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Кафедра «Профессиональная переподготовка»

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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

ПОСОБИЕ

**для слушателей специальности переподготовки
1-21 06 74 «Современный иностранный язык
(английский)» вечерней формы обучения**

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Настоящее пособие предназначено для слушателей специальности 1-21 06 74 «Современный иностранный язык (английский)» вечерней формы обучения и представляет собой изложение нормативного курса грамматики английского языка. В пособии в доступной форме излагаются и объясняются некоторые морфологические особенности грамматического строя, необходимые для практического овладения современным английским языком. Опыт работы позволил автору учесть типичные трудности, с которыми сталкиваются слушатели в процессе овладения грамматическим материалом, что нашло свое отражение в более подробном изложении одних разделов и более схематичном – других. При этом автором не ставилась цель полного отражения и анализа всех имеющихся грамматических концепций. Пособие призвано пояснить и проиллюстрировать функционирование отдельных грамматических явлений. Материал изложен на русском языке.

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PART I

Unit I. Word Building

Словосложение — это способ словообразования путем соединения двух (или более) слов в одно, которое пишется слитно, или через дефис, а иногда раздельно: to pin - point уточнить, trailer - on - flat трейлер на платформе.

Сокращение — еще один способ образования новых слов: laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation лазер (усиление света индуцированным испусканием излучения).

Путем использования префиксов: to do делать - to redo переделать.

Таблица 1 НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНЫЕ
СУФФИКСЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ

СУФФИКС	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
(сущ. +) -ize	делать(ся) таким, как на то указывает основа	summarize суммировать;
(прил. +) -en		harden делать(ся) твердым
(сущ. +) -ify, -fy	превращать в, делать то, на что указывает основа	gasify превращать(ся) в газ; electrify электризовать
(сущ. +) -ate	подвергать воздействию, превращать в то, на что указывает основа	vaccinate делать прививку; granulate гранулировать
-er		whisper шептать
-ish		establish устанавливать

НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНЫЕ
СУФФИКСЫ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

СУФФИКС	ЗНАЧЕНИЕ	ПРИМЕР
(гл. +) -er, -or	обозначение деятеля	worker рабочий
(гл. +) -ing	действие в процессе	boiling кипячение
(прил. +) -ness	свойство, качество	whiteness белизна
(прил. +) -ty, -ity	состояние, условие, качество	activity деятельность
(гл. +) -age	акт или факт действия	breakage поломка
(сущ. +) -age	содержание чего-либо (единиц измерения)	percentage процентное содержание
(гл. +) -ment	отвлеченные понятия (абстрактные существительные)	treatment лечение
(гл. +) -ance, -ence		resistance сопротивление
(гл. +) -ancy, -ency		expectancy надежда
(прил. +/сущ. +) -dom		freedom свобода
(гл. +) -ion, -tion, -sion, -ssion		revision повторение
-ure		pressure давление
-hood		childhood детство
-ship		friendship дружба
-th		length длина
-an, -ian		1) национальность; 2) профессия
-ism	какое-либо течение (например, политическое)	communism коммунизм
-ist	1) принадлежность к какому-либо течению; 2) профессия	communist коммунист; artist художник

НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СУФФИКСЫ НАРЕЧИЙ И ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ

СУФФИКСЫ НАРЕЧИЙ			СУФФИКСЫ ЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ		
Суффикс	Значение	Пример	Суффикс	Значение	Пример
(прил. +) -ly	таким образом, способом	entirely всецело	-teen	количественное числительное от 13 до 19	fifteen пятнадцать
-ward(s)	направление движения	backward s назад	-ty	десятки	seventy семьдесят
-wise	в таком направлении, таким способом	clockwise по часовой стрелке	-th	порядковое числительное	fourth четвертый

НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНЫЕ СУФФИКСЫ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Суффикс	Значение	Пример
(сущ. +) -al	наличие признака, свойств и качеств, выраженных основой	central центральный
(сущ. +) -ic		patriotic патриотический
(сущ. +) -ical		geological геологический
(сущ. +) -ous		famous известный
(сущ. +) -ful		useful полезный
(гл. +) -able, -ible		expressible выразительный
(гл. +) -ant, -ent		dependent зависимый
(гл. +) -ive		active активный
(сущ. +) -ly		friendly дружелюбный
(сущ. +) -y		grainy зернистый
(гл. +) -ite		favourite любимый
-ary		pecuniary денежный
-ate		fortunate удачный
-ed	cold-blooded хладнокровный	
-less	отсутствие качества, признака	useless бесполезный

-ish	1) наличие признака в слабой степени; 2) принадлежность к национальности	reddish красноватый; Polish польский
-ese	принадлежность к национальности	Japanese японский
-ian, -an		Egyptian египетский
-like	сходство	birdlike птицеподобный
-ern	принадлежность к одной из сторон света	northern северный

НАИБОЛЕЕ УПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕФИКСЫ И ИХ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ

ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ПРЕФИКСЫ		ДРУГИЕ ПРЕФИКСЫ		
Префикс	Пример	Префикс	Значение	Пример
un-	unable неспособный	re- (+ гл.)	вновь сделать то, на что указывает основа	вновь сделать то, на что указывает основа
in-	inactive бездеятельный			
im-	impossible невозможный	en-, em- (+ гл.)	придавать качество	embody воплощать
il-	illegal незаконный			
ir-	irregular неправильный	over- (+ гл.)	избыточная степень качества или выполнения действия	overproduce перепроизводить
mis-	misunderstand неправильно понять			
dis-	disapproval неодобрение	under- (+ гл.)	недостаточная степень качества или выполнения действия	underestimate недооценивать

ПРЕФИКСЫ С РАЗНЫМИ ЗНАЧЕНИЯМИ

Префикс	Значение	Соответствие русской приставке	Примеры
anti-	отрицание	анти- противо-	fascist - antifascist
co-	между, взаимно	со-	existence – co-existence
counter-		контр-	attack - counterattack
ex-	бывший	экс-	champion - ex-champion
en-	делать		rich - enrich
inter-	между, среди, взаимно		national - international
mis-	неправильно, неверно		to understand – to misunderstand
over-	сверх, чрезмерно	пере-	to load – to overload
post-	после (противоположен по значению префиксу pre-)		war – postwar
pre-	перед, ранее	до-	historic - prehistoric
re-	снова, заново, вновь.	пере-	to read – to reread
sub-		под	division - subdivision
ultra-	ультра-, сверх		short - ultrashort
under-	недостаточно (противоположен по значению префиксу over-)		to pay - to underpay

WORD-BUILDING. EXERCISES

Exercise 1. *Переведите слова на русский язык. Определите префикс и его значение:*

Coauthor, undress, disarm, postwar, illegal, unkind, reconstruct, deformation, prewar, antihero, ex-champion, superhuman, disagreement.

Exercise 2. *Образуйте прилагательные от существительных при помощи следующих суффиксов: -al, -ful, -ous, -y, -able, -ible, -ic, -less, -ish.*

Reason, beauty, hope, doubt, care, aim, use, desire, boy, success, heart, experiment, form, office, danger, fame, electron, base, nature, cloud, sun, child, Scott, history, home.

Exercise 3. *Переведите предложения. Определите, к каким частям речи относятся выделенные слова.*

1. Many pupils study English. 2. My grandfather has a large study. 3. Who ruled this country? 4. All sportsmen must obey the rules of the game. 5. Our country is tied by friendship with India in their work for peace. 6. All peace-loving people work for peace for the whole of mankind.

Exercise 4. *Назовите глаголы, от которых образованы следующие существительные:*

Protection, show, writer, worker, movement, investigation, achievement, statement, reader, department, equipment, construction, organization, reporter, arrival, improvement, conductor, establishment, development, education, definition, regulation, assistance, agreement.

Exercise 5. *Проанализируйте следующие слова, какие они?*

Определите их составляющие. Переведите на русский язык:

Ice-hockey, world-wide, bedroom, newspaper, long-term, birthplace, sportsman, apple-juice, peace-loving, schoolchildren, football, highland, television, underground, north-west, sometimes, lowland, landscape, well-known, multinational, network, vice-president.

Exercise 6. *Поставьте слово, указанное в скобках, в нужную форму.*

1. My father is very ... (act) even though he's seventy. 2. I've always wanted to work in the theatre, but ... (act) it isn't a very secure profession. 3. I ... (hope), we'll soon find a solution to the problem. 4. Look ... (care) to the left and to the right before crossing the road. 5. It was very ... (care) of you to lose my watch. 6. I take two ... (day) newspapers and three Sunday

papers. 7. You've broken my camera! Look at it! It's ... (use)! 8. Thanks for the advice. It was really ... (use). 9. I have some very ... (noise) neighbours. 10. She became ... (fame) as a result of her invention.

Exercise 7. *Fill the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets.*

1. The hurricane caused terrible ... in the area. (DESTROY)
2. You have to ... all the new books that arrive in the school. (CLASS)
3. I'm sorry, I think I'll be ... to attend the meeting. (ABLE)
4. She goes jogging every morning; she's really keen on physical ... (FIT)
5. ..., nobody was killed in the accident. (FORTUNE)
6. He's quite nice, but when he's angry he becomes very ... (FRIEND)
7. The Equator is an ... line drawn round the Earth. (IMAGINE)
8. I really like her. She's got a very lively ... (PERSON)
9. Tell me the..., I won't get angry. (TRUE)
10. She likes her students to be ... and call her Miss Jones. (RESPECT)
11. You must take a ... as soon as possible. (DECIDE)
12. "... killed the cat." (CURIOS)
13. I decline all ... (RESPONSIBLE)
14. This design shows great ... (ORIGINAL)
15. You're making the problem ... hard for you. (NECESSARY)

Exercise 8. *Choose the correct word for each sentence.*

1. He's a man of great ...
a) generousness; b) ;generoushood c) generosity; d) generously
2. I'll always remember my ... as a very happy period of my life.
a) childness; b) childhood; c) childish; d) childless
3. We can't go on unless we have his....
a) agreement; b) agreeable; c) agreeability; d) disagree
4. She takes great care about her....
a) appearment; b) appearness; c) appearance; d) apparition
5. She said nothing in her
a) defend; b) defence; c) defendant; d) defensive
6. His daughter's success gave him great
a) satisfied; b) satisfaction; c) satisfactory; d) dissatisfaction

7. It's ... to speak to him; he's very stubborn.
 a) useful; b) use; c) useless; d) user
8. Telescopes are very ... instruments.
 a) sensible; b) sensitive; c) senseless; d) sensational
9. That law is not ... in this case.
 a) applicable; b) application; c) applied; d) applicant
10. She's a very ... secretary.
 a) effective; b) effectiveness; c) efficient; d) effectively

Exercise 9. *Fill the blanks with the correct form of the word in brackets.*

1. He drives so ... that I'm sure he'll have an accident. (CARE)
2. I'm sorry to ... but I think you're wrong. (AGREE)
3. If you want to get the job you'll have to send the ... form soon. (APPLY)
4. My ... is to leave the group as soon as possible. (INTEND)
5. He's a very ... child. He's full of energy. (LIVE)
6. Our ... are elaborated only with the best ingredients. (PRODUCE)
7. He answered the questions (MECHANIC)
8. I hadn't ... they were brother and sister until I saw them together.
 (REAL)
9. I've no ... to students using a dictionary in class. (OBJECT)
10. Few people believe ... when they make promises. (POLITICAL)
11. Stephen Hawkins is one of the best ... in the world. (SCIENCE)
12. I'm really ... with computers. I always do something wrong. (HOPE)
13. I'm trying to be ... but he isn't making things easy for us. (REASON)
14. You always have to fasten your ... belt when you travel by plane.
 (SAFE)
15. I'm afraid the rate of ... has increased in the last two months.
 (EMPLOY)

Exercise 10. *Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов — существительными.*

1.

More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet (1) _____ from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone (2) _____ in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, if there are no holes in it. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air (3) _____. The air needs (4) _____ and care. Man is beginning to understand that his (5) _____ is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth.

RADIATE

LAY

POLLUTE

PROTECT

ENVIRON

2.

Lord Byron (1788-1824) didn't live a long life. He was an aristocrat and a fashionable man. But he loved (1) _____ and a simple country life. His (2) _____ attracted Britain and all Europe. He brought to his (3) _____ romanticism of his times. He was talented and handsome, noble and brave. (4) _____ admired him. In 1812 he became famous after the (5) _____ of his autobiographic poem "Childe Harold".

FREE

PERSONAL

POET

LONDON

PUBLIC

3.

I always wanted to be a great (1) _____. I had the dreams of discovering a new drug that would save the lives of hundreds of people. Unfortunately I was never good at (2) _____ at school and the teacher used to be very cross with me. After a while I decided I would become an (3) _____ and design an amazing new (4) _____ which would become a household name. A few weeks later I had a brilliant idea for a pen that would write upside down. To my (5) _____ a friend of mine pointed out that it was not a new (6) _____.

SCIENCE

CHEMIST

INVENT

PRODUCE

DISAPPOINT

DISCOVER

4.

The trade union (1) _____ has a long and important history in Britain, but since 1980 the influence of trade unions has declined dramatically. Trade union (2) _____ has fallen because of changes in the structure of (3) _____, including

MOVE

MEMBER

EMPLOY

(4) _____, the shift away from manufacturing, the rise in smaller firms, the increase in part-time employment, and the constructing out of work. The Conservative government restricted unions' (5) _____ to launch strikes and made unions legally responsible for the actions of (6) _____; this has considerably reduced union power and substantially decreased the number of strikes, called (7) _____.

PRIVATIZE

ABLE

STRIKE

STOP

TESTS on WORD-BUILDING

Task 1. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The Moon

Anyone taking the trouble to look (1) ... on a clear moonlit night cannot fail to be moved UP

by the sight of our sister planet hanging up there in the sky like a silver ball casting (2) ... GHOST

shadows on the Earth below. Few (3) ... objects can have had such an influence over ANIMATE

religion and the arts. And never is the Moon's visual impact more (4) ... than when it is IMPRESS

full and just above the distant horizon. Under these conditions, the apparent (5) ... of PROXIMATE

the lunar disc to familiar terrestrial objects makes the Moon appear to be very much larger

and closer than normal. But the fact that our (6) ... eyes still cannot discern more than just AID

a few dark blotches on its surface demonstrates that this effect must indeed be just an (7) ... OPTICS

illusion. The light from the Moon cannot really become (8) ... as it passes INTENSE

at a grazing angle through our atmosphere.

Task 2. Read the texts below and decide what part of speech in A, B, C or D best fits each gap in the sentences.

Text A

In 332 BC Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, (1).... Egypt. In 305 BC Alexander's general Ptolemy became king of Egypt, and for almost 300 years his (2), the Ptolemies, ruled Egypt. Although Ptolemy was Macedonian by birth and the Ptolemies remained (3)to Greek culture, they were (4).....for one of the greatest periods of building and decorating temples in Egypt. The Ptolemies did so to win (5).....for their rule from their Egyptian (6) The Ptolemaic dynasty ended when Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, (7)..... suicide after the Romans (8)..... her forces at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. The Roman victory marked the end of ancient Egypt as an (9) power.

1. A) conquered; B) conquer; C) conquering; D) conquest
2. A) descend; B) descending; C) descendible; D) descendants
3. A) ties; B) tied; C) tier; D) tiring
4. A) responsible; B) responsibly; C) responsibility; D) responsive
5. A) accept; B) accepted; C) acceptance; D) acceptability
6. A) subjects; B) subjective; C) subjacent; D) subjectify
7. A) commitment; B) committed; C) committing; D) committal
8. A) defeatism; B) defeat; C) defeating; D) defeated
9. A) depend; B) independence; C) independent; D) depending

Text B

A number of individual diamonds have become (1), (2)..... because of their size. The largest of all (3)..... diamonds is the Cullinan, which was discovered in South Africa in 1905 and was (4)..... to Edward VII, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by the government of the Transvaal. The Cullinan weighed 3,106 carats before cutting and was pronounced by crystallographers to be a fragment of a (5).... larger stone. When the stone was cut, a total of 105 gems were produced, (6)..... 1,063 carats in all. The largest of these was a stone called the Star of Africa, the biggest cut diamond in (7), and now set in the British (8) scepter.

1. A) famed; B) famous; C) famously; D) fame

2. A) primacy; B) primary; C) prime; D) primarily
3. A) knew; B) known; C) knowing; D) knowledge
4. A) present; B) presence; C) presented; D) presenting
5. A) considerably; B) considerable; C) considering; D) considered
6. A) weight; B) weigh; C) weighed; D) weighing
7. A) exist; B) existing; C) existed; D) existence
8. A) royally; B) royal; C) royalty; D) royals

Task 3. *Complete the sentences by changing the word in brackets into a noun*

1. If, however, there is no _____ in how these guidelines are applied, then there are unlikely to have the desired effect. (consistent)
2. The _____ of an independent body to monitor violence on television might succeed in putting these concerns to rest. (create)
3. The _____ of parents in primary school classrooms has several benefits for the children's education. (involve)
4. It is impossible to ignore the _____ of sport and physical well being to a child's development. (significant)
5. The first step should be the _____ of students who cause trouble in the classroom so that appropriate action can be taken. (identify)
6. These results are open to many different _____ and, as a result, it is impossible to draw any clear conclusion. (interpret)
7. Most people now accept that an examination only system is inadequate and some form of continuous _____ is also required. (assess)
8. The success of any such scheme depends on the _____ of parking spaces outside town centres. (available)
9. It is a common _____ that art forms such as ballet are elitist and have no general appeal to the masses. (assume)
10. The establishment of state funded citizen advice centres has generally been greeted with a positive _____ from the public. (respond)
11. The _____ of more state funded care homes would help ease the pressure on poorer families who currently have to provide expensive care for elderly relatives. (establish)

12. This is such a common _____ that the authorities need to take immediate action. (occur)
13. All the available _____ suggests that there is no necessity for scientists to continue to use animals in laboratory experiments. (evident)
14. Perhaps the most compelling reason to keep art on school curriculum is that it allows students to express their _____. (individual)
15. One difficulty in discussing this issue is that _____ of what constitutes global warming vary significantly. (define)
16. There is of course a striking _____ between what happens in the workplace and at home. (similar)
17. The success of pilot schemes for pedestrian only zones in cities is an _____ that we may see traffic free city centres in the near future. (indicate)
18. While a small proportion of households do not recycle, nowadays the vast _____ do recycle some goods such as bottles. (major)
- 19 The _____ of any such proposal to limit the working week has to be called into question as it infringes the basic right to work. (legal)
20. One possible solution would be to offer a significant _____ of courses in order to satisfy the needs of as many people as possible. (vary)

Task 4. *Read the text and then put the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example at the beginning.*

Turn A Hobby into a Business

It is not (0) unusual to make a hobby pay for itself USUAL
 even if initially you had no (1) ... of turning it INTEND
 into a business.

For those looking to make a profit on their (2) ..., CREATE
 these days an audience for products can range from
 the local to the truly global. Some (3) ... begin HOBBY
 by donating a piece of work to a charitable sale
 just to see how quickly and (4) ... it sells. PROFIT

Local shops can be the next outlet for items,
 often the step taken by those making things like

hand-made greetings cards for instance. And for the truly ambitious, websites like eBay enable the hobbyist to reach a (5) ... audience.

WORLD

As with any business idea, an honest (6) ... should be

APPRAISE

undertaken regarding the demand for the work and the price the customer is prepared to pay in (7)

REAL

However, do not forget the degree of personal (8) ... as well.

SATISFY

Unit II. Noun – Verb Agreement

Как правильно согласовывать сказуемое с подлежащим в английском?

1. Если подлежащее в предложении состоит из двух или более существительных (местоимений), соединенных союзом *and*, следует использовать глагол во множественном числе. Пример:

He and his colleagues are in the cinema.

2. Однако если два или более существительных (местоимений), составляющих подлежащее, связаны в предложении союзами *or* или *nor*, относящийся к ним глагол нужно употреблять в единственном числе. Примеры:

My mother or sister is going to cook a dinner.

3. Если составное подлежащее состоит из существительного (местоимения) во множественном и единственном числе, и они соединяются между собой союзами *or* или *nor*, глагол сказуемого следует согласовывать с той частью подлежащего, которое в предложении находится ближе к глаголу. Примеры:

Neither the coach nor the players know the score.

Neither the players nor the coach knows the score.

4. Глагол следует согласовывать с подлежащим, а не с другим существительным (местоимением), которое может находиться между ними в предложении. Примеры:

One of the chickens was ill.

The woman with all her children stays at the bus stop.

The people who trust the president are many.

5. В английском языке местоимения *each*, *each one*, *either*, *neither*, *everyone*, *everybody*, *anybody*, *anyone*, *nobody*, *someone*, *somebody* и *no one* обладают единственным числом и требуют глагола в единственном числе, соответственно. Примеры:

Everyone likes apples.

Neither is correct.

Nobody in the team wants to give up.

Each of these apricots on the table is ripe.

6. Такие существительные как *civics, mathematics, dollars, news, measles* требуют употребления глагола-сказуемого в единственном числе.

Примечание: существительное *dollars* в значении суммы денег употребляется с глаголом в единственном числе. Если речь идет о валюте в целом, то глагол будет во множественном лице.

Примеры: *In my opinion, mathematics is the most important science.*

Yesterday the news was at seven.

One hundred dollars is a lot of money.

Dollars are convertible throughout the world.

7. Такие существительные как *scissors, shears, tweezers, trousers* требуют множественную форму глагола (так как все они состоят из двух частей). Примеры:

These trousers are stylish.

Your scissors are keen.

8. Такие выражения как *such as with, together with, including, accompanied by, in addition to, as well* не меняют число подлежащего, как и глагола-сказуемого. Примеры:

My brother, accompanied by his friends, is playing football.

All cats, including small kittens, have strong claws.

9. В предложениях, которые начинаются с оборотов *there is* или *there are*, подлежащее следует после глагола-сказуемого, однако, они все равно согласуются. Примеры:

There are many students.

There is a student.

10. Собирательные существительные, подразумевающие более одного человека, тем не менее, имеют единственное число и употребляются с глаголом в единственном числе. Примеры:

Today the team demonstrates outstanding performance.

His family was pretty big.

The crew is ready for departure.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. *Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.*

1. Annie and her brothers (is, are) at school. 2. Either my mother or my father (is, are) coming to the meeting. 3. The dog or the cats (is, are) outside. 4. Either my shoes or your coat (is, are) always on the floor. 5. George and Tamara (doesn't, don't) want to see that movie. 6. Benito (doesn't, don't) know the answer. 7. One of my sisters (is, are) going on a trip to France. 8. The man with all the birds (live, lives) on my street. 9. The movie, including all the previews, (take, takes) about two hours to watch. 10. The players, as well as the captain, (want, wants) to win. 11. Either answer (is, are) acceptable. 12. Every one of those books (is, are) fiction. 13. Nobody (know, knows) the trouble I've seen. 14. (Is, Are) the news on at five or six? 15. Mathematics (is, are) John's favorite subject, while Civics (is, are) Andrea's favorite subject. 16. Eight dollars (is, are) the price of a movie these days. 17. (Is, Are) the tweezers in this drawer? 18. Your pants (is, are) at the cleaner's. 19. There (was, were) fifteen candies in that bag. Now there (is, are) only one left! 20. The committee (debates, debate) these questions carefully. 21. The committee (leads, lead) very different lives in private. 22. The Prime Minister, together with his wife, (greet, greets) the press cordially. 23. All of the CDs, even the scratched one, (is, are) in this case.

Exercise 2. *Circle the correct verb in the sentences below.*

1. Each of the girls (look-looks) good on skis. 2. Everybody (was-were) asked to remain quiet. 3. Neither of the men (is-are) here yet. 4. (Is-Are) each of the girls ready to leave? 5. Several of the sheep (is-are) sick. 6. Some members of the faculty (is-are) present. 7. Nobody in the class (has-have) the answer. 8. Each of the girls (observe-observes) all the regulations. 9. All of the milk (is-are) gone. 10. Most of the seats (was-were) taken. Margo and her parents (visit-visits) each other often. 11. Either the cups or the glasses (are-is) in the dishwasher. 12. Vern and Fred

(need-needs) a ride to work. 13. There (is-are) a dog, a cat, and a bird in the garage. 14. Neither Matt nor his brothers (was-were) at the party. 15. Here into the main ring of the circus (come-comes) the trained elephants. 16. Either the workers or the boss (deliver-delivers) the merchandise. 17. The committee (work-works) hard for better schools. 18. There (is-are) many things to do before the holidays. 19. The jury (was-were) polled for their verdicts. 20. Here (is-are) the nails you need for the projects. 21. Either Joyce or Ellen (was-were) here. 22. The United States (is-are) a country of contrast. 23. A magazine and a book (was-were) lying on the floor. 24. The family (is-are) occupied with their individual problems.

Exercise 3. *Write the correct verb in the blank to the left of each sentence.*

1. _____ Everybody (was-were) asked to be quiet.
2. _____ In a marathon, few of the starters (finishes-finish) the race.
3. _____ Sixty days (is-are) not enough time to complete the project.
4. _____ All of the workers (is-are) receiving their bonus.
5. _____ On our street (is-are) many tall trees.
6. _____ It (don't-doesn't) make any difference.
7. _____ The value of cars and motorcycles (has-have) increased.
8. _____ The principal and her husband (is-are) honored guests.
9. _____ Either the pitcher or the base runners (was-were) caught napping.
10. _____ One of my friends (believe-believes) in E.S.P.
11. _____ Have you ever heard the expression, "No news (is-are) good news?"
12. _____ There (was-were) several dents in the car.
13. _____ Louise (doesn't-don't) want to drive that long distance.

14. _____ Either Luis or Horace (pay-pays) the bills in our house.
15. _____ A boy and a girl (were-was) here to see you.
16. _____ The box of apples (is-are) on the porch.
17. _____ Some of the job applicants (is-are) expected to pass the difficult screening test.
18. _____ The army (is-are) conducting maneuvers in March.
19. _____ Here (come-comes) the family now.
20. _____ Neither of us (is-are) going to work.
21. _____ (Doesn't-Don't) they know when to quit?
22. _____ Thirty minutes (is-are) the time limit for the test.
23. _____ Measles (is-are) a disease most children experience.
24. _____ The class (is-are) turning in their registration forms today.
25. _____ Beyond the mountains (is-are) a fertile valley.

Exercise 4. *Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.*

1. Much of the machinery on these farms ___ unusable. (are/is)
2. Never ___ the weather been so bad in the months of June and July. (have/has)
3. Some of the books on the table ___ to me. (belong/belongs)
4. Neither the teacher nor the students ___ to use this book again. (want/wants)
5. Swimming in heated pools ___ very common in this part of the country in the winter. (is/are)
6. Of all the countries in that area of the world, perhaps Nigeria ___ the most potential. (have/has)
7. As most sports magazines can attest, playing sports such as tennis and basketball ___ not only mental ability but also physical strength. (require/requires)
8. Neither the students nor the teacher ___ about what happens on this trip. (care/cares)
9. That Shakespeare was one of the most talented writers ___ an understatement to those who are really familiar with the field of literature. (are/is)
10. Unlike similar kinds of pets such as neon tetras, the guppy ___ very little food and attention to survive. (needs/need)
11. According to the police, the killer of

the boys in both cities ___ probably between the ages of 40 and 50. (is/are)

12. Common knowledge to anyone who studies science, the earth ___ on its own axis once every twenty-four hours. (revolves/revolve)

13. Despite the bad weather we have had in the past days, there ___ no doubt that the tournament will go on. (is/are)

14. According to the information on this page, items bought before 1940 ___ more than items made after that year. (costs/cost)

15. The large companies in our area ___ a cheap source of labor. (need/needs)

16. Far from being a poor city with little diversity, New Orleans certainly ___ as one of the most interesting spots in the United States. (rank/ranks)

17. Far from being a poor city with little diversity, New Orleans certainly ___ as one of the most interesting spots in the United States. (is/are)

18. What ___ the impetus behind tonight's meeting with members of the committee? (is/are)

19. Without the new taxes, houses built before World War II ___ lower costs than more modern homes do. (has/have)

20. Of all the grammar points I have studied in my seven years of English, the most recent unit ___ me the most for a variety of reasons. (confuses/confuse)

Exercise 5. *Choose the proper item: is or are.*

1. The cattle on his farm _____ taken good care of.
2. The contents of the book _____ not much varied.
3. Ten dollars _____ not much to live on.
4. Cheese and crackers _____ a good snack after school.
5. Three miles _____ the distance from here to the railway station.
6. A number of students _____ planning to go on a trip to Britain.

Exercise 6. *Complete the following sentences with the appropriate verb or pronoun.*

1. Where (be) the scissors? – _____ (be) _____ in the first drawer on the left.
2. How much (be) _____ a good pair of trousers these days?
3. How much did you pay for _____ trousers? _____ (be) _____ very expensive.
4. If your clothes (be) _____ dirty, please put _____ in the laundry basket.
5. My jeans (be) _____ not faded much even though I keep washing

_____. 6. I'm looking for the pliers. – You'll find _____ on the shelf. 7. _____ scissors (do) _____ not cut very well. 8. My earnings (be) _____ not high, but at least _____ (be) _____ regular. 9. _____ shorts (be) _____ not for me at all. 10. _____ goods (be) _____ from China.

Exercise 7. *Some of the sentences contain mistakes. Underline the mistakes and then correct them.*

1. Your reading glasses is by the bed. 2. Can you explain why my best trousers is with a hole in them? 3. The scissors in the sewing box is blunt. 4. This pair of binoculars are in the drawer for as long as I can remember. 5. Where is those kitchen scales? 6. Refreshments are available inside. 7. Be careful, this scissors are sharp. 8. My clothes are wet, I need to change them. 9. This pair of pliers are broken. 10. Troops was sent to restore the order.

Exercise 8. *Complete the following sentences with the appropriate verb or pronoun.*

1. Politics (be) _____ a dirty business. 2. Your statistics (be) _____ unreliable. 3. (be) _____ there any statistics for road accidents? 4. My maths (be) _____ getting worse and worse. 5. Phonetics (be) _____ a branch of linguistics. 6. Mathematics (be) _____ a compulsory subject. 7. There (be) _____ four crossroads in our village. 8. Genetics (be) _____ a subject I know little about. 9. There (be) _____ many series of books on birds. 10. This species (be) _____ in green and white spots. 11. What a pity! Your trousers (be) _____ torn. 12. The contents of the letter (be) _____ not clear. 14. The sale of goods (be) _____ in London. 15. His clothes (be) _____ wet as he had been caught in the rain. 16. The goods (be) _____ of great quality. 17. (be) _____ there any kennels in this area? 18. Many species of butterflies (be) _____ endangered (исчезающий). 19. Our works (be) _____ not far from my house. 20. There (be) _____ crossroads every mile. 21. The statistics in this report (be) _____ today a major tourist attraction.

22. The flat is nice but the surroundings (be) _____ not very beautiful. 23. His manners were as mild as his politics (be) _____ extreme. 24. I believe congratulations (be) _____ in order!

Exercise 9. *Choose the right variant: is or are.*

1. Electric shears (секатор, ножницы) _____ used for sheep shearing. 2. The annals of the British parliament _____ recorded in a publication called Hansard (отчёты парламента). 3. _____ flared (расклевшенный) trousers in fashion or out of fashion at the moment? 4. Authorities _____ the group of people with official responsibilities for a particular area. 5. The conditions of the contract _____ that we don't build on the land. 6. A rare species of orchid _____ found in the rain forest not long ago. 7. Export sales _____ up by 12% every year. 8. Light refreshments _____ available in the hall. 9. A new TV series called "The Hamilton Dynasty" _____ on next autumn. 7. There _____ carp in the pond and we saw them. 8. A series of disasters _____ over at last. 9. There _____ a lot of sheep grazing in the fields.

Exercise 10. *Some of the sentences contain mistakes. Underline the mistakes and then correct them.*

1. Measles are in most cases a harmless illness. 2. Physics is too difficult for me. 3. Statistics is a branch of economics. 4. This species of moth is rare. 5. This crossroads are dangerous. 6. That pair of pliers on the shelf are broken. 7. A new glass works is near the town. 8. Our company's headquarters are in London. 9. His politics is right wing. 10. Darts are a popular game in the USA. 11. The stairs are made of wood. 12. These statistics is misleading. 14. Gymnastics are fun to watch. 15. Statistics are said to be difficult.

Exercise 11. *Comment on the usage of the plural and singular verbs.*

1. The orchestra are just tuning up – let's hurry in. 2. A cricket team is made of eleven members, including its captain. 3. The club is fifty per cent more members than a year ago.

4. The public are requested not to leave litter in these woods. 8. That day the committee is meeting at her friend's house. 9. A team of inspectors is visiting the prison tomorrow afternoon.

Exercise 12. *What is the correct plural of the word?*

1. These (person) _____ are protesting against the president.
2. The (woman) _____ over there want to meet the manager.
3. My (child) _____ hate eating pasta.
4. I am ill. My (foot) _____ hurt.
5. Muslims kill (sheep) _____ in a religious celebration.
6. I clean my (tooth) _____ three times a day.
7. The (student) _____ are doing the exercise right now.
8. The (fish) _____ I bought is in the fridge.
9. They are sending some (man) _____ to fix the roof.
10. Most (housewife) _____ work more than ten hours a day at home.
11. (Goose) _____ are in water.
12. (Piano) _____ are expensive.
13. Some (policeman) _____ came to arrest him.
14. Where is my (luggage) _____? In the car!

Exercise 13. *Complete the following sentences with the appropriate verb or pronoun. Give two variants of the verb where possible and explain the difference in meaning.*

1. What will you do when the family (be) _____ on holiday?
2. The government (be) _____ bringing in a new bill.
3. The company (be) _____ going to employ six staff.
4. The jury (be) _____ trying to decide now.
5. There (be) _____ vermin in this restaurant.
6. The police (be) _____ interested in this case.
7. The public (be) _____ concerned about it.
8. The navy (be) _____ demanding more money to maintain the country's fleet.
9. The management (be) _____ arguing about how to cut the company's costs.
10. The jury (have) _____ decided that the man is innocent.
11. The team who won (be) _____ all amateur players.
12. The crew of the ship (be) _____ taking it in turns to go on shore.
13. The

orchestra (be) _____ the most famous ever to play in this concert hall. 14. The BBC (be) _____ showing the programme later this year. 15. The crew of the film (be) _____ doing its best. 16. The cast (be) _____ brilliant. 17. The staff (be) _____ working under great pressure. 18. The committee (be) _____ meeting now.

TESTS on NOUN VERB AGREEMENT

Task 1. *Read the sentences to decide whether the verbs should be singular or plural.*

1. The price of these jeans (is/are) reasonable.
2. The books borrowed from the library (is/are) on my desk.
3. The boy who won the two medals (is/are) a friend of mine.
4. Bread and butter (is/are) our daily food.
5. The famous singer and composer (has/have) arrived.
6. Collecting match-boxes (is/are) one of his favourite pastimes.
7. The quality of the candies (is/are) poor.
8. Neither his father nor his mother (plays/play) mahjong.
9. Neither parent (is/are) fond of playing mahjong.
10. None of my friends (was/were) there.
11. Many a student (has/have) made the same mistake.
12. Gold, as well as platinum, (has/have) recently risen in price.
13. The boss, as well as his colleagues, (has/have) been robbed by the robber.
14. Ten tons (is/are) a heavy load.
15. Fifty miles (is/are) a long distance.
16. Thirty years (is/are) a long time.
17. One of the books (has/have) been missing.
18. The poor (is/are) suffering.
19. You should decide which one of the three choices A, B, or C best (answers/answer) the question.
20. One of the most intelligent students who (scores/score) full marks (is/are) John.

21. The only one of these most intelligent students who (is/are) under 18 (is/are) Peter.
22. One of these most intelligent students whose example (is/are) being followed (is/are) John.

Task 2. *Choose the correct verb for each sentence below. Read carefully. Find the subject or subjects in each sentence. Ask yourself if the subject is singular or plural. Singular subjects need singular verbs.*

1. Most of the newspaper _____ wet.
a) is; b) are
2. My mother and my sister _____ watch TV except for the evening news.
a) doesn't; b) don't
3. Someone at the stables _____ the horses every morning.
a) grooms; b) groom
4. Trumpets or a flute _____ excitement in music.
a) creates; b) create
5. Few of the apartments _____ ever vacant at this time of year.
a) is; b) are
6. Several of the field hockey players also _____ to the track team.
a) belongs; b) belong
7. Gold coins and silver bars _____ found in the sunken pirate ship.
a) was; b) were
8. All of the guests _____ gone to the concert in the park.
a) has; b) had
9. Rain or sleet _____ predicted for tomorrow.
a) is; b) are
10. Each of the Girl Scouts _____ a community service project.
a) does; b) do
11. Your hands and feet _____ nearly half the bones in your body.
a) contains; b) contain
12. The books and the magazine _____ placed on the table.
a) was; b) were
13. Everybody at the fourth of July parade _____ carrying an American flag.

a) was; b) were

14. Any of those nail _____ fine.

a) is; b) are

15. Either string beans or broccili _____ my favorite vegetable.

a) is; b) are

16. Both of my pencils _____ an eraser

a) has; b) have

16. Some of the forest _____ patches of poison ivy.

a) has; b) have

17. _____ he have the directions?

a) Doesn't; b) Don't

18. Phobos and Deimos _____ the two moons of Mars.

a) is; b) are

19. Neither the lion tamer nor the clowns _____ signing any autographs tonight.

a) is; b) are

Task 3. *Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.*

1. Among the greatest discoveries of science not a few _____ by accident. Setting out to reach a certain goal, the investigator chances in his way upon a law, or an element, that had no place in his purpose. The discovery is a byproduct of his activity.

A) have made; B) have been made; C) has made; D) had made

2. Everybody who _____ a fever must see a doctor immediately.

A) is; B) has; C) are; D) Have

3. When a person needs to take this medicine, _____ directions first.

A) you will have to read; B) you must read; C) you have to read; D) he has to read

4. He did not sleep all night, and as happens to many and many a man who _____ the Bible, he understood for the first time the full meaning of the words read often before but passed by unnoticed.

A) are reading; B) have been reading; C) reads; D) have read

5. Education is not only a preparation for later life; it is an aspect of life itself. The great bulk of the young now _____ a minimum of twelve years in school; with kindergarten attendance becoming more widespread, more and more of the young will have spent thirteen to fifteen years attending school by the time they have finished high school.

A) spend; B) spends; C) has spent; D) has been spending

6. Collecting coins was his favorite pastime, but _____.

A) he also enjoy music listening; B) listening to music also gave him great pleasure; C) also listening to music; D) to listen to music was enjoyed by him also.

7. Everything we shut our eyes to, everything we run away from, everything we deny or despise _____ to defeat us in the end. What seems nasty, painful, evil, can become a source of beauty, joy and strength, if faced with open mind.

A) serve; B) serves; C) are served; D) have been serving

8. When we approached the campus, _____.

A) we saw the tower; B) one saw the tower; C) the tower was seen; D) we were seeing the tower

9. He wanted to make his son receive a good education, travel extensively, and _____.

A) to other advantages are many more; B) many other advantages; C) enjoy many other advantages; D) many other advantages are stored by him

10. Neither the students nor the teacher _____ to smoke in the classroom.

A) allows; B) is allowed; C) allow; D) have been allowed

11. Conditions in Red China _____ so severe that many refugees have risked death to escape.

A) has grown; B) is growing; C) have been grown; D) have grown

12. The new stores will operate in thirty cities around the country and _____.

A) five executives running them; B) run by five executives; C) five executives to run them; D) be run by five executives

13. No one but nurses and doctors _____ the fact that the child will die of cancer.

A) knows; B) know; C) knew; D) have known

14. I didn't know lots of money _____ on this experiment.

A) have been spent; B) had been spent; C) has been spent; D) has spent

15. Six of the players from the Tigers _____ to participate in the All Star Game.

A) have been chosen; B) has been chosen; C) have chosen; D) have been choosing

16. The fear of robbery and kidnapping _____ many people to flee Lebanon.

A) has been caused; B) has caused; C) have been caused; D) have caused

17. It is better to lose one's life than _____.

A) if you lose your spirit; B) losing your spirit; C) to lose one's spirit; D) your spirit getting lost

18. Mailing a letter a few days early is better than _____.

A) run the risk of late arrival; B) running the risk of its arriving late; C) to run the risk of its arriving late; D) to run the risk of late arriving

19. A watch and chain _____ on the floor of the room.

A) was found; B) were found; C) have found; D) has found

20. The editor and publisher of the magazine _____ something strange since this morning.

A) is doing; B) are doing; C) has been doing; D) have been doing

Task 4. *Choose the correct present tense verb for each sentence.*

1. Every pale tomato slice, wilted pickle, and brown lettuce leaf _____ an extra 25 cents at Bernie's Burger Emporium.

a) costs; b) cost; c) has cost; d) have cost

2. Not only the Smiths but also Tonya _____ agreed to try one of the world-famous chocolate-broccoli muffins.

a) has; b) have; c) had; d) has been

3. The Smiths, along with Tonya, _____ to avoid indigestion after eating these weird muffins.

a) hopes; b) hope; c) hoped; d) had hoped

4. On the sidewalk _____ many little lizards sunning themselves on the hot concrete.
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were
5. Even though Antonio has many friends who love their Chevrolets and Buicks, he has always believed that General Motors _____ lemons.
a) makes; b) make; c) made; d) had made
6. My dog Floyd, together with Buster the cat, _____ to play with money; the cat swats crumpled bills onto the floor where the dog shreds them to pieces.
a) likes; b) like; c) liked; d) had liked
7. Latoya isn't going to Daytona Beach for spring break because fourteen dollars _____ all that she has in her vacation fund.
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were
8. Even though Johnson and Johnson _____ consumers not to insert Q-tips into their ears, people refuse to read directions and frequently puncture their eardrums.
a) warns; b) warn; c) warned; d) had warned
9. All of my important keys _____ now stuck in the drain pipe of my bathroom sink. Buster, my kitten, doesn't realize how much his playfulness inconveniences me.
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were
10. Grandpa claims that Martian measles _____ green and purple spots to erupt all over a person's body.
a) causes; b) cause; c) will cause; d) had caused
11. Digging holes in the sofa cushions _____ Peanut, Elizabeth's new puppy.
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were
12. Even though the jury _____ to believe that the defendant did not feed Elvis to the Loch Ness Monster, much of the evidence points to the her guilt.
a) wants; b) want; c) wanted; d) are wanting
13. Neither the students nor their instructor _____ happy with the long cafeteria line for squid eyeball stew.
a) is; b) are; c) was; d) were

14. Neither of Freud's parents _____ much intelligence when it comes to choosing spouses. Freud's father has married five times, and Mom just presented him with stepfather number three.

a) has; b) have; c) are showing; d) had

15. Each of these women _____ that she had read the care instructions before washing the delicate and expensive dresses.

a) wishes; b) wish; c) wished; d) would wish

16. Here _____ the mail and newspapers that I picked up for you while you were on vacation.

a) is; b) are; c) was; d) be

17. Mr. Lowry, our English teacher, believes that students who major in economics or physics _____ their imaginations.

a) ruins; b) ruin; c) has ruined; d) ruined

18. _____ no one except Marge and Beatrice have the subject-verb agreement exercises that Ms. Koopman assigned for today?

a) does; b) do; c) did; d) has

19. Here _____ Tonya and Robert, the two students who scored 100 percent on the subject-verb agreement quiz.

a) stands; b) stand; c) is standing; d) stood

20. General Foods, the maker of Cheerios, _____ developed a new cereal with chocolate puffs and broccoli-flavored marshmallows.

a) has; b) have; c) had; d) is

Task 5. *Choose the best answer to complete the sentence*

1. You've got

a) very long hairs

c) a very long hair

b) very long hair

d) hair very long

2. The applause ... deafening. I can't stand ... any longer. Let's go out.

a) are, them

c) is, them

b) is, it

d) are, it

3. When the News ... we'll have dinner.

a) are over

c) end

b) is over

d) be over

4. The information he gave us ... convincing. I don't think we should check

- a) is, it
- b) is, them
- c) are , them
- d) are, it

5. Mary doesn't eat

- a) fish
- b) the fish
- c) a fish
- d) fishes

6. Her pyjamas ... made of silk. I hate Very much.

- a) is, it
- b) is, them
- c) are, it
- d) are, them

7. Does your watch keep ...?

- a) good times
- b) good time
- c) a good times
- d) the good time

8. Our family Good at playing draughts. Draughts ... our favourite game. We play ... every weekend.

- a) is, is, it
- b) are, is, it
- c) are, are, them
- d) is, are it

9. I can't imagine where I clearly remember I've put it here.

- a) money is
- b) the money is
- c) a money are
- d) a money is

10. Stop! The traffic ... heavy and the traffic lights ... red. In ... time you will cross the street.

- a) is, is, two minute
- b) are, are, a two-minute
- c) are, is, a two-minutes'
- d) is, are, two-minutes'

11. Oh, look! ... is something under the table.

- a) It
- b) They
- c) Then
- d) There

12. I ... that the students should study more.

- a) am feeling
- b) feel
- c) is feeling
- d) feels

13. ... some really nice places for walking in the North of England.

- a) There is
- b) It is
- c) There are
- d) They are

14. Let me give you

- a) an advice
b) the advices
- c) some advice
d) some advices
15. I'm sorry about this but ... nothing I can do right now.
- a) there does
b) there is
- c) it is
d) it does
16. Where are the children? – They ... in the garden.
- a) played
b) play
- c) are playing
d) plays
17. How far is ... from Moscow to London?
- a) there
b) they
- c) it
d) their
18. Look, the water I'll make you some coffee.
- a) boils
b) is boiling
- c) boiled
d) boiling
19. ... cold in Minsk in winter?
- a) Is it
b) Does it
- c) Is there
d) Does there
20. The suitcase was empty. ... any clothes in it.
- a) There wasn't
b) There weren't
- c) It wasn't
d) They weren't
21. Hello. This is Jane here. Who's that ... please?
- a) speak
b) speaking
- c) say
d) saying
22. We know that there was a lot of ..., but don't know who was behind it.
- a) the trouble
b) a trouble
- c) trouble
d) troubles
23. I bought ... yesterday.
- a) two loafs of bread
b) two loaves of bread
- c) two loafs of the bread
d) two loaves of the bread

Unit III. Prepositions

В современном английском языке предлоги служат средством выражения отношений существительного, местоимения, числительного или герундия к другим словам в предложении. Эти отношения в русском языке передаются падежными окончаниями или падежными окончаниями в сочетании с предлогом. Например:

<i>I found the book on the floor.</i>	Я нашел книгу на полу.	Предлог <i>on</i> перед существительным
<i>You can rely on (upon) me.</i>	Вы можете на меня положиться.	Предлог <i>on (upon)</i> перед местоимением
<i>John was born on the twenty-first of May.</i>	Джон родился двадцать первого мая.	Предлог <i>on</i> перед числительным
		Предл. <i>of</i> перед существительным

Так, предлог *of* может передавать значение родительного падежа, выполняя в предложении функцию определения; предлог *to* - дательного падежа (дополнение с предлогом *to*); предлоги *by* и *with* - творительного (предложное дополнение). Существительное с предлогом *by* обозначает действующее лицо/силу, существительное с предлогом *with* - орудие действия. В этом случае предлог на русский язык, как правило, не переводится, а сочетание предлога с существительным переводится существительным в соответствующем падеже:

<i>He sent a letter to Paul.</i>	Он послал письмо Павлу.	дательный падеж
<i>Minsk is the capital of Belarus.</i>	Минск – столица Беларуси.	родительный падеж
<i>Don't write with a pencil.</i>	Не пиши карандашом.	творительный падеж
<i>The letter was written by him.</i>	Письмо было написано им.	творительный падеж

Предлоги играют большую роль в словообразовании, входят в состав различных словосочетаний и выражений: *at last* - наконец, *for good* - навсегда, *by no means* - никоим образом, *by the way* - кстати и т.п.

Один и тот же предлог в английском языке может иметь несколько разнообразных значений. Так, предлог *by* имеет следующие основные

значения: у, около, возле, мимо, вдоль, путем, посредством, к, за, до, по, на и др.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| He was sitting by the door. | – Он сидел у двери. |
| He will come by five o'clock. | – Он придет к пяти часам. |
| She took him by the hand. | – Она взяла его за руку. |
| I go by your place every day. | – Я прохожу мимо вашего дома каждый день. |
| I only know him by name. | – Я знаю его только по имени. |
| This box is larger than that by 3 inches. | – Эта коробочка больше той на 3 дюйма. |

Предлоги места

а)

Prepositions of place: <i>in, on, at</i>		
in	on	at
inside an area or space: <i>in the city, in the sky, in bed</i>	in contact with a surface: <i>on the wall, on the table, on the floor</i>	close to: <i>at the table, at the bus stop</i>
forms of transport: <i>in a car, in a taxi, in a helicopter</i>	forms of transport: <i>on a bike, on a bus, on a train, on the metro, on a plane, on a ship</i>	before nouns referring to a place or position: <i>at the top, at the bottom, at the front, at the back, at the beginning, at the end, BUT in the middle</i>
<i>arrive in a city, country: arrive in London, arrive in France</i>		<i>arrive at a small place: arrive at the station, at the meeting, at the office</i>
		to express 'towards': <i>look at something, point at something, smile at someone</i>

б) положение относительно конкретного места/точки в пространстве

Go to A. Stay at A. Go away from A.	Иди к А. Оставайся у А. Отойди от А.
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Go <i>from</i> B to A. Go <i>back</i> to B. Stay <i>away from</i> A. Go <i>as far as</i> A. Go <i>through</i> A. We passed <i>by</i> A. We have gone <i>beyond</i> A. We have gone <i>past</i> A. We are <i>past</i> A. We are <i>beyond</i> A.	Иди <i>от/из</i> Б. <i>в/к</i> А. Возвращайся <i>в/к</i> Б. Держись <i>подальше от</i> А. Идите <i>до самого/аж до</i> А. Пройдите <i>через</i> А. Мы прошли <i>мимо</i> А. Мы стояли <i>у/около</i> А. Мы прошли <i>мимо</i> А. Мы <i>за пределами</i> А. Мы <i>за/дальше чем</i> А.
--	--

с) направленность движения к определенному месту/точке в пространстве:

We're leaving <i>for</i> A. We're walking <i>toward(s)</i> A. We're coming/ getting <i>to</i> A.	Мы отправляемся <i>в</i> А. Мы идем <i>в/к</i> А. Мы подходим/ приближаемся <i>к</i> А.
--	---

д) положение относительно прямой, одномерное пространство:

Drive <i>onto</i> the motorway. We're <i>on</i> the motorway. Drive <i>off</i> the motorway. We are <i>off</i> the motorway. We're driving <i>along</i> the road. They live <i>along</i> the road. We're driving <i>along</i> the river. We're going <i>across</i> the road. We're safely <i>across</i> the road. They live <i>across</i> the road.	Езжайте <i>по</i> шоссе. Мы находимся <i>на</i> шоссе. Съезжайте <i>с</i> шоссе. Мы <i>в стороне /неподалеку от</i> шоссе. Мы едем <i>по</i> дороге. Они живут <i>у</i> дороги. Мы едем <i>вдоль</i> реки. Мы идем <i>через</i> дорогу. Мы благополучно перешли <i>через</i> дорогу. Они живут <i>через</i> дорогу.
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е) положение на различных уровнях и переход с одного уровня на другой:

Go <i>up</i> the hill. We are <i>up</i> the hill. Go <i>down</i> the hill. We are <i>down</i> the hill. Jump <i>over</i> A. The plane is flying <i>over</i> A. It is <i>over</i> A.	Поднимайся (<i>вверх</i>) на холм. Мы (находимся) <i>на</i> холме. Иди (<i>вниз</i>) <i>с</i> холма. Мы (находимся) <i>у</i> подножия холма. Перепрыгни <i>через</i> А. Самолет летит <i>над</i> А. Он (находится) <i>над</i> А.
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Now we are <i>over</i> A. Crawl <i>under</i> A. Stay <i>under</i> A. We're flying <i>above</i> the water. We are <i>above</i> the water.	Теперь мы пролетели <i>над</i> А. Проползи <i>под</i> А. Оставайся <i>под</i> А. Мы летим <i>над</i> водой. Мы (находимся) <i>над</i> водой.
--	--

f) положение двух предметов относительно друг друга: впереди, сзади, сбоку, лицом друг к другу и т.п.:

A is running <i>in front of</i> B. A is <i>in front of</i> B. A is running <i>behind</i> B. A is <i>behind</i> B. A is running <i>beside</i> B. A is <i>beside</i> B. A is <i>opposite</i> B. We're going <i>(a)round</i> the circle. We've gone all <i>(a)round</i> the circle. My belt's <i>(a)round</i> my waist. We're going <i>between</i> A and B. B is <i>between</i> A and C. Don't worry: you're <i>among(st)</i> friends. A is walking <i>with</i> B. A is proceeding <i>without</i> B. A is fighting <i>against/ with</i> B. There's a ladder <i>against</i> the wall. There's a bed <i>against</i> the wall. I'm sitting <i>next to</i> you. Are we going <i>near /far(away)from</i> A? We are <i>near/ far(away)from</i> A.	А бежит <i>впереди</i> Б. А находится <i>впереди</i> Б. А бежит <i>позади</i> Б. А находится <i>позади</i> Б. А бежит <i>рядом с</i> Б. А находится <i>возле</i> Б. А находится <i>напротив</i> Б. Мы идем <i>по</i> кругу. Мы прошли <i>по</i> кругу/ обошли <i>кругом/</i> сделали <i>круг</i> . Мой ремень (находится) у меня <i>на</i> талии. Мы идем <i>между</i> А и Б. В находится <i>между</i> А и В. Не беспокойтесь: вы находитесь <i>среди</i> друзей. А идет (<i>вместе</i>) <i>с</i> Б. А продолжает (идти) <i>без</i> Б. А дерется <i>против/с</i> Б. У стены – лестница. У стены – кровать. Я сижу <i>рядом с</i> вами. Мы идем <i>близко/далеко от</i> А? Мы (находимся) <i>возле/далеко от</i> А.
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Наряду с указанием на месторасположение в пространстве и направлением ряд предлогов места несет дополнительное значение.

Так, например:

Above подчеркивает значение «на более высоком уровне, чем»:

The seagull flies *above* the ship. – Чайка парит над кораблем.

Among(st) friends предполагает наличие более двух друзей с кем-либо/вокруг кого-либо.

As far as X = до X и не далее

At используется, когда *A* является местом назначения или целью: *aim at* - целиться в; *laugh at* - смеяться над; *point at* - указывать на и др.

Below подчеркивает значение «на более низком уровне, чем».

Beneath менее употребительно, чем *below*, и не заменяемо на *below* в метафорических выражениях типа *beneath one's dignity* – быть ниже чьего-либо достоинства, *to be beneath one's contempt* - не заслуживать даже презрения.

Beside - рядом (с) = at the side of. Сравните: *besides* - кроме, в дополнение к. Например:

Who was there besides you? – Кто, кроме тебя, был там?

Between - между. Сравните:

There was a fight between two boys. – Между двумя мальчиками была драка.

Divide this money between you two. – Разделите эти деньги между вами двумя.

В тоже время *among* - между, среди - предпочтительно к употреблению во фразах типа:

They arranged among themselves. – Они договорились между собой.

Divide this money among you four. – Разделите эти деньги среди вас четверых (более, чем 2-х человек).

He divided his money *between/ among* his five sons. – Он разделил свои деньги среди своих пяти сыновей.

Оба слова – *between* и *among* – употребимы с существительными во множественном числе.

Among может иметь значение «некоторые из», «один из» или «включенные в»:

Among the first to arrive was the Chinese ambassador. – Среди прибывших первыми был посол Китая.

Far away from (далеко/вдали от) обычно заменяется на *a long way from* (далеко/вдали от) в коротких утвердительных предложениях в неформальном общении. Сравните:

We are *a long way from* A. – Мы находимся *далеко от* A.

Are we far (away) from A? – Мы находимся *далеко от* A?

No, we are not far from A. – Нет, мы находимся *недалеко от* A.

Far (далеко) может иметь степени сравнения и определяться словами *so* – так, *too* - слишком и *very* - очень. Например: We are *so far from* A.

For (в, до, на) указывает место назначения:

The train *for* Paris... - Поезд *до/в/на* Париж...

Inside (внутри) подчеркивает значение защищенности, укрытости или окруженности, огражденности, заключенности в пространстве.

Near (возле, у, около) может иметь степени сравнения и определяться словом *very*:

Come *nearer (to)* the fire. – Подойди *ближе* к огню.

Don't come *so/ too/ very* near. – Не подходи *так/слишком/очень* близко.

Next to – соседний, ближайший, рядом, около. Например: the chair *next to* the fire – стул *около* камина; the house *next to* ours – *соседний* дом.

Outside (вне, снаружи) подчеркивает значение нахождения вне какого-либо ограниченного пространства:

We are *outside* the hotel. – Мы находимся *снаружи* гостиницы.

Keep *outside* this little room, will you? – Не заходи в эту маленькую комнату, хорошо?

Over (над) предполагает нахождение непосредственно над, близко от поверхности другого объекта:

Hold the umbrella *over* your head. – Держи зонтик *над* головой.

Однако сочетание *all over* может передавать значение нахождения непосредственно на поверхности. Например:

Ants are running *all over* me. – *По* мне бегают муравьи.

I'm shivering *all over*. – Я *весь* дрожу.

There's mud *all over* your coat. – Твое пальто все в грязи.

Through – сквозь, через. Так же, как *across* (через), предлог *through* обозначает движение от одной стороны фрагмента пространства к другой. Если *across* передает движение по поверхности, то *through* - движение сквозь/через трехмерное пространство с наличием объектов со всех сторон. Например: The lake froze and we walked *across* the ice.
– Озеро замерзло, и мы пошли *по* льду.

It took us two hours to walk *through* the forest. – У нас ушло два часа на то, чтобы пройти *через* лес.

Throughout (сквозь, по) предполагает движение сквозь каждую часть целого:

The news spread *throughout* the country. - Новости распространились *по* всей стране (в каждой части страны).

Under (под) предполагает значение «скрытый под чем-то»:

The cat is *under* the sofa. - Кот (спрятался) *под* диваном.

Underneath (под) предполагает значение «полностью скрытый».

Within (в, в пределах) предполагает нахождение внутри ограниченного пространства:

Over a thousand civilians were crowded together *within* the fortress. – Более тысячи гражданских лиц скопилось *в* крепости.

Иногда *within* используется в метафорическом значении:

It's difficult sometimes to live *within* one's income. – Иногда трудно не тратить больше, чем зарабатываешь (жить *в рамках* своих доходов).

Предлоги времени

Предлог(When? / Since when? / Until when?)	пример	перевод
<i>After</i> - позже чем, после = <i>past</i> (после) <i>Am.E.</i>	<i>Come (at) any time after six o'clock.</i> <i>It's 20 minutes after six.</i>	Приходи в любое время после 6 часов. Сейчас 20 минут седьмого.
<i>At</i> – в (с точным временем) – за, на	<i>I'll meet you at 8 o'clock</i> <i>(at midnight, midday, at dinner, at sunrise/sunset).</i> <i>At that moment there was a loud crash.</i> <i>We always lock the door at night.</i>	Я встречу вас в 8 часов (в полночь, полдень, за обедом, на восходе/заходе солнца). В тот момент раздался грохот. Мы всегда закрываем двери на ночь.
<i>Before</i> - раньше чем, до	<i>Don't come before 6.</i>	Не приходи раньше 6.
	<i>Be ready by the time I come back.</i>	Будь готов к тому времени, когда я

	<p><i>We must leave by 6, or we shall not arrive in time.</i></p> <p><i>Can you read it by Tuesday?</i></p>	<p>вернусь. Мы должны выйти не позднее шести, иначе мы не придем вовремя. Ты можешь прочесть это ко вторнику?</p>
<p><i>During</i> - в течение, на протяжении (какого-либо времени, события в процессе развития)</p>	<p><i>I woke three times during the night.</i></p> <p><i>The doors will remain locked during the concert.</i></p>	<p>Я просыпался трижды в течение ночи. Двери останутся закрытыми на протяжении (всего) концерта.</p>
<p><i>For</i> - в течение, на протяжении (показывает длительность совершения действия).</p>	<p><i>I walk (for) two hours every day.</i></p> <p><i>We've been there (for) 6 weeks.</i></p> <p><i>We'll stay (for) another fortnight.</i></p> <p><i>We waited to hear what had happened to him for a year.</i></p> <p><i>The train will not arrive for 2 hours.</i></p>	<p>Я гуляю 2 часа каждый день. Мы были там (на протяжении) 6 недель. Мы останемся еще на 2 недели. Мы ждали известия о том, что с ним случилось, на протяжении года. Поезд не прибудет еще в течение 2 часов.</p>
<p><i>From</i> - с; обозначает начало периода времени</p>	<p><i>The bank will be open from 8 o'clock (onwards).</i></p>	<p>Банк будет открыт с 8 часов (и далее).</p>
<p><i>In</i> - в; используется для указания на период времени, кроме дней недели и дат. НО предлог <i>in</i> не нужен</p>	<p><i>I do most</i> { <i>the morning</i> <i>of my</i> { <i>the afternoon</i> <i>work in</i> { <i>the evening</i> <i>January</i> <i>winter</i></p> <p><i>We'll meet next May.</i></p> <p><i>We met last June.</i></p>	<p>Я делаю { утром большую { днем часть { вечером работы { в январе зимой</p> <p>Мы встретимся в следующем мае. Мы встречались в прошлом июне.</p>
<p><i>In</i> - по прошествии, по истечении, через; указывает на</p>	<p><i>I'll call again in 5 minutes.</i></p>	<p>Я позвоню через/по прошествии/по истечении 5 минут.</p>

окончание периода времени.	<i>I can't give you an answer yet. Come back in 3 months' time (in 3 months from now).</i>	Я пока не могу дать вам ответ. Возвращайтесь через 3 месяца (от настоящего момента).
<i>In</i> - за; указывает на продолжительность времени, в течение которого завершено действие	<i>John ran a mile In. under/ in less than 4 minutes</i>	Джон пробежал милю за/ меньше, чем за 4 минуты
<i>On</i> - в; используется перед днями недели и датами	<i>We'll meet (on) Friday My birthday is on March 28th. They landed on the morning of May 1st</i>	Мы встретимся в пятницу. Мой день рождения 28 марта. Они приземлились утром 1 мая
<i>Past</i> - после, позже; употребляется при указании часового времени или перед словами <i>time, age</i> .	<i>It's past six o'clock, a quarter past six to be precise. You're free to marry: you're past the age of consent.</i>	Сейчас начало седьмого, четверть седьмого, если точно. Ты можешь выйти замуж, ты уже совершеннолетняя.
<i>(A)round, about</i> – около, приблизительно в	<i>I'll see you (a)round 6 o'clock.</i>	Увидимся около 6 часов.
<i>Through(out)-</i> весь напролет (от начала до конца)	<i>Dancing went on (all) through(out) the night.</i>	Танцы продолжались всю ночь (напролет).
<i>To</i> - до; показывает конец периода времени (в сочетании с <i>from</i>)	<i>The exhibition will be open from May 1st to /till June 30th.</i>	Выставка будет открыта с 1 мая до 30 июня.
<i>Till, until</i> - до, пока не; указывает на конец периода времени	<i>We waited until 8 o'clock. We didn't leave until 8 o'clock.</i>	Мы ждали до 8 часов. Мы не уходили до 8 часов.

<i>Within</i> - через, в течение; предполагает, что совершение действия ограничено конкретным периодом времени	<i>You must be back In/ within 15 minutes.</i>	Ты должен вернуться через/в течение 15 минут/не позднее, чем через 15 минут.
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Предлоги с другими значениями

Предлоги могут иметь более абстрактные значения и указывать на: обстоятельства, обстановку, сферу действия, цель, причину, соучастие, род занятий и т.п.

Предлоги образа действия или сравнения:

A light fringe of snow lay *like* a cap on his head. – Легкая бахрома снега лежала *подобно* шапке на его голове.

I looked *in* astonishment at the old man. – Я посмотрел на старика *в* изумлении.

The scented air of the garden came to us *in* a warm wave. - Наполненный ароматом воздух сада дошел до нас теплой волной.

Предлоги, указывающие на сопутствующие обстоятельства, обстановку:

He was *in* great difficulty. – Он был в сильном затруднении.

Winter set in early and unexpectedly *with* a heavy fall of snow. – Зима установилась рано и неожиданно *с* сильным снегопадом.

I have slept late *with* the blind drawn up. – Я проспал допоздна *с* закрытой шторой.

I had slept unusually well, *without* a dream. – Я спал, против обыкновения, хорошо, *без* сновидений.

Предлоги, указывающие на сферу действия:

In this country the aristocracy is *in* power. – В этой стране *у* власти стоит аристократия.

Предлоги причины:

My dog pants *with* the heat. – Моя собака часто и тяжело дышит *от* жары.

Maggie's cheeks began to flush *with* excitement. – Щеки Магги начали краснеть *от* волнения.

Clara could hardly contain herself *for* excitement. – Клара едва могла сдерживаться *из-за* волнения.

Предлоги цели:

Do it *for* your own sake. – Сделайте это *ради* вашего собственного блага.

He fought *for* his life. – Он боролся *за* свою жизнь.

He went *in* search of gold. – Он отправился *на* поиски золота.

Предлоги, указывающие на действующую силу, орудие действия:

He chopped some wood *with* an axe. – Он рубил дрова топором.

Некоторые устойчивые сочетания предлогов с другими частями речи

Употребление предлога часто определяется словом, предшествующим предлогу. Вот некоторые глаголы, которые требуют после себя определенных предлогов:

<i>to insist on/ upon</i>	настаивать на	<i>to wait for</i>	ждать
<i>to depend on/ upon</i>	зависеть от	<i>to ask for</i>	просить
<i>to hint at</i>	намекать на	<i>to look for</i>	искать
<i>to hope for</i>	надеяться на	<i>to listen to</i>	слушать
<i>to accuse of</i>	обвинять в	<i>to belong to</i>	принадлежат ь
<i>to leave for</i>	уезжать в	<i>to care for</i>	любить
<i>to aim at</i>	стремиться к	<i>to explain to</i>	объяснять

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Choose the correct preposition in the following sentences:

1. I always visit my parents _____ Fridays.
2. Who are you waiting _____?
3. See you _____ two weeks!
4. I'm a policeman and I usually have to work _____ Christmas.
5. Where's Martin? Is he _____ work today?
6. I'm not particularly good _____ sports.
7. He's ill so he's _____ home today.

8. Sam is studying economics _____ university.
9. What time did you arrive _____ work this morning?
10. What time did you arrive _____ London?
11. Can I borrow a pen _____ you, please?
12. Everything depends _____ you.
13. How much do you spend _____ food each month?
14. Rome is famous _____ the Colosseum and many other historic buildings.
15. Oxford is famous _____ its universities.

Exercise 2. *Insert prepositions (if necessary):*

1. Peter doesn't go ___ work ___ Fridays.
2. They arrived ___ Paris exactly ___ eight o'clock.
3. Aunt Lucy is coming to see us ___ 10 ___ Tuesday morning.
4. We're going to meet ___ our friends ___ the pub.
5. I'll wait ___ you ___ the bus stop.
6. What are you looking ___ ? - I just can't find my pen ___ my pocket.
7. Grandfather is leaving ___ London ___ tomorrow morning.
8. Dora bought her new dress ___ twenty pounds ___ the department store.
9. The post office is ___ the railway station, ___ the supermarket.
10. Can you see a yellow house ___ the left? The bank is ___ it.
11. Go straight ___ this road and take the third street ___ the right.
12. I live ___ New York, but I was born ___ Tucson, ___ Arizona.
13. When she came ___ the room, she put her bag ___ the table.
14. My brother went ___ the seaside ___ car.
15. My brother went ___ Newcastle ___ his car.
16. There isn't a bus ___ the village - we've got to go ___ foot.
17. Cut the cheese ___ three pieces ___ a knife.
18. A lot ___ planes fly ___ the ocean these days.
19. Get ___ the bus ___ the church and get ___ the fourth stop.
20. The boss has been waiting ___ you ___ a long time.
21. Could you hear what the policemen were talking ___ ?
22. The inspector was talking ___ a young man ___ the counter.
23. An old lady ___ a large hat has just gone ___ the door.

24. A young man ___ a brown jacket has entered ___ the house.
25. The woman ___ the dog was walking ___ High Street.
26. The teacher was sitting ___ his desk ___ the class.
27. Tony's car was standing ___ two trees.
28. Mother made a chocolate cake ___ Tommy's birthday.
29. Father gave ___ little Tommy a new watch.
30. Please give this letter ___ Mr. Whiskers.
31. The postman came ___ good news ___ Uncle George.
32. When will you send the letter ___ the railway company?
33. Nobody ___ the family has heard ___ the accident.
34. The bus was standing ___ the bridge ___ its doors open.
35. Lots ___ people travel ___ air nowadays.
36. All the children were sitting ___ the large kitchen table.
37. I like travelling ___ boat ___ summer.
38. The bird flew ___ a high tree and started to circle ___ it.
39. Don't speak ___ the director ___ your hands ___ your pockets.
40. Mr. Jenkins will phone ___ you again ___ the afternoon.

Exercise 3. *Insert the correct preposition in the following sentences.*

1. He planned to stay here _____ two weeks but they need him back at work immediately.
2. Could you deliver the new computer monitors _____ the end of next week? We need them before next Friday at the latest.
3. I waited for her call _____ 6 p.m. but she didn't call. I suppose she was busy.
4. No one was allowed to use any written materials _____ the exam.
5. I hope he hasn't had an accident. He said he would be here _____ six but he hasn't come yet.
6. The country's currency has fallen by around 15% _____ the last year.
7. They had a cup of coffee and relaxed _____ a while before continuing with their work.

8. My cousins from Germany arrived on Tuesday and they'll be here _____ the end of next week.
9. _____ 8 p.m. I was completely exhausted but there was still a lot to do.
10. I met her _____ my time in Budapest.

Exercise 4: *For each space, write a preposition. Sometimes, there is no preposition required.*

1. I work _____ a company that makes ice cream machines and sells them in Europe.
2. Your aunt is always complaining that you never write to her. Just a quick letter will make her feel _____ very happy.
3. Nobody expected her to fall _____ love with the new boss! Now they are getting married!
4. I want you to look very carefully _____ this picture. What do you think about when you see it?
5. She married _____ a millionaire.
6. Now she works _____ his accountant.
7. I arrived in New York _____ 7 o'clock.
8. I stayed in the airport _____ two hours before the next flight.
9. I want to play tennis tomorrow with my sister but it depends _____ the weather. They said it's going to rain all day.
10. If you lend money _____ Jon, be careful. Sometimes he forgets everything.
11. Opposite _____ the station, you will find a restaurant.
12. Here, you can eat very well and you don't pay _____ your drinks.

Exercise 5. *Put the right preposition in the gap where it is necessary.*

Rome

As a rule, Italians are very conscious _____ their dress and have a great sense _____ style. Casual dress is fine _____ most occasions, but a suit and tie are recommended _____ business meetings. _____ summer, locals will not be seen wearing shorts _____ the city.

When visiting the Vatican or any major cathedral, men should wear long pants and women skirts or long pants. Sleeveless shirts and shorts are not permitted _____ churches and the Vatican, including _____ the Vatican museums.

Tipping is not mandatory. _____ times a service charge (servizio) is included _____ your restaurant bill. This should not be confused _____ the cover charge _____ (coperta), which is a charge _____ bread and table settings. If the service charge is included and you are pleased _____ the service, it's customary to leave _____ an additional 5%; if the service charge is not included, leave a 10% tip. _____ the porter and cleaning lady of the hotel you should give _____ 10,000 lire, room service _____ 5,000 lire. Tipping _____ taxis is not obligatory either, but 1,000 to 2,000 lire is usually given _____ the driver.

Exercise 6. *Fill in the correct prepositions*

across – at – by - during - for - from - in – into – of - on –
through – to – towards – with

1. Halloween is celebrated _____ the United States _____ October 31.
2. Are you going away for the weekend? – I don't know. It depends _____ the weather.
3. Don't kiss the prince. He might turn _____ a frog.
4. He felt bad _____ no reason at all.
5. I have been living here _____ ten years.
6. Have you been _____ the cinema recently? Yes I was there a few days ago.
7. I happened to meet an old friend _____ town.
8. Have you read the article? – It was _____ yesterday's newspapers.
9. He always drives _____ a tremendous speed because he's always _____ a hurry.
10. He is very fond _____ good food.
11. He married _____ the age of 28.
12. I bought many things _____ my stay in New York.
13. According _____ the guide there are three hotels _____ town.
14. I saw him standing _____ the queue but I don't know if he got _____ the bus.
15. I want to post this letter _____ a friend.
16. I'm going _____ Glasgow on Monday. Would you like to come with us?
17. John has got a very strange taste _____ clothes.
18. Mum sat

_____ the back of the car. 19. I'm interested _____ basketball but I'm not very good _____ playing it. 20. I'm returning _____ Spain _____ the end of the month. 21. My parents met _____ the war, in 1943. 22. Is it true that your mother died _____ cancer. 23. It was embarrassing. I didn't have enough money _____ pay for the meal. 24. It was _____ the radio yesterday morning. 25. It's a quick journey _____ Manchester _____ Leeds. 26. Jane goes to the office early _____ Tuesdays. 27. I saw him sometime _____ June. 28. Meet me _____ the station. 29. The lights are moving _____ us. 30. My country is famous _____ great musicians. 31. Who is that girl over there _____ the red dress? 32. I live _____ Sweden but every summer I travel _____ Spain for my holidays. 33. Turn right _____ the end of the street and then it will be right in front of you. 34. My sister has a beautiful apartment. She lives _____ the third floor. 35. Please sit down. Mr. Brown will be _____ you in a moment. 36. I have to apologize _____ being late. 37. She tried to prevent the children _____ jumping into the water. 38. Sometimes I have to walk to work and sometimes I go _____ bus. 39. Thank you _____ coming to visit us. 40. The boys met _____ the corner of the street. 41. The smallest room is located _____ the left of the hall. 42. We entered the building _____ entrance number 3. 43. There was a dark spot _____ the ceiling. 44. We arrived just _____ time to see the Queen.

Exercise 7. Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the choices given.

1. We are very excited _____ our trip to Spain next week.
(AT, WITH, ABOUT, OVER)
2. I am very fond _____ drinking green tea. (FOR, OF, ABOUT, AT)
3. Almost all politicians were involved _____ the scandal.
(IN, AT, WITH, FROM)

4. I am looking forward _____ having a meeting with you next week. (WITH, AT, TO, FROM)
5. At the moment, she is recovering _____ her injuries. (AT, OF, FROM, WITH)
6. I'm dreaming _____ becoming a famous scientist one day (FOR, WITH, ABOUT, INTO)
7. My cousin is married _____ a famous American (WITH, FOR, TO, FROM)
8. I am responsible _____ training the new recruits. (AT, ABOUT, WITH, FOR)
9. Many people took advantage _____ the low prices offered by the new shop (OF, FOR, WITH, TO)
10. I was not quite satisfied _____ the exam results. (AT, FOR, WITH, ABOUT)
11. The president was thankful _____ everyone who helped in the campaign (TO, WITH, FOR, AT)
12. Everyone in this town will benefit _____ the new hospital (FROM, WITH, AT, INTO)
13. For two full days, the man was fighting _____ his life. (UP, WITH, AT, FOR)
14. My dad shouted _____ me because I didn't do what he said (TO, AT, WITH, TOWARDS)
15. She insisted _____ helping me with the dishes. (ON, WITH, FOR, ABOUT)
16. Almost all car companies care _____ the environment (FOR, AT, ABOUT, WITH)
17. Wearing a seat belt can protect you _____ being killed in a car. (WITH, OF, ABOUT, FROM)
18. Ten people were killed when a bus collided _____ a car (INTO, WITH, AT, TOWARDS)

19. The customers came to the shop to complain _____ their service (ABOUT, AT, ON, FOR)
20. Our atmosphere consists _____ oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide (INTO, OF, WITH, FOR)
21. We decided _____ buying the new car. (AGAINST, WITH, AT, OF)
22. Many children depend _____ their parents for money. (ON, AT, WITH, TO)
23. He graduated _____ Oxford university (ON, FROM, OUT OF, WITH)
24. The advertising campaign resulted _____ hundreds of new customers for the company. (TO, FOR, UP, IN)
25. As a scientist, I specialize _____ marine biology (AT, IN, FOR, WITH)

Exercise 8. *Preposition Collocations. Put in the correct preposition.*

- 1) She paid for lunch _____ advance, so we don't need to pay now.
- 2) I went to the wrong house _____ mistake. 3) Please make sure that you're _____ time for the class. 4) I was walking to the station and _____ chance I saw the glove that I'd lost on the ground. 5) I love eating out in London. _____ instance, one of my favourite restaurants has amazing Japanese food. 6) I think the cat is _____ danger on that high roof. 7) I picked up the laptop and _____ my surprise it fell apart in my hands. 8) I have a lot _____ common with my cousin. We both like many of the same things. 9) If the baby starts to cry, pick her up _____ once. 10) Did you forget your purse _____ purpose so you wouldn't have to pay? 11) It's best to arrive _____ foot because there is nowhere to park. 12) What do a whale and a dolphin have _____ common? 13) He added salt instead of sugar _____ mistake. 14) What's your favourite thing to do? _____ instance, do you like sport? 15) The book was _____ reach on a high shelf. 16) I want to go to Germany _____ a change. I've never been there. 17) Please let me know _____ advance if you can't come to the meeting. 18) She often goes to school _____ foot. 19) Do you always brush your teeth before bed _____ fail?

20) The little girl broke the toy _____ purpose because she was so angry. 21) Please come _____ once. We have a big problem. 22) She worked very hard and _____ last she managed to pass the exam. 23) We need to be _____ time or my grandmother will start to get anxious. 24) It feels like owning a house is _____ reach. I'll never be able to do it. 25) We thought about it a lot and _____ last we decided to buy a new flat. 26) We watched a film _____ a change. Usually we read. 27) She was really _____ anger for a few minutes in the rough sea, but luckily a lifeguard saw her. 28) I went to the bookshop and _____ chance I found a really interesting book about Switzerland. 29) He walked into the kitchen and _____ his surprise there was food all over the floor. 30) She drinks a litre of water every day _____ fail.

TESTS on PREPOSITIONS

Task 1. *Choose the correct preposition to complete each of the following sentences:*

1. It's _____ time you told him the truth!
a) on; b) about; c) in
2. The soccer player was ejected because he had done something that was _____ the rules.
a) without; b) outside; c) against
3. Another way of saying 'old-fashioned' is '_____ the times'.
a) beside; b) behind; c) outside
4. You shouldn't pick _____ him just because he's different.
a) on; b) to; c) with
5. The animal hospital? It's somewhere _____ that big blue building.
a) around; b) about; c) on
6. Being a nurse is hard work, especially if you're _____ call all the time.
a) in; b) with; c) on
7. She's the kind of girl who knows everything _____ everyone.
a) about; b) on; c) in
8. She is, _____ a doubt, the best student in the class.
a) without; b) outside; c) about

9. _____ our visit to Japan, we saw a lot of interesting places.

a) While; b) During; c) Through

10. _____ the year, I've spoken to her five times.

a) In; b) During; c) Throughout

Task 2. *For each question, choose the single best answer.*

1. My best friend lives _____ Boretz Road.

a. in; b. on; c. at

2. I'll be ready to leave _____ about twenty minutes.

a. in; b. on; c. at

3. Since he met his new girlfriend, Juan never seems to be _____ home.

a. on; b. in; c. at

4. The child responded to his mother's demands _____ throwing a tantrum.

a. with; b. by; c. from

5. I think she spent the entire afternoon _____ the phone.

a. on; b. in; c. at

6. I will wait _____ 6:30, but then I'm going home.

a. from; b. at; c. until

7. The police caught the thief _____ the corner of Cascade and Plum Streets.

a. in; b. at; c. from

8. My fingers were injured so my sister had to write the note _____ me.

a. for; b. with; c. to

9. I am not interested _____ buying a new car now.

a. to; b. for; c. in

10. What are the main ingredients _____ this casserole?

a. about; b. to; c. of

11. My best friend, John, is named _____ his great-grandfather.

a. after; b. to; c. about

12. Grandpa stayed up _____ two in the morning.

a. since; b. for; c. until

13. My parents have been married _____ forty-nine years.

a. since; b. for; c. until

14. He usually travels to Philadelphia _____ train.
a. by; b. a; c. with
15. You frequently see this kind of violence _____ television.
a. with; b. in; c. on
16. I told Mom we'd be home _____ an hour or so.
a. to; b. in; c. at
17. I was visiting my best friend _____ the hospital.
a. of; b. at; c. in
18. The professor _____ South Africa amazed the American students with her stories.
a. from; b. of; c. in
19. I'll see you _____ home when I get there.
a. in; b. by; c. at
20. It's been snowing _____ Christmas morning.
a. since; b. for; c. until

Task 3. *Prepositions Quiz*

1. Janie doesn't approve _____ using video games in the classroom.
A) about; B) – ; C) of
2. They believe _____ the essential goodness of human nature.
A) in; B) on; C) about
- 3 I asked the waiter _____ some extra napkins.
A) for; B) to; C) –
4. Congratulations _____ winning the scholarship!
A) from; B) on; C) of
5. The success of the project depends _____ his work.
A) on; B) of; C) in
6. The girl at the party was so beautiful that I couldn't stop staring _____ her.
A) to; B) with; C) at
7. I've been trying to get in touch with Allie, but she hasn't responded _____ any of my e-mails.
A) to; B) –; C) for

8. The rules of this game are complicated, but I can explain them _____ you.
A) to; B) at; C) with
9. The teenagers apologized _____ playing loud music at 3 AM.
A) –; B) of; C) for
10. What you did was wrong. You should definitely apologize _____ him.
A) for; B) to; C) from
11. Emilio dreams _____ owning a sports car someday.
A) of; B) with; C) for
12. My husband disagrees _____ me about the best way to discipline our children.
A) –; B) with; C) from
13. It's already December. We really need to discuss _____ our New Year's plans.
A) –; B) about; C) with
14. It took me a long time to recover _____ the surgery.
A) of; B) for; C) from
15. Chris gave _____ Jenny a pair of diamond earrings on their tenth wedding anniversary.
A) for; B) to; C) –
16. Billy! If I have to remind _____ you one more time to clean your room, you're going to be in big trouble!
A) –; B) to; C) at
17. We have software to protect our computer _____ viruses.
A) for; B) from; C) of
18. Mary's such a negative person. She's always complaining _____ something in her life.
A) about; B) with; C) for
19. After Joanna discovered she was adopted, she began searching _____ her biological parents.
A) on; B) to; C) for
20. I borrowed these books _____ the library.
A) from; B) to; C) of

Task 4. *Choose the best preposition.*

1. He made his escape by jumping _____ a window and jumping _____ a waiting car.

A) over / into; B) between / into; C) out of / between; D) out of / into;
E) up to / out of

2. To get to the Marketing department, you have to go _____ those stairs and then _____ the corridor to the end.

A) over / into; B) between / into; C) out of / between; D) out of / into;
E) up / along

3. I saw something about it _____ television.

A) in; B) on; C) at; D) through; E) with

4. I couldn't get in _____ the door so I had to climb _____ a window.

A) through / in; B) between / into; C) out of / between; D) out of / into;
E) up / along

5. She took the key _____ her pocket and put it _____ the lock.

A) over / into; B) between / into; C) out of / in; D) by / on; E) up to / out of

6. He drove _____ me without stopping and drove off _____ the centre of town.

A) from / into; B) towards / over; C) along / up; D) past / towards;
E) in / next to

7. I took the old card _____ the computer and put _____ the new one.

A) through / in; B) out of / in; C) out of / between; D) out of / into;
E) up / along

8. I went _____ him and asked him the best way to get _____ town.

A) from / into; B) towards / over; C) along / up; D) by / on; E) up to / out of

9. It's unlucky to walk _____ a ladder in my culture. I always walk _____ them.

A) through / in; B) out of / in; C) under / around; D) out of / into;
E) up / along

10. The restaurant is _____ the High Street, _____ the cinema.

A) through / in; B) out of / in; C) under / around; D) in / next to; E) up / along

11. Sally left school _____ the age of 16 and went to work _____ a bank.

A) through / in; B) out of / in; C) under / around; D) in / next to; E) at / in

12. He jumped _____ the wall and _____ the garden.

A) over / into; B) towards / over; C) along / up; D) by / on; E) up to / out of

13. He was driving _____ 180 miles per hour when he crashed _____ the central barrier.

A) at / into; B) out of / in; C) under / around; D) in / next to; E) at / in

14. She ran _____ the corridor and _____ the stairs to the second floor.

A) from / into; B) towards / over; C) along / up; D) by / on; E) in / next to

15. John is the person standing _____ the window, _____ the woman with the long blonde hair.

A) at / into; B) beside / next to; C) under / around; D) in / next to; E) at / in

16. When the bull ran _____ me, I jumped _____ the fence.

A) from / into; B) towards / over; C) beside / next to; D) by / on;

E) in / next to

17. Look, that car's _____ fire.

A) through; B) with; C) in; D) into; E) on

18. He saw a parking space _____ two cars and drove _____ it.

A) over / into; B) between / into; C) along / up; D) by / on; E) up to / out of

19. Harry comes to work _____ car but I prefer to come _____ foot.

A) at / into; B) beside / next to; C) by / on; D) in / next to; E) at / in

20. He took the book _____ the shelf and put it _____ his bag.

A) from / into; B) at / into; C) beside / next to; D) by / on; E) in / next to

PART II

Unit I. Ways of Expressing Future Actions

Есть несколько способов выражать будущие ситуации.

1. *Kate is seeing* John tomorrow. – Завтра Кейт встречается с Джоном. (Present Continuous Tense).

2. *Kate is going to see* John tomorrow. – Завтра Кейт увидит (встретится с) Джона. (оборот "be + going to")

3. *Kate sees* John tomorrow. – Кейт встречается с Джоном завтра. (Present Simple Tense).

4. *Kate will see* John tomorrow. – Кейт встретится с Джоном завтра. (Future Simple Tense)".

5. *Kate will be seeing* John tomorrow. – Кейт встречается с Джоном завтра. (Future Continuous Tense)".

И, наконец, последние два способа используются более ограниченно:

6. *Kate is to see* John tomorrow. – Кейт должна встретиться с Джоном завтра. (структура "be + to + infinitive")

7. *Kate to see* John tomorrow. – Кейт встречается с Джоном завтра. (структура "to + infinitive")

Имеется также несколько так называемых "перфектно-будущих (Future Perfect)" конструкций:

8. *Kate will have seen* John ... – Кейт уже увидится с Джоном...

9. *Kate will have been seeing* John ... – Кейт как раз будет встречаться с Джоном (уже три месяца) ...

10. *Kate is going to have seen* John ... – Кейт (скорее всего) уже повидается с Джоном...

Рассмотрим все способы по очереди.

1. Present Continuous

а) Эта форма выражения будущего времени обычно относится к ситуации, которая началась раньше, до момента высказывания, продолжается в момент речи и продолжится после него, но всё же когда-то закончится:

Lindsay *is driving* to work this week. (She normally goes by bus). – Линдси на этой неделе ездит на работу на машине (обычно она ездит на работу на автобусе).

b) Present Continuous может относиться к будущей ситуации, о которой специально договорились ещё до момента речи. Договорённость/ план будет оставаться в силе и в будущем вплоть до её исполнения сторонами:

Kate *is seeing* John tomorrow (They arranged this meeting yesterday). – Кейт завтра встречается с Джоном (они уже запланировали встречу на завтра).

2. Конструкция "be + going to"

a) Форма "be + going to" применяется к будущей ситуации, которая имеет признаки-предсказатели "грядущего" в настоящем.

Look at those black clouds; it *is going to rain* soon. – Посмотри на эти чёрные облака; скоро будет дождь. (тёмные облака (тучи) – довольно точный признак того, что в ближайшем будущем пойдёт дождь.

b) Kate *is going to see* John tomorrow. – Кейт встретится (встречается) с Джоном завтра. (намерение)

3. Present Simple

Present Simple часто используется для описания частых, регулярно совершаемых ситуаций в будущем. Такие ситуации – как бы часть обычного "ритма жизни":

The train for Berlin *leaves* at midnight tonight. – Поезд на Берлин отходит сегодня в полночь. (согласно расписанию)

Kate *sees* John tomorrow. (We can imagine the speaker mentally looking at Emma's diary). – Кейт завтра встречается с Джоном. (Говорящий будто смотрит в расписание встреч Кейт на завтра.)

4. Будущее время через *will* + инфинитив без частицы to

Вспомогательный глагол *will* может иметь несколько значений. Рассмотрим самые распространённые:

a. certainty (уверенность):

John left an hour ago, so he *will be* home by now. (The speaker is certain that John is home.) – Джон уехал час назад, так что теперь наверняка дома.

b. habitual characteristic (привычная черта, характеристика):

Andrea will sit at her desk for hours without saying a word. (This is what she often does.) – Андреа имеет привычку часами сидеть за столом молча.

c. volition, willingness (намерение, готовность):

I'll carry your bag for you. (The speaker is offering to carry the bag.) – Я донесу вам (вашу) сумку.

d. instant decision (спонтанное решение):

What will I do tomorrow? I know! *I'll go* to the zoo. (The speaker decides to go to the zoo at the very moment of speaking – no plans had been made for this visit.) – Что я буду делать завтра? Знаю! Я пойду (= пойду-ка я) в зоопарк.

Контекст говорит нам, к какому времени относится уверенность (certainty) (a): настоящему (как выше в примере "a") или будущему:

Prince Charles will become King when the present Queen dies. – Принц Чарльз станет королём, когда умрёт правящая королева.

Привычная характеристика (habitual characteristic) (b) - это нечто, проявляющееся регулярно. Оно наблюдалось в прошлом, может наблюдаться в настоящем и, вероятно, будет наблюдаться в будущем.

Намерение, готовность (volition) (c), когда мы предлагаем что-то сделать для кого-то, может относиться только к будущему.

Спонтанные решения (instant decisions) (d) можно принимать только насчёт будущей ситуации – и узнаём мы о них только из рассказа того, кто принял такое решение. Поэтому подлежащим в предложениях спонтанного решения (d) могут быть только *я* или *мы*.

Заметим, что модальные глаголы также могут передавать значение будущего времени, например:

Peter might come over next week. (It is possible that this will happen.) – Питер может приехать на будущей неделе.

You must finish the report before you go home tonight. (You are obliged to finish the report.) – Вы обязаны закончить отчёт сегодня до ухода с работы.

Подавляющее большинство носителей английского языка используют глагол *shall* только в вопросах, причём и там только для выражения уверенности (a) или спонтанного решения (d), но никогда – для выражения намерения/готовности (c) или привычной характеристики (b).

Примеры таких вопросов:

e) предложение собеседнику (making a suggestion):

Shall we go to the pub this evening? – Может быть, сходим в паб сегодня вечером?

f) вопрос, не хочет ли собеседник, чтобы говорящий что-то сделал для него (asking if the person addressed wants the speaker to do something):

Shall I arrange the publicity? Следует ли мне заняться PR-компанией?

5. Конструкция "*will + be + форма* глагола с окончанием *-ing*"

Continuous Forms обычно относятся к ситуации, которая описывает ситуацию, начавшуюся ранее некоторого момента в будущем и продолжающуюся в сам этот момент в будущем:

Sally's plane takes off from Heathrow at 9 o'clock tomorrow, so by about midday she will be flying over Istanbul. – Самолёт Сэлли вылетает завтра из Хитроу в 9.00, так что к полудню она (уже) будет пролетать над Стамбулом.

6. Конструкция "*be + to + инфинитив*"

Такая конструкция редко встречается в разговорной речи. Она говорит о том, что должно произойти в будущем согласно плану или указу/приказу властей; часто встречается в теле- и радионовостях.

Downing Street announced this morning that the Prime Minister is to fly to Washington this evening for urgent talks about the current crisis. – На Даунинг-Стрит (где находится правительство Британии) сегодня утром объявили, что премьер-министр вылетает вечером в Вашингтон для срочных переговоров о разразившемся кризисе.

7. Конструкция "*to + инфинитив*"

Эта конструкция обычно используется только в заголовках газет, где журналисты стремятся анонсировать новость в сжатом виде.

PM to fly to US. – Премьер-министр вылетает в США.

8. Конструкция "*will + have + причастие прошедшего времени*" (Future Perfect Tense)

Когда мы рассказываем о действии, которое будет завершено к некоторому моменту в будущем, или о будущем состоянии, которое продолжится до некоторого момента в будущем, то используем конструкцию "*will + have + причастие прошедшего времени*":

I will have lived here for just over thirteen years when I celebrate my 66th birthday next March. (At the moment of speaking, six months before 'next March', the speaker has lived 'here' for twelve and a half years.) – Я проживу здесь чуть более 13 лет к тому моменту, когда буду отмечать своё 66-летие в марте.

By the time she leaves Paris tomorrow, Kate *will have seen* John and told him the news. (When Kate leaves Paris tomorrow, the seeing and telling will be, for her, in the past.) – К моменту своего отъезда из Парижа Кейт уже встретится с Джоном и расскажет ему эту новость.

9. Конструкция "*be + going to + have + причастие прошедшего времени*"

Не очень обычен, но возможен такой вариант: по мысли говорящего, в настоящем есть свидетельства того, что будущее действие завершится раньше какого-то более позднего момента в будущем (или же некое состояние продлится до этого более позднего момента в будущем).

10. Конструкция "*will + have + been + форма глагола с окончанием -ing*"

Когда мы говорим о будущем действии, которое началось до некоторого времени в будущем и продолжается после этого времени, в какой-то более поздний период будущего.

By the end of next week, Kate *will have been seeing* John for three months. – К концу следующей недели исполнится три месяца, как Кейт встречается (видится) с Джоном.

Важное замечание:

Во многих предложениях для выражения будущего времени допустим свободный выбор одной из нескольких конструкций. Выбор зависит от контекста ситуации, как говорящий видит её в момент речи.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. *Choose the correct future form to complete the sentences below.*

1. I'm hungry – Oh, I _____ (make) you a sandwich.
2. He _____ (study) Law at Sheffield University next year.
3. Oh darling! I love you so much, _____ (you/marry) me?
4. The flight _____ (leave) at 8 p.m.
5. Look at those clouds! It _____ (rain) any minute.
6. Jack _____ (meet) Kim tomorrow afternoon.
7. I think he _____ (be) very successful.
8. When _____ (visit) me next year?
9. Class _____ (begin) at 9, it _____ (begin) at 10.
10. As soon as she arrives in Manchester she _____ (give) you a call.
11. Look at those clouds on the horizon! It is _____ (rain) soon.
12. Who do you think _____ (win) the next national elections?
13. We are _____ (fly) to Warsaw next week for a meeting with the advisory board.
14. I promise you: I _____ (finish) my homework on time next week.
15. I'll take this letter to the post office when I _____ (go) into town this afternoon.

Exercise 2. *Put the verbs into the correct form (will, going to, simple present or present progressive).*

1. I love London. I _____ (probably / go) there next year.
2. Our train _____ (leave) at 4:47.
3. What _____ (wear / you) at the party tonight?
4. I haven't made up my mind yet. But I think I _____ (find) something nice in my mum's wardrobe.
5. This is my last day here. I _____ (go) back to England tomorrow.
6. Hurry up! The conference _____ (begin) in 20 minutes.
7. My horoscope says that I _____ (meet) an old friend this week.

8. Look at these big black clouds! It _____ (rain).
9. Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow _____ (be) dry and sunny.
10. What does a blonde say when she sees a banana skin lying just a few metres in front of her? - Oh dear! I _____ (slip)!

Exercise 3. *Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous or the future simple using the present continuous where possible.*

1. I am sure that I (recognize) him.
2. I (see) her tomorrow. I
3. He (play) in a tennis match on Friday.
4. She (come) back on Monday.
5. I (go) again next year.
6. We (know) tonight.
7. You pay and I (owe) you the money.
8. I (believe) it when I see it.
9. I (have) my car repainted next week.
10. I hope that you (have) a good time tomorrow.
11. His speech (be) broadcast tonight.
12. The window-cleaner (come) at eight tomorrow.
13. Tom (catch) the 7.40 train.
14. Where you (meet) them? – I (meet) them at midnight in the middle of the wood.
15. What horse you (ride) tomorrow?
16. Look! I've broken the teapot. What Mrs Pitt (say)? – She (not mind); she never liked that one.
17. I've left the light on. It (matter)?
18. He (not forget) to come.
19. He (leave) in a few days.
20. I (remember) it.
21. If you drop that bottle it (break).
22. I never (forgive) him.
23. I'm sure that you (like) him.
24. They (lay) the foundations next week.
25. You (see) a signpost at the end of the road.

26. He has cut my hair too short. – Don't worry; it (grow) again very quickly.
27. You (understand) when you are older.
28. The cat (scratch) you if you pull its tail.
29. I (be) back at 8.30.
30. If he doesn't work hard he (not pass) his exam.
31. She (go) on a cruise next summer.
32. I (move) to a new flat next week.
33. I am sorry that the child saw the accident.
I don't think it matters. He soon (forget) all about it.
34. I (wait) here till he comes back.
35. He (not write) to you unless you write to him.
36. There (be) a big meeting here tomorrow.

Exercise 4. *Put the verbs in brackets into will + infinitive or the be going to form.*

1. The fire has gone out! – So it has. I (go) and get some sticks.
2. Did you remember to book seats? – Oh no, I forgot. I (telephone) for them now.
3. He has just been taken to hospital with a broken leg. – I'm sorry to hear that. I (send) him some grapes.
4. I've hired a typewriter and I (learn) to type.
5. I see that you have got a loom. You (do) some weaving?
6. I can't understand this letter. – I (call) my son. He (translate) it for you.
7. You (buy) meat? – No, I (not eat) meat any more. I (eat) vegetables.
8. You've bought a lot of paint. You (redecorate) your kitchen?
9. Why are you getting out the jack? – We have a puncture and I (change) the wheel. – I (help) you.
10. Look what I've just bought at an auction! – What an extraordinary thing! Where you (put) it?
11. Why are you peeling that bit of garlic? – I (put) it in the stew.
12. What you (do) when you grow up? – I (be) an acrobat in a circus.
13. What are you going to do with that dress? – I (shorten) the skirt.

14. Will you lend me your season ticket? – No, I (not lend) it to you. It is against the law.
15. That tree makes the house very dark. – Very well, I (cut) it down.
16. I've just enrolled at the local technical college. I (attend) pottery classes next winter.
17. How do I get from here to London Bridge? – I don't know, but I (ask) that policeman.
18. Why are you carrying a corkscrew? – I (open) a bottle of wine.
19. Why's he putting the camera on a tripod? – He (take) a group photo.
20. My brother has just returned from America. – Oh good, we (ask) him to our next party.
21. Why have you set your alarm to go off at five-thirty? – Because I (get) up then. I've got a lot to do.
22. I'm turning this cupboard into a darkroom. I (develop) my own films.
23. You look frozen. Sit down by the fire and I (make) you a cup of tea.
24. They've brought a rope and they (tow) the car to a garage.
25. I haven't bought any cigarettes because I (give) up smoking.
26. I have tried to explain but she doesn't understand English. – I (say) it to her in Finnish: perhaps she'll understand that.
27. I've come out without any money. – Never mind, I (lend) you some. How much do you want?
28. Do you see that car? They (raffle) it for charity.
29. They've hired a bulldozer. They (clear) away this rubble.
30. Child: I've torn my dress.
Mother: I (mend) it for you.
31. I'm catching the 6.30 train. – So am I. I (give) you a lift to the station.
32. I've bought some blue velvet and I (make) curtains for this room.
33. Why are you carrying that saw? – I (shorten) the legs of the dining room table.
34. Why are you taking that big basket? – I (buy) a lot of vegetables.
35. I've planned my future for the next ten years. – That is very clever of you. What you (do) when you leave the university?
36. Why are you putting that old loaf into a paper bag? – I (give) it to Mrs. Pitt for her hens.

Exercise 5. *Put the verbs in brackets into will - +- infinitive or the be going to form. The exercise contains requests, invitations, and questions about intentions.*

1. You (open) the door for me, please? – Yes, certainly.
2. You (do) the washing-up tonight? – No, I think it can wait till tomorrow.
3. I'm looking for my easel. – You (paint) someone's portrait?
4. 'You (read) this passage aloud, please,' said the examiner.
5. You (eat) any more of this, or shall I tell the waiter to take it away?
6. You aren't wearing your climbing boots. You (not climb) the mountain with the others?
7. 'You (listen) to me!' said his mother angrily.
8. You (put) my car away from me, please? – Yes, certainly.
9. You (have) another cup of coffee? – No, thank you.
10. Why did you buy all these eggs? You (make) an enormous omelette?
11. There's the phone again. Take no notice. – You (not answer) it?
12. You (come) and see me after the class? I want to discuss your work with you.
13. I see that you have ordered the Guardian. You really (read) it?
14. You (buy) stamps? – Yes, I am. – Then you (buy) some for me, please?
15. You (lend) me your fishing rod? – Yes, of course. Where you (fish)?
16. You (finish) this book or shall I take it back to the library?
17. You (give) me 10p, please? – Yes, here you are. You (make) a telephone call?
18. You (leave) that coil of barbed wire in the hall? Someone will fall over it if you do.
19. You (bath) your dog? – Yes, you (help) me?
20. You (drive), please? I don't like driving at night.
21. You (ride) that horse? He looks very bad-tempered to me.
22. You (eat) it raw? You will be ill if you do.
23. You (have) some of this cake? I made it myself.
24. You really (call) the fire brigade? I don't think it is at all necessary.
25. You (paint) the whole room by yourself? It will take you ages.
26. You (be) ready in five minutes?
27. Hostess: John, you (sit) here at the end of the table?

28. You (do) something for me? – Yes, of course; what is it?
29. You (be) angry if he refuses to help you?
30. Why have you brought your typewriter? You (work) this weekend?
31. You (call) me at six? I have to catch an early train.
32. You (walk) there in this rain? You'll get awfully wet.
33. You (sign) here, please?
34. What are all those notes for? You (give) a lecture?
35. Why do you want a candle? You (explore) the caves?
36. If I catch some fish, you (cook) them for me?

Exercise 6. *Express future actions in the following sentences.*

1. Don't worry. You won't have to go there alone tomorrow. (Я пойду с тобой.)
2. Why are you filling that bucket with water? – (Я буду мыть машину.)
3. Did you hear my question? (Мне его повторить?)
4. I've decided to re-paint this room. – (В какой цвет ты ее будешь красить?)
5. I hope you (ты не забудешь взять свои записи.)
6. Don't be late. (Первый урок начнется в 8 часов.)
7. We've bought a lot of things. (Тебе не придется тратить слишком много денег.)
8. There (будет) a lot of listeners at the lecture tomorrow.
9. Perhaps, he (придёт) here until tomorrow. I know he's got a lot of work to do today.
10. Do you see that house over there? It's on fire. – (Я немедленно вызову пожарников.)
11. Are you going to stay here long? (Мне тебя подождать?)
12. (Не хотите ли) some more cake?
13. The next train (отправится) at 6 o'clock.
14. When (ты собираешься заниматься) your English?
15. I think Mary (будет ждать) for us there.
16. He is leaving next week. – (Когда он возвращается?)
17. When (вы сможете сыграть) a game of chess with me?

18. (Мне выписывать все эти слова?) – No, you needn't. You shall have to write out the verbs.
19. She says that she (будет стирать) tomorrow morning.
20. I hope my uncle (одолжит) me some money.
21. It's autumn now. It's cool outside. The leaves (будут падать) soon.
22. I (построю) a big house for my family some day.
23. I shall have to repeat this expression several times, and then I (смогу) remember it.
24. He says that he (будет играть) tennis tomorrow evening.
25. (Не хотите ли) you sit down, please?
26. I (будет) three weeks' holiday this year.
27. He says he (собирается погулять) the dogs for a walk.

TESTS on WAYS of EXPRESSING FUTURE ACTIONS

Task 1. *Choose the correct answer.*

1. I don't know what he thinks about it, but I ... him.
a) am asking b) will have asked c) will ask d) will be asking
2. Jason ... Russian for two years before he leaves Russia.
a) will learn b) will have been learning c) will have learnt d) will be learning
3. She is spending her pocket money very quickly. So, by the end of the week she ... all of it.
a) will have spent b) will spend c) will be spending
d) will have been spending
4. Mary ... the house before her husband comes home.
a) won't have left b) won't be leaving c) won't have been leaving
d) won't leave
5. I will be back soon. I think you ... the leading article by the time I come.
a) will have been finishing b) will finish c) will have finished
d) will be finishing
6. According to the weather forecast it ... tomorrow all day long.
a) will snow b) will be snowing c) will have been snowing
d) will have snowed

7. You can't see this film on TV tonight, they ... it only next Sunday.
 a) show b) will be showing c) will show d) are showing
8. It is not clear if the weather ... for the better and we want to know if our plane will be late.
 a) will be changing b) will have changed c) will change d) changes
9. By the first of December this year I ... here for fifteen years already.
 a) will be working b) will work c) will have worked
 d) will have been working
10. By the time Mother comes home Bob ... all the cookies.
 a) will have eaten b) will be eating c) will eat d) will have been eating
11. The house ... for two hours when firefighters finally arrive.
 a) is burning b) will have been burning c) will be burning d) will have burnt
12. She is in the country now and she ... there for another week.
 a) will stay b) will have been staying c) will be staying d) will have stayed
13. They ... all the problems by the end of the meeting I am afraid.
 a) won't be settling b) won't settle c) aren't settling d) won't have settled
14. This time next week we ... in Africa.
 a) will hunt b) are hunting c) will be hunting d) will have been hunting
15. When Jerry enters a Medical school he ... Chemistry for more than four years.
 a) will have been studying b) will study c) will be studying
 d) will have studied

Task 2. *Choose the appropriate answer.*

1. The windows in my flat are dirty. I haven't cleaned them yet. I _____ it this Saturday.
 a) will do; b) will be doing; c) am doing; d) am going to do
2. I am reading an English book now. It is so interesting that by the end of the day I _____ reading it.
 a) am finishing; b) will have finished; c) will be finishing; d) will finish
3. I don't know what he thinks about it, but I _____ him.
 a) am asking; b) will have asked; c) will ask; d) will be asking
4. They _____ all the problems by the end of the meeting, I am afraid.

- a) won't settle; b) won't have settled; c) aren't settling; d) won't be settling
5. Lionel will come to London as soon as you _____ a place for him to stay.
a) have found; b) will find; c) will have found; d) are going to find
6. Did you write that letter to Jack? - Oh, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. I _____ it in the evening.
a) will have written; b) will be writing; c) will write; d) am writing
7. It is going to rain, and I am not sure if I will have painted the roof before it _____ raining.
a) starts; b) will start; c) will be starting; d) will have started
8. I _____ to London tomorrow; I will phone you when I arrive.
a) will come; b) am coming; c) will be coming; d) will have come
9. It is not clear if the weather _____ for the better, and we want to know if our plane will be late.
a) changes; b) will change; c) will be changing; d) will have changed
10. The dog will wait for his master near the door until his master _____ from work.
a) gets back; b) will get back; c) won't get back; d) will be getting back
11. I can't meet you this evening. A friend of mine _____ to see me.
a) will come; b) will have come; c) is coming; d) comes
12. When Jerry enters a Medical school he _____ Chemistry.
a) will be studying; b) will study; c) studies; d) will have studied
13. She is not sure if she _____ his telephone number in the telephone directory.
a) will find; b) will have found; c) finds; d) will be finding
14. You can't see this film on TV tonight, they _____ it only next Sunday.
a) are showing; b) will show; c) show; d) will be showing
15. By the time you come home you _____ everything I have told you.
a) will have forgotten; b) will forget; c) will be forgetting; d) have forgotten
16. My parents are returning from Italy next Monday at 7 p.m. So this time next Monday I _____ them at the airport.
a) will meet; b) will be meeting; c) will have met; d) is meeting

17. Ted is looking for a job. He is a good worker and I hope that by the end of the month he _____ a good job.

a) will find; b) is going to find; c) will have found; d) is finding

18. My room has been in a mess for days. So tomorrow afternoon I _____ it.

a) will clean; b) am going to clean; c) will have cleaned; d) am cleaning

19. My father is repairing our car. We hope that by Sunday he _____ it.

a) will have repaired; b) will repair; c) will be repairing; d) repairs

20. By the time Mother comes home Peter _____ all the ice-cream.

a) will eat; b) will have eaten; c) is going to eat; d) will be eating

21. Susan _____ the house before her husband comes home.

a) won't leave; b) doesn't leave; c) won't have left; d) won't be leaving

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

a) will get; b) will be getting; c) am getting; d) will have got

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

a) will you still be working; b) you will still be working; c) you are still working; d) will you still work

24. I don't know if he _____ to join us, but if he does, it will change my plans.

a) will make up his mind; b) will have made up his mind; c) makes up his mind;

d) has made up his mind

25. Don't worry. I will switch off all the lights in the house when I _____ to bed.

a) will go; b) will have gone; c) go; d) will be going

26. The house _____ when the firefighters arrive.

a) is burning; b) will be burning; c) will have burnt; d) burns

27. I'll come home late tonight. But I don't think that by the time I come the children will have gone to bed; they _____ for me.

a) will wait; b) will be waiting; c) are waiting; d) will have waited

28. Who _____ of the dog when you go to America?

a) will take care; b) will be taking care; c) is taking care; d) is going to take care

29. I won't leave the house before the postman _____ mail.

a) will have brought; b) brings; c) will bring; d) is bringing

30. Don't wait for him, he won't come for supper; he _____ late.
a) will come; b) will have come; c) is coming; d) will be coming

Task 3. *Choose the correct answer.*

1. I _____ a meeting with the manager tomorrow at 6.30.

A. have B. am having C. will have

2. You can have it for 10\$. – OK, I _____ buy it.

A. am going to B. will C. Might

3. The bus _____ at half past five tomorrow morning.

A. is leaving B. leaves C. will leave

4. I _____ on my thesis for the next 12 months.

A. will work B. will be working C. am working

5 Smoking is bad for your health. – I know. I _____ it up.

A. will give B. am going to give C. am giving

6. – What _____ on Sunday evening? – I _____ dinner with my parents.

A. will you do/will have B. are you doing/am having C. do you do/have

7. It's windy and the sky is dark. It _____.

A. is going to rain B. will be raining C. will rain

8. The movie _____ at 8 PM.

A. is going to start B. starts C. will start

9. Don't phone me between 8 and 9. I _____ a video conference then.

A. will be having B. will have C. Have

10. We _____ our own business next year, I'm not sure yet.

A. might start B. are starting C. will start

11. Congratulations on winning the lottery! What _____ with the money?

A. are you doing B. are you going to do C. will you do

12. What time _____ in Moscow?

A. the train arrives B. will the train arrive C. does the train arrive

13. – I don't know how to use this gadget. – It's really easy.

I _____ you.

A. am going to show B. will show C. Show

14. This week we _____ ready for the upcoming holidays.

A. get B. will be getting C. will get

15. – Would you like a glass of wine? – No, thank you. I'm driving. I _____ a coffee.

A. have B. will have C. am having

Task 4. *Choose the appropriate answer.*

1. I can't come tonight – ... my in-laws.

a) I visit c) I'm visiting

b) I visited d) I will visit

2. Next month, the National Theatre ... a new production of Hamlet.

a) are putting on c) put on

b) shall put on d) putting on

3. ... a successful author one day.

a) I'm being c) I go to be

b) I'm going to be d) I be

4. According to the programme, the show ... at 9 o'clock prompt.

a) is start c) starts

b) shall start d) starting

5. ... to John's party on Saturday – do you want to come?

a) I go c) I going

b) I will go d) I'm going

6. This time tomorrow ... on the beach sunbathing and drinking freshly squeezed fruit juice.

a) I'll lie c) I'll be lying

b) I'll have lain d) I'll have been lying

7. By next August, I ... my exams and I'll be ready for a holiday.

a) will have been finishing c) will be finishing

b) am finishing d) will have finished

8. Shall I take your letters to the post-office? ...there anyway.

a) I will go c) I'll have been going

b) I'll have gone d) I'll be going

9. The work ... by next week so we'll be free to do what we want.

a) will be finished c) will have finished

b) are finishing d) will have been finishing

10. By August, ... in this house for twenty years.

Unit II. Sequence of Tenses

Правило согласования времен характерно главным образом для дополнительных придаточных предложений. Оно заключается в следующем:

1) Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в настоящем или будущем времени, глагол-сказуемое придаточного предложения может стоять в любой временной форме, требуемой смыслом:

I think you are right. – Я думаю, вы правы.

Do you know why he was absent yesterday? – Ты не знаешь, почему он вчера отсутствовал?

I'll tell you what you will have to do. – Я скажу тебе, что тебе придется сделать.

2) Если глагол-сказуемое главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени (обычно в *Past Indefinite*), то и глагол дополнительного придаточного предложения должен стоять в одном из прошедших времен, в том числе в будущем с точки зрения прошедшего (*Future in the Past*). Подобной зависимости в русском языке нет. Сравните:

I didn't know he could speak English. – Я не знал, что он говорит по-английски.

He told me that you were writing your essay. – Он сказал мне, что ты пишешь эссе.

I hoped he would come. – Я надеялся, что он придет.

2.1) При этом для обозначения действия, одновременного с действием, выраженным сказуемым главного предложения, в придаточном предложении употребляется *Past Indefinite* или *Past Continuous* (в русском языке – настоящее время):

I thought you were ready. – Я думал, ты готов.

He told me he was preparing for his exams. – Он сказал мне, что готовится к экзаменам.

2.2) Для обозначения действия, предшествующего действию, выраженному сказуемым главного предложения, обычно употребляется *Past Perfect* (в русском языке – прошедшее время):

I didn't know she had gone. – Я не знал, что она ушла.

2.3) При указании определенного времени (in 1937, yesterday) предшествующее действие выражается при помощи *Past Indefinite*:

I thought you came back from your trip yesterday. – Я думал, что ты вернулся из своей поездки вчера.

2.4) Для выражения будущего действия с точки зрения прошедшего времени употребляются формы *Future in the Past* (в русском языке – будущее время):

I didn't expect you would be late. – Я не ожидал, что ты опоздаешь.

He said that he would meet us at the stadium. – Он сказал, что встретит нас на стадионе.

Аналогичным образом правило согласования времен действует в некоторых других типах придаточных предложений. Например:

а) в придаточных подлежащих и предикативных:

Why he had voted against him was a mystery. – Почему он проголосовал против него, было загадкой.

The only fear was that Tom would forget his promise. – Единственное, чего я боялся, это того, что Том забудет о своем обещании.

б) в аппозитивных придаточных:

She had the feeling that someone hidden in the bushes was watching her. – У нее было чувство, что кто-то, спрятавшись в кустах, наблюдает за ней.

в) в придаточных цели:

He pinned the note on the front door so that she could see it as soon as she came back. – Он приколот записку на входную дверь, чтобы она увидела ее, как только придет.

В других типах придаточных предложений выбор видовременной формы сказуемого является свободным и диктуется смыслом:

At the exhibition yesterday I saw the girl who lives next door to my brother's. – Вчера на выставке я увидел девушку, которая живет по соседству с моим братом.

He was very busy that month because his firm was producing a new car. – В том месяце он был очень занят, потому что его фирма выпускала новый автомобиль.

Если дополнительное придаточное предложение является, в свою очередь, сложноподчиненным предложением с придаточным обстоятельственным предложением времени или условия и подчинено предложению с глаголом-сказуемым в прошедшем времени, то времена глаголов как в главной, так и в подчиненной части сложноподчиненного дополнительного предложения употребляются в соответствии с правилом согласования времен:

He said he would repair the telephone after he had read the article. – Он сказал, что починит телефон после того, как дочитает статью.

Правило согласования времен не применяется в следующих придаточных дополнительных предложениях, подчиненных главному с глаголом-сказуемым в прошедшем времени:

1) в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, которые выражают общеизвестное положение или факт:

You made me understand how important education is. – Ты заставил меня понять, как важно образование.

2) в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, сказуемое которых выражено глаголом в сослагательном наклонении. Сравните:

If the storm were stronger, the waves would reach the tiny house. – Если бы шторм был сильнее, волны доставали бы до этого домика.

We saw that if the storm were stronger, the waves would reach the tiny house. – Мы видели, что если бы шторм был сильнее, волны доставали бы до этого домика.

3) в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, в состав сказуемого которых входит модальный глагол:

I said that you must do it at once.- Я сказал, что вы должны это сделать сразу же.

I said that you needn't go there. - Я сказал, что вам не надо ходить туда.

4) в контексте настоящего времени (то есть в разговоре), когда в дополнительном придаточном предложении сообщается фактическое, а не относительное время событий. Например:

Meg said he has been ringing you up all day, Mother. – Мэг сказала, что он звонит тебе весь день, мама.

I came to tell you that I'll vote against you. – Я пришел сказать тебе, что буду голосовать против тебя.

You said you came in a taxi. – Ты сказал, что приехал на такси.

Однако следует иметь в виду, что тенденция соблюдать правило согласования времен и в этом случае очень сильна, что подтверждается многочисленными примерами:

I came to see how your health was. – Я пришел узнать, как твое здоровье.

I quite forgot it was my birthday today. - Я совсем забыл, что сегодня мой день рождения.

Правилам согласования времён подчиняется и передача прямой речи в виде пересказа, то есть, в косвенную речь. Переход от прямой речи к косвенной связан с некоторым изменением формы высказывания. Например:

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
<i>Dave said, 'Dan, I <u>want</u> to talk to you.'</i> - Дейв сказал: «Дэн, я <u>хочу</u> поговорить с тобой».	<i>Dave told Dan that he <u>wanted</u> to talk to him.</i> - Дейв сказал Дэну, что он хочет поговорить с ним.
<i>Cora whispered, 'They <u>are looking</u> at you.'</i> - Кора прошептала: «Они смотрят на тебя».	<i>Cora whispered that they <u>were looking</u> at him.</i> - Кора прошептала, что они смотрят на него.
<i>She said, 'I <u>have been working</u> at this plant for 20 years.'</i> - Она сказала: «Я работаю на этом заводе 20 лет».	<i>She said (that) she <u>had been working</u> at this plant for 20 years.</i> - Она сказала, что работает на этом заводе 20 лет.
<i>A stranger said, 'I <u>shall make</u> a note of it'.</i> - Незнакомец сказал: «Я запишу это».	<i>A stranger said (that) he <u>would make</u> a note of it.</i> - Незнакомец сказал, что запишет это.
<i>He said, 'She <u>disappeared</u> in a con-centration camp.'</i> - Он	<i>He said that she <u>had disappeared</u> in a concentration camp.</i> - Он сказал, что

сказал: «Она исчезла в концентрационном лагере».	она исчезла в концентрационном лагере.
<i>Tom said, 'He <u>was given</u> a new position.'</i> - Том сказал: «Ему дали новую должность».	<i>Tom said that he <u>had been given</u> a new position.</i> - Том сказал, что ему дали новую должность.

При изменении прямой речи в косвенную происходит следующая замена наречий времени и места, а также указательных местоимений:

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
<i>now</i> - теперь	<i>then</i> - тогда
<i>today</i> - сегодня	<i>that day</i> - в тот день
<i>tomorrow</i> - завтра	<i>the next day</i> - на следующий день
<i>the day after tomorrow</i> - послезавтра	<i>in two days' time</i> - через два дня; <i>two days later</i> - два дня спустя
<i>yesterday</i> - вчера	<i>the day before, the previous day</i> - накануне
<i>the day before yesterday</i> - позавчера	<i>two days before</i> - за два дня до этого; <i>two days earlier</i> - двумя днями раньше
<i>ago</i> - тому назад	<i>before</i> - раньше
<i>next year</i> - в будущем году	<i>the next year, the following year</i> - в следующем году
<i>here</i> - здесь	<i>there</i> - там
<i>this</i> - ЭТОТ	<i>that</i> - ТОТ
<i>these</i> - ЭТИ	<i>those</i> - ТЕ

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate form of the verb.

1. Suddenly she gave a loud scream and _____ to the ground. (fell/had fallen/has fallen)
2. After questioning he ___ to go home. (allowed/was allowed/had allowed)
3. They would have won if they ___ a bit harder. (played/had played/play)
4. She _____ to say that she disagreed. (heard/was heard/had heard)

5. Although they _____ defeated, they did not lose heart. (were/are/ have been)
6. Our teacher taught us that virtue _____ its own reward. (is/are/will be)
7. The teacher asked the boys whether they _____ the problems. (had solved/have solved/will solve)
8. He declared that he would not believe it even if he _____ it with his own eyes. (see/saw/would see)
9. The room _____ but the police failed to find anything suspicious. (searched/was searched/had searched)
10. The government has announced that taxes _____ (would be raised/will be raised/will raise)
11. Our Holy Books tell us that man _____ mortal. (is/ was/ will be)
12. The teacher asked the boys whether they _____ the problems. (solve/ have solved/ had solved)
13. He spoke so fast that I _____ not follow him. (can/could)
14. His health has improved since he _____ from the hills. (return/ returned/would return)
15. He kept quite that he _____ please me. (may/might/will)
16. Who told you that goats _____ on grass? (live/lived/had lived)
17. He said that he _____ not believe it even if he saw it with his own eyes. (will/would/might)

Exercise 2. *Put the verb in brackets into the required past tense, pay attention to the sequence of tenses.*

1. Aunt Hester (think) that it (be) nice for him to work in the future. 2. She (hear) the band playing and she (know) that in a few moments the curtain (go) up. 3. Myra (think) he (prefer) to be by himself. 4. I (hear) from your mother that you (be) late and so I (order) coffee and sandwiches. 5. Mrs. Fese (ask) him if he (have) dinner there. 6. On the first day of the second week in July he (receive) a letter from his son to say that they all (be) back on Friday. 7. I (be told) that it (be) advisable to keep in touch with Mary. 8. The old man (ask) me if I (have) any special profession in mind, and I (say) I (not have). 9. He (be) very sorry for Jennie, and he (tell) his wife that he (have) to go out and see her. 10. And the other day I (have) a letter

from him saying he (be) in Moscow soon. 11. Dunber (tell) me that the conference (end) a little after six o'clock. 12. I (say) I (be) by nine o'clock. 13. You (promise) you (try) to persuade him to stay on for a bit. 14. In a few words I (tell) him what (happen). 15. He (tiptoe) over and (ask) me if something (worry) me, because my face (look) tense. 16. She (ask) me if I (live) long in that town. 17. When I (ring) her that evening she (say) she (not like) to discuss those problems on the phone. 18. That evening she (tell) me she (be) at the hotel number, and about half past eight I (dial) that number, but there (be) no answer. 19. I (put) the papers back where they (belong), (tell) the manager I (do) no clipping or tearing, (return) to the hotel, (treat) myself to a glass of milk in the coffee shop, and (go) to bed. 20. He (write) that he (come) to lunch the following day. He (be met) at the station by a horse drawing a vehicle of a shape he never (see) before. 21. Jennie (decide) that she (go) on to Cleveland and (see) her father. Accordingly, she (make) the trip, (hunt) up the factory and (inquire) at the office for her father. The clerk (direct) her to a distant warehouse, and Gerhardt (be informed) that a lady (wish) to see him.

Exercise 3. *Put the following into direct speech.*

1. "He always has dinner there," she said. 2. "He has a great desire of self-control," she said. 3. "I'm quite prepared to stay up until Mrs. Maurice comes in," said Stella. 4. "I'm sorry to disturb you," Tom said to Eliza. 5. "I'm her guest at the moment," he said. 6. "You are the very person we want, Thornton," said Pearl. 7. "John always comes home to luncheon," said Martha. 8. "I don't think anyone can accuse me of not being frank," said Martha. 9. "I am learning French," said Florrie. 10. "The taxi is waiting," Bentley said to Constance. 11. "Florrie, you'll strain your eyes reading too much," said Mrs. Miller. 12. "I'll be back in five minutes," said Arnold. 13. "I'll be all right in a minute," said Bessie. 14. "I'll go in and see him before I go to bed," said Stella. 15. "You won't be able to see me on Tuesday," she said to Jack. 16. "We shall not do that," he said. 17. "I shall wait for Sheppey," said Bolton. 18. "Whatever the future may have in store I shall never forget your courage, your self-sacrifice, and your patience," Mrs. Tabret said to Stella. 19. "I'm deeply grateful for all you've done for

Maurice," Mrs. Tabret said to Stella. 20. "You've been kindness itself to me," Stella said to Mrs. Tabret. 21. "I've never set eyes on him in my life," she said. 22. "Everyone took me for an Englishman," he said 23. "It was so nice of you to look in," she said to Harvester. 24. "You startled me," Stella said to Mrs. Tabret. 25. "I asked Jack some very interesting questions," John said to Nelly.

Exercise 4. *Put the verb in brackets into the required tense, pay attention to the sequence of tenses.*

1. I never (read) a story that (interest) me so much as the one I (read) last night.
2. When we (go) to see them last night, they (play) chess, they (say) they (play) since six o'clock.
3. You (go) with us to the Zoo tomorrow if you (be) a good boy.
4. No sooner we (finish) the translation of the text than the bell (ring).
5. Why you (not, make, do) an effort to improve your life? I wish you (make) an effort to change everything.
6. If I (be) you, I (think) twice before accepting his invitation.
7. I wish you (discuss) this (serious, seriously) tomorrow. It isn't funny.
8. All the doors and windows (lock) before we went on holiday, but the house (break into) when we (return) home.
9. Our house (surround) by a beautiful garden. The garden (plant) by my grandfather many years ago.
10. The Cambridge Folk Festival very well (organize), and there are never (any, some) of the serious problems which can (cause) by large crowds.
11. The oldest college in Cambridge University is Peterhouse, which (found) in 1284, and the most recent is Robinson College which (open) in 1977.
12. I'd like to know who Australia (discover) by? - Ask the teacher about it, ...?
13. Dan said that he (call) you (tomorrow). - If he (call) me in the evening, I (be) very busy. I wish he (call) me in the morning.
14. We thought that the parcel (deliver) in time, but the postman (not, come) yet.
15. The furniture (rearrange) today, and the flat (look) very cozy now.

Exercise 5. *In the following exercise some of which contain inconsistency of tense. You need to tick the sentences that contain tense inconsistencies.*

1. Jim wanted to visit his grandma but cannot find the money for a train ticket. 2. We were able to travel to Athens but could not find a hotel. 3. They left the house around eight, walked to town and end up in their favourite pub. 4. If I had seen the car earlier, I would have been able to avoid the accident. 5. I couldn't come out with you because I don't have enough money. 6. You will never be a professional athlete because you didn't eat the right diet. 7. She wants to visit India but she had not got enough money. 8. It is awful here; we could not see a thing. 9. I get on well with all my friends as they were all really nice people. 10. Sam cooked a fantastic meal and then had to do all the washing up. 11. I got this souvenir when I was on holiday in India. 12. The building towers above the others and dominated the skyline. 13. The test match was abandoned because it is raining so hard. 14. The football match will be abandoned as it was raining so hard. 15. She arrived on Sunday and leaves again next Monday. 16. The football match will be abandoned as it is raining so hard. 17. After they had seen the thief, Tim and Paul set off for the police station. 18. The train leaves at seven o'clock and did not arrive until very late at night. 19. I will never work for you even if you pay me thousands of pounds an hour. 20. We are walking along the river bank when the accident happened. 21. I want to travel to India with my friends, but I couldn't find enough money. 22. I wanted to travel to India with my friends, but I will not be able to find enough money. 23. I wanted to travel to India with my friends, but I couldn't find enough money. 24. France was a lovely country. It has some beautiful beaches. 25. She hated playing the piano, but can sing beautifully. 26. We left home first thing in the morning and arrived late at night. 27. We sneaked into the kitchen and raided the fridge.

Exercise 6. *Complete the sentences. Use sequence of tenses rule.*

1. ... that his nephew didn't go to school yet as he is too small. 2. ... that his father had been fond of parachuting and car-racing before 3. His cousin ... that collecting badges ... for years until 4. I found out yesterday that ... until.... 5. ... her mother-in-law had never been

interested in such a strange thing as embroidering, it must be a mistake. 6. ... that his grandson ... at that moment. 7. She was sure that her father ... until he married. 8. My grandfather ... that playing the piano ... for all his life. 9. My uncle ... that his ancestors 10. ... that his parents 11. I hoped that my brother ... in a week. 12. ... that my niece and nephew would go hiking the next day and there would be quiet at home. 13. I told you that his mother- in-law Well, I was wrong. 14. Did he tell you that his parents ... the next year? Don't believe it. 15. Did you really think that your cousin ... in a month? 16. Did she really believe that her daughter ... in two weeks? 17. I didn't want to think that ... after a while. I am greatly disappointed with your intentions. 18. I didn't know that your grandfather ... in summer. – I didn't know myself!

Exercise 7. *In the following passage from Alex Haley's Roots, some of the verbs have been deliberately omitted. Supply the appropriate tense for each missing verb, the plain form of which is given in brackets.*

In Banjul, the capital of Gambia, I met with a group of Gambians. They (tell) me how for centuries the history of Africa has been preserved. In the older villages of the back country, there are old men called griots, who (be) in effect living archives. Such men (memorize) and, on special occasions, (recite) the cumulative histories of clans or families or villages as those histories (have) long been told. Since my forefather (have) said his name was Kin-tay (properly spelled Kinte), and since the Kinte clan (be) known in Gambia, the group of Gambians would see what they could do to help me. I was back in New York when a registered letter(arrive) from Gambia. Words (have) been passed in the back country, and a griot of the Kinte clan (have), indeed, been found. His name, the letter said, (be) Kebba Kanga Fofana. I (return) to Gambia and (organize) a safari to locate him.

Exercise 8. *Although the main tense in the following paragraph is past, the writer correctly shifts to present tense twice. Find these two verbs in present tense.*

The Iroquois Indians of the Northeast regularly burned land to increase open space for agriculture. In fact, the early settlers of Boston found so few trees that they had to row out to the islands in the harbour to obtain fuel. Just how far north this practice extended is uncertain, but the Saco River in southern Maine appears to have been the original northern boundary of the agricultural clearings. Then, pressured by European settlement, the Iroquois extended their systematic burning far northward, even into the Maritime Provinces of Canada. (*abridged from Hay and Farb, The Atlantic Shore*)

Read the following paragraph through, and determine the main tense. Then reread it and circle the three verbs that shift incorrectly from the main tense.

For the past seven years, I have called myself a swimmer. Swimming, my one sport, provides a necessary outlet for my abundant energy. I have always drawn satisfaction from exertion, straining my muscles to their limits. I don't know why pushing forward in the water, as my muscles cried out in pain, sets off a booming cheer in my head. Many times when I rounded the turn for the last lap of a race, my complaining muscles want to downshift and idle to the finish. My mind, however, presses the pedal to the floor and yells, "FASTER!" The moment that I touched the wall my muscles relax; the pain subsides. I am pleased to have passed the point of conflict. (*adapted from Brendon MacLean, "Harder!"*)

You will notice several shifts in tense in the following paragraph describing action in a fictional narrative. Find the six faulty shifts in tense.

In "The Use of Force" William Carlos Williams describes a struggle involving a doctor, two parents, and their young daughter. The doctor must

obtain a throat culture from the girl, who was suspected of having diphtheria. This ordinarily simple task is hindered by the frightened and uncooperative patient, Mathilda Olson. Adding to the doctor's difficulties were the parents, who had to struggle with their own conflicting emotions. They want their daughter helped, but they did not trust the doctor to do the right thing. Sensitive to the parents' uncertainty, the doctor became more and more frustrated by Mathilda's resistance. Williams gives considerable attention to how each of the Olsons react, but it is clear that his main interest was in the doctor and his responses. (*adapted from a student essay*)

TESTS on SEQUENCE of TENSES

Task 1. *Choose the appropriate form of the verb in the following sentences.*

1. The pupil explained to the teacher that he couldn't come to school that day because he
a) was ill; b) had been ill; c) is ill; d) has been ill
2. Mary warned his parents that _____ home late that night.
a) she would come; b) came; c) had come
3. The woman standing near the box-office inquired if I knew how much the tickets
a) were; b) are; c) had been
4. She explained that she _____ me her book; she should take it back to the library the next day.
a) can't give; b) couldn't give; c) is not able to give
5. The teacher said the pupils _____ so much noise during the breaks.
a) mustn't make; b) don't have to make; c) didn't make
6. They explained to us that the Local History museum, which was usually open every Sunday, _____ that day.
a) was closed; b) was being closed; c) had been closed
7. David told his friend that _____ his bicycle whenever he liked.
a) might he use; b) he might use; c) he had used
8. Cindy was not sure if the delegation _____ or not, and she didn't know whom to ask about it.

a) arrived; b) was arriving; c) had arrived

9. The librarian didn't think the students _____ their books to the library by the following week yet.

a) would take; b) would have taken; c) took

10. The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days otherwise complications _____.

a) might set in; b) had to set in; c) could set in

11. Mrs. Smith told me that it had not been raining when lightning _____ the tree in her garden.

a) had struck; b) struck; c) should be striking

12. Alice explained to us that the flower shop _____ down the road.

a) was situated; b) is situated; c) had been situated

13. Hillary told me she _____ in New-York all that year, and she had no wish to leave the city.

a) lived; b) had lived; c) was living

14. Jerry believed that Sally _____ the book since Monday, but she had read only fifty pages so far.

a) had been reading; b) had read; c) was reading

15. Could you ask Alex how long _____ at the hotel "Grandston"?

a) would have been staying; b) he would be staying; c) would he be staying

Task 2. *Choose the sentence corresponding to the object clause of the given sentence:*

1. He said he would leave in the morning.

a) "He left in the morning".

b) "I will leave in the morning."

2. They thought they had found the thief but they were mistaken.

a) "We had found the thief!"

b) "We have found the thief!"

3. He thought the mail would surely come by noon.

a) "The mail will surely come by noon."

b) "The mail would surely come by noon."

4. The paper said it would rain.

- a) "It will be raining."
b) "It will rain."
5. He was swearing he had never seen the man before.
a) "I did not ever see the man before."
b) "I have not ever seen the man before."
6. He said that he was too busy to come to the party.
a) "I was too busy to come to the party."
b) "I am too busy to come to the party."
7. I did not think he could finish that report on time.
a) "He can't finish that report on time."
b) "He can finish that report on time."
8. He said he'd come back soon.
a) "I had come back soon."
b) "I will come back soon."
9. I did not think she'd come.
a) "She would not come."
b) "She won't come."
10. Did he say he'd call again?
a) "I will call again."
b) "I am calling again."
11. She promised faithfully she'd try to do better work.
a) "I have to try to do better work."
b) "I will try to do better work."
12. He told me he thought prices were going up.
a) "I think the prices were going up."
b) "I think the prices are going up."
13. He said he had found the book.
a) "He has found the book."
b) "I have found the book."
14. She said she couldn't understand what I meant.
a) "I couldn't understand what you meant."
b) "I can't understand what I mean."

Task 3. *State whether the sentence is right or wrong:*

1. She says she may not be able to come.
a) right; b) wrong
2. I thought he has been easier to deal with.
a) right; b) wrong
3. She told me she has already watched this film.
a) right; b) wrong
4. He told us the Caucasus mountains are the highest ones in Europe.
a) right; b) wrong
5. He said he couldn't do this.
a) right; b) wrong
6. He has already complained that nobody believes a word he says.
a) right; b) wrong
7. I was certain that something would happen soon.
a) right; b) wrong
8. He tells me that price for oil is sure to rise.
a) right; b) wrong
9. He promised faithfully he will deliver to parcel to the addressee.
a) right; b) wrong
10. He hoped he may reach home before night.
a) right; b) wrong
11. He said that by Tuesday he will have come back.
a) right; b) wrong
12. She said she was never able to run fast.
a) right; b) wrong
13. She says she had lived here three years.
a) right; b) wrong
14. She thought she can get here by noon.
a) right; b) wrong
15. He said he was taking English lessons from Miss Smith.
a) right; b) wrong

Task 4. *Choose the right answer.*

1. Greg said that ... a new job.
a) he will need; b) he needed; c) would he need
2. Tim complained that he ... at four o'clock in the morning.
a) is working; b) will be working; c) was working
3. He said that he ... that film.
a) had already seen; b) has already seen; c) was seen
4. Anna explained to me that the hairdresser's ... down the road.
a) is located; b) was located; c) locates
5. Charles said that he ... me the following day.
a) would have called; b) will call; c) would call
6. Bill asked me what ... for dinner the day before.
a) I have made; b) I had made; c) had I made
7. He said that If I ... Kathrin, she ... me.
a) ask / will help; b) have asked / would help; c) asked / would help
8. I was worried if ... enough space to buy a new TV set to my room.
a) I would have; b) would I have; c) I will have
9. Alex wondered if ... for the weekend at his place.
a) his sister will stay; b) his sister was going to stay; c) his sister is going to stay
10. I wasn't sure if my purchases ... or not and I didn't know whom to ask about it.
a) delivered; b) had been delivered; c) will be delivered
11. Ben asked him whether he ... a motorcycle.
a) could ride; b) can ride; c) will ride
12. The police officer ... the car.
a) orders to stopped; b) would order stopping; c) ordered him to stop
13. Pam asked him why he ... his job.
a) wanted to leaving; b) wants to leave; c) wanted to leave
14. He said the bus ... a little late that day.
a) will be; b) might be; c) can be
15. Pam ... to the cinema.
a) suggested going; b) suggests to go; c) suggested to go
16. It was very late, so I ... to bed.

- a) say I am going; b) said I go; c) said I was going
17. He said the fire ... a lot of damage to the building.
a) had been doing; b) will do; c) had done
18. Simon was wrong when he said that Andrew ... to his new apartment the next day.
a) would have moved; b) would be moving; c) moved
19. She told him that he ... harder.
a) should study; b) will study; c) can study
20. He said that if he ... so quickly, the accident ... even worse.
a) had acted / would be; b) had been acting / would be;
c) hadn't acted / would have been
21. She told us that the new furniture ... the day before.
a) had been delivered; b) would be delivered; c) will be delivered
22. She was worried that her son ... very well that semester.
a) isn't studying; b) wasn't studying; c) doesn't study
23. They warned us that the manager ... the office the following day.
a) will inspect; b) had inspect; c) would inspect
24. He ... the money he had earned.
a) demands; b) demanded to be given; c) demanded to have given
25. He admitted ... my secret.
a) having given away; b) to give away; c) have given
26. He claimed that he ... a prize.
a) had won; b) had been winning; c) will win
27. He complained that he ... enough money to buy such an expensive present.
a) doesn't earn; b) would not be earning; c) didn't earn
28. Our teacher insisted on ... by Friday.
a) our finishing; b) our to finish; c) to finish
29. She explained that she ... him because he was rude.
a) liked; b) didn't like; c) would like
30. He said that Tom was the best student he
a) was teaching; b) would teach; c) had ever taught

Unit III. Comparison of Non-Finite Verb Forms/ Verbals

Общими для всех Verbals являются следующие свойства:

- 1) они не имеют форм лица и числа;
- 2) они не могут самостоятельно выступать в функции сказуемого.

Неличные формы глагола сочетают в себе функции глагола и существительного (инфинитив, герундий) и глагола и прилагательного или наречия (причастие).

Отличительной чертой английских неличных форм глагола является их способность образовывать так называемые синтаксические комплексы, т.е. сочетания с существительными или местоимениями, эквивалентные по значению придаточным предложением и выступающие в предложении в функции сложных членов предложения (сложного дополнения, подлежащего, определения или обстоятельства):

<i>I'd like you to go with us.</i>	Я хотел бы, чтобы вы пошли с нами.	сложное дополнение
<i>It's difficult for me to speak English.</i>	Мне трудно говорить по-английски.	сложное подлежащее
<i>This is the book for you to read.</i>	Вот тебе книга, чтобы ты почитал.	сложное определение
<i>He went home, his eyes shining.</i>	Он шел домой с сияющими глазами.	сложное обстоятельство

Неличные формы глагола, как правило, употребляются в одном времени с главным глаголом. Может указывать на одновременное или предшествующее действие, которое выражается глаголом в личной форме. Пример:

I saw him talk on the phone (*инфинитив выражает одновременное действие*).

She was shocked to have seen him (*инфинитив выражает предшествующее действие*).

They stopped with surprise *occurring* on their faces (*герундий выражает одновременное действие*).

They do not remember *watching* that game (*герундий выражает предшествующее действие*).

He is looking at the girl *sitting* across from him (*причастие выражает одновременное действие*).

Having written her a letter I recollected our first meeting. (*причастие выражает предшествующее действие*).

A. Сопоставление форм с окончанием на -ing

Из числа упомянутых выше неличных форм глагола две формы герундий и причастие I имеют одинаковое окончание *-ing*. Это обстоятельство осложняется тем, что окончание *-ing* характерно и для отглагольного существительного. Таким образом, к числу форм оканчивающихся на *-ing* относятся:

- Герундий (Gerund):

Voltmeters are used for measuring voltages. – Вольтметры применяются для измерения напряжения.

- Причастие I (Present Participle):

Measuring voltage we use voltmeters. – Измеряя напряжение, мы пользуемся вольтметром.

- Отглагольное существительное (Verbal Noun):

The measuring of voltage is effected by means of voltmeters. – Измерение напряжения осуществляется при помощи вольтметра.

B. Сравнение Герундия и Инфинитива

Основные случаи употребления герундия

Как подлежащее: *Dancing* is very good for your body and mood. – Танцы очень полезны для вашего тела и настроения.

После предлогов: *Before* going out, please check all the windows. – Перед уходом проверь все окна, пожалуйста.

После некоторых глаголов как дополнение:

Have you finished explaining the rule? – Ты закончил объяснение правила?

Основные случаи употребления инфинитива

После прилагательных: It is so wonderful *to see* you here! – Так замечательно видеть Вас здесь!

Для объяснения цели или намерения: I want *to move* to Moscow to get a better job. – Я хочу переехать в Москву, чтобы найти лучшую работу.

После некоторых глаголов: We decided *to resume* our English course. – Мы решили возобновить наш курс английского.

После некоторых глаголов по правилам английского языка необходимо использовать только инфинитив, после других же – герундий. Но есть и такие, после которых можно употребить и то, и другое. И в довершение ко всему есть еще и те, которые меняют смысл высказывания, если после них идет инфинитив или герундий.

Глаголы, после которых используется герундий:

Admit	Признавать
Adore	Обожать
Avoid	Избегать
Can't stand	Не выносить, не терпеть
Carry on (= continue)	Продолжать
Consider	Рассматривать, считать, полагать
Delay	Откладывать, задерживать
Deny	Отрицать
Discuss	Обсуждать
Enjoy	Наслаждаться
Escape	Ускользать, оставаться незамеченным
Fancy	Очень хотеть, страстно желать
Feel like doing	Быть в настроении сделать что-либо
Finish	Заканчивать
Imagine	Представлять
Involve	Привлекать, касаться
Keep (on) (= continue)	Продолжать, не переставать что-либо делать
Look forward to	С нетерпением ожидать
Mention	Упомянуть
Mind (= object to)	Возражать, иметь что-либо против
Miss	Потерпеть неудачу, пропустить
Postpone	Откладывать

Practise	Осуществлять на практике, упражняться
Quit	Прекращать что-либо делать
Recall (= remember)	Вспоминать, воскрешать (в памяти)
Resent	Негодовать
Resist	Сопrotивляться, противиться
Risk	Рисковать, отважиться
Suggest	Предлагать, советовать
Tolerate	Терпеть, выносить
Understand	Понимать

Глаголы, после которых употребляется инфинитив

Afford	Позволить себе что-либо
Allow	Позволять кому-то
Agree	Соглашаться
Aim	Стремиться к чему-либо, нацеливаться
Arrange	Договариваться, устраивать
Attempt	Пытаться
Ask	Просить
Decide	Решать
Deserve	Заслуживать
Expect	Ожидать
Fail	Потерпеть неудачу
Guarantee	Гарантировать
Hope	Надеяться
Learn	Учиться
Manage	Ухитриться, суметь сделать что-либо
Offer	Предлагать
Plan	Планировать
Prepare	Подготавливать
Pretend	Притворяться, делать вид
Promise	Обещать
Refuse	Отказываться
Seem	Казаться, представляться
Tend (= be likely)	Иметь тенденцию к чему-либо, тяготеть

Threaten	Угрожать
Turn out	Оказаться
Volunteer	Вызваться что-либо сделать
Undertake	Гарантировать, брать ответственность

Глаголы, после которых можно использовать и герундий, и инфинитив. Смысл высказывания от этого совершенно не изменится.

Begin	Начинать
Continue	Продолжать
Hate	Ненавидеть
Intend	Намереваться
Like	Нравиться
Love	Любить
Prefer	Предпочитать
Start	Начинать

Некоторые глаголы могут употребляться как с инфинитивом так и с герундием:

<p>1. Remember, forget</p>	<p>Do you remember seeing this man before?</p>	<p><i>These verbs take a gerund when they refer to an action <u>which occurred beforehand.</u></i></p>
	<p>Don't forget to put out all the lights before you leave.</p>	<p><i>They take infinitive when they refer to an action <u>which comes afterwards.</u></i></p>
<p>2. Regret, dread</p>	<p>Do you regret not having gone to university? I dread going to the dentist's. I regret to tell you that your application has not been successful.</p>	<p><i>These verbs take a gerund <u>when refer to the past or likely future.</u></i> <i>In addition, dread takes the infinitive "to think" and regret the infinitives "to say", "to inform", "to tell".</i></p>
<p>3. Like, love, hate, prefer</p>	<p>I don't like cooking that much.</p>	<p><i>These verbs may take either a gerund or an</i></p>

<p>4. Mean</p>	<p>Do you prefer typing letters to writing them by hand?</p> <p>Would you like to have a look round?</p>	<p><i>infinitive when they mean "to enjoy" or "take pleasure in". (negative sentences usually take a gerund.)</i></p> <p><i>When they mean "want" or "wish", they take the infinitive. When prefer is used in a comparison, the gerund is always used.</i></p> <p><i>With the gerund, the verb means "involve".</i></p>
<p>5. Need, want, require</p>	<p>I agree if the job won't mean moving to another area.</p> <p>He means to get at the truth however long it can take.</p>	<p><i>With the infinitive, the verb means "intend".</i></p>
<p>6. Go on, keep on, carry on</p>	<p>He piano requires tuning.</p> <p>The house needs painting.</p> <p>Do you want to discuss the matter? We need to borrow some money to repair the roof.</p>	<p><i>With the gerund, these verbs mean "be in need of".</i></p> <p><i>With the infinitive, need and require mean "have a need" while want can mean "should/ought to" (informally) or "wish".</i></p> <p><i>With the gerund, these verbs mean "continue an action".</i></p>
<p>7. Stop, give up, end up</p>	<p>They went on talking about their business.</p> <p>After describing the project, he went on to give us some of its benefits.</p>	<p><i>With the infinitive, they mean "introduce a new action".</i></p> <p><i>With the gerund, these verbs mean "cease".</i></p>
<p>8. Advise, allow, encourage, recommend, permit</p>	<p>If you would stop crying, I might find out what's happened.</p> <p>He stopped to look at the map and then walked on.</p>	<p><i>With the infinitive, it means to interrupt one action in order to perform another.</i></p> <p><i>These verbs take a gerund when no object is</i></p>

<p>9. Try</p>	<p>He doesn't allow smoking in his office. He doesn't allow anyone to smoke in his office.</p>	<p><i>used.</i> <i>They take an infinitive when an object is used, or when they are used in the Passive voice.</i></p>
<p>10. Begin, start, continue, intend</p>	<p>Try ringing the doorbell. Someone may be in.</p> <p>Try to climb in through the window. The baby began crying. The baby began to cry.</p>	<p><i>When this verb takes the gerund, the meaning is "experiment".</i> <i>When the infinitive is used, the meaning is "attempt".</i> <i>These verbs can usually be followed by a gerund or by an infinitive.</i></p>

С. Отличие причастия от герундия

И герундий, и причастие образуются прибавлением окончания *-ing* к основе глагола. Но между ними есть значительные различия в употреблении и значении.

- Причастие – неличная форма глагола, промежуточная между глаголом и прилагательным:

The man *smoking* a cigarette is my brother. – Человек, курящий сигарету, мой брат.

- Герундий, который также представляет собой неличную форму глагола, является формой, промежуточной между существительным и глаголом:

Smoking is forbidden. – Курение запрещено.

Иными словами, причастие - в большей степени «прилагательное» по своим функциям, герундий «существительное».

Сравним:

- Герундий:

Reading English books every day will improve your language. – Ежедневное чтение английских книг улучшит ваш английский.

- Причастие:

Reading English books every day, you will improve your language. – Читая английские книги каждый день, вы улучшите свой английский.

• Герундий:

I like *watching* TV. – Я люблю смотреть (буквально - просмотр) телевидение.

• Причастие:

I like to have a cup of coffee (while) *watching* TV. – Я люблю выпить чашечку кофе, смотря телевизор.

• Герундий:

The patient's recovery depends on his *following* the doctor's advice. – Выздоровление пациента зависит от его следования советам доктора.

• Причастие:

The patient's recovery depends on how he would keep up with the *following* doctor's advice. – Выздоровление пациента зависит от того, насколько он будет придерживаться следующих советов доктора.

• Герундий:

He was blamed for *having written* this letter. – Его обвиняли в написании этого письма.

• Причастие:

Having written the letter he became a subject to blame. – Написав письмо, он стал объектом обвинений.

D. Использование частицы *to* с инфинитивом

• Инфинитив, как правило, употребляется с частицей *to*, которая является его признаком.

What are you going *to* do now? - Что ты собираешься теперь делать?

What's *to* be done? - Что нужно сделать?

I'm sorry *to* have done it. - Я сожалею, что сделал это.

В разговорной речи, особенно в ответах на вопросы, инфинитив после частицы *to* нередко опускается во избежание повторения:

Why didn't you help him? - He didn't ask me *to*. – Почему вы ему не помогли? – Он не просил меня (помочь).

Если в предложении употребляются два инфинитива, соединенные союзом *and* или *or*, частица *to* перед вторым инфинитивом обычно опускается:

We wanted to find the boy and persuade him to return home. – Мы хотели найти мальчика и уговорить его вернуться домой.

Инфинитив с частицей *to* употребляется после глаголов *to be* и *to have*, используемых в качестве модальных глаголов, и после модального глагола *ought*:

I have to be at home at 5. – Я должен быть дома к 5.

You'll have to obey me. – Тебе придется меня слушаться.

You ought to be more attentive. – Тебе следует быть более внимательным.

• Инфинитив употребляется без частицы *to* в следующих случаях:

1) в сочетании со вспомогательными и модальными глаголами, кроме упомянутых выше:

It must be six o'clock. – Сейчас, наверно, шесть часов.

I cannot swim yet. – Я еще не умею плавать.

Do you know the new timetable? – Ты знаешь новое расписание?

2) в составе сложного дополнения после глаголов *to see, to hear, to watch, to observe, to notice, to feel, to let, to make, to get, to have, to help*:

I heard her play the piano. – Я слышал, как она играла на пианино.

Who let you take the jam? – Кто позволил тебе взять варенье?

Однако если эти глаголы стоят в страдательном залоге, инфинитив после них будет употребляться с частицей *to*:

He was heard to lock the door. – Слышали, как он запирает дверь.

He was made to do it. – Его заставили сделать это.

3) в обороте с *I won't have*:

I won't have this cat play on my bed! – Я не потерплю, чтобы этот кот играл на моей постели!

4) в эллиптических вопросах с *why*:

Why not go there? – Почему бы тебе не пойти туда?

5) после выражений *had better, would rather, would sooner*:

He said he would rather stay at home. – Он сказал, что предпочел бы остаться дома.

George said we had better get the canvas first. – Джордж сказал, что нам лучше сначала натянуть парусину.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. *Comment on the use of the gerund and the infinitive in the following sentences.*

1. Tom wants to drive to Spain, but I'd prefer to fly. 2. Gill stopped working when she felt tired. 3. It was such a funny story, I couldn't stop laughing. 4. Do you remember to send in your club membership form? 5. Is she keen on really enjoys swimming in a clear blue sea. 7. The team coach helped me to improve my technique. 8. I liked to carry a case for Pat, but she didn't allow me to do her a favour. 9. I promise I shan't forget to wake you up early for morning jog. 10. We couldn't help losing our way during the race because the fog was so thick. 11. Now, you remember skidding, but do you remember anything else about the accident? 12. I shall never forget seeing the headmaster fall into the swimming pool. 13. If you're not getting a good picture on your television, try adjusting the aerial. 14. I just felt like seeing a bit of the world. 15. It was a very good flight. We only stopped once to refuel in Kuwait.

Exercise 2. *Insert the gerund or infinitive form of the verb provided.*

1. Do you remember (read) that sports report last week? 2. I hope she remembers ... (give) him the message when she sees him tonight. It's important. 3. Do you fancy (watch) the rugby match on TV this evening? 4. WE're not used to (walk) so far, we usually go by car. 5. I stopped (see) the view as it was breathtaking. 6. Jane and I stopped (see) each other as we have very little in common. 7. I'd hate (get) into trouble with the police! Wouldn't you? 8. I hate (have) to get up early. Don't you ? 9. Although the policeman shouted "Stop!", the man went on (run). 10. She began her career as a model and then she went on (make) films. 11. Have you forgotten (lend) him your track-suit? He'll need it soon. How could you forget (lend) her so much money? It's too late to ask for it back now. 13.

We couldn't help (win) as the opposition was so awful. 14. The bad weather actually helped our team (win) as they are used to it. 15. Would you agree (work) at the weekend once a month if you could have days off during the week? 16. I try to avoid (work) overtime. 17. My brother has asked (have) a year's unpaid leave to work on a personal project. 18. Our boss dislikes (have) to train new secretaries so often, because as soon as they are trained they leave for better-paid job. 19. I don't know anybody who enjoys (fill in) Value Tax forms. 20. She seems (like) the added responsibility her new job given her.

Exercise 3. *Choose the infinitive with or without to*

1. The children were not allowed ... noisy games indoors.
a) play; b) to play
2. I witnessed the accident as I happened ... by.
a) to be passing; b) be passing
3. Diplomacy is to do and ... the nastiest things in the nicest way.
a) say; b) to say
4. Tastes are said ... with age.
a) to change; b) change
5. John used ... with the hare and hunt with the hounds.
a) to run; b) run
6. Theresa is sure ... the appropriate translation of the phrase.
a) to find; b) find
7. There was a lot of traffic, but we managed ... to the airport in time.
a) get; b) to get
8. There is a new performance at the theatre. Why not ... it?
a) see; b) to see
9. Talk of the devil, and he is sure
a) to appear; b) appear
10. Their family was made to sell their house for nothing and ... the town.
a) to leave; b) leave
11. Lionel would like Sam ... his mouth shut and his ears open.
a) keep; b) to keep
12. Mary looks so upset and forlorn that I can't but ... sorry for her.

a) feel; b) to feel

13. Do you know how ... out of the building if there is a fire?

a) to get; b) get

14. Destiny is not a thing ... , it is a thing to be achieved.

a) be waited for; b) to be waited for

15. The music was heard ... out from the cafés near the sea front.

a) to pour; b) pour

Exercise 4. *Замените придаточные предложения герундиальными оборотами, вводя их, где необходимо, предлогами, данными в скобках после предложения.*

1. When they entered the house, they heard the last bell ringing. (on) 2. Thank you that you invited me to the theatre. (for) 3. The woman insisted that her husband should consult the doctor at once. (on) 4. She could not even think that the operation might be postponed. (of) 5. There was little hope that James would return on the same day. (of) 6. The thought that he had been turned away by the doorkeeper made him feel miserable. (of) 7. The pleasant-faced middle-aged woman insisted that Olga should come to her town to teach. (on) 8. Helen suggested that they should go on a trip. 9. There is a possibility that my father will join us for the trip. (of) 10. The girls knew that the sportsman had been awarded a prize. (of) 11. I don't mind if you walk to the underground station with me.

Exercise 5. *Put the verb into either the gerund (-ing) or the infinitive (with 'to'):*

- 1) I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.
- 2) She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
- 3) I would like _____ (come) to the party with you.
- 4) He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.
- 5) She kept _____ (talk) during the film.
- 6) I am learning _____ (speak) English.
- 7) Do you mind _____ (give) me a hand?
- 8) She helped me _____ (carry) my suitcases.
- 9) I've finished _____ (cook) – come and eat!

- 10) He decided _____ (study) biology.
- 11) I dislike _____ (wait).
- 12) He asked _____ (come) with us.
- 13) I promise _____ (help) you tomorrow.
- 14) We discussed _____ (go) to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home.
- 15) She agreed _____ (bring) the pudding to the dinner.
- 16) I don't recommend _____ (take) the bus – it takes forever!
- 17) We hope _____ (visit) Amsterdam next month.
- 18) She suggested _____ (go) to the museum.
- 19) They plan _____ (start) college in the autumn.
- 20) I don't want _____ (leave) yet.

Exercise 6. *Find Participles I and state whether they denote the action simultaneous with or preceding the action of the main verb.*

1. The face of the girl standing by his cousin caught his eye. 2. I struck the match with trembling fingers 3. Having read the signature, she said quietly: "That's what might be expected." 4. Sitting still, he might have been taken for a very pretty girl masquerading in male attire. 5. She got up, and, having bathed her face in cold water, stood at the window looking into the starry dark, still shuddering a little from the vivid misery of her dream. 6. Having dropped Clare at the Mews, she went on in the taxi. 7. Then there was the sound of a gun being shot somewhere in the darkness. 8. Sir Lawrence had almost a shock looking at his face dry, dark, with quivering lips and deep suffering eyes. 9. Looking at you I always remember how you appeared here some months before. 10. Clare was not ready, having only just come. 11. Some hours later all of us will become a laughing, crying crowd. 12. Having accomplished the experimental part, you will be safely delivered to the shore.

Exercise 7. Define in which cases Participle I is a part of the analytical form of the verb and in which cases it is a separate part of a sentence (or its part)

1. In a minute I was **standing** in the yard talking with the other men. 2. So, he's **calling** himself Devlin and he's **working** as a warden for Sir Henry. 3. **Hurrying** out of the room I saw my father in the hall. 4. I'm not sure. I've been **wishing** I knew. 5. Miss Maudie was **breathing** hard as if she had just climbed the steps. 6. **Looking** at those two passing down the hall she felt at a loss. 7. I was silent a moment or two, **turning** over the story in my mind. 8. I have been **waiting** for you, you know. 9. It was a lovely boxing match; Johnny, **defending** himself, was careful not to hit the old chap. 10. **Being** asked the boy could utter no word. 11. Oh, but why were you **being** so foolish? 12. I'll be **looking forward** to hearing from you tomorrow. 13. It seemed incredible to me that this time last night I should have been **putting** on my new frock **sitting** before the mirror, arranging my hair. 14. **Having** come to the turn I suddenly stopped. 15. The new boys were **being** brought in one by one.

Exercise 8. Define whether the words in bold type are Participles I or adjectives.

1. He said it with **surprising** quietness. 2. It was an electric, **exciting** feeling she had never known before. 3. Such things have been **exciting** my curiosity ever since my childhood. 4. This time the arguments seemed more **convincing**. 5. It was to be a **turning** point in his life. 6. I couldn't help looking at his **trembling** hands. 7. That **turning** and **twisting** path soon led them to an old stone wall. 8. I could have liked him, it's such a **daring** face, but his eyes are **frightening**. 9. He was a brilliant scholar and an **understanding** man. 10. He isn't **frightening** me, he's just joking. 11. An **understanding** smile appeared on his face. 12. The sight was really **amazing**. 13. The meeting was less emotional but still **troubling**. 4. A certain **troubling** thought made him restless.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks by Participle I or Participle II of the following verbs.

To buy, to write, to discuss, to say, to know, to cash, to cover, to feed, to surround, to sin

1. (a) The woman ... the grapes was saying something to the girl, (b) The coat finally ... was not too expensive.
2. (a) The latest novel... by this young author is really a masterpiece, (b) A lot of blokes ... poetry are not talented at all.
3. (a) Many of the papers ... at the session were written by quite young men.
(b) The staff ... the matter differed greatly in opinion.
4. (a) I came in a bit too late and could not hear the first words ... by the speaker,
(b) He did not think much of the man ... that all would be O.K.
5. (a) Those ... the newcomer began whispering, (b) Those facts ... only to a few so far could be of great value to the police.
6. (a) The dark-skinned man ... the check jerked his head. (b) The last check ... was for five pounds.
7. (a) The fine dust ... the track rose easily into the air. (b) Close to them grew a rose-bush ... with reddish buds.
8. (a) The girl ... the puppies looked quite charming, (b) ... up with the whole thing he slammed the door and left.
9. (a) The wall ... the house was five feet high, (b) The gipsy-girl was leaning back on the sofa ... by a group of dandies.
10. I thought she was a woman more ... against than ..., as the phrase goes.

Exercise 10. *Insert the correct form of Participle I or Participle II.*

1. Once when he came back to their room, he found Leon (to lie) in front of the fireplace.
2. I don't want my hair (to wash).
3. I heard the swing doors which led on to the main corridor (to open).
4. That afternoon we watched the purple dress (to fit) again.
5. He could just make out the small dot of a baby (to sit) high up in the pram.
6. Tell them you've got a slight chill and require your meals (to send) up till further notice.
7. Look here, Jack. Do get me (to invite) to your house.
8. He had heard their orders (to give).
9. She felt herself (to vibrate) all over with resentment.
10. I had heard it (to say) that the cost of keeping a dog was over five pounds a week.
11. I was visualizing Mr. Honey (to go) home each evening to his house to cook high tea for his little girl.
12. Then she heard the chairs (to push) back and (to scrape) across the floor.

Exercise 11. *Each sentence contains an underlined verbal phrase. Identify the verbal as a present participle or gerund.*

1. The candidate getting the most votes wins the election.
2. After resting for an hour, you will feel much better.
3. Reading a good novel always gives me pleasure.
4. Clearing his throat, Bill began to give his speech.
5. They enjoyed taking long walks on the trail.
6. We won't eat any of the turkey roasting in your oven.
7. His profession, teaching English to immigrants, occupied a great deal of his time.
8. The magazine's cover, appealing to younger readers, will undoubtedly boost sales this month.
9. The judges, talking at length among themselves, finally gave the award to the Beagle.
10. Mary's downfall is eating snacks between meals.

Exercise 12. *State whether the –ing forms given in the following sentences are participles or gerunds. In the case of participles, name the noun or pronoun they qualify. In the case of gerunds, state what function they serve in the sentence.*

1. Hearing a loud noise, we ran to the window.
2. The motorcyclist was fatally injured in the accident and is now fighting for his life.
3. He ruined his sight by watching TV all day.
4. We saw a clown standing on his head.
5. Asking questions is a whole lot easier than answering them.
6. Waving their hands, the audience cheered the winner.
7. Plucking flowers is forbidden.
8. Jumping over the fence, the thief escaped.
9. I was surprised at John's being absent.
10. We spent the whole day playing cards.
11. A miser hates spending his money.
12. John was angry at Alice trying to lie to her.
13. Praising all alike is praising none.

14. Are you afraid of speaking the truth?
15. Singing to herself is her chief delight.

Exercise 13. *Find and correct 7 mistakes in each of these emails.*

Dear Mr. Williams,

I heard you to speak at the IAD event last July.

I don't know if you remember to meet me at the IAD event. I enjoyed meeting you and to hear you talk on internet marketing. (I hope you didn't notice me to leave early. I had to catch a plane.) I would like to invite you to speak at our company conference next month (6th -8th). We can arrange scheduling your talk at a time that is convenient for you. We can also offer to pay your expenses and a fee of \$ 600.

If you agree to attend, would you mind to send me a title by next Friday?

I look forward to hear from you and hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Katie de Lang

Dear Kate,

Good to hear from you. Of course I remember – in fact I keep meaning to get in touch. And I didn't mind you leaving early – I saw you to look at your watch all the time in the last 15 minutes!

Thank for invite me to speak at your conference. I would love coming – any day is fine. I can easily spend a day or two to look around the city. I feel like taking a few days off actually, as I've just finished to write my book on relationship marketing.

Just let me to know where I'm staying and I'll see you next month.

John

P.S. Don't forget sending your phone number

TESTS on VERBALS

Task 1. *Do the following tasks.*

1. Which sentence includes a participle or participial phrase?

- A. The running dog is almost at the pond.
- B. The dog ran to the pond.
- C. The dog runs to the pond.
- D. The dog swims in the pond.

2. An infinitive is created:

- A. by using the word for in front of a verb
- B. by using the word for in front of a noun
- C. by using the word to in front of a noun
- D. by using the word to in front of a verb

3. Which statement is correct?

- A. A participial phrase is a group of words that includes a participle and acts as an adjective.
- B. A participial phrase is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate.
- C. A participial phrase is a group of words.
- D. A participial phrase is a group of words that act as a noun in a sentence.

4. Identify the participle in the following sentence and tell whether it is used as a main verb or an adjective:

The cornered bear growled angrily.

- A. cornered, adjective
- B. angrily, adjective
- C. growled, adjective
- D. growled, verb

5. Find a phrase beginning with to that is used as an infinitive phrase.

- A. Some were taken to hospitals.
- B. Do you want to wait in the mall?
- C. Get your tickets to the show.
- D. None of the food sent to the cities arrived.

6. What verb form ends in -ing and is used as a noun?

- A. participial

- B. helping
- C. infinitive
- D. gerund

7. Underline the participial phrase in the following sentence:

The short boy playing the clarinet is my cousin.

- A. playing the clarinet
- B. the short boy
- C. The short boy
- D. playing the clarinet

8. In which sentence is the -ing word used as a gerund?

- A. Tim tripped over the sleeping puppy.
- B. Steve was cooking oatmeal for breakfast.
- C. The standing spectators saw the runners first.
- D. Shipping is common on the Great Lakes.

8. Infinitive phrases can function as

- A. adjectives and verbs in sentences
- B. adjectives, adverbs, and nouns in sentences
- C. adjectives and adverbs in sentences
- D. verbs in sentences

10. Find the infinitive and identify how it is used:

Several of the workers wanted to organize a union.

- A. to organize, used as a verb
- B. to organize a union, used as a direct object
- C. to organize, used as a noun
- D. to organize a union, used as a noun

Task 2. *Identify each -ing phrase as a gerund phrase or as a participial phrase: a) Gerund phrase; b) Participial phrase*

1. I saw him LYING ON THE BEACH.
2. She believes in GIVING HER WHOLE HEART.
3. He likes RUNNING IN THE SAND.
4. Ooooo, I hear laughter in the rain, WALKING HAND IN HAND WITH THE ONE I LOVE.
5. CHOOSING THE RIGHT MAJOR is a tough job for a lot of students.

6. He likes FLYING BUGS.
7. He switched to SMOKING ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES.
8. EATING THE GRASS-FILLED NOODLES, he made a face.
9. The girl EATING THE CHOCOLATE BAR is going to gain weight.
10. The children PLAYING IN THE YARD need to go inside
11. SHOUTING AT THE TOP OF HIS LUNGS, he threw a brick at the house.
12. TERRIFYING experiences can scar a child for life.
13. I watched THE RAISING OF THE U.S. FLAG last night.
14. His eyes followed THE BOUNCING ball across the screen.
15. The horses ran into THE BURNING barn.
16. Sometimes preachers pray, "Forgive us for FALLING SHORT OF YOUR GLORY."
17. Once a preacher got his tongue tangled & said, "We ask that You forgive us for OUR FALLING shorts."
18. She thought he'd be mad, but he showed her compassion and UNDERSTANDING.
19. I like BAKING dishes.
20. FALLING DOWN IN BELFAST was a memorable experience.

Task 3. *Choose the right variant.*

1. There is no need to get ... just because I'm few minutes late.
a) annoying; b) annoyed
2. Many houses ... by bombs and gunfire, were nothing more than piles of stones.
a) hitting and destroying b) hit and destroyed
3. She felt something like the mother lioness ... to the defence of her brood and she liked the analogy.
a) rushing; b) rushed
4. ... loudly and ... his arms, the fat shopkeeper ran down the road.
a) Shouting, waving; b) Shouted, waved
5. ... himself short of petrol the motorist drew up at the next filling station.
a) finding; b) found
6. She continued staring at the screen as if

a) fascinating; b) fascinated

7. ... by his work, he threw himself on the bed.

a) Being exhausted; b) Exhausted

8. How often do you have your car ... ?

a) servicing; b) serviced

9. The search party spotted the climbers ... to a rock face.

a) clinging; b) clung

10. The police found the money ... in a disused garage.

a) hiding; b) hidden

11. She stayed ___ in her room, ___ to come downstairs.

a) having locked, refused; b) locked, refusing; c) locking, having refused

12. She had a good practical knowledge of French ___ as an interpreter for many years in France.

a) working; b) having worked; c) worked

13. When we ___ from our day's outing came into the kitchen, we found dinner ___.

a) returned, serving; b) having returned, served; c) returning, having served

14. ___ by his elbow, Mary listened to their talk.

a) supported; b) supporting; c) having supported

15. ___ their meal they went for a stroll in the park.

a) finishing; b) finished; c) having finished

16. Fruits ___ in hothouses are not so rich in colour, taste and vitamins as fruits ___ in natural conditions.

a) having grown, grown; b) grown, growing; c) growing, having grown

17. ___ in the reception room he thought over what he would say when he was asked into the office.

a) waiting; b) waited; c) having waited

18. She used to say sharp and ___ words to him.

a) having wounded; b) wounded; c) wounding

19. I admired the grounds and trees ___ the house.

a) surrounding; b) having surrounded; c) surrounded

20 She looked at the scene ___ to the innermost of her heart.

a) shaking; b) shaken; c) having shaken

Task 4.

1. *In the following sentence, identify the underlined word or words as A) a gerund, B) participle, C) infinitive, or D) verb:*

1. Feeling sick from eating 2 cheeseburgers, the little girl took some Pepto-Bismol.
2. Jennifer said the best place to go on Friday is Playtime Pizza.
3. The plan accepted by the committee involves a tax cut.
4. Getting up early in the morning is sometimes a challenge.
5. Hector wants to be an acrobat when he grows up.
6. One of my favorite hobbies is taking pictures.
7. You can save some time by removing the shells first.
8. Feeling sick from the Tilt-a-Whirl, Samantha staggered to the park bench.
9. Ruth listened to the pleasant strumming of the Spanish guitar.
10. Jacob was the first student to volunteer for the cleanup crew.

Task 5. *Complete the sentences with the correct Non-finite form of the verbs in brackets. Put in the particle to or the appropriate preposition where required.*

1. The Council offered the residents with new flats in this area. (provide)
2. The burglars made Julian of the car and searched him. (get out)
3. It's funny they let him his camera. (keep)
4. Would you rather tea or coffee? (have)
5. Why not with the company that has been loyal to you for years? (deal)
6. He was made into the car and later it was reported that he had been kidnapped. (get)
7. I felt somebody me by the shoulder. (touch)
8. The story was so funny. He couldn't but (laugh)
9. I'm not the person of what doesn't concern me. (talk)
10. I suppose he is a dangerous man. He is a man (watch)
11. They are one of the three teams more than ten goals a season. (score)

12. You must be proud the benefits of a classical education. (receive)
13. The book is difficult (translate)
14. Hearing the bell he went to see who was at the door. (ring)
15. They seemed a good time at the seaside last summer. (have)
16. He left a book here me (read)
17. It is almost unheard a play in this way. (perform)

Task 6. *Choose the right variant:*

1. Is there anything in that new magazine worth _____.
a) to read; b) reading
2. Although I was in a hurry, I stopped _____ to him.
a) to talk; b) talking
3. I really must stop _____.
a) to smoke; b) smoking
4. Would you mind _____ the front door?
a) to close; b) closing
5. You should remember _____ him. He'll be at home.
a) to phone; b) phoning
6. Do you enjoy _____?
a) to teach; b) teaching
7. All parts of London seem _____ to different towns and epochs.
a) to belong; b) belonging
8. Why have you stopped? Go on _____.
a) to read; b) reading
9. The teacher asked us some questions and went on _____ us about the climate of England.
a) to tell; b) telling
10. When we had finished _____ the waiter brought the bill.
a) to eat; b) eating
11. My elder brother went to college, and I hope _____ there too.
a) to go; b) going
12. My car needs a service badly, and Tom offered _____ me with it.
a) to help; b) helping
13. Avoid _____ and you'll feel better soon.

a) to overeat; b) overeating

14. I can't help _____ about that awful accident.

a) to think; b) thinking

15. The Brains want _____ Boston this week.

a) to leave for; b) leaving for

16. I'll always remember _____ you for the first time.

a) to meet; b) meeting

17. I decided _____ my holiday in France.

a) to spend; b) spending

18. I enjoy _____ very much.

a) to travel; b) travelling

19. We might manage _____ a lot of interesting places there.

a) to visit; b) visiting

20. I dislike _____ around in the car.

a) to tour; b) touring

APPENDIX SECTION: MIXED GRAMMAR TESTS

Test 1. EVALUATION TEST (LEVEL A1/A2/B1/B2)

1. Every Sunday we (go; going; are going) to the forest – it's our tradition.
2. At the moment he (speak; is speaking; speaks) about his favourite film.
3. In Greece (there are; there is; is) a lot of antique statues.
4. There aren't (some; a; any) problems with this computer.
5. I know (a few; little; less) about history. Sorry!
6. When I was 3 years old I (played; have played; has played) hide and seek.
7. In winter a lot of snow castles and ice playgrounds (are built; built; build) in the North.
8. My sister (has studied; have studied; studied) English for 4 years and still doesn't understand anything.
9. We (had bought; bought; have bought) a palm tree for you, here you are!
10. If you (would go; go; will go) shopping when you are hungry, you (will buy; would buy; buys) too much food.
11. Are you good (in; at; of) blogging?
12. I think that (a friendly; friendly; the friendly) dentists are also scary.
13. Sam is a person (who; which; whose) is ready to help.
14. Sandra is a person (who; which; whose) sister is a ballet star.
15. Opera and Ballet theatre and the Zoo are (more popular; the most popular; the popular) places to visit in Novosibirsk.
16. If I (were; am; would be) a millionaire, I (travel; would travel; had travelled) to Bali.
17. Look (on; in; at) the picture!
18. My Dad enjoys (to watch; watching; watch) birds.
19. I am not excited about (walk; walking; to walk) up this hill – it's too steep.
20. Before we (were travelling; travel; travelled) to Spain, we read about this country.
21. Your bag is so heavy, (I will help; I am going to help; shall I help) you?

22. I have always hated (their; theirs; there) noisy friends and dogs.
23. If you are tired, you (can; may; should) go home and have a rest!
24. In 10 years' time Gomel (will become; will have become; becomes) more attractive for tourism.
25. Parks and green holiday zones (have been built; have built; were built) for ages and they are still attractive.
26. In the nearest future we (can; could; will be able to) replace teachers by computers.
27. If you walked more, you (will be able to; will can; could) see more exciting places.
28. If you fly by plane, you (must not; don't have to; cannot) have bottles of water in your hand luggage.
29. The children were (exciting; excited; excite) about our New Year party.
30. If I (had not seen; didn't see; wouldn't see) you, I would not have said "Hello!"
31. It's nice (to be; be; been) on TV!
32. You look stressed, (must; do; shall) we go out and relax?
33. To translate the word look it (up; on; under) in the dictionary on my desk.
34. To find a funny element in the picture, (look at it; look into it; look it up) carefully.
35. This is the most expensive cottage (of; in; on) in the residential area.
36. I am looking forward (to hearing; hear; hearing) from you.
37. I (can't; mustn't; couldn't) translate this text yesterday.
38. We love (eat; eating; ate) out every Saturday night.
39. I did not hurt your feelings, (did I?; didn't I?; I did?)
40. Can you translate this work (to; for; by) Friday night?
41. This time next week we ('ll dig; 'll be digging; 'll have dug) potatoes at the countryside.
42. It is terrible (have; to have; having) no brothers or sisters.
43. When I was small, I (have been; used to; would) like playing dolls.
44. I could not wake up early but now I (use; got used to; used) it.
45. I am not sure where I put my glasses, I (might have put; might be put; might have been putting) them on the window seat.

46. My friend knew that I (would come; will come; come) immediately.
47. I don't know (where is the post office; where the post office is; where the post office).
48. We all regretted that the house (went; had gone; was going) and now there was only an ugly pile of stones.

Test 2. *Please choose one option for each question.*

1. I haven't got.....
A. no money. B. money. C. any money. D. some money.
2. ... orange juice in the fridge.
A. There isn't no B. There is any C. There isn't any D. There aren't no
3. He goes to work.....
A. by taxi. B. on taxi. C. with taxi. D. in taxi.
4. A. Always he wakes up at 9:00
B. He wakes up at always 9:00
C. He always wakes up at 9:00
D. He wakes always up at 9:00
5. We haven't got ... mineral water.
A. a lot B. little C. too D. much
6. A. Where playing Manchester United?
B. Where is playing Manchester United?
C. Where is Manchester United playing?
D. Where playing is Manchester United?
7. A. What's like the weather?
B. How's the weather?
C. What's the weather like?
D. How the weather is?
8. Mark ... fly to London tomorrow.
A. to going B. goes to C. is going to D. go to
9. I have class ...
A. on Mondays. B. in Mondays. C. at Mondays. D. by Mondays.
10. John is the manager, you need to speak to ...
A. it. B. him. C. her. D. you.
11. I wanted a purple bike but they only had ...

- A. a one green. B. one green. C. a green one. D. a green.
12. He ... breakfast yesterday.
A. hadn't B. no had C. didn't have got D. didn't have
13. A. Give the Joan money.
B. Give the money to Joan.
C. Give to Joan the money.
D. Give the money at Joan.
14. A. Mary usually drives carefully.
B. Mary carefully drives usually.
C. Mary carefully usually drives.
D. Mary usually carefully drives.
15. I have to go to the bank ... some money.
A. for getting B. to get C. to getting D. for to get
16. The room was empty. There ... there.
A. wasn't nobody B. was anybody C. was nobody D. was somebody
17. I've lost my keys. I can't find them ...
A. anywhere. B. nowhere. C. nothing. D. somewhere.
18. We can't get there by 3:00 pm. There is ... time.
A. few B. too little C. too little little D. too few
19. He arrived ... Heathrow airport on Friday morning.
A. in B. at C. on D. by
20. I haven't had lunch with my mother ... a year ago.
A. since B. ----- C. for D. during
21. There ... spectators at the match.
A. were no B. weren't no C. were any D. were not
22. The kitchen can't be dirty he
A. is just clean it.
B. have just cleaned it.
C. just clean it.
D. has just cleaned it.
23. He's looking forward ... that film.
A. to see B. seeing C. see D. to seeing
24. Don't start
A. to shouting! B. shouting! C. shout! D. in shouting!

25. He works at the theatre, ... ?
A. doesn't he? B. does he? C. isn't he? D. didn't he?
26. Simon ... in Madrid since 1982.
A. lives B. is living C. does live D. has lived
27. A. I told her what she closed the window.
B. I told her to close the window.
C. I told she close the window.
D. I told her that she close the window.
28. Has Mr. Brown arrived ... ?
A. already B. still C. now D. yet
29. If I won the lottery, I ... a house in the country.
A. would buy B. have bought C. will buy D. would have bought
30. Peter is ... Jane to do it at this very moment.
A. telling B. saying C. saying to D. telling to
31. Have you sent that fax to Mr. Smyth? – Yes, I've ... done that.
A. still B. already C. yet D. now
32. "... have you been waiting?
A. How long B. What time C. How far D. When
33. They weren't surprised and nor ... I.
A. weren't B. wasn't C. were D. was
34. I invited Mary out for a meal, but unfortunately she ... dinner.
A. had already got
B. had already had
C. have already had
D. already had
35. This is the cat ... I saw.
A. whom B. ----- C. what D. who
36. ... is it from Barcelona to Madrid?
A. How far B. How long C. How much D. How many
37. You can meet me ... you like.
A. whenever B. soon C. always D. whatever
38. I ... working at night nowadays.
A. used to B. used C. am used to D. would
39. I have to catch the 5:00am train tomorrow, so I ... go to bed late.

- A. needn't B. haven't C. have to D. mustn't
40. She ... go to the dentist's yesterday.
A. must B. had to C. ought to D. should have
41. That's the ... of my worries, it'll never happen.
A. fewer B. less C. last D. least
42. I wouldn't mind ... tonight.
A. to go out B. go out C. going out D. to going out
43. The man ... in the corner is my boss.
A. whose B. sitting C. is sitting D. sits
44. "Those cases look heavy" – "..... carry one for you?" – "That's very nice of you"
A. Will I B. Do I have C. Shall I D. Do it
45. Don't forget ... those letters.
A. to post B. posting C. to posting D. post
46. Where have you put my keys? – I clearly remember ... them on the table last night.
A. to leave B. left C. did leave D. leaving
47. You look tired. You ... go to bed.
A. need B. have C. should have D. ought to
48. That was a great match. I'll never forget ... Renaldo score that goal.
A. see B. to see C. seeing D. to seeing
49. I thought you
A. will come to the party.
B. were coming to the party.
C. come to the party.
D. have come to the party.
50. They ... last night, but I'm not sure.
A. may come B. might come C. should come D. may have come
51. We ... better hurry up or we'll be late.
A. would B. should C. had D. ought
52. She worked hard yesterday and ... type all the letters.
A. was able to B. can C. could D. would be
53. If I ... you, I'd take the risk.
A. am B. have been C. were D. would be

54. A. Ask her when will be ready the food.
 B. Ask her when will be the food ready.
 C. Ask her when the food will be ready.
 D. Ask her when will the food ready be.
55. I couldn't mend the PC myself, so I ... at a shop.
 A. had it mended B. had it mend C. did it mend D. had mended
56. I wish I ... a car, I'm tired of catching the bus.
 A. have B. would have C. had D. had had
57. A. That's a brown, attractive leather coat.
 B. That's a brown leather coat attractive.
 C. That's an attractive leather brown coat.
 D. That's an attractive brown leather coat.
58. He ran so fast ... being followed by a ghost.
 A. as B. as if he were C. like
59. ... but I realised what he had done.
 A. Little did he know B. Little known C. Little he knew D. Little knowing
60. If you'd come to the theatre last night, you ... the play.
 A. would enjoy B. had enjoyed C. would have enjoyed D. will enjoy
61. I know he didn't thank you, but he ... have done so.
 A. must B. may C. would D. should
62. They laughed a lot last night. The film ... very funny.
 A. should have been B. must have been C. was to be D. should be
63. He wrote the programme ... , he didn't need anybody's help.
 A. by his own B. on his own C. on himself D. by his ownership
64. ... thinking that he would win the lottery.
 A. There was no use B. It was no point C. It was no use D. It was usefulness
65. If only I had had the courage to do this
 A. years back. B. for years. C. since years. D. in years.
66. Let's go to the theatre,
 A. don't we? B. let us? C. shall we? D. will we?
67. By this time tomorrow we ... the meeting.
 A. will have B. will have had C. are having D. will had had
68. "We'll never be able to do it" said the man to nobody

A. especially. B. specially. C. in particular. D. himself.

Test 3. Choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct.

1. ... me do this exercise? I ... it very difficult.

- a) You will help/ am finding b) Will you help/ have found
c) Would you help/ find d) Will you help/ am finding

2. A number of students in this class ... to know where

- a) Is dicing/you have gone b) Is dying/you have been
c) Are dying/you have been d) Are dying/have you been

3. "Were you pleased with her helping?" – "Yes, the job ...".

- a) surprisingly well b) surprisingly good
c) surprising good d) surprising well

4. All the students went to the magic show, which we all thought was really

- a) amusing b) amuse
c) amused d) amusingly

5. The Netherlands has two capital cities, one of ... is the Hague, while the other is Amsterdam.

- a) Which b) whom
c) whose d) that

6. Because of the rain, many people have called to ask ... cancelled.

- a) that the parade was b) whether the parade was
c) if or not the parade was d) that the parade would be

7. Sweden is the fifth ... country in Europe.

- a) Largest b) large
c) larger than d) larger

8. Their roses are lovely, ... are worse this year.

- a) Her b) her ones
c) hers d) hers ones

9. Here are three musical instruments. One is a guitar, and ... two are a drum and a piano.

- a) the other b) another
c) the others d) others

10. We had to ... to pass the entrance exams to this university.

- a) make great effort b) put much effort
 c) make much power d) pull great strength
11. I can't believe I failed ... yesterday's test!
 a) a b) an
 c) the d) –
12. "Do you like to play ping-pong?" – "I ..., but now I prefer tennis".
 a) used to do b) used to playing
 c) used playing d) used to
13. Sorry, we're late. We were delayed by ...
 a) a heavy traffic b) heavy traffic
 c) some heavy traffic d) heavy traffics
14. In the past we needed ... than today.
 a) less mathematics b) less mathematic
 c) fewer mathematics d) fewer mathematic
15. One of the salad ... broken.
 a) plates is b) plate are
 c) plates are d) plate is
16. "Where is the bus terminal?" – "it is ... the Red Cross Hospital".
 a) opposite to b) opposed
 c) opposite d) opposite from
17. Has ... of them been to Scotland?
 a) Anybody b) somebody
 c) some d) none
18. "My parents tell me that I can't marry Kathy". – "Your parents should let ... your own mind".
 a) you make up b) you making up
 c) you to make up d) that you make up
19. ... silence all around when we entered the forest.
 a) It was b) There was
 c) There had been d) There was a
20. My ... cars are in the garage.
 a) son's-in-law's b) sons'-in-laws
 c) sons-in-law's d) sons'-in-law

Test 4. *Complete the story by supplying the correct form of the verb.*

We first realized that something unusual ... 1 (happen) when one of the ships officers ... 2 (to come up) to the Chief Engineer, who ... 3 (to sit) at our table, and ... 4 (to speak) to him in a low voice. The Chief Engineer ... 5 (to rise) at once and with a brief excuse which ... 6 (to tell) us nothing. ... 7 (to leave) the dining-room. At first we ... 8 (to think) that there ... 9 (to be) an accident or that a fire ... 10 (to break out) on board the ship, but soon the word went round that a man ... 11 (to notice) ... 12 (to float) in the sea.

The ship ... 13 (to slow down) and was beginning to turn round with rather a violent motion. Some of the passengers ... 14 (not to wait) ... 15 (to finish) their meal, but at once rushed up on deck. Others ... 16 (to crowd) the portholes 17 (to make) it impossible for us ... 18 (to eat) in comfort. There was such confusion in the dining-room that we ... 19 (to decide) to join those who ... 20 (to go) up the deck.

There we ... 21 (to learn) that one of the crew really ... 22 (to see) a man in the sea some distance from the ship. He ... 23 (to inform) the captain who at once ... 24 (to order) the ship ... 25 (to turn round).

By that time we already ... 26 (to be) only two hundred yards from the man and a lifeboat ... 27 (to lower) into the sea. In it there ... 28 (to be) an officer, four sailors and the ship doctor. The officer shouted an order and the sailors began ... 29 (to row) away from the ship. By looking in the same direction as the boat ... 30 (to go) we were able to make out the position of the man in the water. He ... 31 (to lie) on a large piece of wood. He understood he ... 32 (to watch) and soon ... 33 (to save).

Ever since we... 34 (to realise) what ... 35 (to happen) we ... 36 (to be) restless.

At last after what ... 37 (to seem) to us an age, the lifeboat ... 38 (to reach) the man who ... 39 (to pull) on board. This was not at all easy, for the sea was rather rough. Then the sailors began to row back to the ship. The lifeboat ... 40 (to raise) out of the water and the rescued man ... 41 (to help) out onto the deck.

When he ... 42 (to lead) along the deck, everyone ... 43 (to greet) him ... 44 (to cry out) cheers. Leaning on the arm of the ship's doctor but still able

to walk in spite of his terrible experience, he ... 45 (to take) to the ship hospital.

Test 5. *Can You Find The English Grammar Mistakes In These Sentences?*

1. We cleaned all the kitchen while our parents were out to dinner.
2. If I'm stressed out about something, I tend to have problem to fall asleep.
3. One of the most important issue is the lack of parking spaces at the local mall.
4. If you don't mind, I'd prefer leave early tomorrow.
5. Do you have a few minutes to discuss about this project?
6. The survey we performed recently showed that most of customers are satisfied.
7. Although I've known him for a while, I still can't believe how much stubborn he is.
8. This is a very simple procedure; it will take less of ten minutes.
9. I've loved classical music ever since I was child.
10. Would you like to take part of this activity?

Test 6. *Level Test*

1. _____ you finish, you'll be in trouble.
A. Otherwise B. Unless
2. The company _____ accountant was arrested last week has gone bankrupt.
A. which B. whose
3. I saw her just _____ day.
A. another B. other C. the other
4. This is the town _____ I was born in.
A. where B. when C. which
5. This is the town _____ I was born.
A. where B. when C. which
6. I'm not used to _____ that.
A. do B. doing
7. _____ your help, I would never have managed.

A. But for B. Not C. Unless D. Despite

8. The two brothers do look _____.

A. like B. alike

9. No sooner _____ got there than they started annoying me.

A. I had B. had I

10. Only when _____ left, did we notice what she had done.

A. did she B. she did C. she had D. had she

11. – I'd rather _____ go if you don't mind.

A. not B. not to

12. It's high time you _____ that.

A. stop B. to stop C. stopped D. stopping

13. The company _____ chairman was sacked last week has called in the receivers.

A. which B. whose C. whom

14 I wish I _____ go there on Friday.

A. could B. should C. would

15. If he _____, I won't stay.

A. come B. came C. comes D. will come

16. He denied _____ it.

A. say B. saying C. to say

17. You _____ better hurry.

A. should B. had C. would

18. I wish they _____ be quiet; they know how it annoys me.

A. could B. should C. would

19. She took _____ painting after she retired.

A. down B. from C. up

20. She didn't let them _____ it.

A. do B. doing C. to do

21. They weren't allowed _____ it.

A. do B. doing C. to do

22. By the time I reached _____, everyone had left.

A. the party B. to the party

23. Hurry up- the taxi's _____ to arrive.

A. about B. on the verge

24. You ____ be better off taking the train.
A. had B. should C. would
25. This is the first time I ____ to her.
A. spoke B. have spoken
26. ____ anyone came.
A. Almost B. Hardly
27. Do you ____ his story?
A. believe B. believe in
28. The negative of 'noble' is ____
A. innoble B. unnoble C. ignoble D. disnoble
29. The adverb from 'public' is ____.
A. Publicly B. Publically
30. I doubt ____ she'll be there.
A. if B. that
31. They made us ____ welcome
A. feel B. to feel C. feeling
32. Let's go tonight, ____?
A. will we B. shall we
33. She fell ____.
A. asleep B. sleepy C. sleeping
34. ____ a matter of fact, I did finish it on time.
A. As B. Like C. Alike
35. How old is he?
A. I'm not sure, but he is getting on a bit now.
B. I'm not sure, but he is getting in a bit now.
36. Thanks for your ____.
A. encourage B. encouragement C. encouraging
37. I don't know why she ____ it.
A. did B. has done C. Either could be used here.
38. The first time I ____ her was at my brother's wedding.
A. met B. have met C. Either could be used here.
39. It's time we ____.
A. leave B. left C. Either could be used here.
40. She had her dog put ____ sleep because it had a malignant tumour.

A. through B. down C. to

41. They were in ____ trouble.

A. such B. so much C. Either could be used here.

42. The government was anxious about the results of the official ____.

A. enquiry B. inquiry C. Either could be used here.

43. I don't know how I'd have got ____ it without your support.

A. through B. over C. Either could be used here.

44. It ____ ten minutes to do the test.

A. only took him B. took him only C. Either could be used here.

45. It was ____ better than I was expecting it to be.

A. quite B. rather

46. I ____ enjoyed meeting them

A. quite B. rather C. Either could be used here.

47. She went ____ to become a minister.

A. in B. on

48. I tired ____ it.

A. of doing B. to do C. doing

49. They have yet to ____ the details of the plan.

A. end B. finalise

50. I spent twenty minutes ____ the test.

A. do B. to do C. doing

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