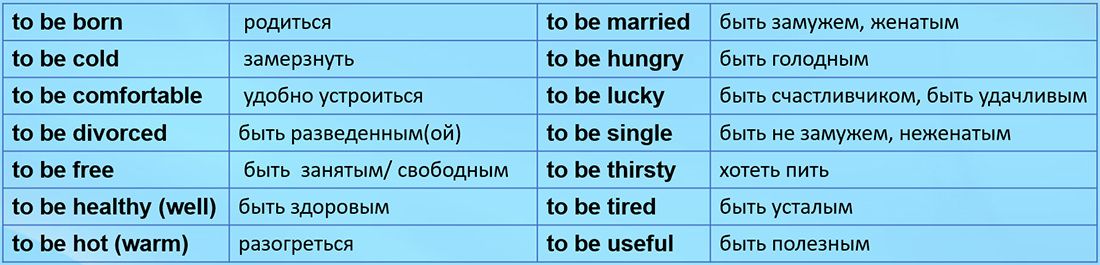
*-No, we aren’t. We* ***are not going to******visit*** *London (next month).*

***+*** *She* ***is going to become*** *an actress.*

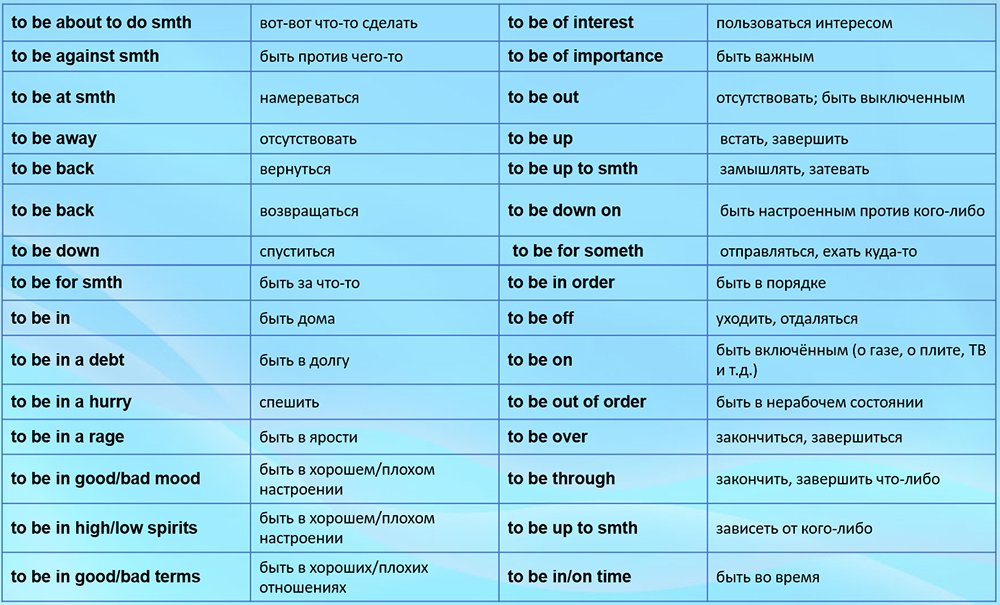
***?*** *What* ***is*** *she* ***going to become?***

*She* ***is going to become*** *an actress.*

**Устойчивые выражения с глаголом to be:**







**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте there is или there are. Переведите предложения.**

***Model: …*** *some 20 students in our group.*

***There are*** *some 20 students in*

*our group.*

1. … a lot of sightseeings in London.

2. … a Cathedral built in Byzantine style in the centre of Novocherkassk.

3. … some meat in the salad.

4. … 94 galleries in the British Museum, a reading room and a bookshop.

5. … no flowers in the room.

6. …a bottle of milk in the fridge.

7. …lots of interesting things in the London Transport Museum in Covent

Garden.

1. …a big bookshop, five restaurants and cafes, free art exhibitions and free music in the evenings in the South Bank Centre.

9. … not any factories in our village.

10. … some money in the wallet.

1. **Составьте предложения, поставив слова в правильном порядке. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *Some/transport/London/there/kinds/in/are/of.*

*There are some kinds of transport in London.*

1.Coffee/is/the/cup/no/there/in.

2. In/snow/there/winter/is/much/in Russia.

3. Were/any/ films/there/ on/ yesterday/TV/not.

4. In/four/ there/countries/are/the United Kingdom.

5. How/students/are/in/your /many /group/there?

6. Apples/ are/ no/the bowl/there/in.

7. There/foreign/in/group/ students/any/are/your?

8. Many/languages/are/ spoken/there/how/the/ in /world?

9. Next/there/week/some/will /timetable/be/changes/our/in.

10. Lots of/ interesting/there/ books/ are/in/library/in/the.

1. **Заполните пропуски, используя оборот be going. Переведите**

**предложения.**

***Model:*** *We … … to read and translate this text.*

*We* ***are going*** *to read and translate this text.*

1. The company … … to produce the new model of this phone next month.

2. Our family … … to buy a new house.

3. They … … to take part in student’s scientific conference.

4. My friend … … to enter Oxford University.

5. … you … to travel to Moscow by coach?

6. … she … to become an economist?

7. They … … to stay at Grand Hotel in London.

8. What … you … to do next Saturday?

9. … they … to be mechanics?

10. He … … to participate in the world’s tennis championship.

1. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *He* ***is going*** *to ride a bike. He* ***is not going*** *to ride a bike.*

1.I am going to apply for a pilot’s license.

2. My friends are going to visit Hawaii.

3. She is going to spend this evening in the Central Park.

4. My sister is going to enter Yale University.

5. We are going to participate in student’s festival held at our college.

6. The team is going to miss some games this season.

7. My brother is going to become a mechanic.

8. He is going to invite her for the dinner.

9. I am going to get up early tomorrow.

10. Jane is going to be a land manager.

1. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***are going*** *to play chess in the evening.*

***Are*** *they* ***going*** *to play chess in the evening?*

1. There is the Queen’s Gallery in Buckingham Palace Road.

2. There are paintings from all over the world.

3. There is the Bank of England and many big offices in the City.

4. There are thirty-six Yeoman Warders at the Tower of London.

5. There are thirty-two glass capsules at the London Eye.

6. We are going to visit the Diana, Princess of Wales playground in Kensington

Gardens.

7. There is London Zoo in Regent’s Park.

8. There are lots of museums and art galleries in London.

9. There are 94 galleries in the British Museum.

10. There is the Sherlock Holmes Museum at 221b Baker Street.

1. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:******There are*** *five restaurants and cafes, in the National Theatre.*

*(How many/Where)*

*How many restaurants and cafes* ***are there*** *in the National Theatre?*

*Where* ***are there*** *five restaurants and cafes?*

1. The Browns are going to visit Italy in summer. (When/What)

2. There are about ten colleges in our town. (How many/Where)

3. The Congress is going to adopt some new laws next week. (What/When)

4. There are two House in the British Parliament: the House of Lords and the

House of Commons. (How many)

5. There is a very interesting film on TV in the evening. (When/What)

6. He is going to found his own IT Company. (Who/What)

7. NASA is going to launch a rocket from the base in Houston, TX.

(What/Where)

8. She is going to become an architect. (Who/What)

9. They are going to learn the text by heart. (How)

10. There are lots of places of interest in Washington. (What/Where)

1. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model: There are*** *three cinemas, two theatres and a concert hall in*

*the Barbican Arts Centre. (some museums)*

***Are there*** *three cinemas, two theatres and a concert hall* ***or*** *some*

*museums in the Barbican Arts Centre*

1.There are hundreds of club in Soho and Notting Hill (theatres).

2. We are going to travel about London by a famous red double decker (a

black taxi).

3. There are a lot of expensive shops in Rodeo Drive (cinemas).

4. The Harpers are going to visit Russia during winter holidays

(Germany).

5. There are no sky-scrapers in Washington (New York).

6. She is going to become a teacher (engineer).

7. There is St. George’s Chapel in Windsor Castle (Buckingham Palace).

8. He is going to get married next week (to divorce).

9. There are about 3.85 native speakers in countries like the USA,

Australia or Canada (second language speakers).

10. He is going to ride a bike (drive a car).

* 1. **Глагол Have-had-had - иметь, владеть, обладать**

**Формы :**

**Present Indefinite** **Past Indefinite**

I –**have**  We – **have** I – **had**  We - **had**

You – **have**  You – **have** You – **had**  You - **had**

He, She, It – **ha**s They – **have** He, She, It – **had**  They- **had**

**Функции:**

1. **Смысловой глагол** в значении «иметь, владеть, обладать»

* ***Have*** *you a bike?*
* *Yes, I* ***have****. I* ***have*** *a new bike.*
* ***Has*** *she (****got****) a large family?*
* No, she **hasn’t**. She **has not (got)** a large family.

**Вспомогательный глагол (**в перфектных временах)

**-*Have*** *you ever* ***been*** *to London****?***

***-****Yes, I* ***have****. I* ***have been*** *there several times.*

***-******Нas*** *he t****ranslated*** *the text?*

***-*** *No, he* ***hasn’t****. He* ***has not translated*** *the text yet.*

1. **Модальный глагол (**должен, вынужден, приходится - в силу *обстоятельств )*

***Do*** *you* ***have to get up*** *early****?***

*Yes, I* ***do****. I* ***have to get up*** *very early every day.*

*Why* ***did*** *she* ***have to water*** *flowers often in summer?*

*She* ***had to water*** *flower often in summer because it was very hot.*

* 1. **Обороты с глаголом to have:**

1. В сочетании с существительным (местоимением) и третьей формой глагола (V3/ed), глагол have образует оборот, показывающий, что действие выполнено не подлежащим, а кем-то другим для него, за него.

*Did she* ***have her hair*** *cut yesterday? Yes, she did.*

*She* ***had her hair cut*** *yesterday. Вчера она подстриглась (её подстригли).*

*Does he* ***have his watch repair****? Yes, he does.*

*He* ***has his watch repaired****. Он отремонтировал свои часы. (Ему отремонтировали….).*

1. В сочетании с существительным (местоимением) и инфинитивом другого глагола, глагол have образует оборот, показывающий, что желание или намерение совершить действие.

*Do you* ***have a new dress to show*** *me? Yes, I have.*

*I* ***have a new dress to show*** *you. Я* ***хочу показать*** *тебе новое платье.*

**Устойчивые выражения с глаголом have:**

***Have a good time*** *Хорошо проводить время*

***Have a good laugh*** *От души посмеяться*

***Have a trip*** *Отправиться в путешествие*

***Have a lesson*** *Проводить(посещать) урок*

***Have a date/ a meeting*** *Назначать свидание/встречу*

***Have had enough*** *Быть сытым по горло*

***Have breakfast/lunch/dinner*** *Завтракать/обедать/ужинать*

***Have a drink*** *Выпивать*

***Have a day off*** *Взять выходной*

***Have a bath/a shower*** *Принимать ванну/душ*

***Have a tint*** *Покрасить волосы*

***Have fun*** *Веселиться*

***Have luck*** *Быть удачливым*

***Have a guess*** *Догадаться*

***Have a chat*** *Поболтать*

***Have a baby*** *Родить ребенка*

***Have a cold*** *Простудиться*

***Have a swim*** *Поплавать*

***Have coffee/tea*** *Пить кофе/чай*

***Have a meal*** *Принимать пищу*

***Have a snack*** *Перекусить*

***Have a nap*** *Вздремнуть*

***Have a dream*** *Видеть сон*

***Have a drive*** *Проехаться на машине*

***Have a good flight*** *Хорошо долететь*

***Have a good journey*** *Добраться без проблем*

***Have a holiday*** *Взять отпуск*

***Have a sleep*** *Поспать*

***Have a lift*** *Подвезти (к-л)*

***Have a nightmare*** *Видеть кошмар*

***Have a rest*** *Отдыхать*

***Have a ride*** *Прокатиться*

***Have a walk*** *Пройтись (прогуляться)*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте нужную форму глагола to have (has/had). Переведите предложения.**
2. People in different lands … held festivals to give thanks for bountiful harvests.
3. Thanksgiving Day … become one of the most favourite and widely celebrated holidays in the USA.

3. Every year on July 4, the Americans … a holiday from work.

4. In 1066, England … a new king – William the Conqueror from France.

5. The Bank of England … an interesting museum with money from many

different countries.

6. English kings and queens always … coronations in Westminster Abbey.

7. Queen Elizabeth II … her coronation here in 1953.

8. London Zoo opened in 1828 … animals and birds from all over the world.

9. The film … started by the time we came to the cinema.

10. He … worked at the factory before he entered the university.

1. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *People in the colonies* ***had to send*** *taxes to Britain every year.*

*People in the colonies* ***had not to send*** *taxes to Britain every year.*

1. I have a new laptop.
2. He has some good friends.
3. I’m tired. I have run three kilometers.
4. She has just eaten Chinese food. (never)
5. He has been to France.
6. They had seen beautiful beaches before they came to Thailand.
7. We had English yesterday.
8. When they came home, their mother had already cooked dinner. (yet)
9. He had studied English before he moved to London.
10. She has missed the train.
11. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Many people* ***have*** *a barbecue in their gardens or parks on July, 4.*

***Have*** *many people a barbecue in their gardens or parks on July, 4?*

1. The American flag has changed many times.
2. People have a big party with fireworks on Guy Fawkes Night.
3. Most American and Canadian families still have Thanksgiving Day dinner together.
4. People of different cultures have come to live in English-speaking countries bringing their festivals and celebrations with them.
5. He had worked at factory before he entered the college.
6. Nobody has seen him since last week.
7. We have already seen this film.
8. Children have just come back from the park.
9. He has known Jane for some years.
10. I have never tried Italian food.
11. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *I* ***have*** *never* ***been*** *to Madrid.(Where)*

*Where* ***have*** *you never* ***been?***

1. The American flag has fifty white stars and thirteen stripes.(How many)
2. He has never visited the Great Wall of China. (What)
3. The Yeoman Warders have guarded the Tower of London since the reign of Henry VIII. (What/Since when)
4. Every July 4, the Americans have a holiday from work. (When/What)
5. The Bronx Zoo in New York has more than seven thousand animals. (How many/What)
6. The first Valentine’s cards had pictures of birds and flowers on them. (What)
7. People have celebrated many of their festivals for hundreds of years. (What/How long)
8. Alice had missed the bus that is why she was late. (What)
9. The train had arrived by 8 o’clock. (When)
10. She has to get up early not to miss the school bus.(Why)
11. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***have*** *a large family.(small)*

***Have*** *they a large or a small family?*

1. People in Britain have celebrated many of their festivals for thousands of years. (ignore)
2. New Year’s Eve in Scotland has a special name “Hogmanay”. (Wales)
3. Most countries have a day that is special for them – a national day. (week)
4. People in British colonies had to send taxes to Britain every year. (gifts)
5. The American flag has changed many times. (British)
6. People of different cultures have come to live in the English-speaking countries, bringing their festivals and celebrations with them. (travel)
7. A lot of schools in Britain have parties for the children at Christmas. (Easter)
8. Queen Elizabeth II had her coronation in Westminster Abbey in 1953. (Buckingham Palace)
9. London’s West End has some of the best theatres in the world, so tickets can be expensive. (East End)
10. London has restaurants from nearly every country in the world. (New York)
11. **Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *New York* ***has*** *five boroughs.*

*What city* ***has*** *five boroughs?*

1. Sixth Avenue has one more name – the Avenue of Americas.
2. Jefferson Market Courthouse, at 425 Sixth Avenue has a beautiful Tower with big clocks.
3. He had been teaching at school for ten years before he decided to change the job.
4. I have never been to the USA.
5. Madagascar has been an island for millions of years.
6. The US Constitution has been chanced twenty six times since 1789.
7. In 1066, England had a new king – William the Conqueror from France.
8. The American flag has changed many times but today’s flag goes back to the Fourth of July 1960, when Hawaii became the fiftieth state.
9. People in Britain usually have pancakes with lemon juice and sugar.
10. People all over the world have had festivals for thousands of years.

**3. Система времён английского глагола в действительном залоге (Active Voice)**

**Таблица времён в действительном залоге (Active Voice)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Видовременные**  **формы** | **Indefinite**  **(неопределённые)** | **Continuous**  **(длительные)** | **Perfect**  **(завершённые)**  **Perfect** | **Perfect**  **Continuous (завершённо - длительные)** |
| **Время** |
| **Present**  **(настоящее)** | I ***work.***  She ***writes.*** | I ***am working***.  She ***is writing***. | I ***have worked.***  She ***has written.*** | I ***have been***  ***working.*** She ***has been writing.*** |
| **Past**  **(прошедшее)** | I ***worked.***  She ***wrote***. | I ***was working.***  She ***was writing***. | I ***had worked.***  She ***had written.*** | I ***had been***  ***working.*** She ***had been writing.*** |
| **Future**  **(будущее)** | I ***shall (will) work***.  She ***will write.*** | I ***shall (will) be***  ***working.*** She ***will be writing.*** | I ***shall (will)***  ***have worked***. She ***will have written.*** | I ***shall (will)***  ***have been working.***  She ***will have***  ***been writing.*** |
| **Future in the**  **Past (будущее в прошедшем)** | … I ***should (would)***  ***work.***  … she ***would write.*** | … I ***should***  ***(would) be working.***  … she ***would be***  ***writing.*** | … I ***should***  ***(would) have worked.***  … she ***would***  ***have written.*** | … I ***should***  ***(would) have been working.***  … she ***would***  ***have been writing.*** |

**Неопределённые времена действительного залога**

**(Indefinite Tenses of the active voice)**

Неопределённые времена обозначают действия обычные, закономерные, периодически повторяющиеся в настоящем, прошлом или будущем.

**3.1.Present Indefinite** (настоящее неопределённое)

Глагол – сказуемое в настоящем неопределённом совпадает с инфинитивом без частицы **to** во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа, которое принимает окончание **–s (-es)**.

*I* ***study*** *at the university. Я* ***учусь*** *в университете.*

*My sister* ***studies*** *at school. Моя сестра* ***учиться*** *в школе.*

Вопросительная и отрицательная форма глагола образуются с

помощью вспомогательного глагола  **do** (в 3-ем лице ед. ч. – **does**) и **инфинитива смыслового глагола** без частицы **to.**

***Do*** *you* ***study*** *at the university? Ты* ***учишься*** *в университете?*

***Does*** *your sister* ***study*** *at school? Твоя сестра* ***учится*** *в школе?*

***Present Indefinite употребляется:***

1. **Для выражения простых фактов, общих истин, повседневных действий, привычек, обычаев.**

а) *He* ***lives*** *in Novocherkassk.Он* ***живёт*** *в Новочеркасске.*

***Does*** *he* ***live*** *in Novocherkassk? Yes, he* ***does****. He* ***lives*** *in this town.*

*No, he* ***does not****. He* ***does not live*** *here.*

b) *The Englishmen* ***celebrate*** *Christmas on the 25th of December.*

*Англичане* ***празднуют*** *Рождество 25 декабря.*

***Do*** *they* ***celebrate*** *Christmas on the 25th of December? Yes, they* ***do****.*

*No, they* ***do not****. They* ***don’t celebrate*** *it on this day.*

2. **Для выражения будущих действий:**

а) после глаголов come, go, leave

*He* ***leaves*** *for London next week.*

*Он* ***уезжает*** *в Лондон на следующей неделе.*

***Does*** *he* ***leave*** *for London next week? Yes, he* ***does****.*

*No, he* ***doesn’t****. He* ***does not leave*** *for it next week.*

b) в придаточных предложениях после союзов: if, when, while, before, as, unless, (un)till и др.

*If I* ***see*** *him tomorrow, I* ***shall ask*** *him about it.*

*Если я* ***увижу*** *его завтра, я* ***спрошу*** *его об этом.*

***Will*** *you* ***ask*** *him about it, if you* ***see*** *him tomorrow? Yes, I* ***will****.*

*No, I* ***won’t****. I* ***will not ask*** *him about it, if I* ***see*** *him tomorrow.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени**: *every day(week, month, year),usually, sometimes, always, regularly, often, seldom, rarely*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *We (****study****) at the college.*

*We* ***study*** *at the college.*

1. Jane (do) her morning exercises every day.
2. Usually our classes (begin) at 8 o’clock in the morning.
3. It (take) me about two or three hours to get ready for the next day.
4. Students of our group often (participate) in different activities held by the college.
5. The Queen (represent) nation identity and (give) the sense of stability.
6. The Queen’s Foot guard (consist) of five military regiments and it (protect) the Royal Palace.
7. The British Museum collections (contain) over seven million objects.
8. The British Museum (house) the world’s largest and most comprehensive collection of Egyptian antiquities in seven permanent galleries.
9. Sydney Harbor Bridge (connect) Sydney’s central business district and the North Shore.
10. London (be) the capital city of England and the United Kingdom.
11. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***go*** *to Europe every summer.*

*They* ***don’t go*** *to Europe every summer.*

1. She walks her dog in the park every day.
2. Our neighbours always make a lot of noise.
3. His parents live in a big city.
4. We usually play rugby on Fridays.
5. Students of our college have classes on Saturdays.
6. Visitors have to pay for the entrance to the British Museum.
7. My groupmate lives at a hostel.
8. The British celebrate New Year as widely as Christmas.
9. I go shopping every day.
10. Mr. Smith likes to cook very much.
11. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***go*** *to the seaside every summer.*

***Do*** *they* ***go*** *to the seaside every summer?*

1. Chinese New Year normally occurs either in January or February.
2. The first full moon of the year symbolizes the coming of spring.
3. The flag of the USA is one of the most complicated in the world.
4. The blood carries food and oxygen to all parts of the body.
5. The heart pumps about two and a half litres of blood a minute through the body when we relax.
6. A grown-up’s heart beats about 70 or 80 times a minute.
7. Our brain consists of billions of tiny cells.
8. The brain controls the body functions and keeps all its parts working together.
9. Plants provide oxygen for people to breathe.
10. Many animals work for people because of their skills.
11. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *People* ***need*** *certain things to stay alive and healthy. (What)*

*What* ***do*** *people* ***need*** *to stay alive and healthy?*

1. The most serious threat to plants is the destruction of their habitat. (What)
2. Every day people throw away a great amount of garbage and trash. (What/When)
3. A man cuts down hectares of trees to provide paper, wood, medicines and mineral fuel every year. (How many/When)
4. Every rainforest contains millions of animals, insects and flowers. (What)
5. Lot’s of people think that nuclear energy is too dangerous because of its radioactivity. (Why)
6. Most of the energy we use today comes from fossil fuel: coal, oil and gas. (Where from)
7. Windmills use the power of wind for grinding corn and pumping water. (What for)
8. Space satellites use huge solar panels to supply their electricity. ( What)
9. The banks of many nations have their head offices in the City of London because it is one of the major banking centres of the world. (Where/Why)
10. Millions of tourists visit London every year. (How many)
11. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *About 300 people* ***work*** *at the Buckingham Palace. (Windsor Castle)*

***Do*** *300 people* ***work*** *at the Buckingham Palace* ***or*** *Windsor Castle?*

1. Heads of governments and royal visitors from around the world meet the Queen atthe Buckingham Palace. (Prime Minister)
2. At half past eleven nearly every morning, the soldiers change the guard atthe Buckingham Palace. (At half past twelve)
3. Hampton Court stands next to the River Thames in a big park. (the Tower of London)
4. On the second Saturday in June, London celebrates the Queen’s birthday with a big parade – the Trooping of the Colour. (the fourth)
5. Soldiers carry the “colour” – a big flag - past the Queen. (cake)
6. Only about five thousand people live in the City of London. (hundred)
7. Thirty-six Yeoman Warders tell visitors all about the Tower and its famous people. (the Crown Jewels)
8. Tower Bridge is more than 100 years old. ( Millennium Bridge)
9. The Prime Minister - the head of the British government – lives at 10 Downing Street. (the Queen)
10. People like to walk across the Millennium Bridge because there are no cars on it. (London Bridge)
11. **Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Visitors* ***like*** *to see and go inside the royal buildings.*

*Who* ***likes*** *to see and go inside the royal buildings?*

1. In August and September tourists visit some of the rooms and see paintings in the Buckingham Palace.
2. The Queen goes from the Buckingham Palace to Horse Guards Parade in one of her coaches.
3. The Queen travels along the Mall to Westminster in a wonderful coach.
4. The prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street.
5. Westminster Abbey is London’s oldest and perhaps the most famous church.
6. Everybody loves going up in the London Eye that is 135 meters high.
7. People come to Speaker’s Corner to tell the world important or interesting things.
8. The London Transport Museum tells the story of London’s buses and underground trains from the early nineteenth century.
9. London is the home of the most famous names in English football.
10. London has restaurants from nearly every country in the world.

**3.2.Past Indefinite** (прошедшее неопределённое)

Форма Past Indefinite правильных глаголов образуется путём прибавления к основе инфинитива окончания **–(e)d**.

*work – работать –* ***worked****; open – открывать –* ***opened****;*

*like – нравиться –* ***liked****; live – жить -* ***lived***

Форму Past Indefinite неправильных глаголов следует смотреть в таблице неправильных глаголов.

*meet – встречать –* ***met****; begin – начинаться –* ***began;***

*bring – приносить –* ***brought****; buy – покупать –* ***bought***

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы глагола образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** в Past Indefinite **(did)** и **инфинитива смыслового глагола** без частицы **to**.

***Did*** *you* ***play*** *football yesterday?*

*Ты* ***играл*** *в футбол вчера?*

*I* ***did not play*** *football yesterday.*

*Я* ***не играл*** *в футбол вчера.*

***Past Indefinite употребляется:***

1. **Для выражения действий, происходивших в прошлом, как завершившихся, так и не завершившихся, но не связанных с настоящим.**

*Mr. Brown* ***taught*** *Mathematics at Oxford University last year.*

*Мистер Браун* ***преподавал*** *математику в Оксфордском университете в прошлом году.*

***Did*** *Mr. Brown* ***teach*** *Mathematics at Oxford University last year?*

*Yes, he* ***did****. He* ***taught*** *it there last year.*

*No, he* ***didn’t****. He* ***did not teach*** *Mathematics at Oxford University last year.*

2**. Для выражения последовательных или повторяющихся действий в прошлом.**

*When he* ***was a student****, he often* ***went*** *to the library.*

*Когда он был студентом, он часто* ***ходил*** *в библиотеку.*

***Did*** *he* ***go*** *to the library, when he was a student?*

*Yes, he* ***did****. He often* ***went*** *there, when he was a student. No, he* ***didn’t****. He* ***did not*** *often* ***go*** *there.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени**: *yesterday, last week (month, year), some days ago, in 1980 и др.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *In the 19th century a lot of Irish people (****travel****) to the USA to begin a*

*new life.*

*In the 19th century a lot of Irish people* ***travelled*** *to the USA to begin*

*a new life.*

1. In 1788 the first British ship (arrive) in the place that is now called Sydney.
2. In 1840 people from the British government (meet) a group of Maori chiefs in Waitangi in the North of New Zealand.
3. They (put) their names on an important paper called the Treaty of Waitangi which (say) that New Zealand (be) now a British colony.
4. The tradition to give chocolate Easter eggs as a present (start) in Europe in the early 19th century and (come) to Britain in the 1870s.
5. The British and the Americans (fight) each other until 1786, when the Americans (win).
6. The pagans who (live) in Britain two thousand years ago (celebrate) New Year on the 1st of November.
7. Four hundred years ago, Manhattan Island (be) the home of the Native American people called Algonquin Indians.
8. In 1609, Henry Hudson (come) up the river to Manhattan.
9. In 1790, about 33,000 people (live) in New York.
10. Brooklyn Bridge, more than 6,000 feet long, (open) on 24 May1883.
11. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***played*** *chess yesterday.*

*They* ***did not play*** *chess yesterday.*

1. He brought home a kitten yesterday.

2. They had an exam in English last week.

3. Bob arrived at Heathrow Airport at 11at night two days ago.

4. My parents bought this house 1n 2017.

5. Last summer we went to Greece.

6. She translated this text last lesson.

7. My best friend entered Moscow State University some years ago.

8. We participated in student’s conference last term.

9. It took me about three hours to get ready for my classes yesterday.

10. They saw an interesting film about the royal family yesterday.

1. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *The immigrants* ***helped*** *to build the first skyscrapers and bridges in New*

*York.*

***Did*** *the immigrants* ***help*** *to build the first skyscrapers and bridges in*

*New York?*

1. The Towers of the World Trade Center were the tallest in New York.
2. There were more than one hundred floors, with offices, shops and restaurants inside,
3. O the 11th of September, 2001 everything changed to Americans.
4. Two planes crashed into the Towers of the World Trade Center at about 9 o’clock in the morning on that day.
5. People all across the world watched on TV the last minutes of two towers.
6. Thousands of people died in and near the Center.
7. Many famous artists and writers, such as Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain, Jackson Pollock, lived in Manhattan.
8. Work on the Empire State Building at Fifth Avenue and 34th Street in New York started in 1930.
9. People all over the world saw the Empire State Building in the movie *King Kong* in 1933.
10. The Guggenheim Museum on Fifth Avenue and 88th Street opened in 1959.
11. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Two thousand years ago the Romans* ***came*** *and* ***built*** *a town by the river*

*Thames. (When)*

*When* ***did*** *the Romans* ***come*** *and* ***build*** *a town by the river Thames?*

1. The Romans came to England in the year 43, AD. (When/Where)
2. They built a bridge over the river and called the town Londinium. (What/How)
3. It was a rich town and about 50,000 people lived in it. (How many)
4. After the year 400, the Romans left Londinium and went back to Rome. (When/Where)
5. In the ninth and tenth centuries, Danish ships came up to the River Thames and destroyed many of Londinium’s buildings. (When/What)
6. In 1066, a new king - William the Conqueror from France – came to live in London and built a castle known as the Tower of London. (What/Where)
7. In 1666, the Great Fire of London took place. (When/What)
8. The Great Fire began in a house in Pudding Lane, near London Bridge. (Where)
9. More than a quarter of million people lost their homes in the fire. (How many)
10. It also destroyed St. Paul’s Cathedral and eighty-eight other churches. (What)
11. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *In 1863, the world’s first underground trains* ***began*** *to run in*

*London, between Paddington and Farringdon. (buses)*

***Did*** *the world’s first underground trains or buses* ***begin*** *to run in*

*1863 in London, between Paddington and Farringdon?*

1. German bombs destroyed many London’s buildings in the Second World War. (Japan)
2. Hampton Court first opened to visitors at the time of Queen Victoria. (Queen Elizabeth)
3. Kings and queens kept the most important prisoners in the Tower of London. (treasures)
4. In 1682, Sir George Downing built the street of houses near the Whitehall Palace. (Sir Christopher Wren)
5. King George the Second gave Number 10 to Sir Robert Walpole in 1735. (Number 11)
6. British Prime Ministers began to live in 10 Downing Street from that time. (Monarchs)
7. Queen Elizabeth the Second had her coronation in Westminster Abbey in 1953. (St. Paul’s Cathedral)
8. The Millennium Bridge opened in the year 2000. (close)
9. Hide Park first opened to people of London in the 17th century. (Regent’s Park)
10. The important British writer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, wrote stories about Sherlock Holmes. (Harry Potter)
11. **Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Frederick Olmsted and Calvert Vaux* ***founded*** *Central Park in 1858.*

*Who* ***founded*** *Central Park in 1858?*

1. In 1626, a Dutchman called Peter Minuit gave the Indians about twenty-five dollars for the island of Manhattan.
2. In 1664, the British took the town from the Dutch and changed its name to New York.
3. The War of Independence between the British and some people of North America finished in 1783.
4. In 1930 the Chrysler Building opened.
5. The people of France gave the Statue of Liberty to the American people in 1886.
6. Chinese people first came to New York around 1850.
7. They worked in New York and sent money home to their families.
8. The Empire State Building opened in 1931.
9. In 1605 a man called Guy Fawkes and his friends put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament.
10. Winston Churchill was Britain’s Prime Minister at the time of the Second World War.

**3.3. Future Indefinite** (Будущее неопределённое)

Форма Future Indefinite образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **shall** (для 1-го лица ед. и мн.) или **will** для всех остальных лиц и инфинитива смыслового глагола **без частицы to**.

*We* ***shall go*** *to the cinema next week.*

*Мы* ***пойдѐм*** *в кино на следующей неделе.*

**Примечание:**

В современном английском языке существует устойчивая тенденция

употреблять **will** для всех лиц.

*I* ***will come*** *to see you tomorrow. Я* ***навещу*** *вас завтра.*

***Future Indefinite употребляется:***

1**. Для констатации факта в будущем.**

*They* ***will become*** *good specialists in some years.*

*Они* ***станут*** *хорошими специалистами через несколько лет.*

***Will*** *they* ***become*** *good specialists in some years?*

*Yes, they* ***will****. They* ***will become*** *good specialists in some years.*

*No, they* ***won’t****. They* ***will not become*** *good specialists in some years.*

2. **Для выражения однократных, последовательных или повторяющихся действий в будущем.**

*I* ***shall go*** *skating every week in winter.*

*Я* ***буду ходить*** *кататься на коньках каждую неделю зимой.*

***Will*** *you* ***go*** *skating every week in winter?*

*Yes, I* ***shall****. I* ***shall do*** *it every week in winter.*

*No, I* ***shan’t****. I* ***shall not go*** *skating every week in winter.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени**: *tomorrow, next week (month, year), in some days, in 2040 и др.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** She (**buy**) a new car next month. She **will buy** a new car next

month.

1. When I become a skilled specialist, I (earn) a lot of money.
2. He (come) to see us on Sunday.
3. It (rain) hard next week.
4. We (have practice) at a plant in June.
5. My friends (get married) in two weeks.
6. She (go) to the seaside in August.
7. The next football match (take place) in Moscow.
8. If I see her, I (tell) her about your asking.
9. My parents (travel) some European countries in vacation.
10. It (be) hot in July.
11. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *It (****rain****) tomorrow. It* ***won’t rain*** *tomorrow.*

1. My younger sister (go) to school next year.
2. I (participate) in student’s festival in November.
3. She (visit) Buckingham Palace because she has little time.
4. They (go skiing) in winter.
5. We (meet) after classes at the library.
6. Our team (take part) in World’s Championship next month.
7. Scientists (find) quite new ways of solving these problems soon.
8. It (take) us much time to get there.
9. If you come to the airport in time, we (have) any problem.
10. The (have) a party on Saturday.

**3.Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***will read*** *this text next week.*

***Will*** *they* ***read*** *this text next week?*

1. Climate change will cause sea level rise due to the melting of the mountain glaciers.
2. Climate change will also reduce the water available for drinking and washing.
3. Scientists believe that rising temperature will lead to increased evaporation and more rainfall.
4. Temperatures will be high in Scotland and the north of England next century.
5. People will have to think hard about alternative energy sources soon.
6. Climate change will affect the efficiency of fresh water supplies.
7. Some health impacts will result from direct-acting effects.
8. Climate change will affect the frequency and intensity of weather events around the world.
9. Sea level rise will increase vulnerability to coastal flooding and storm surges.
10. Many ecosystems and individual species will become extinct.

**4.Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *We* ***will visit*** *the museum this Friday. (When/What)*

*When* ***will*** *you* ***visit*** *the museum?*

*What* ***will*** *you* ***visit*** *this Friday?*

1. Robots will do all the work about the house in twenty years. (What/When)
2. Don’t be late! The football match will start at 7 p.m. (When)
3. Her family will go to Spain in summer. (Where/When)
4. Jeremy will come to see you in winter holydays. (When)
5. The group of students will depart to Hamburg to have practice next month. (When/Where)
6. The taxi will arrive in five minutes. Hurry up! (When)
7. They will marry in two month and have a honeymoon in Dubai. (When/Where)
8. He will buy a new house when he earns enough money. (What/When)
9. There will be some ten guests at the party on Friday. (How many/Where/When)
10. They will never live in Coober Pedy in South Australia because it is very hot there. (Why/Where)

**5.Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *She* ***will have*** *an exam tomorrow. (a test)*

***Will*** *she* ***have*** *an exam or a test tomorrow?*

1. He will start learning Chinese in a month. (Japanese)
2. They will fly to Hawaii next summer. (sail)
3. The students will listen to the lecture of a famous professor next week. (watch)
4. She will take a driving test tomorrow. (next week)
5. My mother will cook a big cake for my birthday. (buy)
6. Mary will go to the theatre with her groupmates. (parents)
7. We shall participate in a student’s festival next term. (conference)
8. They will become qualified specialists in three years. (skilled workers)
9. It will get colder in October. (warmer)
10. My brother will enter a university after graduating from school. (college)

**6.Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях. Переведите их.**

***Model: W****e* ***will visit*** *the Museum of Don Cossack’s History next week.*

*Who* ***will visit*** *the Museum of Don Cossack’s History next week?*

1. Students from some foreign countries will study at our university next academic year.
2. She will buy a beautiful dress for her wedding.
3. My friend will take part in student’s scientific conference next term.
4. They will try to solve this problem.
5. His parents will call him in the evening.
6. Her younger brother will go to school next year.
7. Our family will spend the vacation on the seaside.
8. My friends and I will ski in the mountains in winter.
9. Tropical rainforests will disappear soon because of the high rate of cutting.
10. Nothing will remain here in the result of explosion.

**4.Длительные времена действительного залога**

***(Progressive (Continuous) Tenses)*** – обозначают действия, происходящие в определенный момент или период времени в настоящем, прошлом или будущем.

Длительные временаобразуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **be** и **причастия настоящего времени** (Participle I) смыслового глагола:

learn учить(ся) – **learning;** watch – смотреть **watching**

* 1. **Present Progressive** (настоящее длительное) ***am/is/are+V-ing (now, at the moment)***

*It is 8.30. We* ***are reading*** *a text.*

*Сейчас 8.30. Мы* ***читаем*** *текст.*

***Are*** *you* ***reading*** *a text?*

*Yes, we are. We* ***are reading*** *a text**now.*

*No, we are not. We* ***are not reading*** *a text, we* ***are listening*** *to i*

**4.2Past Progressive** (прошедшее длительное) ***was/were+V-ing***

a) *She* ***was cooking*** *at that time yesterday.*

*Она* ***готовила*** *в это время вчера.*

***Was*** *she* ***cooking*** *at that time yesterday?*

*Yes, she was. She* ***was cooking*** *pies at that time yesterday.*

*No, she wasn’t. She* ***was not cooking*** *at that time yesterday.*

b) *They* ***were watching*** *TV when somebody knocked the door.*

*Они* ***смотрели*** *телевизор, когда кто-то постучал в дверь.*

***Were*** *they* ***watching*** *TV when somebody knocked the door?*

*Yes, they* ***were****. They* ***were watching*** *TV.*

*No, they* ***weren’t****. They* ***were not watching*** *TV, they* ***were playing*** *chess.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени:** *at that time (at 10 o’clock, from 3 to 4)* *yesterday (last Sunday) и др.*

**4.3Future Progressive** (будущее длительное) ***shall/will be+V-ing***

*I* ***shall be preparing*** *for my credit test in English from 5 to 7 tomorrow.*

*Я* ***буду готовиться*** *к зачёту по английскому языку с 5 до 7 завтра.*

***Will*** *you* ***be preparing*** *for your credit test at that time tomorrow?*

*Yes, I shall. I* ***shall be learning*** *the texts of oral topics.*

*No, I shan’t. I* ***shall not be preparing*** *for it, I* ***shall be writing*** *the report on History.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени:** *at that time (at 10 o’clock, from 3 to 4)* *tomorrow (next Sunday) и др.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *He (walk) with his dog in the park now.*

*He* ***is walking*** *with his dog in the park now.*

1. My friend (celebrate) his birthday party at that time yesterday.
2. They (take) an exam at 9 o’clock in English next Tuesday.
3. I (cook) breakfast now.
4. Look! Our neighbour (repair) his car in the yard.
5. We (write) a test from 9 to 10 last Thursday.
6. She (watch) a new film in the evening tomorrow.
7. Listen! Somebody (cry).
8. I (read) this book all night yesterday.
9. They (participate) in football match between two colleges now.
10. He (take) part in the student’s conference at 12 o’clock tomorrow.
11. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:***  *He* ***is reading*** *a text now.*

*He* ***isn’t reading*** *a text now.*

1. They are translating a very interesting article about life of whales.
2. She will be cooking mince pies at 5 p.m. on Friday.
3. He was riding a bike all the evening yesterday.
4. I am helping my mother about the house.
5. The students of our group will be participating in tennis competition at that time tomorrow.
6. We were discussing the results of the experiment at 11 o’clock yesterday.
7. She is looking for a new job.
8. He will be getting ready for the exam in Philosophy the whole evening tomorrow.
9. She was writing a letter to her parents at 8 p.m. last Saturday.
10. We are trying to solve this problem right now.
11. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:***  *Granny* ***is looking*** *for her glasses.*

***Is*** *granny* ***looking*** *for her glasses?*

1. My sister was cooking dinner at 6 o’clock yesterday.
2. He will be having his driving test at 9 a.m. next Wednesday.
3. I am washing my car now.
4. They are having lunch at student’s canteen at the moment.
5. She will be sleeping at that time tomorrow.
6. You were having a party at 8 o’clock last Friday.
7. They will be repairing their room in a hostel all day long tomorrow.
8. It is raining now.
9. The prices are getting higher and higher.
10. He was moving to a new flat all the evening yesterday.
11. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *It’s 8 o’clock in the morning. Julie* ***is having*** *breakfast. (What)*

*It’s 8 o’clock in the morning. What* ***is*** *Julie* ***doing****?*

1. More and more people are taking up different sport activities. (What)
2. They are writing a test in a special classroom. (Where/What)
3. She was participating in a musical contest at that time yesterday. (What/When)
4. He will be playing cricket from 6 to 7 in the evening tomorrow. (When/What)
5. My brother is getting ready for the exam in the next door room. Don’t be noisy, please. (Where/What for)
6. They were celebrating the victory of their favourite football team all the evening two days ago. (When/What)
7. It will be raining all day long the day after tomorrow. (When)
8. Water demands are increasing all over the world nowadays because of fresh water shortage. (What/Why)
9. When we came home, our mother was cooking dinner. (What/When)
10. I will be driving a car at that time tomorrow.

**5.**  **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Our planet* ***is getting*** *hotter and hotter. (colder)*

***Is*** *our planet* ***getting*** *hotter or colder?*

1. I am visiting my relatives in London. (Where)
2. We were watching a new film all the evening last Friday. (playing chess)
3. He will be repairing his bike all day long on Saturday. (a car)
4. She is making a report at the conference now. (a presentation)
5. My father was meeting his chief at the railway station at 9 p.m. two days ago. (airport)
6. They will be having their exam in Chemistry from 9 to 12 next Thursday. (credit test)
7. Technologies are developing faster and faster today. (change)
8. They were visiting Madam Tussauds Museum at that time yesterday. (British Museum)
9. We will be having dinner at one of the Italian restaurants at 7 p.m. tomorrow. (Chinese)
10. Life is getting more and more difficult. (easy)

**6.****Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *We* ***are watching*** *a film about London now.*

*Who* ***is watching*** *a film about London now?*

1. The boy is building a sandcastle on the bank of the river.
2. My sister was cleaning the apartment when mother came home.
3. They will be competing in a watermelon eating contest in the afternoon tomorrow.
4. He is washing a car in the yard.
5. They were walking in Kew Gardens all day yesterday.
6. She will be doing her home task when parents come back.
7. I am trying to solve this problem.
8. We were having tea with our friends at 5 o’clock yesterday.
9. They will be decorating the Christmas tree after work tomorrow.
10. The phone was ringing while you were washing your hands.

**5.Завершённо-длительные времена действительного залога**

**Perfect-Progressive Tenses** образуются по формуле **have been +V-ing**

Завершённо-длительные временаобозначают длительный характер действий. Образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **be** в соответствующем времени Perfect и **причастия настоящего времени** (Participle I) смыслового глагола.

**5.1 *Present Perfect-Progressive*** (настоящее завершённо - длительное)

**have/has been+V-ing** выражает настоящее длительное действие.

*I* ***have been waiting*** *for you since 2 o’clock.*

*Я* ***жду*** *тебя с 2часов.*

*She* ***has been living*** *here for 10 years.*

*Она* ***живёт*** *здесь уже 10 лет.*

**5.2 *Past Perfect-Progressive*** (прошедшее завершённо- длительное)

**had been+V-ing** выражает действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось какое-то время, но до настоящего не дошло.

*He* ***had been smoking*** *for 20 years when he decided to give it up.*

*Он* ***курил*** *20 лет, когда решил бросить курить.*

**5.3 *Future Perfect-Progressive*** (будущее завершённо - длительное)

**shall/will have been+V-ing** выражает длительное будущее действие, которое начнется раньше другого действия или момента и всё ещё будет продолжаться в этот момент.

*They* ***will have been working*** *for 3 hours by that time.*

*Они* ***будут работать*** *уже 3 часа к тому времени.*

*When you return home, she* ***will have been preparing*** *for the test since 2o’clock.*

*Когда вы вернётесь домой, она* ***будет готовиться*** *к тесту с 2 часов*.

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени:** *for some hours, since 2 o’clock, when somebody came, when something happened, all day long, the whole month, by tonight и др.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *Kate (****cook****) lunch for an hour.*

*Kate* ***has been cooking*** *lunch for an hour.*

1. Sam (learn) Chinese for three years.
2. He (work) for 2 hours by 10 o’clock yesterday.
3. Sarah (study) French for a year by summer.
4. My grandfather (look) for his spectacles for 20 minutes.
5. They (watch) a film for 15 minutes by the time I came home.
6. They (discuss) a project for a week by next Tuesday.
7. We (ride) bikes since morning.
8. The students (write) a test for an hour before the bell rang.
9. I (work) for this company for 5 years by June.
10. They (walk) for the whole evening before it got dark.
11. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:***  *Bob* ***has been searching*** *for a new job for two months.*

*Bob* ***has not been searching*** *for a new job for two months.*

1. They have been studying at the college for 3 years.
2. It had been raining since early morning by late at night yesterday.
3. I will have been working for 3 hours by the time of a coffee break.
4. She has been waiting for a bus for ten minutes.
5. He had been playing the guitar since 5 o’clock by the time his parents came home.
6. They will have been doing yoga for 5 month by the end of the year.
7. I have been waiting for his call since morning.
8. Our neighbor had been working in the yard all day long before it rained.
9. We will have been learning Spanish for half a year by December.
10. He has been working at his report for 3 days.
11. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:***  *Jack* ***has been washing*** *his car for half an hour.*

***Has*** *Jack* ***been washing*** *his car for half an hour?*

1. You have been working at this bank since last year.
2. She had been cooking Irish stew for 2 hours before they came home.
3. He will have been training in the gym all the evening by 9 p.m.
4. They have been taking over the phone for 20 minutes.
5. We had been playing for Manchester for 3 years before we changed the team.
6. She will have been living abroad for a month by New Year.
7. I have been doing my home task for 2 hours.
8. They had been carrying out the experiment for several weeks before they got the result.
9. We will have been living in Moscow for a year by June.
10. He has been playing tennis since childhood

**4.****Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

**Model*:*** *We* ***have been waiting*** *for the train for 40 minutes. (How long/What)*

*How long* ***have*** *you* ***been waiting*** *for the train?*

*What for* ***have*** *you* ***been waiting*** *for 40 minutes?*

1. His father has been working at this factory for 20 years. (Where/How long)
2. Children had been playing for half an hour when their mother came home. (What/How long)
3. They will have been living at this house for 10 years by September. (Where/How long)
4. She has been studying Economics at Yale University for 3 years. (Where/What)
5. He had been reading an interesting book before somebody knocked the door. (What/When)
6. She will be cooking dinner for 2 hours by the time the guests come. (How long/What)
7. The Walt Disney Company has been making cartoons since 1923. (Since when/What)
8. Jane had been working as a teacher for almost 10 years when she decided to change the job. (How long/What)
9. We will have been waiting for you for 20 minutes when you arrive to the airport. (Where/How long)
10. They had been watching a film for an hour when the electricity was suddenly turned off. (What/How long)
11. **Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *I* ***have been waiting*** *for my friends for 10 minutes. (colleagues)*

***Have*** *you* ***been waitin****g for your friends or colleagues for 10 minutes?*

1. Tim has been playing the guitar for 3 years. (drums)
2. He had been riding a mountain bike for some years before the accident. (horse)
3. She will have been studying Arabic for some months by the end of the year.(Japanese)
4. The students have been discussing the results of the experiment since morning. (teachers)
5. They had been decorating the Christmas tree before their friends came to see them. (cook dinner)
6. He will have been writing an article for some days by the end of the week. (report)
7. We have been studying English for some years. (Foreign students)
8. He had been driving a car for 3 hours when a rainfall started suddenly. (work in the garden)
9. The group of scientists will have been moving to the North Pole for some weeks by the end of the month. (South Pole)
10. Foreign students had been learning Russian for a month before they came to our town. ( year)
11. **Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *My sister* ***has been composing*** *music since childhood.*

*Who* ***has been composing*** *music since childhood?*

1. He has been doing sports for 5 years.
2. My parents had been travelling for two weeks by the time I joined them.
3. The students of our group will have been participating in the experiment for the whole term by the end of December.
4. Sisters have been writing detective stories for ten years.
5. She had been cleaning the flat since morning when parents came back.
6. My friend will have been waiting for me for 20 minutes when the bus arrives.
7. People have been developing technologies for some centuries.
8. He had been working as an engineer for many years when he decided to become a programmer.
9. They will have been training for some years before they become champions.
10. Foreign students have been learning Russian for some years.

***6.* Завершённые времена действительного залога**

**(Perfect Tenses)** образуются по формуле **have+V3**

Завершённые времена обозначают действия, завершившиеся к определённому моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем.

Времена группы Perfect образуются при помощи вспомогательного

глагола  **have** в соответствующем времени и **причастия прошедшего времени**

(**Participle II**) смыслового глагола:

*write – писать –* ***written****; be – быть, находиться –* ***been****;*

*play – играть –* ***played****; finish – завершать –* ***finished***

***6.1 Present Perfect*** (настоящее завершённое) **have/has+V3** употребляется:

1. Когда действие совершилось в прошлом, но имеет непосредственную связь с настоящим.

*She* ***has passed*** *her entrance examinations. (Now she is a student.)*

*Она* ***сдала*** *вступительные экзамены. (Сейчас она студентка.)*

2. Когда действие происходит в период времени, который еще не закончился.*(today, this week/year…)*

***Have*** *you* ***seen*** *John today?* ***Видел ли*** *ты Джона сегодня? No, I* ***haven’t seen*** *him this week.*

3. Когда действие только что произошло и имеет результат в настоящем.

*She* ***has*** *just* ***taken*** *her credit test in English.*

*Она только что* ***сдала*** *зачѐт по английскому языку.*

4. Когда действие еще не произошло или никогда не происходило.

*I* ***have not seen*** *this film yet.*

*Я ещё* ***не видел*** *этот фильм. He* ***has*** *never* ***been*** *to the USA. Он никогда* ***не был*** *в США.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени:** *just, already (только в утвердительных предложениях), ever, never, recently, so far(пока), yet (в вопросительных и отрицательных), lately.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

**1. Вставьте правильную форму глагола. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *She never (****eat****) Mexican food.*

*She* ***has*** *never* ***eaten*** *Mexican food.*

1. This village (be) home for fishing families for generations.
2. We (see) her recently.
3. I (be) to Paris several times. I like this city very much!
4. They just (come) back from Germany.
5. He already (hear) the new album of Scorpions.
6. I (wash) up. May I go for a walk?
7. Sydney Harbor Bridge (be) the site of many celebrations of national pride and countless New Year Eve parties.
8. There are millions of people around the world who (study) English as a second language.
9. It just (rain).
10. Since its foundation, Boston (remain) the epicenter of American political, social and cultural life.

**2. Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Используйте подходящие обстоятельства времени. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *We* ***have*** *already* ***seen*** *this film.*

*We* ***haven’t seen*** *this film yet.*

1. I have been to Scotland.
2. The students of our group have passed this exam.
3. She has done five exercises so far.
4. Amanda already (find) a nice place for her birthday party.
5. They (translate) the article.
6. We (buy) a new house.
7. She (watch) this wonderful cartoon recently.
8. It (snow) in our locality lately.
9. The news (spread).
10. He (choose) his future profession.

**3. Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *I* ***have*** *never* ***been*** *to London.*

***Have*** *you ever* ***been*** *to London?*

1. We are in Los Angeles. We‘ve just met a famous actor.
2. She has already chosen a wedding dress.
3. They have climbed the Everest recently.
4. I’ve never tried papaya.
5. The representatives of the company have not signed the contract yet.
6. He has found the bike of his dream.
7. We have bought enough food for the picnic.
8. She has already translated the text.
9. They have never traveled abroad.
10. He has just come back from his business trip.

**4. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***have*** *just* ***returned*** *from* ***returned*** *from their holyday. (Where)*

*Where* ***have*** *they just* ***returned*** *from?*

1. “Wellywood “ has been the set for blockbuster movies such as Avatar, King Kong and Lord of the Rings. (What)
2. Madagascar has been an island cut off the rest of the world for millions of years. (What/How long)
3. We’ve visited the most famous sightseeings in Dubai. (Where/How many)
4. “The Maid of the Mist”, the first wooden steamboard that takes people to the Niagara Falls has changed little since the middle 1800s. (What/Since when)
5. New York has always been the gateway to the land of freedom. (Which)
6. Different cultures have become part of Boston’s fabric such as the culinary delights of Little Italy and Irish pubs.(What)
7. The village Tai O has been home for fishing families for generations. (What/ How long)
8. The negotiations of two companies have taken place in Moscow this week. (When/Where)
9. People have selected and bred plants for different purposes for centuries. (What/What for)
10. Plants have always played a vital role in medicine. (Which/Where)

**5. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *We* ***have*** *just* ***discussed*** *some important problems. (suggest)*

***Have*** *you just* ***discussed or suggested*** *some important problems?*

1. People have hunted wild animals for their meat, skin and fur for centuries. (domesticate)
2. Over millions of years, many species of plants and animals have adapted to natural climate changes. (few)
3. Since 1980s “holes” have appeared in the ozone layer, first over the Antarctic, then over the Arctic. (new layers of atmosphere)
4. Modern humans have inhabited the Earth for about 300,000 years. (animals)
5. Many living beings have become extinct as a result of natural events. (artificial viruses)
6. “Green Peace” has already stopped the hunting of some animals such as whales. (begin)
7. Sailing ships and yachts have sailed round the world using only wind power. (solar energy)
8. Energy from the sun has always been important for people. (wind)
9. Book has always been a reliable source of information. (Internet)
10. English has become the international language of the world due to its geographical spread. (German)

**6. Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *They* ***have*** *just* ***had*** *dinner.*

*Who* ***has*** *just* ***had*** *dinner?*

1. Rafting has become his favourite pastime on holidays recently.
2. Television has covered the planet becoming a global power with a profound impact on everything from fashion styles to politics.
3. People have benefited from all new types of technology.
4. Modern technology has created some negative aspects in our life.
5. Scientists have proved that people who have pets suffer less from stress.
6. The White House has become one of the most famous national symbols of the USA.
7. Students from other regions have never been to the Museum of Don Cossacks’ History before.
8. The Statue of Liberty has been the symbol of freedom for lots of people from all over the world.
9. We have already taken all the exams.
10. She has just graduated from Oxford University.

***6.2 Past Perfect*** (прошедшее завершённое) **had+V3** выражает действие, которое произошло раньше другого действия в прошлом.

*When I came to the station, the train* ***had left.***

*Когда я пришёл на вокзал, поезд уже* ***ушёл.***

*They* ***had taken*** *all credit tests by the end of December.*

*Они* ***сдали*** *все зачёты к концу декабря.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени:** *by that time, by the end of the week, by last* *Friday, when(before) he came , after, (un)till, и др.*

***6.3 Future Perfect*** (будущее завершённое)

**shall/will have +V3** выражает будущее действие, которое закончится до определённого момента в будущем.

*She* ***will have written*** *the article by the end of the week.*

*Она* ***напишет*** *статью к концу недели.*

**Запомните:**

**Характерные обстоятельства времени:** *by that time, by the end of the week, by* *next Friday, when (before) she comes и др.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

1. **Вставьте правильную форму глагола, обращая внимание на обстоятельства времени. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *He (****work****) at the factory for some years before he entered the*

*university.*

*He* ***had worked*** *at the factory for some years before he entered the*

*university.*

1. He got a satisfactory mark for the test because he (make) some mistakes.
2. A new foreign student (arrive) in our town by 7 o’clock tomorrow.
3. Nancy (write) her report by 8 p.m. yesterday.
4. The artist (paint) her portrait by the end of the next month.
5. They were late because they (miss) their bus.
6. All the students of our group (take) the exam by 1 o’clock in the afternoon.
7. He told me that he (see) a ghost.
8. The Presidents of two companies (sign) the contract by the end of the week.
9. I (finish) cleaning the house before my parents came back home.
10. The film (be) over by midnight.
11. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *The child* ***had fallen*** *asleep before his parents came home.*

*The child* ***had not fallen*** *asleep before his parents came home.*

1. The agency had published this article by the noon.
2. The shoemaker will have fixed your boots by the evening.
3. When they came home, Sue had cooked dinner.
4. The famous writer will have finished a new novel by March.
5. Tony had finished the report by the deadline.
6. They will have restored the city central square by June.
7. The travelers had made the fire by the evening.
8. A group of new students will have arrived by the next Monday.
9. Mike had played tennis before yesterday.
10. The leaders of some countries will have signed a peace treaty by the end of the year.
11. **Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.**  **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *He* ***had learnt*** *English before moving to Great Britain.*

***Had*** *he* ***learnt*** *English before moving to Great Britain?*

1. The match had finished by 3 o’clock.
2. The climbers will have reached the peak tomorrow.
3. She had watched this film before you brought the CD.
4. They will have translated this text by the next lesson.
5. The opera had already begun when we came to the theatre.
6. The party will have continued until the dawn.
7. He had a terrible headache before he took medicine.
8. After Dan had come home he fed his cat.
9. She will have had a holyday by the end of summer.
10. They had discussed their plans before they had dinner.
11. **Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *He suddenly realized that he* ***had left*** *his suitcase at the airport.*

*(What/Where)*

*What* ***had*** *he* ***left*** *at the airport? Where* ***had*** *he* ***left*** *his suitcase?*

1. The rain will have stopped by midnight. (What/When)
2. She was late because she had forgotten to switch off the iron. (What)
3. They had looked through many magazines before they found the dress she really liked. (What/When)
4. We will have been friends for three years by September. (How long)
5. She had watered the flowers by the evening because it was very hot. (What/Why)
6. I will have graduated from the college by 2030. (What/When)
7. The train had already left when they came to the station. (What/When)
8. He will have taken part in the scientific conference by the end of the term. (Where/When)
9. The Mitchells had decorated the Christmas tree by the twentieth of December. (What/When)
10. He will have finished the task by late at night. (What/When)

**5. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *When she came home, her husband* ***had*** *already* ***cooked*** *dinner.*

*(lunch)*

***Had*** *her husband* ***cooked*** *dinner* ***or*** *lunch when she came home?*

1. Rachael will have listened to her teacher attentively by the end of the class. (friend)
2. She had done a new haircut by yesterday party. (make-up)
3. They will have bought tickets to the cinema by 8 p.m. (theatre)
4. We had written the test by the end of the last lesson. (translate the text)
5. She will have entered the university by August. (graduate from)
6. He had given up fighting by the time he got married. (boxing)
7. I will have bought a little black dress by that time. ( a floor-length evening gown)
8. They had left the laboratory by the time a new group of students came. (classroom)
9. We will have passed all the exams before holidays begin. (practice)
10. I had moved several times before I found a house of my dream. (city)

**6.Задайте вопросы к подлежащему в предложениях.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *His mother* ***had worked*** *as a teacher of Music for nearly 10 years*

*when she decided to change the job.*

*Who* ***had worked*** *as a teacher of Music for nearly 10 years*

*when she decided to change the job?*

1. My friends had begun to watch the movie by the time I joined them*.*
2. All of us will have got diplomas of technicians by that time.
3. His sister had already had two nice twins by the time he returned from his long journey.
4. Her parents will have built the new houseby the time she graduates from the university.
5. The both brothers had served in the NAVY before they decided to enter the university.
6. His family will have repaired their old country house when he returns home.
7. This actress had played her best role at this theatre before she left it.
8. The famous producer will have made a new film by the end of the next month.
9. These foreign students had learnt some Russian songs before the New Year party.
10. They will have become good doctors by the time they come back to their countries.

**7. Система времён английского глагола в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice)**

В английском языке, как и в русском, страдательный залог употребляется, когда либо неизвестно, либо не имеет значения, кто совершил действие и поэтому чаще всего это лицо не упоминается.

***Например:*** *A new hotel* ***is being built*** *in the centre of the town now*.

*Новую гостиницу* ***строят*** *сейчас в центре города.*

Но если нужно обратить внимание на то, кем или с помощью чего выполнено действие, то либо употребляется действительный залог, либо вводится дополнение с предлогом **by (with).**

***Например:*** *Ataman Platov* ***founded*** *Novocherkassk in 1805.*

*Атаман Платов* ***основал*** *Новочеркасск в 1805.*

*Novocherkassk* ***was founded*** *by Ataman Platov in 1805.*

*Новочеркасск* ***был основан*** *атаманом Платовым в 1805 году.*

*This drawing* ***is made*** *with a pencil.*

*Этот рисунок* ***выполнен*** *карандашом.*

**Таблица времён английского глагола в страдательном залоге**

**(Passive** **Voice)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Видовременные**  **формы** | **In-definie**  **(неопределѐнные)** | **Continuous**  **(длительные)** | **Perfect**  **Conti-nuous**  **(завершѐнно**  **-длительные)** | **Perfect**  **(завершѐнные)**  **Perfect** |
| **Время** |
| **Present**  **(настоящее)** | I ***am***  He ***is called***  We ***are*** | I ***am being***  He ***is called***  We ***are*** |  | I ***have been***  He ***has called***  We ***have*** |
| **Past**  **(прошедшее)** | I ***was***  He ***was called***  We ***were*** | I ***was being***  He ***was called***  We ***were*** |  | I ***had been***  He ***had called***  We ***had*** |
| **Future**  **(будущее)** | I ***shall (will) be***  He ***will called***  We ***shall (will)*** |  |  | I ***shall (will) have***  He ***will been***  We ***shall (will)called*** |
| **Future in the**  **Past (будущее в прошедшем)** | I ***should (would)***  he ***would be***  we ***should (would) called*** |  |  | I ***should (would) have***  he ***would been***  we ***should (would)***  ***called*** |

**Способы перевода предложений в страдательном залоге на русский язык**:

1. Полностью аналогичным предложением (глаголом «**быть» и кратким страдательным причастием**).

*London* ***was founded*** *on the River Thames about two thousand years ago.*

*Лондон* ***был основан*** *на реке Темзе около двух тысяч лет назад.*

В русском языке в настоящем времени глагол «быть» при переводе опускается.

*The article* ***is published*** *in Moscow News.*

*Статья* ***опубликована*** *в Московских новостях.*

2. Глаголом, оканчивающимся на –ся в русском языке.

*Different subjects* ***are taught*** *at our college.*

*Различные предметы* ***преподаются*** *в нашем колледже.*

3. Глаголом в действительном залоге в неопределенно-личном предложении.

*I* ***have been told*** *that you are here.*

*Мне* ***сказали****, что ты здесь.*

*He* ***is called*** *every day.*

*Ему* ***звонят*** *каждый день.*

4. Предложением в действительном залоге, при этом подлежащее в русском языке соответствует предложному дополнению в английском языке.

*A* ***liar is believed by nobody.***

***Никто*** *не верит* ***лжецу.***

***Explosives were found*** *by the* ***dog.***

***Собака*** *нашла* ***взрывчатые вещества.***

Глаголы **to report**, **to say**, **to believe**, **to expect**, **to know** и некоторые другие употребляются в страдательном залоге с предваряющим ***it***:

*It* ***is known*** *that water boils at 100 C.*

***Известно****, что вода кипит при 100 С.*

Также в английском языке в страдательном залоге употребляются глаголы, требующие после себя  **предл о га** , который уточняет лексическое значение глагола.

*He does not like when people* ***are laughed at****.*

*Ему не нравится, когда*  ***на д*** *людьми* ***смеются****. She* ***is relied on****.*

*Ей* ***доверяют****.*

*This problem* ***is*** *much* ***spoken about****.*

***Об*** *этой проблеме много* ***говорят****.*

Инфинитив страдательного залога (to) **be** +**V3** (Participle II) часто

употребляется после модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов.

*This book must* ***be read*** *by tomorrow.*

*Эту книгу нужно* ***прочесть*** *до завтра.*

*The problem can* ***be*** *easily* ***settled****.*

*Проблему можно легко* ***решить****.*

**Тренировочные упражнения**

**1. Вставьте правильную форму глагола, обращая внимание на обстоятельства времени. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *The longest day of the year* ***(call)*** *the solstice.*

*The longest day of the year* ***is called*** *the solstice.*

1. The Canadian Rockies Mountain parks (declare) UNESCO world heritage site in 1984.
2. Ottawa (locate) in a valley along the Ottawa River in the province of Ontario close to the American border.
3. These buildings (construct) next year.
4. This text (translate) by them now.
5. The exercises (do) by the pupils from 9 to 10 yesterday.
6. When we came to the park all the leaves (gather) by the gardener.
7. All needed textbooks already (give) to the students by the librarian.
8. He (consult) by the doctor by the time we meet next week.
9. She said that she (send) abroad soon.
10. Australian beaches (patrol) year round by bronzed Aussie lifesavers.

**2**. **Сделайте предложения отрицательными. Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *This town* ***is******visited*** *by thousands of tourists every year.*

*This town* ***is******not******visited*** *by thousands of tourists every year.*

1. The novel was written by a well-known writer some years ago.
2. Some new cities will be constructed in the Far East in some years.
3. Some animals are trained to work for people because of their skills.
4. The text was being translated at 10 o’clock yesterday.
5. He said that he would be invited to the international conference.
6. The film about the royal family had been shown to them by the end of the last week.
7. This exam has already been taken by them.
8. The test will have been done by every student by the next week.
9. They said that some new games would have been developed in two weeks.
10. Dogs are used to carry heavy loads.

**3**.**Задайте общие вопросы к предложениям.**  **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Some animals* ***are kept*** *as pets.*

***Are*** *some animals* ***kept*** *as pets?*

1. The London Eye was opened in March 2000 to mark the end of the 20th century.
2. The center of the British Museum was redeveloped in 2001 to become the Great Court.
3. Many parties and dinners have been held in the East Room of the White House.
4. London’s park were originally owned and run by the royal family to provide hunting and recreational opportunities.
5. Wales has been inhabited by humans for tens of thousands of years.
6. Windsor Castle is enjoyed by visitors from all over the world.
7. In developing countries water bodies are heavily polluted with domestic sewage, industrial effluents, chemicals and solid wastes.
8. Many underground water resources are being drained faster than nature can replenish them.
9. Tickets for this film were being sold here from 12 to 16 yesterday.
10. Nothing has been heard of them since that time.

**4. Задайте специальные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *Novocherkassk* ***was founded*** *in1805 by General M.I. Platov. (When)*

*When* ***was*** *Novocherkassk* ***founded*** *by General M.I. Platov?*

1. Hydroelectric power stations are often built in hilly regions where there is a lot of rain. (What/Where)
2. Many large-scale dams have been built around the world to generate electricity and control irrigation of crops. (What for)
3. Modern windmills are being built in groups to produce electricity from the wind. (What/What for)
4. The movement of water can also be used as a source of energy. (What/How)
5. Coins of the realm were minted at the Tower of London for more than five hundred years. (What/Where)
6. Many actors who are famous today will have been forgotten by the year 2050. (When/Who)
7. Students in many colleges and universities are being taught at home because of the virus. (Who/Why)
8. The Irish wedding ceremony was being performed in the church in the nearest town at half past ten yesterday morning. (What/Where/When)
9. Irish weddings have been celebrated in this way for generations. (What/How)
10. The old pieces of furniture had been thrown away by the time they moved into the house. (What/When)

**5. Задайте альтернативные вопросы к предложениям.** **Переведите их.**

***Model:*** *A lot of rice* ***is eaten*** *in Asia. (buckwheat)*

***Is*** *a lot of rice* ***or*** *buckwheat* ***eaten*** *in Asia?*

1. He has just been invited to the celebration of the Victory Day. (Independence Day)
2. Chemistry would be taught by another teacher next year. (Mathematics)
3. His car was being repaired from morning till afternoon yesterday. (motorcycle)
4. The article had been translated by the time the bell rang. (write)
5. By the year 2030 quite new types of energy will have been found. (produce)
6. Books must be returned to the library after two weeks. (reading room)
7. Shakespeare’s poem is being learnt by her in the next-door room. (play)
8. The town was destroyed by the earthquake some years ago. (bomb)
9. They have been shown an interesting film about the Royal family recently. (boring)
10. Rain forests are cut down for timber and cropland. (boreal)
11. **Замените действительный залог на страдательный, обращая внимание на обстоятельства времени. Переведите предложения.**

***Model:*** *People* ***have hunted*** *wild animals for their meat, skins and fur since*

*the earliest times.*

*Wild animals* ***have been hunted*** *by people for their meat, skins and*

*fur since the earliest times.*

1. The first farmers tamed wild animals about some thousand years ago.
2. A natural layer of ozone gas high in the atmosphere provides protection against the Sun’s harmful rays.
3. Acid rains destroy everything slowly.
4. They are translating a very interesting article about whales.
5. He was cooking a holiday dinner at that time yesterday.
6. The ancient Greeks and Romans built their houses to face the sun.
7. The students will study many special subjects next year.
8. She had changed the end of her report before the conference.
9. We have warned you about the danger.
10. Nearly everyone speaks English around the world.

**Тестовые задания**

**Тест 1**

**Вариант I**

**I. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной видовременной форме (Present, Past, Future Indefinite). Предложения переведите.**

1. It often (**rain**) in our region in winter.

2. Man (**begin**) to cultivate plants thousands years ago.

3. Olympic Games in Sochi (**take place**) in 2014.

4. All major ecosystems and humans (**depend**) on fresh water.

5. Platov (**found**) Novocherkassk in 1805.

6. Some students of our group (**participate**) in scientific conference next term.

7. The Pacific Ocean (**be**) the biggest ocean in the world.

8. It (**be**) warm yesterday.

9. If we (**have**) no plants, there (**be**) no oxygen to breathe.

10. There (**be**) some rain next week.

**II. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого:**

1. ***study***

a) Present Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

2*.* ***taught***

a) Future Indefinite b) Present Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

3. ***will provide***

a) Present Indefinite b) Future Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

4. ***works***

a) Past Indefinite b) Present Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

5. ***produced***

a) Present Indefinite b) Future Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

6. ***shall become***

a) Future Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Present Indefinite

7. ***was***

a) Present Indefinite b) Future Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

8. ***has***

a) Present Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

9. ***will be***

a) Present Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

10. ***are***

a) Past Indefinite b) Present Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

**Вариант II**

**I. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в правильной видовременной форме. Предложения переведите.**

1. It seldom (**snow**) in Africa.

2. People (**begin**) to use rivers as means of transportation long ago.

3. Students’ scientific conferences (**take place**) next term.

4. Forests (**provide**) people with oxygen, food, raw material and recreational opportunities.

5. Some students of our academy (**visit**) the Museum of Don Cossacks’ History

two weeks ago.

6. The lake Baikal (**be**) the deepest in the world.

7. We (**take**) credit tests and examinations in winter.

8. It (**be**) too cold the day before yesterday.

9. If the weather (**be**) good tomorrow, we (**have**) an excursion about the town.

10. There (**be**) no rain next week.

**II. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого:**

1*.* ***buy***

a) Present Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

2. ***brought***

a) Future Indefinite b) Present Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

3. ***will spend***

a) Present Indefinite b) Future Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

4. ***studies***

a) Past Indefinite b) Present Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

5. ***provided***

a) Present Indefinite b) Future Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

6. ***shall develop***

a) Future Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Present Indefinite

7. ***were***

a) Present Indefinite b) Future Indefinite c) Past Indefinite

8. ***participates***

a) Present Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

9. ***will be***

a) Present Indefinite b) Past Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

10*.* ***is***

a) Past Indefinite b) Present Indefinite c) Future Indefinite

**Тест 2**

**Вариант I**

**I. Вставьте правильную форму глагола – сказуемого. Предложения переведите.**

1. ***Over 360 million people … English as their mother tongue.***

a)speaks

b) are speaking

c) speak

d) spoke

2. ***I … from the secondary school some years ago.***

a) graduate b)graduated

c) shall graduate

d) have graduated

3. ***We … credits and exams in January.***

a) takes

b) took

c) take

d) shall take

4. ***The college curriculum … studying of various general and special subjects.***

a) involves

b) involved

c) will involve

d) has involved

5. ***We … a very interesting film about the royal family at the last lesson.***

a) see

b) saw

c) will see

d) had seen

6. ***Scientists … more efficient ways of water treatment in the nearest future.***

a) find

b) will have found

c) found

d) will find

7. ***The United Kingdom … a constitutional monarchy.***

a) is

b) was

c) will be

d) are

*8.* ***They* … *in London last summer.***

a) was

b) will be

c) were

d) had been

9. ***The best students of the college … practice abroad soon.***

a) have

b) will have

c) had

d) have had

10. ***There … no life without plants on the Earth.***

a) were not

b) are not

c) won’t be

d) wasn’t

**II. Найдите правильный перевод предложений.**

1. ***Forests fulfill a lot of ecological functions.***

a) Леса выполняют множество экологических функций.

b) Леса выполняли много экологических функций.

c) Леса выполняют несколько экологических функций.

2. ***Our college trained a large number of qualified technicians.***

a) Наш колледж выпустил много квалифицированных специалистов.

b) Наш колледж подготовил много квалифицированных техников.

c) Наш колледж готовит много квалифицированных техников.

3. **Students will take credit tests and exams in winter.**

a) Студенты сдавали зачеты и экзамены зимой.

b) Студенты сдают тесты и экзамены зимой.

c) Студенты будут сдавать зачеты и экзамены зимой.

4. ***Plants provide people with oxygen, food and raw material for different industries.***

a) Заводы обеспечивают людей кислородом, продовольствием и материалом для промышленности.

b) Растения обеспечивают людей кислородом, пищей и сырьем для различных видов промышленности.

c) Растения обеспечивали людей кислородом, едой и сырым материалом для различных целей.

5. ***Some students of our faculty took part in various conferences last year.***

a) Некоторые студенты нашего факультета примут участие в нескольких конференциях в следующем году.

b) Несколько студентов нашего факультета регулярно принимают участие в разных конференциях каждый год.

c) Несколько студентов нашего факультета участвовали в различных конференциях в прошлом году.

**Вариант II**

**I. Вставьте правильную форму глагола-сказуемого. Предложения переведите.**

1. ***All******major ecosystems and humans … on fresh water.***

a) depends

b) depended

c) depend

d) will depend

2. ***Thousands of years ago man … in harmony with Nature.***

a) will live

b) lives

c) live

d) lived

3. ***Students’ scientific conferences … next term.***

a) took place

b) will take place

c) are taking place

d) have taken place

4. ***Water … from lakes, rivers, oceans and other moist surfaces.***

a) evaporates b) evaporated

c) will evaporate

d) has evaporated

5. ***People … to grow plants thousands years ago.***

a) had begun

b) will begin

c) began

d) have begun

6. ***Scientists …new methods of water purification soon.***

a) found

b) will find

c) have found

d) find

7. ***Forests and rivers … the most important natural resources.***

a) had been

b) will be

c) were

d) are

8. ***We … in Britain last year.***

a) were

b) will be

c) are

d) had been

9. ***She … a very interesting book yesterday.***

a) buys

b) buy

c) will buy

d) bought

10. ***Students … many opportunities to get a diploma of a technician at our college.***

a)has

b) will have

c) had

d) have

**II. Найдите правильный перевод предложений:**

1. ***If there is much snow in winter, there will be much water in rivers in spring.***

a) Если много снега зимой, то много воды в реках весной.

b) Если будет много снега зимой, весной будет много воды в реках.

c) Если было много снега зимой, то весной будет в реках больше воды.

2. ***Rivers supply people with transportation routes, fish, water and recreational opportunities.***

a) Реки поставляли людям транспортные пути, рыбу, воду и рекреационные возможности.

b) Реки обеспечат людей транспортом, рыбой, водой и другими возможностями.

c) Реки снабжают людей транспортными маршрутами, рыбой, водой и возможностями отдыха.

3. ***Man began to breed animals for different purposes thousands years ago.***

a) Люди начали выкармливать животных для разных целей тысячу лет назад.

b) Человек начал разводить животных для различных целей тысячи лет назад.

c) Человек начнет выращивать животных в различных целях тысячами способов.

4. ***There are no salts and solids in purified water.***

a) В очищенной воде нет солей и твердых частиц.

b) В очищенной воде есть соли и твердые тела.

c) В очищенной воде не бывает солей и твердых тел.

5. ***There will be no rain on the week-end.***

a) В выходные будет дождь.

b) В выходные не будет дождя.

c) В конце недели будет не дождь, а снег.

**Tест 3**

**I. Определите видовременную форму сказуемого:**

1. ***are developing***

a) Present Perfect-Progressive b) Present Progressive c) Present Perfect

2. ***were watching***

a) Past Progressive b) Past Perfect-Progressive c) Past Perfect

3. ***will be doing***

a) Future Perfect b) Future Perfect Progressive c) Future Progressive

4. ***has been working***

a) Present Progressive b) Present Perfect c) Present Perfect-Progressive

5. ***had been playing***

a) Past Perfect b) Past Perfect-Progressive c) Past Progressive

6. ***will have been reading***

a) Future Perfect-Progressive b) Future progressive c) Future Perfect

7. ***is learning***

a) Present Progressive b) Present Perfect-Progressive c) Present Perfect

8. ***was writing***

a) Past Perfect b) Past Progressive c) Past Perfect-Progressive

9. ***have been studying***

a) Present Perfect b) Present Progressive c) Present Perfect-Progressive

10. ***will have been preparing***

a) Future Progressive b) Future Perfect-Progressive c) Future Perfect

**II. Выберите правильную форму сказуемого:**

1. ***учит*** *(сейчас)*

а) is learning

b) has been learning

c) has learnt

2. ***смотрели*** *(вчера в это время)*

a) had been watching

b) were watching

c) had watched

3. ***будем сдавать*** *(завтра с 9 до 12)*

a) will have been passing

b) will have passed

c) will be passing

4. ***изучаем*** *(уже несколько лет)*

a) have been studying

b) are studying

c) have studied

5. ***экспериментировали (****какое-то время, прежде чем нашли решение)*

a) were experimenting

b) had been experimenting

c) had experimented

6. ***будут готовиться*** *(какое-то время, до того как сдать)*

a) will prepare

b) will be preparing

c) will have been preparing

7. ***пишу*** *(сейчас)*

a) am writing

b) will be writing

c) have been writing

8. ***играл*** *(вчера с 10 до11)*

a) had been playing b) was playing

c) had played

9. ***буду работать*** *(завтра с 8 до 12)*

a) will have worked

b) will have been working

c) will be working

10. ***обсуждали*** *( когда он вошел)*

a) were discussing

b) had been discussing

c) had discussed

**III. Вставьте правильную форму сказуемого:**

1. ***The problem of pure water … more and more urgent now.***

a) is becoming

b) was becoming

c) will be becoming

2. ***He … a newspaper when he heard a strange noise.***

a) is reading

b) was reading

c) will be reading

3. ***We … for you there at that time tomorrow.***

a) are waiting

b) were waiting

c) will be waiting

4. ***Scientists around the world … on nature resources conservation problem.***

a) are focusing

b) will be focusing c) were focusing

5. ***We … an interesting film about Great Britain at that time yesterday.***

a) are watching

b) were watching

c) will be watching

6. ***They … a credit test at 10 o’clock tomorrow.***

a) are having

b) were having

c) will be having

7. ***I … English for nearly eight years.***

a) have been learning b) am learning

c) have learnt

8. ***They … in this house for many years before they bought a new one.***

a) were living

b) had lived

c) had been living

9. ***When you join us, we … in London for two days.***

a) will stay

b) will have been staying

c) will have stayed

10. ***Water problems … worse in many countries of the world.***

a) are getting

b) have been getting

c) have got

**IV. Выберите правильный перевод предложений:**

1***. Our water needs are growing.***

a) Наши потребности в воде увеличиваются.

b) Мы нуждаемся в растущем количестве воды.

c) Наши потребности в воде выросли.

2. ***The danger of tidal flooding has been growing for many years.***

a) Опасность затопления возрастет через много лет.

b) Опасность приливного затопления возрастает в течение многих лет.

c) Опасные приливные затопления происходили много лет.

3. ***They were translating the text when the Dean came in.***

a) Они уже перевели текст, когда вошел декан.

b) Они будут переводить текст, когда войдет декан.

c) Они переводили текст, когда вошел декан.

4***. He had been teaching at school for twenty years when he decided to change the job.***

a) Он преподавал в школе уже двадцать лет, когда решил сменить работу.

b) Он преподает в школе двадцать лет, но думает сменить работу.

c) Он работал в школе двадцать лет и неожиданно сменил работу.

5. ***I shall be waiting for you when you come out.***

a) Я жду тебя, выходи.

b) Я буду ждать тебя, когда ты выйдешь.

c) Я ждал, пока ты выйдешь.

6. ***They will have been discussing the results of the experiment for half an hour by that time.***

a) Они обсудят результаты эксперимента через полчаса.

b) Они обсудили результаты эксперимента за полчаса.

c) К тому времени они будут обсуждать результаты эксперимента уже полчаса.

**7. *Tropical deforestation is increasing in different countries of the world.***

a) Вырубка тропических лесов возрастает в различных странах мира.

b) Уничтожение тропических лесов возросло в различных странах мира.

c) Уничтожение тропических лесов в различных странах мира будет расти.

8. ***The professor was explaining new formulas when the bell rang.***

a) Профессор объяснил новые формулы и прозвенел звонок.

b) Профессор объяснял новые формулы, когда прозвенел звонок.

c) Профессор объяснял новые формулы после того, как прозвенел звонок.

9. ***The students of our group will be taking a credit test in English at that time on Wednesday.***

a) Студенты нашей группы должны сдать проверочную работу по английскому языку к среде.

b) Студенты нашей группы сдавали зачет по английскому языку в среду.

c) Студенты нашей группы будут сдавать зачет по английскому языку в среду в это время.

10. ***We have been learning English for about eight years.***

a) Мы изучаем английский уже около восьми лет.

b) Мы учим английский с восьми лет.

c) Мы выучили английский за восемь лет.

**Test 4**

**Вариант I**

1. **Выберите правильную форму глагола to be. Переведите предложения.**

***1.* *The US constitution … changed twenty - six times since 1789.***

A) has been

B) was

C) is being

D) had been

***2.* *One - fifth of the world's cars … produced in the USA.***

A) will be

B) have been

C) are being

D) are

***3. The Statue of Liberty … put up in 1886.***

A) had been

B) was

C) was being

D) is

***4. New experiment … finished by scientists next month.***

A) would be

B) has been

C) will be

D) is

***5. This credit test … taken by every student of our group by the end of December.***

A) had been

B) will have been

C) is

D) was

**II.** **Выберите правильную форму сказуемого в страдательном залоге.**

**Переведите предложения.**

***1. London (write) much about .***

A) has been written

B) is being written

C) will be written

D) is written

***2. This student ( ask ) at the next seminar.***

A) would be asked

B) will be asked

C) would have be asked

D) has been asked

***3. New grammar ( explain) to us by the teacher when Dean of the Faculty came in.***

A)had been explained

B) will have been explained

C) was being explained

D) was explained

***4. America ( discover ) by Christopher Columbus.***

A) is discovered

B) was discovered

C) had been discovered

D) would be discovered

***5. Christmas ( celebrate ) on the 25th of December.***

A) was being celebrated

B) was celebrated

C) is being celebrated

D) is celebrated

**III. Найдите правильный перевод предложений.**

***1.Politics has been much spoken about.***

A) О политике много говорят.

B) Политики много говорят.

C) О политиках много говорят.

D) Политики о многом говорят.

***2. The Prime Minister in the UK is appointed by the Queen.***

A) Премьер –министр в Соединенном Королевстве подчиняется Королеве.

B) Премьер –министр в Соединенном Королевстве назначает Королеву.

C) Премьер –министр в Соединенном Королевстве назначается Королевой.

D) Королева в Соединенном Королевстве подчиняется премьер-министру.

***3.* *The ceremony of awarding Bachelor Degree to the graduates of Oxford University is being taken place now.***

A) Церемония присуждения степени Бакалавра состоится на следующей недели.

B) Церемония присуждения степени Бакалавра студентам Оксфорда уже прошла.

C) Церемония присуждения степени Бакалавра выпускникам Оксфордского университета пройдет завтра.

D) Сейчас проходит церемония присуждения степени Бакалавра выпускникам Оксфордского университета.

***4. The acting President of the USA was elected two years ago.***

A) Будущий президент США будет избран через 2 года.

B) Действующий Президент США избирается каждые 2 года.

С) Действующий президент США был избран 2 года назад.

D) Президент США избирается в течение двух лет.

***5. When the Dean came, the last experiment was being discussed by the best students of the Faculty.***

A) Без декана последний эксперимент не будет обсуждаться лучшими студентами факультета.

B) Когда декан вошел, лучшие студенты факультета уже обсудили последний эксперимент.

C) Когда придет декан, последний эксперимент будет обсуждаться лучшими студентами факультета.

D) Когда вошел декан, последний эксперимент обсуждался лучшими студентами факультета.

**Вариант II**

**1.Выберите правильную форму глагола to be. Переведите предложения.**

**1*. His article … corrected now.***

A) is being

B) has been

C) had been

D) will be

**2. *When* *we came to the class-room the film about England … shown.***

A) would be

B) was being

C) was

D) had

**3. *New sources of electric power … developed by 2030.***

A) will be

B) were

C) will have been

D) have been

**4. *She said that she … sent to London to have practice next year.***

A) were

B) was

C) had been

D) would be

**5. *He said that by 2050 many actors who are famous today … forgotten.***

A) would have been

B) will be

C) would be

D) have been

**II.** **Выберите правильную форму сказуемого в страдательном залоге.**

**Переведите предложения.**

**1. *Some graduation projects ( submit ) next week.***

A) will be submitted

B) would be submitted

C) would have been submitted

D) are submitted

**2. *A new article about environmental protection (read ) by the end of this week.***

A) has been read

B) will be read

C) will have been read

D) is being read

**3. *The Dean said that scientific conference for students ( hold ) at the university by the end of the month.***

A) would have been held

B) will be held

C) has been held

D) will have been held

**4. *An important experiment (conduct )by some students of our group now.***

A) has been conducted

B) is being conducted

C) was being conducted

D) will be conducted

**5. *Some Nobel Prizes ( award ) to Russian scientists by the end of the last year.***

A) have been awarded

B) were awarded

C) will be awarded

D) had been awarded

1. **Найдите правильный перевод предложений.**

**1. *New collection of scientific articles had been published by the end of the last week.***

A) На прошлой недели был опубликован новый сборник научных статей.

B) Новый сборник научных статей был опубликован к концу прошлой недели.

C) Новый сборник научных статей уже опубликован неделю назад.

D) Сборник научных статей вновь опубликован на прошлой неделе.

**2. *In some years perfectly new sources of energy will be found.***

A) Через несколько лет будут найдены совершенно новые источники энергии.

B) Несколько лет тому назад были найдены совершенно новые источники энергии.

C) В течение нескольких лет находят совершенно новые источники энергии.

D) Со временем уже найдены совершенно новые источники энергии.

**3. *Many sport complexes in the South of Russia had been completed by the beginning of the Olympic Games in Sochi.***

A) Многие спортивные комплексы на юге Росси будут завершены к началу олимпийских игр в Сочи.

B) Многие спортивные объекты на юге России были построены для олимпийских игр в Сочи.

C) Многие спортивные коллективы юга России примут участие в Олимпийских играх в Сочи.

D) Многие спортивные комплексы на юге России были завершены к началу Олимпийских игр в Сочи.

**4. *At the beginning of the last century some linguists said that Esperanto would be the most widespread language in the world.***

A) В начале прошлого столетия, некоторые лингвисты говорили ,что Эсперанто мог бы быть самым широко распространенным языком в мире.

B) В начале прошлого века некоторые лингвисты говорили ,что Эсперанто будет самым широко распространенным языком в мире.

C) В конце прошлого века лингвисты говорили, что Эсперанто являлся самым распространенным языком в мире.

D) В начале этого столетия, некоторые лингвисты говорили,что Эсперанто был самым широко распространенным языком в мире.

**5. *He said that this article would have been translated by the next lesson.***

A) Он сказал, что эта статья будет переведена к следующему уроку.

B) Он говорит, что эта статья уже переведена для следующего урока.

C) Он сказал, что эта статья переводится им к следующему уроку.

D) Он сказал, что эта статья переводилась к прошлому уроку.

**Неправильные глаголы**

**Infinitive Past Indefinite Past Participle Translation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | | | |
| arise | arose | arisen | возникать, появляться |
| awake | awakened / awoke | awakened / awoken | будить, проснуться |
| **B** | | | |
| backslide | backslid | backslidden / backslid | отказываться от прежних убеждений |
| be | was, were | been | быть |
| bear | bore | born / borne | родить |
| beat | beat | beaten / beat | бить |
| become | became | become | становиться, делаться |
| begin | began | begun | начинать |
| bend | bent | bent | сгибать, гнуть |
| bet | bet / betted | bet / betted | держать пари |
| bind | bound | bound | связать |
| bite | bit | bitten | кусать |
| bleed | bled | bled | кровоточить |
| blow | blew | blown | дуть |
| break | broke | broken | ломать |
| breed | bred | bred | выращивать |
| bring | brought | brought | приносить |
| broadcast | broadcast / broadcasted | broadcast / broadcasted | распространять, разбрасывать |
| browbeat | browbeat | browbeaten / browbeat | запугивать |
| build | built | built | строить |
| burn | burned / burnt | burned / burnt | гореть, жечь |
| burst | burst | burst | взрываться, прорываться |
| bust | busted / bust | busted / bust | разжаловать |
| buy | bought | bought | покупать |
| **C** | | | |
| can | could | could | мочь, уметь |
| cast | cast | cast | бросить, кинуть, вышвырнуть |
| catch | caught | caught | ловить, хватать, успеть |
| choose | chose | chosen | выбирать |
| cling | clung | clung | цепляться, льнуть |
| clothe | clothed / clad | clothed / clad | одевать (кого-либо) |
| come | came | come | приходить |
| cost | cost | cost | стоить, обходиться (в какую-либо сумму) |
| creep | crept | crept | ползать |
| cut | cut | cut | резать, разрезать |
| **D** | | | |
| deal | dealt | dealt | иметь дело |
| dig | dug | dug | копать |
| dive | dove / dived | dived | нырять, погружаться |
| do | did | done | делать, выполнять |
| draw | drew | drawn | рисовать, чертить |
| dream | dreamed / dreamt | dreamed / dreamt | грезить, мечтать |
| drink | drank | drunk | пить |
| drive | drove | driven | управлять (авто) |
| dwell | dwelt / dwelled | dwelt / dwelled | обитать, находиться |
| **E** | | | |
| eat | ate | eaten | есть, кушать |
| **F** | | | |
| fall | fell | fallen | падать |
| feed | fed | fed | кормить |
| feel | felt | felt | чувствовать |
| fight | fought | fought | драться, сражаться, бороться |
| find | found | found | находить |
| fit | fit | fit | подходить по размеру |
| flee | fled | fled | убегать, спасаться |
| fling | flung | flung | бросаться, ринуться |
| fly | flew | flown | летать |
| forbid | forbade | forbidden | запрещать |
| forecast | forecast | forecast | предсказывать, предвосхищать |
| foresee | foresaw | foreseen | предвидеть |
| foretell | foretold | foretold | предсказывать, прогнозировать |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | забывать |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | прощать |
| forsake | forsook | forsaken | покидать |
| freeze | froze | frozen | замерзать |
| **G** | | | |
| get | got | gotten / got | получать, достигать |
| give | gave | given | давать |
| go | went | gone | идти, ехать |
| grind | ground | ground | молоть, толочь |
| grow | grew | grown | расти |
| **H** | | | |
| hang | hung / hanged | hung / hanged | вешать, развешивать |
| have, has | had | had | иметь |
| hear | heard | heard | слышать |
| hew | hewed | hewn / hewed | рубить |
| hide | hid | hidden | прятаться, скрываться |
| hit | hit | hit | ударять, поражать |
| hold | held | held | держать, удерживать, фиксировать |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | ранить, причинить боль |
| **I** | | | |
| inlay | inlaid | inlaid | вкладывать, вставлять, выстилать |
| input | input / inputted | input / inputted | входить |
| interweave | interwove | interwoven | воткать |
| **K** | | | |
| keep | kept | kept | держать, хранить |
| kneel | knelt / kneeled | knelt / kneeled | становиться на колени |
| knit | knitted / knit | knitted / knit | вязать |
| know | knew | known | знать, иметь представление (о чем-либо) |
| **L** | | | |
| lay | laid | laid | класть, положить |
| lead | led | led | вести, руководить, управлять |
| lean | leaned / leant | leaned / leant | опираться, прислоняться |
| leap | leaped / leapt | leaped / leapt | прыгать, скакать |
| learn | learnt / learned | learnt / learned | учить |
| leave | left | left | покидать, оставлять |
| lend | lent | lent | одалживать, давать взаймы |
| let | let | let | позволять, предполагать |
| lie | lay | lain | лежать |
| light | lit / lighted | lit / lighted | освещать |
| lose | lost | lost | терять |
| **M** | | | |
| make | made | made | делать, производить, создавать |
| may | might | might | мочь, иметь возможность |
| mean | meant | meant | значить, иметь ввиду |
| meet | met | met | встречать |
| miscast | miscast | miscast | неправильно распределять роли |
| misdeal | misdealt | misdealt | поступать неправильно |
| misdo | misdid | misdone | делать что-либо неправильно или небрежно |
| misgive | misgave | misgiven | внушать недоверия, опасения |
| mishear | misheard | misheard | ослышаться |
| mishit | mishit | mishit | промахнуться |
| mislay | mislaid | mislaid | класть не на место |
| mislead | misled | misled | ввести в заблуждение |
| misread | misread | misread | неправильно истолковывать |
| misspell | misspelled / misspelt | misspelled / misspelt | писать с ошибками |
| misspend | misspent | misspent | неразумно, зря тратить |
| mistake | mistook | mistaken | ошибаться |
| misunderstand | misunderstood | misunderstood | неправильно понимать |
| mow | mowed | mowed / mown | косить |
| **O** | | | |
| offset | offset | offset | возмещать, вознаграждать, компенсировать |
| outbid | outbid | outbid | перебивать цену |
| outdo | outdid | outdone | превосходить |
| outfight | outfought | outfought | побеждать в бою |
| outgrow | outgrew | outgrown | вырастать из |
| output | output / outputted | output / outputted | выходить |
| outrun | outran | outrun | перегонять, опережать |
| outsell | outsold | outsold | продавать лучше или дороже |
| outshine | outshone | outshone | затмевать |
| overbid | overbid | overbid | повелевать |
| overcome | overcame | overcome | компенсировать |
| overdo | overdid | overdone | пережари(ва)ть |
| overdraw | overdrew | overdrawn | превышать |
| overeat | overate | overeaten | объедаться |
| overfly | overflew | overflown | перелетать |
| overhang | overhung | overhung | нависать |
| overhear | overheard | overheard | подслуш(ив)ать |
| overlay | overlaid | overlaid | покры(ва)ть |
| overpay | overpaid | overpaid | переплачивать |
| override | overrode | overridden | отменять, аннулировать |
| overrun | overran | overrun | переливаться через край |
| oversee | oversaw | overseen | надзирать за |
| overshoot | overshot | overshot | расстрелять |
| oversleep | overslept | overslept | проспать, заспаться |
| overtake | overtook | overtaken | догонять |
| overthrow | overthrew | overthrown | свергать |
| **P** | | | |
| partake | partook | partaken | принимать участие |
| pay | paid | paid | платить |
| plead | pleaded / pled | pleaded / pled | обращаться к суду |
| prepay | prepaid | prepaid | платить вперед |
| prove | proved | proven / proved | доказывать |
| put | put | put | класть, ставить, размещать |
| **Q** | | | |
| quit | quit / quitted | quit / quitted | выходить, покидать, оставлять |
| **R** | | | |
| read | read | read | читать |
| rebind | rebound | rebound | перевязывать |
| rebuild | rebuilt | rebuilt | перестроить |
| recast | recast | recast | изменять, перестраивать |
| redo | redid | redone | делать вновь, переделывать |
| rehear | reheard | reheard | слушать вторично |
| remake | remade | remade | переделывать |
| rend | rent | rent | раздирать |
| repay | repaid | repaid | отдавать долг |
| rerun | reran | rerun | выполнять повторно |
| resell | resold | resold | перепродавать |
| reset | reset | reset | возвращать |
| resit | resat | resat | пересиживать |
| retake | retook | retaken | забирать |
| retell | retold | retold | пересказывать |
| rewrite | rewrote | rewritten | перезаписать |
| rid | rid | rid | избавлять |
| ride | rode | ridden | ездить верхом |
| ring | rang | rung | звонить |
| rise | rose | risen | подняться |
| run | ran | run | бегать |
| **S** | | | |
| saw | sawed | sawed / sawn | пилить |
| say | said | said | сказать, заявить |
| see | saw | seen | видеть |
| seek | sought | sought | искать |
| sell | sold | sold | продавать |
| send | sent | sent | посылать |
| set | set | set | ставить, устанавливать |
| sew | sewed | sewn / sewed | шить |
| shake | shook | shaken | трясти |
| shave | shaved | shaved / shaven | бриться |
| shear | sheared | sheared / shorn | стричь |
| shed | shed | shed | проливать |
| shine | shined / shone | shined / shone | светить, сиять, озарять |
| shoot | shot | shot | стрелять, давать побеги |
| show | showed | shown / showed | показывать |
| shrink | shrank / shrunk | shrunk | сокращаться, сжиматься |
| shut | shut | shut | закрывать, запирать, затворять |
| sing | sang | sung | петь |
| sink | sank / sunk | sunk | тонуть, погружаться (под воду) |
| sit | sat | sat | сидеть |
| slay | slew / slayed | slain / slayed | убивать |
| sleep | slept | slept | спать |
| slide | slid | slid | скользить |
| sling | slung | slung | бросать, швырять |
| slink | slunk | slunk | красться, идти крадучись |
| slit | slit | slit | разрезать, рвать в длину |
| smell | smelled / smelt | smelled / smelt | пахнуть, нюхать |
| sow | sowed | sown / sowed | сеять |
| speak | spoke | spoken | говорить |
| speed | sped / speeded | sped / speeded | ускорять, спешить |
| spell | spelled / spelt | spelled / spelt | писать или читать по буквам |
| spend | spent | spent | тратить, расходовать |
| spill | spilled / spilt | spilled / spilt | проливать, разливать |
| spin | spun | spun | прясть |
| spit | spit / spat | spit / spat | плевать |
| split | split | split | расщеплять |
| spoil | spoiled / spoilt | spoiled / spoilt | портить |
| spread | spread | spread | распространиться |
| spring | sprang / sprung | sprung | вскочить, возникнуть |
| stand | stood | stood | стоять |
| steal | stole | stolen | воровать, красть |
| stick | stuck | stuck | уколоть, приклеить |
| sting | stung | stung | жалить |
| stink | stunk / stank | stunk | вонять |
| strew | strewed | strewn / strewed | усеять, устлать |
| stride | strode | stridden | шагать, наносить удар |
| strike | struck | struck | ударить, бить, бастовать |
| string | strung | strung | нанизать, натянуть |
| strive | strove / strived | striven / strived | стараться |
| sublet | sublet | sublet | передавать в субаренду |
| swear | swore | sworn | клясться, присягать |
| sweep | swept | swept | мести, подметать, сметать |
| swell | swelled | swollen / swelled | разбухать |
| swim | swam | swum | плавать, плыть |
| swing | swung | swung | качать, раскачивать, вертеть |
| **T** | | | |
| take | took | taken | брать, взять |
| teach | taught | taught | учить, обучать |
| tear | tore | torn | рвать |
| tell | told | told | рассказать |
| think | thought | thought | думать |
| throw | threw | thrown | бросить |
| thrust | thrust | thrust | колоть, пронзать |
| tread | trod | trodden / trod | ступать |
| **U** | | | |
| unbend | unbent | unbent | выпрямляться, разгибаться |
| underbid | underbid | underbid | снижать цену |
| undercut | undercut | undercut | сбивать цены |
| undergo | underwent | undergone | испытывать, переносить |
| underlie | underlay | underlain | лежать в основе |
| underpay | underpaid | underpaid | оплачивать слишком низко |
| undersell | undersold | undersold | продавать дешевле |
| understand | understood | understood | понимать, постигать |
| undertake | undertook | undertaken | предпринять |
| underwrite | underwrote | underwritten | подписываться |
| undo | undid | undone | уничтожать сделанное |
| unfreeze | unfroze | unfrozen | размораживать |
| unsay | unsaid | unsaid | брать назад свои слова |
| unwind | unwound | unwound | развертывать |
| uphold | upheld | upheld | поддерживать |
| upset | upset | upset | опрокинуться |
| **W** | | | |
| wake | woke / waked | woken / waked | просыпаться |
| waylay | waylaid | waylaid | подстерегать |
| wear | wore | worn | носить (одежду) |
| weave | wove / weaved | woven / weaved | ткать |
| wed | wed / wedded | wed / wedded | жениться, выдавать замуж |
| weep | wept | wept | плакать, рыдать |
| wet | wet / wetted | wet / wetted | мочить, увлажнять |
| win | won | won | победить, выиграть |
| wind | wound | wound | заводить (механизм) |
| withdraw | withdrew | withdrawn | взять назад, отозвать |
| withhold | withheld | withheld | воздерживаться, отказывать |
| withstand | withstood | withstood | противостоять |
| wring | wrung | wrung | скрутить, сжимать |
| write | wrote | written | писать |

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