



Министерство науки и высшего образования
Российской Федерации

Братский педагогический колледж

федерального государственного бюджетного
образовательного учреждения высшего образования

«Братский государственный университет»

Иностранный язык

Курс лекции с комплексом упражнений (часть 2)

для студентов
очной и заочной форм обучения

Автор: Н. П. Грудина

Братск, 2021

Курс лекций с комплексом упражнений (часть 2). /
Сост. Н.П. Грудина. – Братск БПК ФГБОУ ВО «БрГУ»,
2021 – 75 с.

Рассматриваются основные сведения по фонетике и грамматике и охватывает материал, предусматриваемый первыми и вторыми разделами программ по английскому языку. Содержит комплекс упражнений по изучаемым темам. Предназначено для студентов всех специальностей в качестве справочного и практического материала и может быть использовано для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, так и при самостоятельной подготовки.

Печатается по решению научно-методического совета
Братского педагогического колледжа ФГБОУ ВО
«БрГУ»
665709, г. Братск, ул. Макаренко 40

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Группы SIMPLE, PROGRESSIVE, PERFECT – действительный залог	4
Типы вопросов	14
Модальные глаголы (MODAL VERBS) и их эквиваленты	18
Система времен PASSIVE	26
Неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, причастие, герундий) (THE INFINITIVE, THE PARTICIPLE, THE GERUND)	28
Косвенная речь (INDIRECT SPEECH). Согласование времен	46
Виды придаточных предложений. Сослагательное наклонение	52
Приложение 1 Группы SIMPLE, PROGRESSIVE, PERFECT – действительный залог Active Voice	56
Приложение 2 Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты	60
Приложение 3 Система времен PASSIVE	68
Приложение 4 Неправильные глаголы	71

**1. ГРУППЫ SIMPLE, PROGRESSIVE, PERFECT –
ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ
(см. приложение 1)**

Present Simple

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

My father (be) a farmer. He (get up) at 5 o'clock in the morning. He (wash), (dress) and (have) breakfast. He (put on) his coat and (go) outside. My mother and I (not get up) so early. We (get up) at 7 o'clock. My mother (feed) the chickens and then she (make) some tea for herself. I (not like) tea. I (like) milk. Then my mother (do) the housework and I (go) to school. I (come) home from school at 3 o'clock and (have) dinner. In the evening we (watch) TV. My father (go) to bed at 9 p.m. He (be) very tired.

Make these sentences interrogative:

1. ... I play football?
2. ... he like to read books?
3. ... she tidy her room?
4. ... my brother drive a motorcycle?
5. ... children like ice-cream?
6. ... they eat sweets?
7. ... my sister go to bed late?
8. ... the dog eat much?
9. ... you go swimming?
10. ... your mother cook dinner?

Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present Simple*:

1. I (work) at school but my husband (work) in a bank.
2. He (like) his work very much.
3. I (not work) on Saturdays.
4. My husband (work) on Saturdays but he (not work) on Sundays.
5. My son (be) a student.
6. He (like) to spend Sundays at discos.
7. He (not like) to get up early on Sundays.
8. We (like) to watch TV in the evening together.

Past Simple

Add "-ed" to the verbs in the correct column:[id] [t] [d]

open, change, post, kiss, push, add, visit, rob, finish, laugh, tidy, regret, cook, clean, watch, look, like, travel, count, end, wait, arrive, help, close, start, live, want, hurry, happen, stay.

How Columbus discovered America. Complete the story with the verbs in the *Past Simple*:

Columbus (believe) that the earth (be) round. He (want) to sail west from Europe to India. Columbus first (ask) for money and ships for his journey from the King of Portugal. The King (refuse). So Columbus (go) to Spain. Queen Isabella (give) him three ships.

Columbus (sail) from Spain on August 3rd, 1492. Although he (know) about the winds and weather and (be) a good sailor, his men (be) afraid. Things (become) difficult and they (want) to sail back to Spain. Columbus (say) "No".

The journey (take) ten weeks. Then a sailor (see) a bird. This (prove) that they (be) near land. On October 12th, 1492 Columbus (carry) the Spanish flag onto an island. He (name) the island San Salvador.

«Be Going To»

1. Look at Kate's diary and write what her plans are for next week. Then write about your plans.

Monday: play tennis

Tuesday: stay at home

Wednesday: post a letter to my friend

Thursday: clean the house

Friday: visit my grandmother

Saturday: make a cake

Sunday: go to the theatre

2. Write a question with "going to" for each situation:

1. Your sister is going to the theatre tonight. (What/wear?) ...
2. Your friend has just bought a new TV set. (Where/put it?) ...
3. Maiy has a birthday party tonight. (Who/invite?) ...
4. There is a film on television tonight. (Are/watch it?) ...

3. Open the brackets:

1. I (wash) dishes.
2. Tom (read) stories.
3. You (not go) to the doctors.
4. Sam (get up) early.

5. I (eat) ice-cream.
6. Mary (not clean) room.
7. Sam (go) on holiday.
8. Polly (not touch) spiders

Progressive Forms:

Present Progressive:

Complete the text using the verbs in *Present Progressive*:

1. It is Sunday. Mr Smith (drink) tea.
2. Mrs Smith (cook) dinner.
3. Children (sing) songs.
4. Grandmother (listen) to the children.
5. Grandfather (sleep).
6. It is very cold. It (snow) outside.

Put the verbs in brackets into the *Present Progressive*:

1. This is a railway station. Many people (wait) for trains.
2. The guard (take) the passengers' tickets.
3. She (wear) a uniform.
4. Some passengers (take) their seats.
5. A man who (leave) (say) goodbye to his family.
6. He (kiss) his son.

Put the verbs in brackets into the ***Present Simple or Present Progressive***:

1. Today (be) cool and (rain).It always (rain) here at this time of the year.
2. Olga (do) her homework now.
3. She (not like) to go for a walk when it (rain).
4. She always (watch TV) or (read) books.
5. The telephone (ring).
6. This is her friend Lena. They (speak) for ten minutes.
7. Today my wife is ill. I (iron) the clothes and she (lie) in bed.

5. Choose the correct item:

1. Look at him! He ... football.
a) play b) plays c) is playing.
2. He usually ... books in the evening.
a) reads b) read c) is reading
3. What ... in the garden, Alice?
a) do you b) are you doing c) you do
4. They ... TV now.

- a) are watching b) watch c) watches
 5. Be quiet! The baby ...
 a) sleep b) sleeps c) is sleeping
 6. Look! The children ... with the ball.
 a) play b) are playing c) is playing
 7. He often.. to the cinema.
 a) go b) goes c) is going

Past Progressive:

Put the verbs in brackets into *Past Progressive* or *Past*

Simple:

1. Sam (walk) to school when the wind (blow) his hat off.
2. Alice (sleep) when the telephone (wake) her up.
3. Tom (climb) a tree when the branch (break).
4. Children (play) football when their ball (break) a window.
5. She (walk) along the street when it (start) to rain.
6. They (write) test when the director (come).
7. Diana (play) the piano when her mother (walk) into the room.
8. She (watch) TV while her mother (wash) plates.

Put the verbs in brackets into *Past Simple* or *Past*

Progressive:

1. They (fish) when Tom (fall) into the water.
2. It (rain) when I (go) out.
3. I (lose) my money when I (go) to the shops.
4. The telephone (ring) while I (eat) me supper.
5. They (sit) in the garden when it (start) to rain.
6. When we (see) the accident, we (telephone) for an ambulance.
7. We (watch) TV while we (drink) coffee.

Perfect Forms:

Present Perfect

Use the words in the *Present Perfect* tense:

1. He (finish) homework yet?
2. You (drink) coconut milk?
3. We already (visit) the theatre.
4. I just (write) a letter to my friend.
5. Ted just (break) the cup.
6. They never (be) to Disney World.

7. We (not see) our parents since last Monday.
8. My mother already (cook) dinner.
9. . You (make) ever a model plane?

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect:

1. They ... a new station. (build)
2. I ... here for three hours. (be)
3. Tom ... my sandwiches. (eat)
4. We ... this film. (see)
5. Someone ... our watches. (steal)
6. Lora ... to America. (go)
7. The policeman ... the robber. (arrest)
8. The ship (sink)
9. She ... a lot. (change)
10. Kelly ... the article. (write)

Present Perfect Progressive:

Put the verbs in brackets into Present Perfect Progressive:

1. Hello, Tom. What ... (you/do)?
2. I ... (play) football with Joe.
3. He is my friend. I (go) out with him for two weeks.
4. He (live) here for two months.
5. He (leave) home early and (come) back late every day for the last week.

6. He (look for) a job.

Say how long something has been happening.

1. Mary is reading. She began to read three hours ago.
2. I'm learning French. I started learning French in September.
3. Tom is watching TV. He began watching it an hour ago.
4. I am working at school. I started working here in September.
5. She play tennis. She began playing tennis when she was 8.

Ask questions with "how long".

1. My leg is hurting.
2. Nick plays the piano.
3. My family lives in London.
4. They are playing football.
5. Oleg is travelling.
6. Our teacher is checking up our tests.
7. My son is washing our car.

8. Our grandmother is cooking supper.
9. Bill collects stamps.
10. They are married.

Past Perfect:

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *Past Simple* or *Past Perfect*:

1. When I (arrive) at the station, the train (leave).
2. We (light) the candles because the lights (go off).
3. Sam (eat) all the cakes by the time the other children (arrive)

at the party.

2. Write what each person had been doing using verbs from the list below:

sleep, write, walk, wash, play, listen, work

1. Ann's clothes were wet. She ... her dog.
2. The boys were dirty. They ... football.
3. Sam was angry that the noise woke him. He
4. Nick's shoes were dirty. He ... the grass.
5. Lusy's ears hurt. She ... to the radio for two hours.
6. Kate had black ink on her hands. She ... for two hours.
7. Lena looked tired. She ... all day.

Put the verbs into *Past Perfect*.

1. We (translate) the article by five o'clock.
2. We (not reach) the station when it began to rain.
3. We (not walk) a mile when a storm broke out.
4. I (not reach) the corner when she called me.
5. By the first of September we all (return) to St. Petersburg.
6. I (do) all my work when my friends came.
7. He (buy) the tickets when she arrived at the theatre.
8. She (type) the letter when he rang her up.
9. The children (open) all presents when the parents came.

Put the verbs in brackets into *Past Simple* or *Past Perfect*:

1. After Tom and Jerry ... (finish) their breakfast, they ... (take) their bags and ... (go) to the river to fish.

2. They ... (go) there before and ... (catch) some big fish.

3. By 5 o'clock they ... (not/get) any fish, so they decided to go home

4. They ... (promise) their mother to bring fish for dinner, so they ... (look) for a shop where they could buy some, but the shops ... (already/close).

5. When they ... (arrive) home, they ... (tell) their mother that they ... (catch) the biggest fish they ... (ever/see) but it ... (escape).

Put the verbs Into **Past Perfect Progressive**:

- 1) Her eyes were tired, she (read) all evening.
- 2) Tom was hot and out of breath, he (run) in the park.
- 3) Jane was nervous, she (watch) a TV programme about crime.
- 4) Lena had a stomachache, she (eat) sour grapes.
- 5) Mike was cold, he (swim) in cold water.
- 6) Sam was tired, he (prepare) for exams all night.
- 7) Mary was angry, she (wait) for Mike for twenty minutes.
- 8) Kate fell asleep, she (play) the piano for five hours.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous или Future Perfect.

1. I (to do) my homework tomorrow. 2. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 3. I (to do) my homework by six o'clock tomorrow. 4. Tomorrow I (to begin) doing my homework as soon as I come from school. I (to do) my homework from three till six. My father (to come) home at seven o'clock tomorrow. I (to do) all my homework by the time he **comes**, and we (to go) for a walk together. 5. When I come home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 6. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. I (to do) my homework by the time you come. 7. Don't come to my place tomorrow. I (to write) a composition the whole evening. 8. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the **whole** evening. 9. What you (to do) tomorrow? 10. What you (to do) at eight o'clock tomorrow? 11. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow? 12. You (to do) this work by next Sunday? 13. When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 14. How many pages you (to read) by five o'clock tomorrow?

Определите видовременную форму глагола

1) Sasha has been to England. 2) By September Natalie will have been working at the shopping mall for 6 months. 3) Mr Garrett will have been waiting for Sasha for half an hour. 4) Sasha lives in Moscow. 5) He likes to travel. 6) He has visited many English museums. 7) He has just met an American boy. 8) Sasha has been studying English for two years. 9) Alison had decorated the table by

the time her dad came home. 10) When Natalie came home, her friends had already hidden behind the couch. 11) Sasha and Joey have been playing games for an hour. 12) They have been flying over the ocean for two hours. 13) The boys will be watching TV in the evening. 14) Natalie will be working in the mall tomorrow evening. 15) Joan will be teaching at school at nine o'clock in the morning. 16) You remember Sasha. 17) You visit another English-speaking country with him. His sister and he live in Moscow. 18) Joey has been to Moscow. 19) You have just read a dialogue "Welcome to America". 20) The pilot has turned off the "Fasten Seatbelt" sign. 21) They like to travel. 22) They collect stamps and coins. 23) The stewardess has been serving lunch for twenty minutes. 24) Some people have been watching TV since ten o'clock. 25) Alison had been painting a poster for an hour when Natalie came home. 26) Mrs Garrett had been baking a birthday cake for an hour when Alison came home from school. 27) Sasha will fly to Washington on Delta. 28) They will meet him at the airport. 29) The plane will leave Atlanta at 10:05 a.m. on Monday. 30) They will arrive in Washington at 3:05 p.m. local time. 31) His sister often plays games with Sasha. 32) He likes fruit juices very much. 33) Most English and Americans understand each other quite easily. 34) He speaks English very well. 35) He understands American English quite easily. 36) He likes to write long letters. 37) We will receive letters from Sasha. 38) Sasha will be staying with an American family the whole summer. 39) Alison will be playing ping-pong in the recreation room after school. 40) The Atlanta workers will have finished the construction of the highway by September. 41) Sasha will already have left the city by the time they finish work on the highway. 42) Natalie will have entered college by Sasha's departure. 43) Mr Garrett will have returned to his office by the time Sasha leaves for Russia. 44) By the end of the year the Garretts will have been living in their house for 5 years. 45) The teenagers were eating a birthday cake when Mr Garrett came home. 46) While Alison was dancing Natalie was reading her birthday cards. 47) They organized a surprise birthday party. 48) Alison invited all Natalie's friends. 49) Mrs Garrett made a lot of food. 50) The children brought birthday presents for Natalie. 51) The children had been dancing for an hour when Mr Garrett came home.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: **Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.**

1. My friend (to like) pies. He (to eat) pies every iy. When I (to meet) him in the street yesterday, i (to eat) a pie. He (to tell) me that he (to buy) that »! at the corner of the street. Look at my friend now! He (to eat) a pie again. 2. I always (to come) to lool at a quarter to nine. 3. Yesterday I (to come) to school at ten minutes to nine. 4. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema because he (to go) to the cinema yesterday. He already (to be) to the cinema this week. Look! He (to cry). 5. What your brother (to do) now. 6. My father (to work) in an office. It (to be) Sunday now. He (not to work), he (to read) at home. 7. I (not to see) you for a while! You (to be) busy at work? — I (to have) an awful week, you (to know). 8. What he (to do)? — He (not to do) anything really. He just (to look) at some magazines. 9. We (to have) rather a difficult time at the moment. — I (to be) sorry to hear that. 10. Something awful (to happen). Her little daughter (to swallow) a coin.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: **Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.**

1. We (to bring) a lot of berries from the wood, we shall make jam. 2. Look! Jane (to swim) across the river. 3. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday? 4. You ever (to see) the Pyramids? 5. I (to go) to the Caucasus two years ago. 6. We (to go) school every day. 7. Nick (to do) his homework by seven o'clock yesterday. 8. You (to help) your father tomorrow? 9. When Nick (to come) home yesterd his mother (to return) and (to cook) dinner in the kitchen. 10. When I (to go) to school yesterday I suddenly (to remember) that I (to forget) to take my English exercise book. 11. Yesterday grandfath (to tell) us how he (to work) at the factory during the war. 12. When Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to arrive) home, they (to discover) that someone (to break) their house. Their video recorder and television (to disappear). They (not to know) what they (to do) deserve this bad luck. 13. The

man (to get) off bus without paying while the conductor (to collect) fares upstairs.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: **Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.**

1. Don't go to Nick's place now, he (to work). He (to finish) his homework at seven o'clock. If you (to come) after seven, he (to be) very glad. 2. Pete (to go) to the cinema? — Yes, I (to think) so. He usually (to play) in the yard at this time, and now he (not to be) there. 3. He (to read) a book at five o'clock yesterday. 4. You (to go) for a walk with me? I (to be) sorry, I can't. I (to do) my homework. I (not yet to write) the English exercise. If you (to wait) for me, I (to go) with you in half an hour. I (to want) to go for a walk very much, because I (not to go): a walk yesterday. 5. Yesterday the children (to do) all their homework before mother (to come) home, and when she (to come), they (to play) with the cat. 6. I (to lose) my key when I (to play) in the yard yesterday. 7. Ring me up as soon as you (to come) home. 8. Where you usually (to take) books for reading?

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: **Present, Past, Future Simple; Present, Past Continuous; Present, Past Perfect.**

1. Mike (to eat) ice cream every day. Look, he (to eat) ice cream now. When I (to see) him in the morning, he (to eat) ice cream, too. He (to say) he (to eat) one ice cream already by that time. I think he (to fall) ill if he (to eat) so much ice cream. 2. They (to walk) along the street and (to talk). Suddenly Nick (to stop) and (to say): "Oh, what shall we do? I (to lose) the key to the door" "If you (not to find) it," said Pete, "we (to have) to wait for mother in the street." 3. When I (to come) to the station yesterday I (to learn) that my train already (to leave). 4. What he (to do) when you (to see) him yesterday? 5. I (to give) you this book as soon as I (to finish) «ling it. 6. When, theyship (to cross) the ocean, a great storm (to break) out.

2. ТИПЫ ВОПРОСОВ

Общий вопрос. General Question.

Общий вопрос относится ко всему предложению в целом, и ответом на него будут слова **yes** или **no**.

Do you study English? – Yes, I do. No, I don't.

Can you speak French? – Yes, I can. No, I can't.

Have you bought a textbook? – Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

Порядок слов в общем вопросе:

1. вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол,
2. подлежащее (существительное или местоимение),
3. смысловой глагол (или дополнение).

Альтернативный вопрос. Alternative Question.

Альтернативный вопрос предлагает выбор из двух возможностей. Начинается как общий вопрос, затем следует разделительный союз **or** и вторая часть вопроса:

Do you study English or French? – I study English.

Специальный вопрос. Special Question.

Специальный вопрос относится к какому-нибудь члену предложения или к их группе и требует конкретного ответа:

What is your name? – My name is Peter.

Where do you live? – I live in Moscow.

Специальный вопрос всегда начинается с **вопросительного слова**:

who (кто?)

whom (кого?)

what (что?)

which (который?)

whose (чей?)

when (когда?)

where (где? куда?)

why (почему?)

how long (как долго?)

how many (сколько?)

how much (сколько?)

how (как?)

Порядок слов в специальном вопросе:

1. вопросительное слово (who, where, who, when и т.д.)

2. вспомогательный (модальный, глагол-связка) глагол,
3. подлежащее (существительное или местоимение),
4. смысловой глагол,
5. дополнения,
6. обстоятельства (места, времени, образа действия и т.д.).

Разделительный вопрос. Tag-Question.

Вопрос, требующий подтверждения «не так ли?», «не правда ли?». Он может строиться двумя способами:

А) +, -? (первая часть – утвердительное предложение; вторая часть – краткий общий отрицательный вопрос).

Б) -, +? (первая часть – отрицательное предложение; вторая часть – краткий общий вопрос).

Во второй части таких вопросов повторяется тот глагол, который входит в состав сказуемого первой части.

Ответы на такие вопросы нужно давать ожидаемые.

You study English, don't you? – Yes, I do. – Да

No, I don't. – Нет.

You don't study French, do you? – Yes, I do. – Изучаю.

No, I don't. – Не изучаю

General Questions:

1. Write questions:

1. I can swim.
2. This is a book.
3. I live in St. Petersburg.
4. There are many pens on the table.
5. They must listen to the teacher at the lesson.
6. Tom plays the piano very well.
7. They are doing lessons now.
8. I enjoyed my holiday.
9. I'll be here tomorrow.
10. Mary likes chocolate.

2. Write questions:

1. I have never been to the Crimea.
2. He will be here tomorrow.
3. The father is reading a book now.
4. He broke his bicycle yesterday.
5. This class was interested in history.

6. You may leave the room.
7. It was written by a young writer.
8. There is a village between two hills.
9. I am a teacher of English.
10. She must be here at once.

Alternative Questions

1. Write alternative questions:

1. He likes (football / tennis).
2. He will arrive at (five o'clock / six o'clock).
3. Her uncle lives in (Moscow / St. Petersburg).
4. We met the students (in the street / at the institute).
5. They saw a beautiful (picture / book).
6. My friend was here (last night / last week).
7. You may be (rich / poor) one day.
8. There are some (boys / girls) in the hall
9. A kangaroo lives in (America / Australia).
10. I can give you (tea / orange juice) to drink.

Question Words:

1. Fill in "who", "whose", "what", "when" or "where":

1. ... is this car? - It's my father's.
2. ... do you live? - In London.
3. ... is your name? - Oleg.
4. ... do you leave work? - At 5 o'clock.
5. ... is he? - Our new teacher.
6. ... is it? - It's a hen.
7. ... car is it? - It's Ted's.
8. ... your sister? - At school.
9. ... is your mother's name? - Liz.
10. ... does he go to school? - At 9 o'clock.

2. You are interviewing a famous actor. He tells you some things but you want to know more.

1. I go to the gym to keep fit. (How often)
2. I can dance very well, (sing)
3. I play musical instruments. (What)
4. I never get up early. (What time)
5. I visited Paris last year. (London)
6. I've got an expensive house, (car)
7. I buy expensive clothes. (Where)

8. I'm going on a your of Europe soon. (Japan)
9. I live in America. (Where)
10. I go to parties. (How often)

3. Make questions for the following sentences:

1. Fish live in the water. Where ...?
2. Birds fly in the air. What...?
3. Pete telephoned a week ago. Who ...?
4. Pete telephoned a week ago. When ...?
5. All of us want to help. Which of you ...?
6. John and Sue sent a letter to her. Who ... to her?
7. They sent her some flowers. What...?
8. Paul invited Sue. Who ... Sue?
9. Ann met Tony. Who ... Ann ...?
10. She bought the red dress. Which dress ...?

Question Tags

Add question tags to the following statements:

1. You're allergic to cats, ...?
2. She lives near the bank, ... ?
3. Tom works at the hospital, ... ?
4. Peter hasn't got a new car, ... ?
5. They're journalists, ... ?
6. She's in France at the moment, ... ?
7. He didn't lose the key, ... ?
8. She won't help you, ... ?
9. The boys weren't hurt, ... ?
10. She used to eat a lot of sweets, ... ?
11. They've already painted the house, ... ?
12. I'm tall, ... ?
13. He has dinner at 6.00, ... ?

6. Add question tags to the following statements:

1. I am thin, ...?
2. Ann called Sam, ... ?
3. She won't tell us the truth, ... ?
4. Sally has a pet cat, ... ?
5. They aren't going to Paris, ... ?
6. She can sing well, ... ?
7. Paul will do the shopping. ... ?
8. He never speaks rudely, ... ?

9. John spoke to Nick, ... ?
10. Mary didn't use to smoke so much, ... ?
11. She has breakfast at 7.30, ... ?
12. Helen wears contact lenses, ... ?
13. The policeman won't arrest the thief, ... ?

3. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ (MODAL VERBS) И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ (см. приложение 2)

Translate into Russian:

1. If you feel bad, you must stay in bed.
2. Why did you have to give up this idea?
3. She had to give away the last copy of the book.
4. He'll have to leave tomorrow, won't he?
5. Why does she have to get up so early every day?
6. They were to meet on Friday morning.
7. The train is to arrive at 7 p.m.
8. We are to have lunch together tomorrow.
9. Need I call her? No, you needn't.
10. You needn't worry. He'll pay.
11. Your son should visit England. It's worth visiting.
12. He ought to attend the lectures of his professor.
13. I think your children should be more polite.
14. You shouldn't let your son drive your car.
15. Should I tell the police about it?
16. What should I do?
17. You ought to phone your parents.
18. People ought not to park here – it's dangerous.
19. Do you think we ought to tell him the truth?

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense:

1. You (have to) ... work on Sundays?
2. What he (must) ... do?
3. You (not must) ... keep all your money in one place.
4. Where we (have to) ... wait for them tomorrow?
5. I (must) ... sign anything right now?
6. She (not have to) ... worry when she met him?
7. I (have to) ... call him tomorrow?
8. He (must) ... take part in the conference.

9. We (be to) ... meet at 10 p.m. yesterday, but he didn't come.
10. I (need) ... call him back? No, you (not need)
11. When the train (be to) ... arrive?
12. He (not have) ... to take part in the meeting last month.
13. When the lecture (be to) ... start?
14. He (have to) ... take the History exam in May?
15. I (не могу) ... believe it.
16. My brother (мог) ... read when he was five.
17. They (не могли) ... find anywhere to park.
18. You (можете) ... drive.

Какой глагол следует употребить?

1. Нам **пришлось** уйти с бейсбольного матча, так как мы боялись опоздать на последний автобус.
a) were to b) had to c) must d) should
2. Мы **должны** (договорились) встретиться у стадиона.
a) have to b) are to c) must d) ought to
3. Вы **должны** быть на занятиях в школе и за партой до того, как прозвонит звонок.
a) must b) have to c) ought to d) should
4. Вам **следует** делать домашнее задание ежедневно.
a) must b) have to c) should d) ought to e) are to
5. **Следует** стучаться перед тем, как Вы входите.
a) must b) ought to c) should d) have to e) are to
6. **Не нужно** приходиться сегодня на занятия.
a) don't have to b) mustn't c) are not to d) needn't
7. Ученикам **запрещено** играть на улице.
a) must not b) don't have to c) needn't
8. Вам **не нужно** покупать эту книгу. Она у меня есть,
a) needn't b) mustn't
9. Автобус не пришел, и мы **должны были** идти пешком.
a) must b) had to
10. Ты **должна** рассказать ему эти новости, я настаиваю.
a) must b) have to

11. Я не люблю вставать рано, но я **должна** (приходится), так как занятия начинаются в 8 часов утра.
a) must b) have to
12. Ты **должна** написать письмо сестре.
a) must b) have to
13. Я **должна** была ждать его вчера очень долго на вокзале. (Мы договорились.)
a) must b) had to c) was to
14. Погода была очень плохая, и пассажиры **должны** были ждать в аэропорту.
a) must b) had to
15. У меня нет этой книги, поэтому я **должен** идти в библиотеку.
a) must b) have to
16. У меня очень болит зуб. Я **должна** (мне придется) пойти к врачу завтра.
a) must b) have to c) I have to
17. Я **должна** пойти к врачу завтра в 11 часов утра. (У меня с ним договоренность.)
a) must b) have to c) am to
18. Ты **должен** быть дома к 11 часам вечера. (Я настаиваю.)
a) must b) have to
19. Я **должен** быть дома к 10 часам. (Мои родители настаивают.)
a) must b) have to
20. Я **должен** (мне предстоит, я обещал, договорился) встретить маму сегодня.
a) must b) have to c) am to
21. Стюарт **должен** был остаться дома, потому что пошел дождь.
a) must b) had to c) is to
22. Ты **должен** быть дома к 10 часам вечера. (Я настаиваю.)
a) are to b) have to c) must
23. Я **должна** быть дома к 10 часам. (Мои родители настаивают.)

- a) must b) have to c) are to
24. 24) Вам **придется** немного подождать. Директор сейчас занят.
- a) must b) are to c) will have to
25. Саша **должен был** встретиться с Мэри в центре Атланты, но она не пришла.
- a) was to meet b) had to meet

Сделайте предложения вопросительными и отрицательными:

1. Mr Garrett had to wait for Sasha at the airport for an hour.
2. He will have to stay at Joey's house another day.
3. We had to come back home because it started raining.
4. You have to work hard to make progress.

Дайте ответы на следующие вопросы

1. What time did you have to get up yesterday?
2. Why did you have to get up so early?
3. Did you have to stay long at college?
4. How long did you have to stay?
5. How many years will you have to study before you leave college?
6. How many exams will you have to take at the end of the college year?
7. What subjects will you have to study next year?

Переведите, пожалуйста:

A. You needn't go. (Нет необходимости.)

1. Вам не надо спешить, у Вас много времени.
2. Ей не нужно покупать эту книгу.
3. Вам не надо идти на станцию, он Вас подвезет.

B. You mustn't go. You must stay. (Запрещено.)

1. Нельзя опаздывать на занятия. Надо приходиться на лекции вовремя.
2. Здесь нельзя говорить громко.
3. Нельзя переходить улицу на красный свет.

Сравните предложения:

1. You mustn't do that again.

2. You don't have to do that again.
3. You needn't do that again.
1. Два предложения обозначают более или менее одно и то же. Какие это предложения?
2. Какое предложение Вы используете, когда говорите ребенку, который только что сделал плохое, запрещая ему это делать?

Прочитайте текст и напишите, какими следует быть школе, машинам, городу, спортивному центру Вашей мечты.

The perfect home should be large. There should be one room for every person in the family, plus a large living room, several bathrooms, etc. It should have a garden to grow flowers and fruit and vegetables.

Поставьте в прошедшем и будущем времени следующие предложения, изменяя, соответственно, обстоятельство времени.

- 1) Natalie can play the piano very well.
- 2) She can write songs.
- 3) We can speak English.
- 4) You may read this book
- 5) Natalie can drive a car.
- 6) You may go home now.

Ознакомьтесь со школьными правилами в школе Элисон и напишите, что Вам нравится и что не нравится в этих правилах.

School rules

1. Children must come to school on time.
2. Children must wear uniforms.
3. Children mustn't bring money to school.
4. Children mustn't bring animals to school.
5. Children mustn't play ball games in school.

Напишите, какие правила у Вас в колледже. What are your college rules?

Write the rules of your college.

We must...

We mustn't...

We can...

We are allowed to...

We ought to...

We should...

We have to...

Один из учащихся говорит, что у него что-то болит.

Посоветуйте, что ему надо сделать

Example: I've got the flu.

Your ideas:

1. You must go to the doctor.
2. You should go straight home to bed.
3. You must stay in bed for the next few days.
4. You can eat whatever you like, but you'll have to drink plenty of liquids (жидкости).

Three days later:

1. Your temperature is gone now, so you needn't stay in bed any longer.
2. You can eat whatever you like, but you're not allowed to eat sweets.
3. You must stay indoors at least four days.
4. After that you can go out for short walks.

Illnesses

1. I have got a headache. - У меня болит голова.
2. I have a cold. - У меня простуда.
3. I have a fever. - У меня высокая температура.
4. I have a sore throat. - У меня болит горло.

Test Yourself

1. Заполните таблицу модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени:

	Глагол	Present	Past	Future
Должен	должен неизбежность надо, необходимость 1) must			
	вынужденность (в силу непредвиденных обстоятельств) 2)			
	обусловленность планом, договоренностью 3)			
Необходимо	необходимо совет(основан на коллективном опыте) следует 4)			
	моральный долг(основан на коллективном опыте) обязан следует 5)			
	б) need нет необходимости			

2. Объясните, что согласно договоренности Ваша сестра должна была уехать в Америку на прошлой неделе.

- a. My sister (be) to go to America last week.
- b. My sister (can) go to America last week.

3. Вы находитесь в поезде. Другие пассажиры думают, что Вам холодно и предлагают закрыть окно. Вам не холодно и не нужно закрывать окно. Что Вы им скажете.

1. You needn't close the window.
2. You mustn't close the window.

4. Ваш знакомый положил ноги на противоположное сидение в метро, но в вагоне есть предупреждение.

Please don't put feet on the seats!

Что Вы скажете ему?

1. You mustn't put your feet on the seats.

2. You needn't put your feet on the seats.
3. You don't have to put your feet on the seats.

5. **Вы посмотрели хороший фильм. Посоветуйте Саше посмотреть его.**

1. You must see the film.
2. You have to see the film.
3. You should see the film.

6. **Заполните таблицу модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами, выражающими возможность, *can, may, to be able to, to be allowed to* в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем времени:**

Глагол	Present	Past	Future
<i>Возможность (реальная, физическая или умственная) можно, может can</i>		could	
to be able to		was /were able to V	
Разрешение могу, разрешаю may			
to be allowed to			Shall/will be allowed to

7. **Вы не принесли своему товарищу книгу. Объясните, что Вы не смогли найти ее вчера.**

1. I didn't have to find this book yesterday.
2. I wasn't allowed to find this book yesterday.
3. I had to find this book yesterday.
4. I could not find this book yesterday.

8. **Попросите кого-нибудь сделать что-нибудь для Вас:**

1. close the window.

9. **Вы спрашиваете разрешения сделать что-нибудь самому:**

- 1 I close the window.

4. СИСТЕМА ВРЕМЕН PASSIVE (см. Приложение 3)

Write these sentences in the passive

1. Sam writes letters every day.
 2. The Americans invented fast food.
 3. The storm destroyed many towns.
 4. My mother will sew new dress.
 5. Leonardo da Vinchi invited the helicopter.
 6. I make the best cake.
 7. My sister will cut my hair
1. They are building a new ring road.
 2. They were reading books from 10 to 11 yesterday.
 3. Somebody is cleaning the rooms at the moment.
 4. He was discussing the problem the whole day yesterday.
 5. He is telling me the truth at the moment.
1. I have already read the book.
 2. He had written the letter when he came.
 3. They have built the house recently.
 4. We shall have told him the truth when he comes.
 5. He will have written me the letter by Monday.

Put the verbs In brackets Into Present Simple Passive:

1. There is a parrot which (call) Gosha.
2. It (own) by Smith.
3. It (keep) in a cage.
4. It (feed) every day by Sam Smith.
5. It (always/say) different words.
9. Some medicines (make from) plants.
10. Weather (change) by the destruction of the forests.

Put the verbs in brackets into Past Simple Passive:

1. Two men (see) breaking into a house in our street.
2. The police (call) and they arrived veiy quickly.
3. One man (catch) immediately.
4. The other escaped, but he (find) veiy soon.
5. Both men (take) to the police station.
6. They (question) separately by a police officer.
7. The two men (take) to prison.

Choose the right form of the verb:

1. He didn't refuse when he ... this job.
a) offered b) was offered
2. Why don't you answer when you ... ?
a) ask b) are asked
3. We ... rooms when we arrived at the hotel,
a) offered b) were offered
4. We ... by his words.
a) impressed b) were impressed
5. Though the report lasted for a long time, the speaker ... to with
great attention.
a), listened b) was listened
6. When the delegation arrives it ... by the members of our
Student's Scientific Society.
a) will meet b) will be met
7. In the evening the delegation ... round the city,
a) will show b) will be shown
8. The plant ... with up-to-date machinery,
a) equips b) is equipped
9. English ... in the USA and Canada,
a) speaks b) is spoken

Предайте следующие предложения в Passive Voice.

1. He stole a lot of money from the shop.
2. By six o'clock they had finished the work.
3. At twelve o'clock the workers were loading the trucks.
4. By three o'clock the workers had loaded the trucks.
5. We send our daughter to rest in the south every year.
6. They will show this film on TV.
7. They are building a new concert hall in our street.
8. I bought potatoes yesterday.
9. We shall bring the books tomorrow.
10. They are repairing the clock now.
11. They sell milk in this shop.
12. I have translated the whole text.
13. They broke the window last week.
14. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets.
15. We shall do the work in the evening.
16. He wrote this book in the 19th century.
17. They were playing tennis from four till five.
18. They have made a number of important experiments in this laboratory.
19. Livingstone explored Central Africa in the 19th century.
20. By the middle of autumn we had planted all the trees.
21. They will stage this play at the beginning of next season.
- 22.

They have forgotten the story. 23. Has anybody explained the rules of the game to you? 24. They haven't brought back my skates.

5. НЕЛИЧНЫЕ ФОРМЫ ГЛАГОЛА (ИНФИНИТИВ, ПРИЧАСТИЕ, ГЕРУНДИЙ) (THE INFINITIVE, THE PARTICIPLE, THE GERUND)

Неличные формы глагола

Наряду с личными формами в английском языке существуют неличные формы глагола: герундий, причастие, инфинитив, которые обладают рядом особенностей, что требует осторожного к ним подхода при переводе.

Неличные формы глагола отличаются от личных форм прежде всего тем, что они не имеют категорий лица, числа и наклонения.

Не выражая лица и числа, герундий, причастие и инфинитив не могут согласовываться с подлежащим и, следовательно, самостоятельно никогда не выступают в функции простого сказуемого.

Другой общей особенностью неличных форм является то, что категория времени у них имеет относительный характер, т.е. их временные отличия приобретают значение лишь в сопоставлении со временем личной формы (сказуемого) данного предложения.

В результате особенностей своего возникновения и исторического развития неличные формы глагола близко соприкасаются с неглагольными категориями и обнаруживают тесную связь: герундий и инфинитив - с существительным, а причастие - с прилагательным.

Инфинитив (Infinitive) — неличная форма глагола, которая называет действие, но не указывает ни лица, ни числа.

He likes **to travel**, (**to travel** — инфинитив) — Он любит путешествовать.

В русском языке неопределенная форма глагола (инфинитив) отвечает на вопрос *что делать?* В английском языке частица **to**, стоящая перед глаголом, является признаком

инфинитива. Ниже будут рассмотрены случаи употребления инфинитива с частицей **to** и без частицы **to**.

Инфинитив сочетает в себе свойства глагола и существительного и имеет следующие формы.

Формы инфинитива

Voice	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Active	to print	to be printing	to have printed	to have been printing
Passive	to be printed	—	to have been printed	—

Формы инфинитива Simple и Progressive выражают действие, одновременное с действием сказуемого главного предложения, причем форма Progressive выражает длительное действие; формы Perfect и Perfect Progressive показывают, что действие, выраженное этими формами, предшествует действию, выраженному сказуемым. Perfect Progressive также показывает, что действие, выраженное этой формой инфинитива, длительное.

1. Present Simple Active Infinitive.

Jane was sad **to learn** the truth. - Джейн было грустно узнать, правду.

2. Present Simple Passive Infinitive.

She was happy **to be taught** French. - Она была счастлива, что ее обучают французскому языку.

3. Present Perfect Passive.

Kate was sad **to have been told** a lie. - Кейт было грустно, что ей сказали неправду.

Употребление инфинитива

В предложении инфинитив может употребляться в функциях:

1. **Подлежащего** - переводится инфинитивом или существительным.

To speak English is very pleasant. - Говорить по-английски приятно.

2. **Части составного именного сказуемого** - переводится инфинитивом или существительным.

His task *was to help* them. - Его задачей **было помочь** им.

Our plan *is to go* to Spain. - Наш план — **поехать (поездка)** в Испанию.

3. Дополнения — переводится инфинитивом.

He promised **to come** in time. - Он обещал (*что?*) приехать вовремя.

4. Определения, стоящего после определяемого слова, — переводится инфинитивом, реже существительным, или прилагательным, или придаточным определительным предложением.

I've got much work **to do**. — У меня много работы (*какой?*), которую надо сделать.

5. Обстоятельства

а) **цели** — переводится придаточным предложением, вводимым союзом *чтобы*.

She took a taxi **to be** in time. — Она взяла такси (*для чего?*), чтобы быть вовремя.

б) **следствия со словами too (слишком), enough (достаточно).**

Your tea is *too* hot **to drink** it now. — Ваш чай слишком горячий (*для чего?*), чтобы пить его сейчас. I know him long *enough* **to trust** him. — Я знаю его достаточно долго, чтобы доверять ему.

Переведите на русский язык устно. Подчеркните формы инфинитива. Определите их форму и функцию в предложении.

1. It is easy to be wise after the event. 2. She did not expect to be asked about this issue. 3. Kate learned to forget about unpleasant things very quickly. 4. To learn a foreign language means to read and write in it a lot. 5. The actor liked to be interviewed. 6. A young boy was surprised to have been invited to the ball. 7. To read is the best way to learn about the world. 8. The story to be told is not interesting. 9. Gagarin was the first to fly in the rocket. 10. The girl was glad to have seen her friend. 11. Kate was unhappy to have learnt the truth. 12. To be a real friend means to be ready to help. 13. It is late to lock the stable door when the horse is stolen. 14. I've come here to talk to you. 15. Mother was too tired to cook supper. 16. The house was too old to be renovated. 17. I know him well

enough to ask for help. 18. She was too shy to be making a report in front of such a big audience. 19. She arrived early not to miss the train.

Употребление инфинитива с частицей "to"

С эквивалентами модальных глаголов:

1. В значении долженствования

а) с глаголом *to be* — предварительная договоренность,

план:

The train **is to arrive** at 5 p.m. - Поезд должен прийти в 5.

б) с глаголом *to have* — приходится, нужно:

I have to be home by 10 every night — my mother insists. - Я должен (*мне приходится*) каждый вечер приходить домой к 10 часам — моя мама настаивает на этом.

в) с глаголом *ought* — следует (моральный долг):

You **ought to return** things which you borrow. - Следует возвращать вещи, которые берешь в долг.

г) с глаголом *need* — когда *need* используется как обычный смысловый глагол:

Do I need to do the washing up? - Мне надо помыть посуду?

2. В оборотах и выражениях Прошлая привычка *used to* + infinitive:

He **used to play** tennis. - Он раньше часто играл в теннис.

Употребление инфинитива без частицы "to"

1. После модальных глаголов *can, could, may, might, must, should, need*:

You **must fasten** your safety belt on a plane. В самолете вы должны пристегивать ремень безопасности. **Need I do** the washing up? Мне нужно помыть посуду?

He **should go** and see "Swan Lake". Ему следует посмотреть "Лебединое озеро".

2. Традиция: *would* + infinitive:

I would get up early when I was child. В детстве я, бывало, рано вставал.

3. Предпочтение: *would rather* + infinitive:

Would you rather stay here or go home? Вы предпочитаете остаться здесь или пойти домой?

Id rather go home. Я лучше пойду домой.

4. Совет: *had better* + infinitive:

You'd *better* **hurry up** if you want to get home before dark.
Вам лучше поспешить, если вы хотите добраться домой до темноты.

4. Выражение *why not* + infinitive используется, чтобы внести предложение или дать совет:

Why not go there? Почему бы не пойти туда?

5. *Why* + infinitive используется в вопросах:

Why pay more at other shops? Зачем платить больше в других магазинах?

6. Когда два инфинитива соединены словами *and, or, except, but, than*, второй инфинитив часто употребляется без *to*:

Do you want to go out *or stay* at home? Вы хотите выйти погулять или остаться дома?

Употребление инфинитива в конструкциях

1. **Сложное дополнение (Complex Object)** — это конструкция, состоящая из существительного / объектного местоимения + инфинитив.

Инфинитив в конструкции *сложное дополнение* употребляется:

с частицей **to**:

после глаголов:

to want:

I want you to learn English. Я хочу, чтобы ты выучил английский.

to expect (wish, ask):

I expect you to be on time. Я ожидаю, что ты придешь вовремя.

should like'.

I should like you to play tennis. Я хотел бы, чтобы ты сыграл в теннис.

would like:

He **would like us to read** this book. Он хотел, чтобы мы прочитали эту книгу.

I	want	him	to do it.
We	wish	her	
You	expect	us	
They	like	them	

без частицы **to**:

после глаголов восприятия: *to hear* — слышать *to see* — видеть *to watch* — наблюдать *to feel* — чувствовать и глаголов: *to make* — заставлять *to let* — позволять

После глаголов восприятия также возможно употребление причастия I (Participle I):

I	see	him	do it. doing it.
We	hear	her	
You	watch	us	
They	make	them	

I saw her cross the road (from one side to the other)

Я видел, **что** она переходила улицу. (*факт*)

I saw her crossing the road. Я видел, **как** она переходила улицу. (*процесс*)

2. **Сложное подлежащее (Complex Subject)** — это конструкция, состоящая из существительного или личного местоимения в именительном падеже + инфинитив.

а) Complex Subject употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено следующими глаголами в **Passive Voice**:

to know — знать *to report* — сообщать

to say — говорить *to consider* — считать

to believe — полагать, считать *to think* — думать

The river Thames is known to divide the city into two parts.

Известно, что река Темза делит город на две части.

Инфинитив в Complex Subject может иметь следующие формы:

Simple: He is said to learn foreign languages quickly.

Говорят, что он быстро учит иностранные языки.

Progressive: He is said to be learning English in London now.

Говорят, что он учит английский язык сейчас в Лондоне.

Perfect: He is said to have learnt German.

Говорят, что он уже выучил немецкий язык.

Perfect Progressive: He is said to have been learning English for two years.

Говорят, что он учит английский язык уже два года.

б) Complex Subject употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголами *to seem* (казаться), *to prove* (оказываться), *to happen* (случаться), которые употребляются в **Active Voice**.

He seems to know English well. Кажется, он хорошо знает английский язык.

He happened to be there. Случилось так, что он там был.

в) Complex Subject употребляется, когда сказуемое выражено глаголом *to be* в следующих выражениях: *to be likely* — вероятно, похоже что; *to be unlikely* — непохоже, что; маловероятно; *to be certain* — несомненно; *to be sure* — наверняка. Сказуемое в таких предложениях переводится на русский язык глаголом будущего времени.

Tom and Sasha are certain to visit different schools in Australia. Том и Саша *наверняка* посетят различные школы в Австралии.

They are likely to go to school by boat. *Вероятно*, они поедут в школу на лодке.

They are sure to return soon. Они, *несомненно*, вернуться скоро.

Выберите правильный вариант — в каких случаях инфинитив используется с частицей "to", а в каких — без "to".

1. I want you (to go / go) there.
2. Please let me (to go / go) by myself.
3. I must (to go / go) now.
4. I didn't see you (to come in / come in).
5. Can you (to help me? / help me?)
6. Why not (take a holiday / to take a holiday) for a few days?
7. I'd rather not (to take / take) an exam in English.
8. Ann made me (to play / play) hide-and-seek with her.
9. You'd better (to hurry / hurry).
10. Let him (to call / call) me.
11. Would you rather (to go / go) home or (stay / to stay) here?
12. He used (to take / take) a bus to school but now he'd rather (walk / to walk).
13. January is known (to be / be) the hottest month in Melbourne.

На русский язык обороты **Complex Object** переводятся придаточными изъяснительными предложениями, которые

вводятся союзами *что, чтобы*. После глаголов *see, hear, watch* при переводе употребляется союз *как*.

Местоимение в объектном падеже переводится на русский язык местоимением в именительном падеже.

1. Translate into Russian. Underline Complex Object.

1. We expect this book to be printed in May. 2. She didn't let him walk a dog. 3. Mike doesn't want Helen to explain anything. 4. We didn't expect them to have sold the house. 5. I watched him ride a bike yesterday. 6. Did you hear her play the guitar? 7. Finally she made us tell the truth. 8. I'd like this letter to be delivered on Monday. 9. He saw his dog being attacked by another dog. 10. I heard the baby cry in the bedroom. 11. She made him promise not to sell his car. 12. Why do you want him to leave? 13. Where do you expect them to live? 14. Did you hear him being laughed at? 15. She wants her Granny to be looked after. 16. I watched him being listened to. 17. We expected Ann to have arrived.

2. Open the brackets using Complex Object. Translate into Russian.

1. I want (he) to be my friend.
2. They would like (we) to learn English.
3. We expect (they) to arrive at 6 p.m.
4. She doesn't want (her daughter) to live in France.
5. I would like (you) to offer them our help.
6. She heard (he) open the door.
7. Tom expects (I) to write letters every week.

3. Use the Infinitive with to or without to. Translate into Russian.

1. We expect him ... sign the contract on Monday
2. He wants the doctor ... be sent for.
3. Mr Garrett would like the house ... be renovated in summer.
4. I don't hear her ... sing at the moment.
5. When do you want me ... call?
6. We wouldn't like Liz ... know the truth.
7. Why don't you want them ... come to the party?
8. I want my name ... be included in the list.
9. When do you want this work ... be completed?
10. She made him ... promise to stay with them.
11. They expected the letter ... have been received.

Герундий — неличная форма глагола, сочетающая в себе свойства глагола и существительного и выражающая действие как процесс.

Герундий: свойства глагола:

- залог Active/Passive;
- две видовременные формы Simple/Perfect;

свойства существительного:

- как и перед существительным, перед герундием может стоять притяжательное местоимение;
- герундий может употребляться с предлогом.

В русском языке нет формы глагола, соответствующей герундию, но он в некоторой степени напоминает отглагольное существительное (хождение, ожидание, чтение) и, следовательно, на русский язык переводится существительным, инфинитивом, а также деепричастием, глаголом в личной форме, придаточным предложением.

Формы герундия

Voice Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Perfect	asking having asked	being asked having been asked

I don't like **interrupting people.** (Active Gerund) — Терпеть не могу прерывать людей.

I don't like **being interrupted.** (Passive Gerund) — Терпеть не могу, когда меня прерывают.

Функции герундия в предложении

Подлежащее (Subject)

Swimming is my favourite sport. — Плавание — мой любимый вид спорта.

Дополнение (Object)

- прямое дополнение (Direct Object)

- **предложное дополнение (Prepositional Object)**

I enjoy **swimming.** — Я люблю плавать

Герундий как прямое дополнение употребляется после следующих глаголов и выражений:

to enjoy – *получать удовольствие*

to give up – *отказываться, бросить делать что-то*

to be worth of - *стоить*

to be busy – *быть занятым*

to go on - *продолжать*

to remember - *помнить*

to mind - *возражать*

can't stand – *не выносить*

can't help – *не могу не (сделать)*

to admit - *принимать*

to avoid - *избегать*

to need - *нуждаться*

to mention - *упоминать*

to imagine – *представлять, фантазировать*

to miss - *пропускать*

to deny - *отрицать*

to excuse - *извинять*

Avoid using unknown words in your speech. — Избегайте употребления незнакомых слов в своей речи.

Go on writing, please. — Пожалуйста, продолжайте писать.

They **denied having taken** the money. — Они отрицали, что взяли деньги.

• После глаголов *to like*, *to prefer*, *to hate* может употребляться как герундий, так и инфинитив.

Сравните:

I like to bathe every morning in the lake **I like bathing**. — Я люблю купаться near our village. — Я люблю купаться по (вообще), утрам в озере около нашей деревни.

Герундий в роли **предложного дополнения** употребляется после глаголов со следующими предлогами:

to approve of — одобрять что-либо

to think of — думать о

to be fond of — любить

to hear of — слышать о

to learn of — узнать о

to boast of — хвастать чем-либо

to be sure of — быть уверенным в чем-либо
to be aware of — знать
to be afraid of — бояться чего-либо
to complain of — жаловаться на
to suspect of — подозревать в
to be capable of — быть способным (сделать что-то)
to be surprised at — удивляться чему-то
to be pleased at — получить удовольствие от
to prevent from — препятствовать, мешать
to keep from — держаться в стороне от
to agree to — согласиться на
to object to — возражать против
to confess to — признаться в
to devote to — посвящать
to look forward to — ждать с нетерпением
to get used / to get accustomed to — привыкнуть к
to succeed in — удаваться
to be engaged in — быть занятым чем-то
to be interested in — интересоваться чем-то
to persist in — настаивать на
to rely on — положиться на
to insist on — настаивать на
to count on — рассчитывать на
to depend on — зависеть от
to care for — заботиться о
to thank for — благодарить за
to blame for — винить в
to punish for — наказать за что-то

We were surprised at hearing the news. — Мы были удивлены, услышав эту новость.

She suspected him **of being** unfair. — Она подозревала, что он несправедлив.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you. — С нетерпением жду вестей от вас.

I can't get used to being treated like that. — Я не могу привыкнуть к тому, что со мною так обращаются.

Именная часть составного именного сказуемого

(употребляются только формы Simple Active / Passive Gerund):

What she loves best in the world is going to the theatre. — Больше всего на свете она любит ходить в театр.

What tired him greatly was being questioned by reporters. — Его очень утомили расспросы репортеров.

Fred's hobby is collecting all sorts of coins. — Хобби Фреда — коллекционирование всевозможных монет.

Часть составного глагольного сказуемого после глаголов:

to begin — начинать

to stop — прекратить

to start — начинать

to finish — закончить

to keep on — продолжать

to give up — отказываться от

to continue — продолжать

to go on — продолжать

My Dad gave up smoking two years ago. — Мой отец бросил курить два года назад.

Stop talking during the lesson! — Перестаньте болтать на уроке!

He kept on looking at his watch. — Он все время смотрел на часы.

Обстоятельство (перед ним всегда стоит предлог):

— Обстоятельство *времени* вводится предлогами:

on / upon, at — короткий период действия

after, since, before — длительный период действия

in — одновременность действия

In trying to avoid another car, he ran into a tree. — Пытаясь увернуться от другой машины, он врезался в дерево.

On hearing the bell he ran to the door. — Услышав звонок, он бросился к двери.

After thinking it over he made up his mind to go there. — Обдумав это, он решил туда пойти.

— **Обстоятельство образа действия, предлоги by, in:**

She spent the evening *in packing*. — Она провела вечер, собирая чемоданы.

He answered me *by nodding*. — Он ответил мне кивком.

— *Обстоятельство цели, предлог for:*

The story was changed *for staging* at the theatre. — Сюжет изменили для постановки в театре.

— **Обстоятельство условия, предлоги without, in case of:**

I can't go there *without being invited*. — Я не могу туда пойти без приглашения.

— **Обстоятельство причины, предлоги for, fear of, through, owing to, because of.**

She was in hospital *for having been hit* by a car. — Она была в больнице, так как ее сбила машина.

— **Обстоятельство уступки, предлоги in spite of, despite:**

In spite of/being invited he didn't turn up at the party. — Хотя его и пригласили, он не появился на вечеринке.

Образуйте Simple Gerund Active от следующих глаголов:

to write, to swim, to walk, to talk, to sing, to dance, to give, to work, to enter, to decorate.

Переведите:

1) I like playing the guitar. 2) He continued working. 3) Do you like travelling? 4) Stop talking, please!

Используйте любую возможную форму герундия и укажите его функцию в предложении:

1) Excuse me for (to give) you so much trouble.

2) Soon she could not help (to attract) by the fact that she was being looked at.

3) The boy was afraid of (to punish) and ran away.

4) He liked to do things without (to disturb) anyone or (to disturb).

5) She reproached me for not (to keep) my promise.

Закончите предложения, используя герундий:

а) как часть составного сказуемого:

1) Has it stopped...? 2) We must go on... . 3) The guide began... . 4) The boy kept on... . 5) When will you finish...?

б) как прямое дополнение:

1) Don't put off... 2) We should avoid... 3) He never mentioned... 4) They don't seem to have attempted... 5) Just imagine...

в) как косвенное дополнение с предлогом:

1) I don't insist on... 2) Why do you persist in...? 3) Did you succeed in...? 4) Who is responsible for...? 5) Does anyone object to...?

г) как обстоятельство:

1) In ... she missed a line. 2) Take your time before... 3) His outlook has broadened after... 4) She took far too much on herself by...

Причастие — неличная форма глагола, которая соответствует в русском языке причастию и деепричастию. В предложении чаще всего выполняет функции определения, обстоятельства и именной части составного именного сказуемого или функции, свойственные прилагательному и наречию.

Формы причастий

Глаголы в английском языке имеют две формы причастия Active Voice и три формы причастия Passive Voice.

	Participle I	Participle II	Perfect Participle
Active	writing пишущий	—	having written написав
Passive	being written пишущийся	written написанный	having been written после того, как написали

Образование форм причастий

Present Participle Active:

to buy + ing = *buying*

to take + ing = *taking* (e — опускается)

to sit + ing = *sitting* (t — удваивается, если звук глухой и ударение падает на последний слог) Past Participle Active / Passive образуется:

to ask + ed = *asked* от правильных глаголов путем прибавления **-ed** к инфинитиву

to send - *sent* от неправильных глаголов другими различными

to take - *taken* способами

Participle I в предложении может быть определением, обстоятельством или частью сказуемого.

Определение

The boy **playing** in the garden is my son. — Мальчик, играющий в саду, — мой сын.

They saw a **flying** parrot. — Они видели летящего попугая.

People **coming** to Sydney visit different museums. — Люди, приезжающие в Сидней, посещают различные музеи.

The **described** method is very effective. — Описанный метод очень эффективен.

The method **used** depends on the material selected. — Используемый метод зависит от выбранного материала.

Обстоятельство

— Обстоятельство *времени*:

Coming to the Lake District, we put up our tents. — Приезжая в Лейк Дистрикт, мы разбиваем палатки.

Having travelled around America for a month, she returned to England. — Пропутешествовав по Америке около месяца, она вернулась в Англию.

While translating this article he came across many difficulties. — Переводя (когда он переводил) эту статью, он встретился со многими трудностями.

— Обстоятельство *причины*.

Being impressed by the film, they kept silent. — Они молчали, находясь под впечатлением фильма.

He spent the whole day **reading** a book. — Он провел весь день, читая книгу.

Having lost the book, the student couldn't remember the topic. — Студент не мог вспомнить тему, поскольку потерял книгу.

— Обстоятельство *условия*:

Listening to the tapes you will greatly improve your pronunciation. — Слушая магнитные записи, вы значительно улучшите свое произношение.

— **Обстоятельство образа действия:**

They stood **talking** and we sat **reading**. — Они стояли и разговаривали, а мы сидели и читали.

Именная часть сказуемого

The answer of a student was **disappointing** (astonishing, exciting). — Ответ студента разочаровал (изумил, восхитил).

Participle II (Past Participle) в предложении может выполнять функции:

- Определения, стоящего перед определяемым словом:

After giving the boy the **prescribed** medicine, **I** went out. — Дав мальчику предписанное лекарство, я вышел.

- Определения, стоящего после определяемого слова:

People treated in hospitals are called in patients. — Люди, которых лечат в больницах, называются стационарными больными.

Complex Object with Participle (сложное дополнение с причастием) употребляется:

- После глаголов, выражающих восприятие посредством органов чувств:

to feel — чувствовать

to notice — замечать

to see — видеть

to hear — слышать

to watch — наблюдать

Сложное дополнение с причастием состоит из существительного в общем падеже или личного местоимения в объектном падеже + причастие.

I saw **him photographing** the koala. — Я видел, как он фотографировал коалу.

I saw **the koala being photographed**. — Я видел, как фотографировали коалу.

- После глаголов, выражающих желание, — *want, wish, would like*:

I **want the letter to be posted** at once. — Я хочу, чтобы письмо было отправлено немедленно.

- После глагола *have* в конструкции *have smth. done*. Конструкция означает, что действие производится не подлежащим.

I had my hair cut. — Я подстригся (мне подстригли волосы в парикмахерской).

I had my house rebuilt. — Я перестроил дом (работали мастера).

Самостоятельный причастный оборот

Самостоятельный причастный оборот употребляется в письменной речи и отделяется запятой. На русский язык самостоятельный причастный оборот переводится обычно придаточным предложением.

The weather being fine, they went for a walk. — Так как погода была хорошая, они пошли гулять.

All preparations being made, we went on an excursion. — Когда все приготовления были сделаны, мы отправились на экскурсию.

In Australia there are a lot of zoos, **the largest being the Sydney Zoo.** — В Австралии много зоопарков, и самый большой из них — Сиднейский зоопарк.

Переведите следующие группы слов, используя правильную форму причастия:

ученик, получающий письмо; письмо, полученное вчера; получив письмо;

учащиеся, слушающие текст; прослушав последние известия; слушая радио;

ученица, читающая книгу; прочитанная книга; читая книгу; прочитав книгу

Переведите слова в скобках, используя:

а) причастие I как определение:

1. We came up to the man (стоявший на углу) and asked him the way.
2. Go to the corner and ask the policeman (стоящий там) to show you the way.
3. The man (стоящий у расписания) was our teacher two years ago.
4. A new power plant (снабжающая электричеством) to three districts was built here.

б) причастие I как обстоятельство:

5. (Опустив монету и подняв трубку), he began to dial the number.

6. Each time (рассказывая об этом случае), she could not help smiling.
7. I felt very tired, (проработав целый день) in the sun.
8. We took a trip in a car and spent the whole day by the river only (приехав обратно), when it was dark.
9. (Приехав сюда) only a few years before, he knew those parts as if he had always lived there.
10. (Тихо закрыв за собой дверь), he tiptoed into the room.

в) причастие I как определение или обстоятельство там, где это уместно:

11. The conference (проходящая сейчас) at the University is very interesting.
12. (Так как долгое время их держали без воды) the flowers faded.
13. Suddenly I heard a sound of a key (поворачиваемого) in the lock.
14. (Когда их поставили в воду), the flowers opened their petals.
15. They stood (у заправлявшейся машины) and watched the meter.
16. They are now at a conference (которая проходит) at the University.

Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- a) 1) I have just had my suit cleaned.
- 2) She has just had a new dress made.
- 3) Where can I have the film developed?
- 4) Could I have the visa extended?
- 5) Where can I have my tooth filled?

б) 1) England being a constitutional monarchy, the Queen of England is only a formal ruler.

2) It being Sunday, the shops were closed.

3) There being a lot of things to discuss, the meeting lasted for a long time.

Use participles to make these sentences shorter.

Example: She picked up the telephone and dialled his number.

— Picking up the telephone she d number.

1. The girl who is sitting next to me has red hair. 2. We walked into the room and found that everyone had gone home. 3. I picked up

the book and saw that it was in French. 4. The boy looked at the girl who was sleeping. 5. While I waited for my train I read a newspaper. 6. The spy was arrested by the police. He tried to run away.

6. КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (INDIRECT SPEECH). СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН.

Речь какого-либо человека, передаваемая как его подлинные слова, называется прямой.

Если передается только ее содержание, например, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений, то она называется **косвенной речью**.

Прямая речь выделяется кавычками и считается отдельным предложением. Обратите внимание, что, в отличие от русского языка, кавычки в английском языке пишутся вверх строки. После слов, вводящих прямую речь, обычно ставится запятая, а первое слово прямой речи пишется с большой буквы. В конце прямой речи точка или другой знак препинания ставится внутри кавычек:

He said, "I need my glasses."

Он сказал: «Мне нужны мои очки».

She told me, "It's snowing."

Она сказала мне: «Идет снег».

Переход прямой речи в косвенную речь

Для того, чтобы перевести прямую речь в косвенную, нужно опустить запятую после слов, вводящих прямую речь, и кавычки. Часто косвенная речь в английском языке вводится союзом **that**, который, впрочем, может быть и опущен:

I said, "It is June."

Я сказал: «Сейчас июнь».

I said (that) it was June.

Я сказал, что стоял июнь.

Все личные и притяжательные местоимения должны быть изменены в зависимости от лица, от которого ведется повествование:

Tom and Bob told me, "**We** need **your** dictionary."

Том и Боб сказали: «Нам нужен твой словарь».

Tom and Bob told me that **they** need **my** dictionary.

Том и Боб сказали, что им нужен мой словарь.

Если слова автора стоят в прошедшем времени, то Sequence of Tenses (согласование времен)

ВРЕМЯ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ С ПРЯМОЙ РЕЧЬЮ	ВРЕМЯ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ С КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧЬЮ
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
All Future tenses	All Future-in the Past tenses

Все указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места в придаточном предложении должны быть изменены по смыслу предложения:

this → that

these → those

now → then

today → that day

tomorrow → next day

the day after tomorrow → 2 days later

yesterday → the day before

the day before yesterday → 2 days before

ago → before

here → there

She told me, "I will come to see you **tomorrow**."

Она сказала мне: «Завтра я приду тебя проведать».

She told me she would come to see me **the next day**.

Она сказала, что на следующий день придет меня проведать.

Вопросы в косвенной речи

В косвенной речи вопросы имеют прямой порядок слов, а вопросительный знак в конце предложения заменяется на точку.

Общие вопросы вводятся союзами **if** и **whether**:

I asked, "Have you seen my pen?"

Я спросил: «Ты видел мою ручку?»

I asked him **whether** / **if** he had seen my pen.

Я спросил, видел ли он мою ручку.

Специальные вопросы вводятся вопросительными словами:

He wondered: "Who on earth will buy this junk?"

Он удивился: «Ну кто станет покупать эту рухлядь?»

He wondered who on earth would buy that junk.

Он удивился, кто станет покупать эту рухлядь.

Краткий ответ на вопрос косвенной речи вводится союзом **that** без слов **yes/no**:

She answered, "Yes, I do."

Она ответила: «Да».

She answered that she did.

Она ответила утвердительно.

Повелительные предложения в косвенной речи

Такие предложения используются со словами **to say, to tell, to order, to ask, to beg**, а глагол в повелительном наклонении изменяется в форму инфинитива:

Mom told me, "Clear your room."

Мама сказала мне: «Прибери свою комнату».

Mom told me to clear my room.

Мама сказала мне прибраться свою комнату.

He said, "Don't run in the corridor."

Он сказал: «Не бегайте в коридоре».

He said not to run in the corridor.

Он сказал не бегать в коридоре.

Change the following statements in the reported speech

1. Mrs Roberts says, "Look after your sister, Betty." 2. The parents say to their little daughter, "Don't cross the street when the light is red." 3 The teacher says, "Please hand in your exercise-book." 4 The boy says to his friend, "Come to see me on Sunday, will you?" 5. The mother says to her son, "Write down a list of the things you will have to buy." 6. The teacher says, "Go on reading, Ann." 7. Jane says to her sister, "Open the windows and clean the

room, please." 8. The parents say, "Don't open the door to anyone, Alec."

1. Nancy asks her mother, "What is the weather going to be, rainy or sunny?" 2. The teacher asks her class "Who will take part in the competition?" 3. Mary asks her friend, "What did you do during your winter holidays?" 4. Lucy asks her new friend, "When were you born?" 5. The tourist asks a policeman, "How can I get to the centre of the city?" 6. Mrs Podger asks her husband "When will you come home from work?" 7. The mother asks her children, "Who will help me to lay the table?" 8. The father asks his little son, "What has happened to you, sonny?"

1. Andy said, "I do my morning exercises every day." 2. "Sally is ill," said her mother. 3. "Where is the baby?" the mother asked her daughter. 4. Tom said, "Can you swim, Sam?" 5. "Do you know your friend's address?" Jill asked Max. 6. Liza asked her mother, "Is there anything for me to do?" 7. Paul said, "Becky, lay the table, please." 8. "Don't play in the street, Jimmy," said Harry. 9. "The weather is changing," said William. 10. "What are you going to do?" Steve asked his brother.

1. Kate says to her little brother, "Have you washed your face and hands, Jimmy?" 2. The mother says to her daughter, "Do you want to have tea, Dolly?" 3. The man asks a policeman, "Shall I turn to the right or to the left to get to the museum, officer?" 4. Robert says to his friend, "Is the wind strong?" 5. Mr Small says to his son, "It's raining. Put on your raincoat." 6. Ann says to her grandmother, "Will you take me to my Aunt, Granny?" 7. Dick says to his friend, "Can you help me with my sums, George?" 8. John says to his father, "I have never been in the mountains."

1. Ralph said, "We have been in the mountains this summer." 2. "Did you change your plans?" Oscar asked his friend. 3. "Has the postman brought my newspapers?" Mr Morgan asked his wife. 4. Emily asked her sister, "How did you celebrate your friend's birthday?" 5. "We were very happy to spend the weekend at the seaside," said Donald. 6. "We had left the school by that time," said the children. 7. "In 1991 I entered Oxford University," said Henry. 8. Mrs Simpson asked her husband, "What have you decided to do?"

1. The brother asked, "What are you looking for, Ann?" 2. The child said to his parents, "I cannot walk any more." 3. The passenger

said to the taxi-driver, "Hurry up, I'm late." 4. John asked his friend, "Where have you been all this time?" 5. Susie said, "I have no time to wait any more." 6. Lucy said, "I was born in 1975 in a small village." 7. William asked Jane, "Will you be free tomorrow?" 8. The doctor asked Donald, "Will you sit down? What has happened?"

1. Change the following statements in the reported speech

1. "What did you say?" he asked.
2. "Are you free tonight?" John told Linda.
3. He said. "When will the contract be signed?"
4. She says "Where is the tallest skyscraper located, Jack?"
5. The children said. "Have you ever been inside a skyscraper, Dad?"
6. She said, "There are so many interesting people living in New York"
7. She said to her son, "Don't forget the keys!"

2. Translate into Russian

1. Do you know how many residents has New York City.
2. He denied that he had lived in Boston before.
3. I wonder where he has been.

3. Translate into Russian

To promise

To remind

To reply

To warn

To think

1. Change the following statements in the reported speech.

1. Tom says, "The letter was sent yesterday."
2. The secretary asked, "Did you receive our fax, Mr Warren."
3. He says, "Don't tell a lie, Jack."
4. "I am busy," he said.
5. "Are you listening to me, Marry?" she said.
6. "Will you be sleeping at 8 a.m.?" she said to Mark.
7. She said. "I don't know this man"

2. Translate into Russian

1. She says that her hobby was stamp collecting.
2. She asked hiin if he liked living in New York.
3. She wondered how long he had been living in New York.

3. Translate into Russian

To admit
To complain
To decide
To deny
To explain

Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. Lena asks me, "Do you read adventure stories?"
2. "Please, don't go away!" Jane said to her: friends.
3. They always say, "We're busy" when you need their help.
4. The mother said to her children, "Don't open the door to anybody."
5. Caroline asks her son, "Where have you been all this time?"
6. The boys ask Granma, "Is dinner ready?"
7. The girl asks the shop assistant, "What's fashionable now?"

Put these statements into reported speech

Example: "Alison is in the swimming pool," Natalie told Sasha.

- Natalie told Sasha (that) Alison was in the swimming pool.

1. "Mom is cooking in the kitchen," Natalie told Sasha.
2. "Dad has gone to the baseball game," Natalie said.
3. "I'll take you to our school," Natalie told Sasha.
4. "I have been driving my car since my 16th birthday," Natalie told Sasha.

3. Put these questions into reported speech.

Examples: a) "How old are you?" Mrs Garrett asked Sasha. - Mrs Garrett asked Sasha how old he was.

b) "Do you like America?" Natalie asked Sasha. - Natalie asked Sasha if he liked America.

Sasha came to Natalie's school. These are the questions he was asked by the students.

1. "Where do you come from?" Susan asked.
2. "Have you been to the United States before?" Larry asked.
3. "What are you doing in America?" Tom asked.
4. "When are you going back to Moscow?" Jane asked.
5. "Do you play baseball?" Catherine asked.

Change these direct questions into indirect questions, beginning with the phrases in brackets.

Example: Where do you study? - Can you tell me where you study?

1. What kind of computer are you going to use? (Do you know...)
2. Where is your school? (Can you tell me...)
3. How often do you have English classes? (Can you tell me...)
4. How long have you been studying English? (Can I ask...)

8. ВИДЫ ПРИДАТОЧНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ.

Условные придаточные предложения

Условные предложения могут выражать реальные, маловероятные (условные предложения I типа) и нереальные условия (условные предложения II типа).

Условные предложения I типа

Условие, содержащееся в условном придаточном предложении, рассматривается говорящим как реально предполагаемый факт, относящийся к настоящему, прошедшему или будущему временам. Сказуемые главного и придаточного предложений выражаются глаголами в формах изъявительного наклонения.

If the weather is nice, we go for a walk. - Если погода хорошая, мы ходим на прогулку.

If the weather was nice, we went for a walk. - Если погода была хорошая, мы ходили на прогулку.

If the weather is nice, we'll go for a walk. - Если погода будет хорошая, мы пойдём на прогулку.

Условные предложения II типа

Условие, содержащееся в условном придаточном предложении, рассматривается говорящим как маловероятное. Для выражения малой вероятности осуществления действия в настоящем или будущем временах сказуемое главного предложения употребляется в форме сослагательного наклонения **should / would + Indefinite Infinitive без to**, а сказуемое придаточного предложения - в форме

сослагательного наклонения, аналогичной **Past Indefinite** или **were** для всех лиц от глагола **to be**.

If he were free, he would do it. – Если *бы* он *был свободен*, он *бы* это *сделал*

If we paid more attention to grammar, we should know the language better. – Если *бы* мы *уделяли* грамматике больше внимания, мы *бы* *знали* язык лучше.

Условные предложения III типа

Условие, содержащееся в условном придаточном предложении, рассматривается говорящим как неосуществимое, так как относится к *прошлому* времени. Сказуемое главного предложения употребляется в форме сослагательного наклонения **should / would + Perfect Infinitive**, а сказуемое придаточного предложения в форме сослагательного наклонения, аналогичной **Past Perfect**.

I should not have been late yesterday, if my watch had been right. – Я *бы не опоздал* вчера, если *бы* мои часы *шли* правильно.

Союзы условных придаточных предложений.

If - если; **in case** - в случае, если; **suppose (that)** - предположим, что; **on condition (that)** - при условии, что; **provided (that)** - при условии, что; **unless** - если ... не; **but for** - если бы не.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме.

1. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3. If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student. 4. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5. If they (not to go) to Moscow last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 6. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7. If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor. 8. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat. 9. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 10. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 11. If it is not too cold I (not to put) on my coat. 12. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 13. If he (not to

read) so much, he would not be so clever. 14. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. If you (not to buy) coffee, we shall drink tea. 2. If he is free tomorrow, he certainly (to come) to our party. 3. My brother would not have many lessons if he (not to hurt) his leg. 4. If my friend (to work) in my office, we should meet every day. 5. If you spoke English every day, you (to improve) your language skills. 6. If you get a "five", your mother (to be) happy. 7. If she (to return) earlier, she would have been able to see him before he left. 8. If these shoes were not too big for me, I (to buy) them. 9. If you (to ring) me up, I shall tell you a secret. 10. If you (to be) a poet, you would write beautiful poetry. 11. If he did not read so much, he (not to know) English literature so well. 12. If he (to come) to our house yesterday, he would have met his friend. 13. If he (not to pass) his examination, he will not get a scholarship. 14. If she (not to help) me, I should have been in a very difficult situation. 15. My father would have more free time if he (not to read) so many newspapers. 16. If only you had let me know, I (to go) there immediately. 17. If I were a famous singer, I (to get) a lot of flowers every day.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме.

1. If my brother (to be) in trouble, I shall help him of course. 2. If I don't manage to finish my report today, I (to stay) at home tomorrow. 3. If she were more careful about her diet, she (not to be) so stout. 4. You would not feel so bad if you (not to smoke) too much. 5. If he (to learn) the poem, he would not have got a bad mark. 6. If you gave me your dictionary for a couple of days, I (to translate) this text. 7. If I (to be) a musician, I should be very happy. 8. If Barbara (to get) up at half past eight, I would have been late for school. 9. If you had not put the cup on the edge of the table, it (not to get) broken. 10. I should be very glad if he (to come) by place.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму сослагательного наклонения после “I wish”

1. She wishes she (to see) him at yesterday's party. 2. I wish I (to pass) my driving test last Monday. 3. I wish I (not to forget) my friend's birthday yesterday. 4. The boy is sad. He wishes he (not to break) the window. 5. My aunt wishes she (to stay) at home last weekend. 6. He wishes he (to know) something about cars. 7. I wish it (to be) sunny. 8. I wish it (to be) sunny during our picnic last Saturday. 9. She wishes she (to live) in the Crimea. 10. My friend wishes he (not to do) that last night. 11. I wish I (to bring) my camera last summer. 12. I wish I (can) tell the future. 13. Do you wish you (to be) in the Guinness Book of Records? 14. Some people wish they (can) appear a TV game show and become famous. 15. She often wishes things (to be) different. 16. I love sunny weather. I wish it (to be) warm and fine all the year round. 17. I wish I (not to lend) Nick my watch: he has broken it. 18. I wish you (to send) word as soon as you arrive. 19. I wish I (not to have) to do homework every day. 20. I wish you (to go) skiing with me yesterday: I had such a good time! 21. I wish I (to know) Spanish. 22. I wish I (not to drink) so much coffee in the evening: I could not sleep half the night. 23. I wish you (to read) more in future. 24. I wish I never (to suggest) this idea. 25. I wish I (to be) at yesterday's party: it must have been very merry. 26. I wish we (to meet) again next summer. 27. Don't you wish you (to see) that performance before? 16. They wished they (not to see) this horrible scene again.

Приложение 1 Группы SIMPLE, PROGRESSIVE, PERFECT
– действительный залог
Active Voice

	Simple (Indefinite)	Progressive (Continuous)	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	every, usually, always, seldom, sometimes I He You V She Vs They It We	now, at the moment I am He is She It We V ing You are They	just, already, never, yet, recently, today, this I You have They 3f V ed We She has He It She I has You have They not +3f V ed We He has He She She It	since, for I You have They been V ing We He has We She has He It She I has You have They not We been V ing We He has He She She It
	I You don't V They We	I am He is She It We not V ing You are They	I You have They 3f V ed We She has He It She I has You have They not +3f V ed We He has He She She It	I You have They been V ing We He has We She has He It She I has You have They not We been V ing We He has He She She It
	He She doesn't V It	I am He is She It We not V ing You are They	I You have They 3f V ed We She has He It She I has You have They not +3f V ed We He has He She She It	I You have They been V ing We He has We She has He It She I has You have They not We been V ing We He has He She She It
	Do I You V? They We	Am I He is She It We V ing? You are They	I You have They 3f V ed? We She has He It She I has You have They not +3f V ed We He has He She She It	I You have They been V ing We He has We She has He It She I has You have They not We been V ing We He has He She She It
Does He V? She It	Am I He is She It We V ing? You are They	I You have They 3f V ed? We She has He It She I has You have They not +3f V ed We He has He She She It	I You have They been V ing We He has We She has He It She I has You have They not We been V ing We He has He She She It	

Past	yesterday, the, day before yesterday, ago, last	all day yesterday, the, whole day yesterday, at..., from...to..., from...till..., when he came	by, when (before) we came	since the time when, before
	I You They We He She It	I He She It We You They	I He She It We You They	I He She It We You They
	} 2f V ed	} was } V ing } were } not V ing } V ing ?	} had 3f V ed } hadn't 3f V ed } Had 3f V ed ?	} had been V ing } had not been V ing } Had been V ing ?
I You They We He She It	I He She It We You They	I He She It We You They	I He She It We You They	
} didn't 1f V	} was } were } were } V ing ?	} had 3f V ed } hadn't 3f V ed } Had 3f V ed ?	} had been V ing } had not been V ing } Had been V ing ?	
Did I You They We He She It	was I He She It We You They were	I He She It We You They	I He She It We You They	
} 1f V ?	} V ing ?	} 3f V ed ?	} been V ing ?	

Future	tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next, in a ..., following I } We } shall 1f V He } She } It } will 1f V You } They }	all day tomorrow, the whole day tomorrow, at..., from...to..., from...till... I } We } shall be V ing He } She } It } will be V ing You } They }	by..., as soon as he comes I } We } shall have 3f V ed He } She } It } will have 3f V ed You } They }	I } We } shall have been V ing He } She } It } will have been V ing You } They }
	I } shall not 1f V We } He } She } It } will not 1f V You } They }	I } shall not be V ing We } He } She } It } will not be V ing You } They }	I } shall not have 3f V ed We } He } She } It } will not have 3f V ed You } They }	I } shall not have We } been V ing He } She } It } will not have You } been V ing They }
	Shall { I 1f V ? We He She Will { It 1f V ? You They	Shall { I be V ing ? We He She Will { It be V ing ? You They	Shall { I have 3f V ed We He She Will { It have 3f V ed You They	Shall { I have been We V ing ? He She have been Will { It V ing ? You They

Приложение 2 Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Глагол	Значение	Present	Past	Future	Примечания
can / could	1. умение, способность 2. возможно сть, разрешение 3. просьба в вежливой форме	1. I can translate it. - Я могу это перевести. 2. Can I translate this article? - Можно мне / разрешите мне перевести эту статью? 3. Can / could you please translate this article? — Не мог бы ты перевести эту статью?	I could translate newspapers when I was at school. - Я мог переводить газеты, когда учился в школе.		1) В значении "умение" в будущем времени вместо глагола can обычно употребляется словосочетание will be able (to). 2) В значениях "разрешение" и "просьба" в будущем времени употребляются can и could с обстоятельством времени, указывающим на будущее: You can / could translate it next

					<p>week, if you like.— Можешь перевести это на следующей неделе, если хочешь.</p> <p>3) В значениях "разрешение" и "просьба" could показывает большую степень вежливости и не обозначает прошедшего времени.</p>
to be able (to)	физическая способность или возможность	I am able to translate it. - Я в состоянии (могу) это перевести.	I was able to translate it. - Я был в состоянии (мог) это перевести вчера.	I'll be able to translate it tomorrow. - Я буду в состоянии (смогу) это перевести завтра.	

must	1) обязанность, долженствование, твердая необходимость, логическое заключение 2) приказание или совет 3) выражение предположения, которое говорящий считает вполне правдоподобным	1) I must translate it. — Я должен это перевести. 2) You must translate this article. - Вы должны (Вам нужно / надо) перевести эту статью. 3) He must be translating it right now.- Он, должно быть, переводит это прямо сейчас.			В значении "долженствование" в прошедшем и будущем времени вместо must употребляйте had (to) или will have (to).
to have (to)	Вынужденность, обязанность	I have to translate it. - Я должен (вынужден) это перевести.	I had to translate it. - Я был должен (был вынужден) это перевести.	I'll have to translate it. - Я должен буду (вынужден) это перевести.	-
to be (to)	Долженствование в силу договоренности и или плана	I am to translate it. - Я должен (по договоренности с кем-то) это перевести.	I was to translate it. — Я должен был (по договоренности с кем-то) это		

			перевести.		
should	<p>1. обязанность (менее сильная, чем must)</p> <p>2. совет, рекомендация</p> <p>3. упрек, порицание, сожаление</p>	<p>1. I should translate it. - Мне следует (следовало бы) это перевести.</p> <p>2. You should translate articles more often. - Тебе следует чаще переводить статьи.</p> <p>3. You should not translate articles so carelessly. - Нельзя переводить статьи так небрежно.</p>			<p>В значениях 1 и 2 для выражения будущего времени используется should с обстоятельством времени, указывающим на будущее.</p> <p>I should translate it tomorrow. - Я должен перевести это завтра.</p>
ought	<p>1. моральный долг</p> <p>2. настоятельный совет, строгая рекомендация</p> <p>3. сожаление</p>	<p>I ought to translate it. - Мне следует (следовало бы) (мой долг) перевести это.</p>			<p>В отрицательных предложениях not стоит перед инфинитивом смыслового глагола с частицей to.</p>

					You ought not to translate it. - Тебе не следует это переводить.
shall	1. намерение 2. предложение	2) Shall I translate it? — Мне это перевести?	1) He shall translate it. — Он это обязательно переведет.	.	Shall употребляется во 2 и 3 лице ед. и мн. ч. и выражает обещание, угрозу или предупреждение
to be obliged (to)	быть обязанным	I'm obliged to translate it. — Я обязан это перевести.	I was obliged to translate it. — Я обязан был (вынужден был) это перевести.	I will be obliged to translate it. — Я буду обязан (вынужден) это перевести.	В отрицательной форме есть два варианта: 1) I am not obliged to... — Я не обязан... 2) I am obliged not to... — Я не должен... мне запрещено...
may	1. разрешение, при <i>not</i> — запрещение 2. предположение с	I may translate it. - Мне разрешают это перевести. I may translate it. = I might translate	He said that I might translate it. — Он сказал, что мне позволено это перевести.		

	сомнением	it. — Я, может быть, это переведу (я не уверен).			
to be allowed (to)	разрешение	I am allowed to translate it. — Мне разрешают это I was allowed to translate it. — Мне было позволено это перевести.	I'll be allowed to translate it. — Мне будет позволено это перевести.		
need	необходимость	Need I translate this article? — Мне обязательно надо переводить эту статью?			1) Глагол need чаще употребляется как обычный глагол со значением нуждаться в чем-либо. В этом случае он имеет обычные формы спряжения в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем

					<p>времени: He needs to have a visa. Does he need to have a visa?</p> <p>2)Обратите внимание на вопрос: "Must I...?" Следует отвечать: "Yes, you must." — если ответ утвердительный, и "No, you needn't." — если ответ отрицательный.</p>
dare	<p>смечь, посмечь (в вопросе и отрицании — не смечь), дерзнуть, осмелиться</p>	<p>Dare I translate it? — Осмелюсь ли я это перевести?</p>	<p>I dared not translate it. — Я не осмелился это перевести.</p>		<p>Dare может употребляться так же, как обычный глагол. Тогда он имеет обычные формы спряжения, и после него используется инфинитив с</p>

					<p>частицей to. Do I dare to tell her the truth? (обычный глагол) Dare I tell her the truth? (модальный глагол)</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---

Passive Voice

	Simple (Indefinite)	Progressive (Continuous)	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	I am He } is She } It } We } are You } They }	I am He } is She } It } We } are You } They }	I You } have They } We } He } has She } It }	- -----
	I am He } is She } It } We } are You } They }	I am He } is She } It } We } are You } They }	I You } have They } We } He } has She } It }	
	Am I Is { He She It Are { We You They	Am I Is { He She It Are { We You They	Have { I You They Has { We He She It	

Past	I } He } was She } It } We } You } were They }	} 3f V ed	I } He } was She } It } We } You } were They }	} being 3f V ed	I } He } She } It } We } You } They }	} had been 3f V ed	
	I } He } was She } It } We } You } were They }	} not 3f V ed	I } He } was She } It } We } You } were They }	} not being 3f V ed	I } He } She } It } We } You } They }	} had not been 3f V ed	-----
	was { I { He { She { It { We { You { They {	} 3f V ed ?	was { I { He { She { It { We { You { They {	} being 3f V ed ?	Had { I { He { She { It { We { You { They {	} been 3f V ed ?	

Future	I } shall We }	}	be 3f V ed	-----	I } shall We }	}	have been 3f V ed	-----
	He } She } will It } You } They }				He } She } will It } You } They }			
	I } shall not We }	}	be 3f V ed		I } shall We } not	}	have been 3f V ed	
	He } She } will not It } You } They }				He } She } will not It } You } They }			
	Shall { I { We	}	be 3f V ed ?		Shall { I { We	}	have been 3f V ed ?	
	Will { He { She { It { You { They				Will { He { She { It { You { They			

Приложение 4 Неправильные глаголы

VERB	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	ПЕРЕВОД
be [bi:]	was [wɔz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	Быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	Бить
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keim]	become [bi:kʌm]	Становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	Начинать
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	Кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	Дуть
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken ['brouk(e)n]	Ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	Приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	Строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	Гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	Разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	Покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	Ловить, хватать, успеть
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	Выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keim]	come [kʌm]	Приходить
cost [cɔst]	cost [cɔst]	cost [cɔst]	Стоить
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	Ползать
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	Резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	Делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	Рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	Мечтать, дремать

drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	Пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	Водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	Есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	Падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	Кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	Чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	Бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faʊnd]	found [faʊnd]	Находить
fit [fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	Подходить по размеру
fly [flaɪ]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	Летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	Забывать
forgive [fo'gɪv]	forgave [fo'geɪv]	forgiven [fo'gɪvn]	Прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	Замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	Получать
give [gɪv]	gave [geɪv]	given [gɪvn]	Давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	Идти
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	Расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	Вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	Иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	Слышать
hide [haɪd]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hɪdn]	Прятать
hit [hit]	hit [hit]	hit [hit]	Попадать в цель
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	Держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	Ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	Содержать
kneel [ni:l]	knelt [nelt]	knelt [nelt]	Стоять на коленях

know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	Знать
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	Класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	Вести
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	Наклоняться
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	Учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	Оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	Занимать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	Позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	Лежать
light [lait]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	Освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɔst]	lost [lɔst]	Терять
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	Производить
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	Значить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	Встречать
mistake [mis'teik]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teik(e)n]	Ошибаться
pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	Платить
prove [pru:v]	proved [pru:vd]	proven [pru:vn]	Доказывать
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	Положить
quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	Выходить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	Читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	Ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	Звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	Подниматься
run [rʌŋ]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	Бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	Говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	Видеть
seek [si:k]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	Искать
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	Продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	Посылать

set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	Ставить
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	Шить
shake [ʃeɪk]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken [ˈʃeɪk(ə)n]	Встряхивать
show [ʃəʊ]	showed [ʃəʊd]	shown [ʃəʊn]	Показывать
shrink [ˈfrɪŋk]	shrank [ˈfræŋk]	shrunk [ˈfrʌŋk]	Уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	Закрывать
sing [sɪŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	Петь
sink [sɪŋk]	sank [sæŋk], sunk [sʌŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	Тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	Сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	Спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	Скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	Сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken [ˈspouk(e)n]	Говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	Произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	Тратить
spill [spɪl]	spilt [spɪlt]	spilt [spɪlt]	Проливать
spoil [spɔɪl]	spoilt [spɔɪlt]	spoilt [spɔɪlt]	Портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	Расстилать
spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	Прыгать
stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	Стоять
steal [sti:l]	stole [stouɫ]	stolen [ˈstəʊlən]	Красть
stick [stɪk]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	Колоть
sting [stɪŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	Жалить
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	Выметать
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	swollen [ˈswəʊlən]	Разбухать

swim [swɪm]	swam [swɛm]	swum [swʌm]	Плывать
swing [swɪŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	Качать
take [teɪk]	took [tuk]	taken ['teɪk(ə)n]	Брать, взять
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	Учить
tear [tɛə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]	Рвать
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	Рассказывать
think [θɪŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	Думать
throw [θrəu]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəʊn]	Бросать
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	understood [ʌndə'stʊd]	Понимать
wake [weɪk]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	Просыпаться
wear [wɛə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	Носить
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	Плакать
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	Мочить
win [wɪn]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	Выигрывать
wind [waɪnd]	wound [waʊnd]	wound [waʊnd]	Извиваться
write [raɪt]	wrote [rout]	written ['rɪtɪn]	Писать