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**САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**УЧЕБНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ**

*(английский язык)*

**для студентов продвинутого уровня**

Часть 1

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Утверждено на кафедре английского языка для востоковедов в качестве учебных заданий

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Целью данных заданий является усвоение более сложного грамматического материала на основе повторения одних и тех же грамматических моделей, различающихся лексическим наполнением, типичным для современного английского языка. В результате выполнения упражнений запоминаются грамматические и лексические клише, что приводит также к развитию навыков устной речи. В каждом разделе помимо различных упражнений, позволяющих закрепить правила употребления конкретных грамматических форм, даются пояснения к употреблению обсуждаемых форм, так что при необходимости «Учебные задания...» могут использоваться и в самостоятельной работе студентов. Задания рассчитаны на студентов продвинутого уровня.

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## UNIT 1. НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ И ФОРМЫ ЕГО ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

### Explanations

**PRESENT SIMPLE** generally refers to:

(1) Facts that are always true:

*Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.*

(2) Habits:

*Russian people drink a lot of tea.*

(3) States:

*I don't like thrillers.*

(4) It is also used in making declarations, headlines, instructions, summaries of events, historic present in narrative and "funny stories".

*I pronounce you man and wife.*

**PRESENT CONTINUOUS** generally refers to actions which are in progress at the moment.

(1) These can be temporary:

*I am staying in a hotel until I find a flat.*

(2) They can be actually in progress:

*Look! The dog is sleeping on our bed.*

(3) Or they can be generally in progress but not actually happening at the moment:

*I am learning to drive.*

(4) It is also used to show temporary or repeated actions:

*My car has broken down, so I am walking to work these days.*

(5) Or complaints about bad habits:

*You are always complaining about my cooking.*

(6) With verbs describing change and development:

*Things are getting worse.*

**State verbs do not usually have a continuous form.** Typical examples are:

*believe, belong, consist, contain, doubt, fit, have, know, like, love, matter, mean, own, prefer, understand, seem, suppose, suspect, want, wish.*

**Still, some verbs have both a stative meaning and a different active meaning.** Typical examples are:

*be, depend, feel, have, measure, see, taste, think, weigh. I think I like this book. David is thinking about getting a new job.*

### Exercises

1. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. I have not decided yet whether to buy a new car or a second-hand one. But I (*think/am thinking*) about it. 2. All right, you try to fix the television! But I (*hope/am hoping*) you know what you are doing! 3. Every year I (*visit/am visiting*) England to improve my English. 4. It's time we turned on the central heating. It (*gets/is getting*) colder every day. 5. Of course, you are Mary, aren't you! I (*recognize/am recognizing*) you now. 6. What's the matter? Why (*do you look/are you looking*) at me like that! 7. The film of War and Peace is very long. It (*lasts/is lasting*) over

four hours. 8. I can see from what you say that your mornings are very busy. But what (*are you doing/ do you do*) in the afternoons? 9. I am going to buy a new swimming costume. My old one (*doesn't fit/isn't fitting*) any more. 10. That must be the end of the first part of the performance. What (*happens now/is happening now*)!

II. Закончите предложения, выбрав необходимую по смыслу форму.

1. What exactly ... ?  
a) is this job involving, b) does this job involve
2. Who exactly ... ?  
a) does own this car, b) does this car belong to
- 3 ... that we have been here for six months already!  
a) Do you realize, b) Are you realizing
4. I'd like to stay longer. But ... just for the weekend.  
a) I come, b) I've come
5. Terry is in bed. He ... flu.  
a) has, b) is having
6. This new teaching job is really difficult, but ...  
a) I survive, b) I'm surviving
7. What... on that notice?  
a) does it write, b) does it say
8. Ladies and gentlemen, I... this ship HMS Highlight  
a) name, b) am naming
9. Absolutely! I ... with you completely.  
a) agree, b) am agreeing
10. ... this car. Do you want to buy it? a) I sell, b) I'm selling

III. Поставьте глагол в правильном времени.

1. I (*hear*) that you have been promoted. Congratulations! 2. British people (*drink*) more and more wine, apparently. 3 I hope Sarah will be here soon. I (*depend*) on her. 4. Please be quiet! You continually (*interrupt*). 5. Hey, you! What you (*think*) you are doing? 6. Could you come here, please? I (*want*) to talk to you now. 7. Jane is away on holiday so Linda (*handle*) her work. 8. To be honest, I (*doubt*) whether Jim will be here next week. 9. You've only just started the job, haven't you? How you *get on*? 10. Pay no attention to Graham. He just (*be*) sarcastic again.

IV. Поставьте глагол в правильном времени.

I work in a large office with about thirty other people, most of whom I (*know*) quite well. We (*spend*) most of the day together, so we have all become friends. In fact, most of my colleagues are so interesting, that I (*think*) of writing a book about them! (*take*) Helen Watson, for example. Helen (*run*) the accounts department. At the moment she (*go out*) with Keith Ballantine, one of the sales representatives, and they (*seem*) very happy together. But everyone except Helen, apparently (*know*) that Keith always (*make*) eyes at Susan Porter. But I (*happen*) to know that Susan (*dislike*) Keith. "I can't stand people who (*apologize*) all the time!" she told me. "And besides, I know he (*deceive*) poor Helen. He (*see*) Betty Wills from the overseas department." And plenty of other interesting things (*go on*). For instance, every week money (*disappear*) from the petty cash box. When you (*realize*) that someone in your office is a thief, it (*upset*) you at first. But I also (*try*) to catch whoever it is before the police are called in. I'm not going to tell you who I (*suspect*). Well, not yet anyway!

V. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.

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|--|----------|
| 1. Charles and his father are exactly alike.                   | LOOKS    |
| 2. The cost of excursions is part of the price of the holiday. | INCLUDES |
| 3. I find working here really enjoyable.                       | ENJOYING |
| 4. I study hard, so I spend a lot of time in the library.      | MEANS    |
| 5. What is your opinion of Wendy's new painting?               | THINK    |
| 6. Sunrise is at 4.30 tomorrow morning.                        | THE SUN  |
| 7. What is on your mind at the moment.                         | ABOUT    |
| 8. Neil has the bad habit of getting in people's way.          | ALWAYS   |
| 9. I am losing my voice.                                       | GOING    |
| 10. How long is that wall?                                     | DOES     |

VI. Выберите наиболее подходящее слово.

1. I work in this office (*all the time / all this year*). 2. Are you studying French (*for long / at the moment*). 3. I am not making much money (*these days / so far this year*). 4. The food tastes worse (*now / usually*). You've put too much salt in. 5. We (*normally / forever*) get in touch with customers by post. 6. Pete was ill but he is getting over his illness (*currently / now*). 7. I'm feeling rather run down (*lately / at present*), doctor. 8. I always stay on duty (*since / until*) six o'clock. 9. People (*continually / traditionally*) prepare coloured eggs at Easter. 10. Fortunately the baby (*now / recently*) sleeps all night.

*VII. В данных предложениях найдите возможные ошибки и исправьте их.*

1. I am depending on you, so don't make mistakes! 2. Is this total including the new students? 3. Excuse me, but do you wait for someone? 4. These potatoes are tasting a bit funny. 5. How are you feeling today? 6. I look forward to hearing from you. 7. I have a feeling that something goes wrong. 8. What's that you're eating? 9. Are you hearing anything from Wendy these days? 10. I think you're being rather mean about this.

*VIII. Переведите на английский язык, используя глаголы, данные в скобках.*

1. Сегодня я обедаю со своим старым другом (*have*). 2. Завтра после обеда я иду на прием к своему начальнику (*see*). 3. У моих друзей, которые поженились год назад, в июле родится ребенок (*expect*). 4. Джон покупает лотерейный билет каждую неделю – он надеется, что выиграет машину (*hope*). 5. «Я только что видела привидение, вон там, около шкафа!» - «Не валяй дурака - ты все выдумываешь!» (*imagine*). 6. Мне придется продать свою машину – я трачу кучу денег на бензин (*cost*). 7. Очень известная рок-группа выступает в Ледовом дворце на следующей неделе (*appear*). 8. Когда я остаюсь одна, я всегда слышу какие-то странные звуки по ночам (*hear*). 9. Несмотря на сложную ситуацию, я все же надеюсь на повышение зарплаты в этом году (*hope*). 10. Пожалуйста, не подведи – я очень на тебя рассчитываю завтра! (*depend*). 11. Почему это вдруг ты ведешь себя так мило по отношению ко мне? (*be*).

## UNIT2. ПОВТОРЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕН. БУДУЩЕЕ ВРЕМЯ И ФОРМЫ ЕГО ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

### Explanations

#### FUTURE SIMPLE

(1) is used as the predictive future, and describes known facts, or what we suppose is true:

*The company will make a profit next year.*

(2) It also expresses an immediate decision:

*I'll take this one.*

**FUTURE CONTINUOUS** describes an event which

(1) will be happening at a future point:

*Come round in the morning. I'll be painting the kitchen.*

(2) or is going to happen anyway, rather than events which we choose to make happen:

*I won't bother to fix a time to see you, because I'll be calling into the office anyway several times next week.*

(3) In some contexts it also sounds more polite than future continuous:

*Will you be going to the shops later? If you go, could you get me some potatoes.*

(4) It can also be used to refer to fixed arrangements and plans:

*The band will be performing in Paris this summer.*

**FUTURE PERFECT** has both simple and continuous forms,

(1) it refers to time which we look back at from a future point:

*In two years' time I'll have finished this book.*

*By the end of the month, I'll have been working for this firm for a year.*

(2) It can also be used to express an assumption on the part of the speaker:

*You won't have heard the news, of course.*

**PRESENT FORMS** can also express future events.

**I. Present simple** is used:

(1) to refer to future time in future time clauses.

*When we get there, we'll have dinner.*

(2) also to describe fixed events which are not simply the wishes of the speaker:

*Tom retires in three years.*

(3) Similarly, calendar references use the **present simple**:

*Christmas is on a Tuesday next year.*

**II. Present continuous** describes fixed arrangements, especially social and travel arrangements. A time reference is usually included:

*I am throwing a party tomorrow night.*

**III. Present perfect** also refers to future time in future time clauses when the completion of the event is emphasized:

*When we've had a rest, we'll go out.*

### **BE GOING TO**

(1) describes intentions or plans:

*I'm going to wait here until Carol gets back.*

(2) or describes an event whose cause is present or evident:

*Look at that tree! It's going to fall.*

**IS/ARE TO** is used to describe formal arrangements:

*All students are to assemble in the hall at 9.00.*

**BE ABOUT TO, JUST (+ Present continuous) / JUST ABOUT TO, TO BE ON THE POINT OF, BE DUE TO** - the first two refer to the next moment, while the last refers to scheduled times:

*I think the play is about to start now. Mary is on the point of resigning.*

*Ann's flight is due at 6.20. Hurry up! The train is just leaving/ just about to leave.*

## **Exercises**

### *I. Выберите наиболее подходящую глагольную форму.*

1. Jack *is/is going to* be 65 next month so he *retires / will be retiring*. 2. Quick, here comes a police car! What *will we say / are we going to say* about the broken window? 3. Helen and Andrew *are due to separate / are on the point of separating*. 4. Don't be so impatient! *I'll just come / I'm just coming*. 5. I have to be back at 3.30 so *I'm leaving / I leave* before lunch. 6. What do you think *you will be doing / you will do* in five years' time? 7. Come on, get a move on, or *we'll miss / we'll have missed* the plane! 8. *Will you be working / Will you work* the week after Christmas? I was thinking of visiting you. 9. By the time Jean gets back, *it'll be / it will have been* too late. 10. Don't phone after 11.00. *I'll be / I'll have been* asleep.

### *II. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильном времени.*

1. In twenty four hours' time I (*relax*) on my yacht. 2. "There is someone at the door." "That (*be*) the postman." 3. By the time you get back Harry (*leave*). 4. It's only a short trip. I (*be*) back in an hour. 5. What you (*do*) this Saturday evening? Would you like to go out? 6. By the end of the week we (*decide*) what to do. 7. It (*not be*) long before Doctor Smith is here. 8. I've pressed the red button. Now what (*I do*)? 9. It's very hot in here. I think I (*faint*). 10. What you (*give*) Ann for her birthday?

### *III. Выберите наиболее подходящее продолжение для каждого предложения.*

- Paula's flight is bound to be late although ...  
a) it arrives at 6.00. b) it's due at 6.00. c) it's arriving at 6.00.
- It's no use phoning Bob at the office, he ...  
a) will be leaving. b) is leaving. c) will have left.
- Everyone says that this year City ...  
a) are going to win the Cup. b) are winning the Cup. c) win the Cup.
- I don't feel like visiting my relatives this year so ... a) I won't go. b) I'm not going. c) I don't go.
- According to the latest forecast, the tunnel...  
a) will be finished next year, b) will have been finished next year. c) is finishing next year.
- You can borrow this calculator, I...  
a) am not going to need it. b) won't have been needing it. c) am not needing it.
- I'm sorry dinner isn't ready yet, but it...  
a) is going to be ready in a minute. b) will have been ready in a minute. c) will be ready in a minute.
- Can you send me the results as soon as you ...  
a) hear anything? b) are hearing anything? c) will have heard anything?

### *IV. Закончите каждое предложение подходящим словом или выражением, относящимся к будущему времени.*

1. By this time next year, the government ... resigned. 2. Wait for me here until ... back. 3. We are on ... clinching the deal. 4. No one can predict what Carol is ... next. 5. This time next week I ... on the beach! 6. Are ... on Wednesday evening? I've got tickets for the match. 7. I've lost the key! How ... get in now? 8. I won't be long. I ... just ... my hair. 9. We only posted the invitations yesterday so you ... received yours yet. 10. Goodbye for now. I ... in touch with you later in the week.

V. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово или выражение.

1. I'll be back *after a few minutes* / *in a few minutes*. 2. I'm sure that everything will be all right *at the end* / *in the end*. 3. Please call me *the moment* / *exactly when* you hear any news. 4. I should be back *by the time* / *at the time* the film begins. 5. I'm sure Fiona will be here *before long* / *after a while*. 6. I can't leave on Tuesday. I won't be ready *until then* / *by then*. 7. *By twenty four hours* / *this time tomorrow* I'll be in Bangkok. 8. Diana will be retiring *soon* / *already*. 9. There will be no official announcements *forthwith* / *from now on*.

VI. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.

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|--|---------|
| 1. What do you intend to do now?                               | GOING   |
| 2. You'll find me waiting outside the station.                 | BE      |
| 3. Who will be your assistant on this project?                 | WORKING |
| 4. Scientists are on the point of making a vital breakthrough. | ABOUT   |
| 5. Maria is pregnant now.                                      | HAVE    |
| 6. I'll be home late.  | UNTIL   |
| 7. No one knows who is going to win the match.                 | OWHAT   |
| 8. David is bound to be here on time.                          | WONT    |
| 9. Mary and Alan's wedding is next week.                       | MARRIED |

VII. Определите, идентичны ли по смыслу пары предложений или одно из них более подходит к соответствующему контексту.

1. We've run out of fuel.  
a) What are we doing now? b) What are we going to do now?
2. Oh dear, I've broken the vase.  
a) What will your mother say? b) What is your mother going to say?
3. According to the weather forecast,  
a) It'll rain tomorrow b) It's going to rain tomorrow.
4. I'd like to call round and see you.  
a) What will you be doing in the morning? b) What are you doing in the morning?
5. I've got nothing to do tomorrow so  
a) I'll get up late. b) I'm going to get up late.
6. It's my eighteenth birthday next month so  
a) I'm having a party. b) I'll be having a party.
7. Why don't you come with us?  
a) It'll be a great trip. b) It's going to be a great trip.
8. When you get to the airport  
a) Someone will wait for you. b) Someone will be waiting for you.
9. Shut up, will you!  
a) I'm getting angry in a minute. b) I'm going to get angry in a minute.

VIII. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол, данный в скобках, в нужном времени.

1. By the time we (*reach*) home, the rain (*stop*). 2. This time next week I (*lie*) on the beach in Spain. 3. In ten years' time I (*work*) for a different company. 4. If we (*not go*) there by six, Jack (*leave*). 5. In July they (*be married*) for twenty years. 6. In the year 2500 a lot of people (*live*) on the moon. 7. When you (*get*) to the station, I (*wait*) outside. 8. Don't worry! The plane (*land*) in a moment. 9. By the time you (*come*) home, I (*finish*) the decorating. 10. Come round between eight and nine. We (*watch*) the match on television then. 11. When I (*see*) you tomorrow, I (*tell*) you my news. 12. As soon as we (*get*) there, we (*phone*) for a taxi. 13. I (*go*) to the library before I (*do*) the shopping. 14. We (*wait*) here until the rain (*stop*). 15. I (*get*) some money from the bank when it (*open*). 16. After you (*take*) the medicine, you (*feel*) better. 17. I (*let*) you know the minute I (*hear*) the results. 18. You have to stay until you (*finish*) your work. 19. Before we (*paint*) the wall, we (*have*) a cup of tea. 20. We (*climb*) over the wall as soon as it (*get*) dark.

IX. Переведите текст на английский язык.

Задумывались ли вы когда-нибудь о том, чем вы будете заниматься через десять лет? По мнению Тома

Винсента, специалиста в области вычислительной техники, компьютеры скоро смогут предсказывать будущее весьма точно. Винсент, профессор Кембриджского университета, на следующей неделе проводит пресс-конференцию, на которой он представит свой новый компьютер, который он назвал *Computafuture*. «На основе данных прошлого этот компьютер сможет рассказать нам, какой будет наша жизнь в будущем», - поясняет проф. Винсент. Например, этот компьютер сможет предсказать, сколько людей будет жить на какой-либо конкретной территории, или много ли осадков выпадет за определенный период времени. Проф. Винсент полагает также, что к 2050 году компьютеры заменят учителей и будут выполнять большую часть работы, которую сейчас делают полицейские. «Компьютеры умнеют с каждым годом», - говорит проф. Винсент – «скоро они будут управлять движением транспорта и учить наших детей. И даже описывать нам наше будущее».

### UNIT 3. ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ВРЕМЯ и ФОРМЫ ЕГО ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

#### Explanations

**PAST SIMPLE** generally refers to:

(1) Completed actions:

*I got up, switched off the radio, and sat down again.*

(2) Habits:

*Every day I went to the park.*

(3) States:

*In those days I didn't like reading.*

**PAST CONTINUOUS** generally refers to:

(1) Actions in progress (often interrupted by events):

*I was drinking my coffee at the time.*

*While I was opening the letter, the phone rang.*

(2) Background descriptions in narrative:

*I entered the office and looked around. Most people were working at their desks, but Jane was staring out of the window.*

(3) Changing states:

*The car was getting worse all the time.*

(4) Repeated action - criticism:

*When Jane was at school, she was always losing things.*

(5) Unfulfilled past events. These describe events intended to take place, but which did not happen:

*I was going to phone you, but I forgot. I was thinking of going to Italy this year, but I haven't decided. I was about to do it, but I started doing something else Jack was to have taken part, but he fell ill.*

(6) The contrasting past event is often understood:

*How are you? I was going to phone you ... (but I didn't).*

**PAST PERFECT** forms in general refer to:

(1) An event in the past which happens before another event in the past, where there is no time expression to make it clear:

*By the time I got to the station, the train had left.*

(2) Compare this with:

*The train left five minutes before I got to the station.*

In this example, the sequence of events is made clear by "before".

#### **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS.**

The contrasts between past simple and past continuous can be made in past perfect tenses for events further back in the past:

*I had been living in a bed-sitter up to then.*

*While I had been talking on the phone, Jimmy had escaped.*

**USED TO** (The negative form is either "I didn't use to" or "I used not to").

This often contrasts with the present. The contrast may be stated or understood:

*I used to go swimming a lot (but I don't now).*

**WOULD** (is more common in written language and often occurs in reminiscences.)

This is used to describe repeated actions, not states. It describes a habitual activity which was typical of a person:

*Every week we would buy his mother a bunch of flowers.*

#### **POLITE FORMS REQUIRE PAST TENSES:**

These are common with "wonder":

*I was wondering if you wanted to come to the cinema.*

### **Exercises**

#### *1. Выберите наиболее подходящую форму глагола.*

1. When you passed the town hall clock, *did you notice* / *were you noticing* what time it was? 2. Last night my neighbours *were shouting* / *would shout* for hours and I couldn't get to sleep. 3. When you lived in London, *did you use to travel* / *were you traveling* by bus? 4. Everyone was having a good time, although not many people *danced* / *were dancing*. 5. - Excuse me please, but this seat is mine. - I am sorry, I *didn't realize* / *hadn't realized* that you were sitting here. 6. Jill *didn't eat* / *hadn't eaten* all day, so she was really hungry at this point. 7. It took a while for me to notice, but then I did. Everyone *stared* / *was staring* at me. What had I done wrong? 8. Nobody bothered to tell me that the school *decided* / *had decided* to have a special holiday that Friday. 9. I *was trying* / *tried* to get in touch with you all day yesterday. Where were you?

#### *2. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильном времени.*

1. When I (*phone*) Helen last night she (*wash*) her hair and she (*not finish*) when I finally (*get to*) her house. 2. Peter (*offer*) me another drink but I decided I (*drink*) enough. 3. Nobody (*watch*), so the little boy (*take*) the packet of sweets from the shelf and (*put*) it in his pocket. 4. I (*not realize*) that I (*leave*) my umbrella on the bus until it (*start*) to rain. 5. At school I (*dislike*) the maths teacher because he (*always pick*) on me. 6. Wherever Marion (*find*) a job, there was someone who (*know*) that she (*be*) to prison. 7. It was only much later I (*find out*) that during all the time I (*write*) to my pen-friend my mother (*open*) and (*read*) the replies! 8. I (*not understand*) what (*go on*). Several people (*shout*) at me, and one (*wave*) a newspaper in front of my face. 9. I (*know*) I (*do*) well in my exams even before I (*receive*) the official results.

#### *3. Раскройте скобки, употребив подходящую форму глагола. Используйте Past Perfect только там, где это действительно необходимо.*

This time last year I (*cycle*) in the rain along the country road in France with a friend of mine. We (*decide*) to go on a cycling holiday in Normandy. Neither of us (*go*) to France before, but we (*know*) some French from our time at school and we (*manage*) to brush up on the basics. Now we (*wonder*) if we (*make*) the right decision. We (*plan*) our route carefully in advance, but we (*forget*) one important thing, the weather. It (*rain*) solidly since our arrival and that night we (*end up*) sleeping in the waiting room at a railway station. Then the next morning as we (*ride*) down a steep hill my bike (*skid*) on the wet road and I (*fall off*). I (*realize*) immediately that I (*break*) my arm, and after a visit to the local hospital I (*catch*) the next train to Calais for the ferry home. Unfortunately, my parents (*not expect*) me home for a fortnight, and (*go*) away on holiday. So, I (*spend*) a miserable couple of weeks alone, reading "Teach Yourself French".

#### *4. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.*

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. I intended to call you yesterday, but I forgot.           | GOING       |
| 2. We used to spend Sunday afternoons working in the garden. | WOULD       |
| 3. Paul had the irritating habit of making trouble.          | ALWAYS      |
| 4. Diana wasn't always as rude as that.                      | BE          |
| 5. I felt happy about the improvements in Jean's condition.  | BETTER      |
| 6. I wasn't very keen on sport in those days.                | USE         |
| 7. I might possibly go to the theatre tonight                | WAS         |
| 8. I had to go past your house so I decided to drop in.      | PASSING     |
| 9. Susan booked out before we got to her hotel.              | BY THE TIME |
| 10. What did you do at the moment of the explosion.          | WHEN        |

5. Выберите наиболее подходящее обстоятельство времени.

1. *Once / Afterwards* I'd read the manual, I found I could use the computer quite well. 2. It was more than a month *before / until* I realized what had happened. 3. I managed to talk to Carol *just as / while* she was leaving. 4. It wasn't *until / up to* 2008 that Nigel could afford to take holidays abroad. 5. George always let me know *by the time / whenever* he was going to be late. 6. I was having a bath *at the time / that time*, so I didn't hear the doorbell. 7. We bought our tickets and five minutes *after / later* the train arrived. 8. According to Grandpa, people used to dress formally *those days / in his days*. 9. Everyone was talking but stopped *at the time / the moment* Mr. Smith entered the room. 10. The letter still hadn't arrived *by / until* the end of the week.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребив подходящую форму прошедшего времени. Употребляйте the Past Perfect Tense только там, где это действительно необходимо.

Harry went back to the camp the following morning, but it was in some confusion. Soldiers (*wander*) around carrying equipment from one place to another, but there (*not seem*) to be any purpose to what they (*do*). Harry (*never be*) in an army camp before, but it (*not take*) a genius to realize that most of the officers (*take*) the first opportunity to abandon the men and head for safety. He (*try*) to phone the newspaper, but something (*happen*) to the telephone lines. He (*try*) to find out what exactly (*go on*), when the first plane (*fly*) low over the camp. A wooden building a few hundred yards away suddenly (*disappear*) in an explosion of flame. Before long bombs (*explode*) all around him, and then everything (*go*) quiet. The planes (*vanish*) as suddenly as they (*appear*). Smoke (*rise*) from burning buildings. A dead man (*lie*) next to Harry, the first dead person he (*ever see*). And suddenly it (*begin*) to rain.

7. В большинстве предложений одна из глагольных форм неверна. Исправьте ее или оставьте предложение без изменений, если все формы в нем правильны.

I was pleased to see my old college friends at the conference last week as we didn't see each other since we finished our course. 2. We had to wait for hours at the airport because the bad weather had delayed all the flights. 3. Many modern medicines were not invented by western scientists but by tribal people who had been using them for generations before the Europeans arrived. 4. We missed our train, so by the time we reached the theatre, the play ended and the audience was leaving the theatre. 5. At the end of their meal they found they couldn't pay the bill because they didn't bring the money with them. 6. The children were thrilled when they unwrapped the electronic toys, but when they discovered that nobody bought a battery they were very disappointed. 7. When I came out of the cinema I had found that a thief had taken my car radio. 8. At first the authorities thought the athlete had been taking drugs, but soon they realized they mixed up the results of the tests. 9. When the film star came into the restaurant I didn't recognize her because I didn't see any of her films. 10. When we reached the city centre we couldn't find a parking space, so we had decided to go by bus next time.

8. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The conference was very successful. The seminars and talks *were / had been* extremely interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers *had prepared / prepared* their material very thoroughly. Everyone *agreed / had agreed* that this should become an annual event.

There were however a number of administrative problems. When we *arrived / had arrived*, we *discovered / had discovered* that the hotel manager *reserved / had reserved* the wrong room for us and therefore we *didn't have / hadn't had* enough space. Unfortunately, he couldn't let us have the larger room because he *gave / had given* it to another group even bigger than ours.

He *also misunderstood / had also misunderstood* the letter explaining what food we *required / had required*. In fact, we *suspected / had suspected* that he *lost / had lost* the letter. We do not recommend using this hotel.

9. Переведите текст на английский язык.

#### ТОГДА И ТЕПЕРЬ

Двадцать лет назад мало кто понимал, что компьютеры вот-вот станут обычным атрибутом нашей жизни. За этот короткий промежуток времени произошло множество изменений в управлении, образовании, бизнесе. Работа, на выполнение которой раньше уходили недели, теперь может быть сделана за минуты. Служащие, проводившие целые дни за проверкой вычислений, теперь освобождены от этого утомительного занятия. В офисах жужжание процессоров пришло на смену стуку пишущих машинок. Компьютерные программы стали таким же привычным делом для современных школьников, как для их родителей были бумага и

карандаш. Ведение административных дел в компьютерной форме позволяет правительственным организациям лучше разбираться в нуждах граждан. Некоторым из нас, возможно, интересно, действительно ли наша жизнь улучшилась в результате все этих изменений. Например, многие профессии просто исчезли, когда «умные» машины стали выполнять их работу. Руководители предприятий жалуются, что их работники не могут сделать элементарных вычислений, так как привыкли считать все с помощью калькулятора. Высказываются опасения, что правительств не предпринимает серьезных шагов для того, чтобы сохранить в тайне компьютерные базы с личными данными своих сотрудников. В этом контексте очевидно, что многие теперь задают себе вопрос, не принесло ли распространение компьютеров проблем больше, чем оно решило.

#### **UNIT 4. СПЕЦИФИКА УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ФОРМ PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE, PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS и ИХ ОТЛИЧИЕ ОТ PAST SIMPLE**

### **Explanations**

**I. PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE** refers to:

(1) Recent events or indefinite events, without a definite time given. The recentness may be indicated by "just":

*We have missed the turning. Jim has had three car accidents.*

(2) Indefinite events which may have an obvious result in the present:

*I've twisted my ankle.*

(3) With state verbs, a state which lasts up to the present:

*I've lived here for the past ten years.*

**II. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS** can refer to a range of meanings, depending on the time expression used and the context.

(1) A state which lasts up to the present moment or to emphasize duration:

*I've been waiting for you for three hours! I have been weeding all morning.*

(2) An incomplete activity:

*I've been cleaning the house but I still haven't finished.*

(3) A recently finished activity:

*I've been running. That's why I look hot.*

(4) A repeated activity or a habitual action in a period of time up to the present:

*I've been taking French lessons this year. I've been jogging every morning for the last month.*

### **Contrasts with Present Perfect Simple.**

There may be little contrast when some state verbs are used:

*How long have you lived here?*

*How long have you been living here?*

Some verbs (especially *sit, lie, wait, stay*) prefer the continuous form.

There may be a contrast between completion and incompleteness, especially if the number of items completed is mentioned. Completed: emphasis on achievement:

*I've ironed five shirts this morning.*

Incomplete, or recently completed: emphasis on duration:

*I've been ironing my shirts this morning.*

### **Contrasts with past simple:**

Past Simple is used with time expressions which refer to definite times. The time may be stated or understood.

Compare: *I've bought a new car.*

*I bought a new car last week.*

Choice between past simple and present perfect for recent events may depend on the mental attitude of the speaker.

This in turn may depend on whether the speaker feels distant in time or place from the event:

*I've left my wallet in the car. I'm going back to get it.*

Here the speaker may be about to return, and feels that the event is connected with the present.

*I left my wallet in the car. I'm going back to get it.*

Here the speaker feels separated in time from the event, or be further away.

## Exercises

### 1. Выберите правильную форму глагола.

1. I can't believe it, Inspector. You mean that Smith *stole / has stolen / ' has been stealing* money from the till all this time!  
2. You three boys look very guilty. What did you *do / have you done / have you been doing* since I *left / have left* the room?  
3. Why on earth *didn't you tell / haven't you told* me about that loose floorboard? I *tripped / have tripped* over it just now and hurt myself. 4. It's long time since I *saw / have seen / have been seeing* your brother Paul. What *did he do / has he done / has been doing* lately? 5. I can't believe that you *ate / have eaten / have been eating* three pizzas already! I only *brought / have only brought* them in fifteen minutes ago. 6. Don't forget that you *didn't see / haven't seen* Mrs. Dawson. She *has waited / has been waiting* outside since 10.30. 7. What *do you think / have you thought* of Brighton? *Did you stay / have you stayed* there long? 8. I feel really tired. I *weeded / have weeded / have been weeding* the garden for the last three hours and I *didn't rest / haven't rested* for a single moment. 9. I'm having problems with David. He *has called / has been calling* me up in the middle of the night and *has told / has been telling* me his troubles. 10. How long *did you have / have you had / have you been having* driving lessons?

### 2. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильную форму.

1. I'm sorry I (*not come*) to class lately. I (*work*) late in the evenings for the past fortnight. 2. So far we (*not notice*) anything unusual, but we (*not pay*) very close attention. 3. I wonder if Mary (*reach home*) yet? She (*leave*) too late to catch the bus. 4. Here is the news. The Home Office (*announce*) that the two prisoners who (*escape*) from Dartmoor prison earlier this morning (*give themselves up*) to the local police. 5. (*you make up*) your mind? What you (*decide*) to do? 6. Harry (*leave*) home rather suddenly and we (*not hear*) from him since. 7. Recent research (*show*) that Columbus (*not discover*) America, but that Vikings (*land*) there five hundred years before him. 8. I think that people (*become*) tired of the poor quality of television programmes, though they (*improve*) lately. 9. (*something happen*) to the lines? I (*try*) to get through to Glasgow for the past hour. 10. Bill (*get*) that new job, but he (*complain*) about it ever since.

### 3. Соотнесите предложения слева с подходящими по смыслу обстоятельствами времени справа.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. I haven't been feeling very well    | 1. time and time again.      |
| 2. I went to the dentist's             | 2. all my life.              |
| 3. I've lived here                     | 3. so far.                   |
| 4. Don't worry. I haven't been waiting | 4. for the time being.       |
| 5. I've written two pages              | 5. for the past hour or two. |
| 6. I waited outside your house         | 6. yet                       |
| 7. I've warned you about this          | 7. till half past eight      |
| 8. I haven't made a decision           | 8. for a while.              |
| 9. The repair worked                   | 9. the other day.            |
| 10. We decided to believe you          | 10. long.                    |

4. *Перепаразируйте кажое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.*

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. You have missed the beginning of the film.              | HAS      |
| 2. I can't seem to stop sneezing lately.                   | BEEN     |
| 3. Paul is different from what he used to be.              | HAS      |
| 4. This has been my home for thirty years.                 | HAVE     |
| 5. Eating Chinese food is new to me.                       | BEFORE   |
| 6. Is there any news?                                      | HAPPENED |
| 7. I bought my car in 1985 and I'm still driving it.       | BEEN     |
| 8. I don't know where my keys are.                         | HAVE     |
| 9. Sue doesn't have her dictionary with her; it's at home. | HAS      |
| 10. Tony hasn't been to Paris before.                      | FIRST    |

5. *Выберите правильную форму глагола.*

1. The price of petrol *has risen / has been rising* by 15% over the past year.  
2. No wonder you are overweight! You *have eaten / have been eating* chocolates all day long!  
3. I've *read / have been reading* "War and Peace" this morning.  
4. Doesn't this room look better? I've *put / I've been putting* some posters up on the walls.  
5. Don't disappoint me! I've *counted on you / I've been counting on you*.  
6. Don't forget your pills today. *Have you taken them / Have you been taking them?*  
7. Who has *worn / has been wearing* my scarf?  
8. I think there is something wrong with your motorbike. *It's made / It's been making* some very funny noises.  
9. Jack *has asked / has been asking* for a pay rise three times this year.

6. *Выберите наиболее подходящее обстоятельство времени.*

1. We have seen Bill *quite often lately / from time to time*.  
2. Have you spoken to the director *before hand / already?*  
3. We lived in the same house *for years / for ever*.  
4. I've read the paper *now / still*.  
5. Diana has bought a computer *two years ago / since then*.  
6. Nothing much has been happening *by now / so far*.  
7. We finished reading her new book *at last / this evening*.  
8. Sue bought a CD player last week and she's been listening to music *ever since / for a while*.  
9. Sorry, but I haven't got that work finished *already / yet*.

7. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильном времени.*

Ever since the day I (*decide*) to move to London, I (*worry*) whether the decision I (*take*) was the right one. As I (*already sell*) my house and (*arrange*) a new job, it is too late to change my mind. However, since then I (*hear*) a lot of negative things about living in the capital, and lately some of them (*begin*) to bother me. I (*grow up*) in a fairly small town and I (*spend*) all of my life there. I (*always want*) to live in a big city and so when my company (*offer*) me a job in their London office, I (*grab*) at the chance. But according to a programme I (*just hear*) on the radio, more and more people (*stop*) working in London recently, and a lot of large companies (*choose*) to move away from the centre. Of course I (*tell*) my parents that I'm moving and they (*accept*) my decision, but when I (*tell*) my friends they (*seem*) rather shocked. Since then I (*hope*) secretly that the company would tell me that the move was off!

8. *Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в правильном времени.*

1. John's terribly upset. He (*break*) off his engagement to Megan. Apparently, she (*see*) someone else while he (*be*) in Africa.  
2. Can you translate this note from Stockholm? I understood Swedish when I was a child, but I (*forget*) it all.  
3. What's that dent in the side of the car? You (*have*) an accident?  
4. I'm sorry, John's not here; he (*go*) the dentist. He (*have*) trouble with a tooth.  
5. The cassette recorder is broken. You (*play*) with it?  
6. Do you mind if I clear the table? You (*have*) enough to eat?  
7. Your Italian is very good. You (*study*) it long?  
8. I'm not surprised he (*fail*) that exam – he (*work*) hard recently.  
9. Oh, no! The children (*cook*). Look at the state of the kitchen!  
10. How many times Wendy (*be*) late for work this week?  
11. I'm going to give that cat some food. It (*sit*) on the doorstep for hours, I'm sure it's

starving. 12. I (*do*) grammar exercises all morning. I deserve treat for lunch. 13. You (*not buy*) your mother a present? That's really mean of you! 14. I saw Katie yesterday. She (*work*) in Australia for the past year. Did you know? 15. Now where are my keys? This is the third time I (*lose*) them today! 16. You ever (*play*) chess? You should try it. I'm sure it's the sort of game you'd like. 17. Oh do be quiet. You (*grumble*) all day! 18. Your tennis really (*improve*). You (*practice*) in secret?

9. Заполните пробелы в диалоге, подобрав подходящий глагол и употребив его в правильном времени.

Brian and Jessica are on the training course at a company that publishes popular magazines. During their first morning, they meet for a coffee.

BRIAN: Well, Jess, what have you been doing this morning?

JESS: Oh, it's been really busy. I (1)... round all the different departments to see what they do. What about you? You (2) ... anything interesting?

BRIAN: I (3) ... to the finance department, accounts and personnel.

JESS: That doesn't sound very exciting!

BRIAN: No, you are right. But this afternoon I'm going to see the art department, where they (4) ... the designs for all the magazines.

JESS: Yes, I (5) ... that department already. They (6) ... some fascinating pictures today, but they don't always have such interesting material, they said. And the editors (7) ... always ... things at the last moment, which (8) ... everyone very irritable.

BRIAN: And I hear that the art editor has a very short temper.

JESS: Don't worry, he isn't there today. He (9) ... to some exhibition.

BRIAN: Oh, good. Hey, who's that man over there? He (10) ... us since we came in.

JESS: The one by the door? I don't know. He (11) ... like a lawyer or something, not a journalist. Perhaps he (12) ... only ... here to look round, like us.

BRIAN: Careful, he (13) ... this way.

MAN: Excuse me, are you the two trainees who (14) ... the day here?

JESS: That's right.

MAN: You (15) ... yourselves?

BRIAN: Er, yes. Thank you. But –

MAN: Oh, yes. I'm David Gordon. I (16) ... this company.

10. Переведите письмо на английский язык.

Дорогая Франциска!

Мы отлично проводим время в Йорке. Мы здесь уже три дня и планируем остаться до конца недели, поскольку нам все очень нравится. Мы уже посмотрели Собор и побывали в музее в замке, а сегодня все утро бродили по узеньким старинным улочкам, заглядывая в магазинчики и кафе. Я пишу тебе это письмо в кафе, куда мы зашли, чтобы выпить что-нибудь холодное перед обедом. Мы пока потратили немного денег, но до отъезда нам еще надо будет купить сувениры. Кроме того, что мы знакомимся с достопримечательностями, мы еще даем себе и физическую нагрузку. Местность вокруг Йорка очень красивая, и мы совершаем довольно долгие прогулки. К счастью, до сих пор стоит прекрасная погода. А жители говорят, что в это время года бывает довольно холодно, и нередко по несколько дней идут дожди. Поскольку это моя первая поездка в Англию, то, думаю, мне просто повезло.

До скорой встречи,

Роберта.

## UNIT 5. ПОВТОРЕНИЕ ВСЕХ ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ.

### Exercises

1 Поставьте глагол в правильном времени.

Farmers, as we all (*know*), (*have*) a hard time of it in Britain lately, and (*turn*) to new ways of earning income from their land. This (*involve*) not only planting new kinds of crops, but some strange ways of making money, the most unusual of which has got to be sheep racing. Yes, you (*hear*) me correctly! A farmer in the

West of England now (*hold*) sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 100 000 people (*turn up*) to watch the proceedings. "I (*pass*) the farm on my way to the sea for a holiday," one punter told me, "and I (*think*) I'd have a look. I (*not believe*) it was serious, to tell you the truth." According to a regular visitor, betting on sheep is more interesting than betting on horses. "At proper horse races everyone (*already study*) the form of the horses in advance, and there are clearly favourites. But nobody (*hear*) anything about these sheep! Most people (*find*) it difficult to tell one from another in any case." I (*stay*) to watch the races, and I must admit that I (*find*) it quite exciting. In a typical race, half a dozen sheep (*race*) downhill over a course of about half a mile. Food (*wait*) for them at the other end of the track, I ought to add! The sheep (*run*) surprisingly fast, although presumably they (*not eat*) for a while just to give them some motivation. At any rate, the crowd around me obviously (*enjoy*) their day out at the races, judging by their happy faces and the sense of excitement.

2. *Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.*

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. When is the train to arrive?                           | GET    |
| 2. I shouldn't think Paul knows the answer.               | DOUBT  |
| 3. I've had to wait all afternoon.                        | BEEN   |
| 4. To get to work on time I have to get up at 6.00.       | MEANS  |
| 5. Today is Liz and John's Thirtieth wedding anniversary. | FOR    |
| 6. By the end of the week, Harry was well again.          | GOT    |
| 7. Whose watch is it?                                     | BELONG |
| 8. Cathy hasn't been on holiday with her sister before.   | FIRST  |
| 9. My dentist's appointment is for next Wednesday.        | TO     |
| 10. Brenda had no idea of her next move.                  | WHAT   |

3. *Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу словами и выражениями.*

1. Can you remember what you ... ten years ago today? 2. This is the first jazz concert I ... to. 3. Don't eat any more ice cream, you ... sick. 4. I have hated this place ever ... here. 5. I hope that by the end of the month I ... all the decorating. 6. Sheila and Ken ... to each other since their quarrel last week. 7. Do ... going to the cricket match tomorrow? 8. We can't go skiing because it ... enough yet. 9. Penny ... to going on holiday, but she ended up very disappointed. 10. I began to recover my strength later, once I ... a good meal.

4. *Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной форме.*

1. This is my new car. What you (*think*) of it? 2. Who are you? What do you mean? I (*live*) here. 3. I can't find the car keys. What you (*do*) with them? 4. Sorry I haven't fixed the plug. I (*mean*) to get round to it, but I just haven't found the time. 5. What you (*do*) on Saturdays? 6. I don't know what time we'll eat. It (*depend*) when Helen gets here. 7. I supported you at the time because I (*feel*) that you were right. 8. Peter couldn't understand what had been decided because too many people (*talk*) at once. 9. Jean, I'm so glad you've got here at last. I (*expect*) you all day. 10. Please don't let me down this time! I (*depend*) on you. 11. Sam (*not receive*) the parcel the last time I (*speak*) to him. 12. I (*consider*) buying a house but now I (*change*) my mind. 13. When you (*feel*) hungry later, room service (*bring*) you whatever you (*want*). 14. I (*find*) it difficult to convince the ticket inspector that I (*lose*) my ticket. 15. Since I (*pay*) for our lunch, I (*try*) to attract the waiter's attention.

5. *Переведите текст на английский язык.*

Спросите сотни людей, что они будут делать в один прекрасный день августа в следующем году или через два года, и вы получите один и тот же ответ. При условии, конечно, что люди, к которым вы обращаетесь, принадлежат к Фан-клубу Элвиса Пресли. Хотя король рок-н-ролла умер уже больше тридцати лет назад, его поклонники с тех пор собираются каждый год около его дома в Мемфисе, штат Теннесси, чтобы отдать дань уважения певцу, которого они так любят. Такие, как, например, Джин Томас из Кэтфорда на юге Лондона. Джин побывала в Грейсленде, в доме, где у Элвиса случился сердечный приступ, уже дважды за последние пять лет. «В первый раз я заняла денег у мамы, потому что я тогда еще не работала. Но два года назад я вышла замуж и с тех пор я помогаю

своему мужу Крису, который чинит машины. В прошлом году мы с ним ездили вместе и мы подумываем о том, чтобы на следующий год провести в Штатах два-три месяца. Я всегда хотела побывать в тех местах, где Элвис давал концерты. Скажем, в Лас-Вегасе». Джин говорит, что Элвис был ее страстью с тех пор, как ей исполнилось десять лет, и в ее коллекции есть все его записи, хорошие и плохие.

*6. Перефразируйте каждое предложение, начиная его с указанных слов и сохраняя исходный смысл.*

1. The last time I was in Paris was in 1990. I haven't ... . 2. This will be the team's first match outside England. This will be the first time ... . 3. Terry will get over his illness. Then his work will improve. Once ... . 4. There will be someone to meet you on arrival. When ... 5. The number of people who attended the fair exceeded our expectations. More people ... . 6. I didn't receive the results of my test for a month. It was ... . 7. My work won't be finished by the end of the month. I ... 8. Go to the international ticket desk immediately on arrival. As ... . 9. I didn't know about John's departure. I didn't know that ... . 10. Quite a few books are missing from the class library. Several members of the class have not ... . 11. Look at those black clouds! There's rain on the way! Look at those black clouds! It's ... 12. Our twenty-fifth wedding anniversary is at the end of next year. By the end of next year we ... 13. I haven't been to the cinema for months. The last time ...

*7. Употребите глагол в скобках в правильной форме.*

1. I (*not understand*) what you (*wait*) for. 2. Anyone (*see*) my pencil? I (*leave*) it here somewhere. 3. When he (*not arrive*) by 6.00, I (*know*) he (*miss*) the bus. 4. You (*go*) away this weekend? Or you (*run out*) of money? 5. What you (*think*) you (*do*) in ten years' time? 6. I really (*enjoy*) myself at the moment. 7. You (*let*) me know the minute you (*hear*) any news? 8. Something (*tell*) me that you (*not listen*) to a single word I (*say*) in the past ten minutes! 9. What's the matter? You (*hurt*) your ankle? How you (*do*) it? 10. That's definitely the last time that I (*lend*) you any money! 11. As soon as I (*have*) a good look at the designs, I (*send*) them back to you. 12. I (*hope*) to meet you ever since I (*read*) your first novel. 13. Whatever (*happen*), I (*meet*) you here in a week's time. 14. By the time you (*finish*) getting ready, we (*miss*) the train! 15. Sally! I (*not expect*) to see you here! What you (*do*) in New York?

*8. Дополните каждое предложение одним подходящим по смыслу словом.*

1. It's ... since I last had a good Chinese meal. 2. Funnily enough I saw Bob quite ... at the sports club. 3. I've loved you ever ... the first day I set eyes on you! 4. How long ... was it that you lived in Inverness? 5. I've ... to see anyone who can dance as well as Diana. 6. Could you phone me the ... you arrive at the hotel so I don't worry? 7. I promise to get everything ready ... eight o'clock at the latest. 8. Have you finished ...? Wow, you are a fast worker, aren't you! 9. I'm sorry you've been waiting so long, but it will be some time ... Brian gets back. 10. Just sit here, would you! The doctor will be with you ... .

*9. Перефразируйте предложения так, чтобы они начинались с указанных слов.*

1. There is a party at Mary's house next week. Next week Mary ... 2. When you phoned, it was my lunchtime. When you phoned, I ... 3. I started working for this company three years ago. I've ... 4. Our meeting is tomorrow. We are ... 5. I haven't had a Chinese meal for ages. It's ages ... 6. David went home before we arrived. When we ... 7. The arrival time of Helen's flight is 8.00. Helen's flight ... 8. Hurry up! We will get to the theatre after the beginning of the play. By the time we ... 9. Oh, no! My wallet is missing! Oh, no! I have ... 10. I have only recently started wearing glasses. I didn't ... 11. Do you have any experience of driving this kind of car? Have you ever ...? 12. This is my first visit to England. This is the first time ... 13. Do you have anything fixed for Saturday evening? What are ... ? 14. I started this job five years ago. I have ...

*10. Переведите текст на английский язык.*

Я из большой семьи, и недавно мои родители решили, что мы уже слишком долго живем в перенаселенном доме в Бирмингеме. «Мы переезжаем за город», - объявил мой отец как-то вечером: «Я продаю этот дом, и мы будем жить на ферме». Итак, всю прошлую неделю мы

собирали вещи и грузили их на два снятых для этой цели грузовичка, а последние несколько дней мы пытаемся устроиться на новом месте, в нашем новом доме. Вчера, например, три моих братца и я начали покраску комнат на первом этаже. К сожалению, пока мы смешивали краску, одна из сестер резко открыла дверь. Видите ли, ей не сказали, что мы были в комнате. Поэтому вместо того, чтобы красить стены, мы потратили все утро на то, чтобы стереть краску с пола. Однако с тех пор произошло кое-что и похуже. Сегодня утром, когда я проснулась, с потолка рядом с моей кроватью капала вода. Так что сегодняшний день мы пока проводим за починкой крыши. Но и это еще не все плохие новости - ближайшая школа закрылась два года назад, а другую школу для нас мои родители пока не нашли.

## UNIT 6. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

### Explanations

#### 1. Agent and instrument

The person who performs an action in a passive sentence is called the agent, introduced by **BY**. The agent may or may not be mentioned:

*My purse was found (by one of the cleaner)s.*

An object which causes something to happen is called an instrument, introduced by **WITH**:

*He was hit on the head with a hammer.*

#### 2. Verbs with two objects

Transitive verbs which have two objects can be made passive in two ways:

*I was handed a note. A note was handed to me.*

#### 3. Verbs with object and complement

Some verbs have a noun or adjective (attributive noun) which describes their object. When these are made passive, the complement goes directly after the verb:

*We elected Jim class representative. Jim was elected class representative.*

*Everyone considered him a failure. He was considered a failure.*

#### 4. Change of focus

The passive can change the emphasis of a sentence.

*Jack won the prize, (focus on **Jack**)*

*The prize was won by Jack. (focus on **the prize**)*

#### 5. Unknown, generalized, obvious or unimportant agent is not mentioned:

*My wallet has been taken. (unknown)*

*Bicycles are widely used in the city instead of public transport. (generalized)*

*Linda has been arrested! (obvious: "by the police")*

*I was advised to obtain a visa in advance. (unimportant)*

#### 6. Impersonality consists in using the passive thus avoiding the naming of a specific person who is responsible for an action:

*It has been decided to reduce all salaries by 10%.*

With verbs such as *believe, know, say, think* a passive construction is often used to avoid a weak subject, and to give a general opinion. With present reference, the passive is followed by the present

infinitive, with past reference, the passive is followed by the past infinitive, Past and Present continuous infinitives are also used:

*Smith is thought to be in England.*

*Smith is believed to have left England last week.*

*Mary is thought to be living in Scotland.*

*The driver is thought to have been doing a U-turn.*

If the reporting verb is in the past, the past infinitive tends to follow, though not always if the verb BE is used: *Sue was thought to have paid too much. The thief was thought to still be in the house.*

## Exercises

### 1. Исправьте ошибки в формах страдательного залога

1. A lot of homes in the area have been being broken into by burglars. 2. As I drove south. I could see that the old road was rebuilding. 3. I suppose the letter will have been delivered by now. 4. There is nothing more annoying than been interrupted when you are speaking. 5. Jim was been given the sack from his new job. 6. Somehow without my noticing my wallet had been disappeared. 7. The new shopping centre was opened by the local MP. 8. Harry is been questioned by the police about the accident.

### 2. Во втором предложении из каждой пары употребите правильную форму страдательного залога, сохраняя смысл исходного предложения.

1. The crowd was slowly filling the huge stadium. The huge stadium ... by the crowd. 2. The invention of the computer simplified the work of accountants. Since the computer ... the work of accountants ... simplified. 3. Someone has suggested that the shop should close. It ... that the shop should close. 4. The waitress will bring you drinks in a moment. Your drinks ... in a moment. 5. Someone used a knife to open this window. This window ... a knife. 6. You will hear from us when we have finished dealing with your complaint. After your complaint ... , you will hear from us. 7. An announcement of their engagement appeared in the local paper. Their engagement ... in the local paper. 8. Nobody ever heard anything of David again. David ... again.

### 3. Раскройте скобки, используя формы страдательного залога в правильном времени.

1. These boxes (*not pack*) yet. 2. Your food still (*prepare*). 3. The new ship (*launch*) next week. 4. Luckily by the time we got there the painting (*not sell*). 5. We had to go on holiday because our house (*decorate*). 6. I am afraid that next week's meeting (*cancel*). 7. If we don't hurry, all the tickets (*sell*) by the time we get there. 8. All main courses (*serve*) with vegetables or salad. 9. The second goal (*score*) by Hughes in the 41" minute. 10. The cathedral (*build*) in the 14th century.

### 4. Перефразируйте каждое предложение, сохраняя неизменным смысл исходного.

1. A friend lent George the motorbike he rode in the race. The motorbike George rode in the race ... . 2. At the time my aunt was looking after the children for us. At the time our children ... . 3. The police have issued a description of the wanted man. A description ... . 4. It was a mistake to enter Brian for the exam. Brian should not ... . 5. They said they would rather Diana didn't listen to music at work. Diana ... . 6. Johnson first became a member of parliament in 1983. Johnson was first ... . 7. My legal advisers told me not to say any more at this time. I have ... . 8. Nobody has invited Jean to the party, which annoyed her. As she ... . 9. Tony has another six months to finish his thesis. Tony has been ... . 10. There is no definite decision yet about the venue of the next Olympic Games. Nothing ... .

### 5. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. The police are grilling Harry down at the station.      | QUESTION |
| 2. They've found the remains of an old Roman villa nearby. | DISCOVER |
| 3. You'll get a rise in salary after six months.           | RAISE    |

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 4. You go in the cathedral from the south door.        | ENTER     |
| 5. They stopped playing the match after half an hour.  | ABANDON   |
| 6. They've stopped traffic from using the centre.      | BAN       |
| 7. They took Chris to court for dangerous driving.     | PROSECUTE |
| 8. You usually eat this kind of fish with white sauce. | SERVE     |
| 9. I don't know your name.                             | INTRODUCE |

6. *Раскройте скобки, употребив глаголы в страдательном залоге соответствующего времени.*

1. Nothing (*hear*) of Pauline since her car (*find*) abandoned near Newbury last week. 2. As our new furniture (*deliver*) on Monday morning. 2. I'll have to stay at home to check that it (*not damage*) during transit. 3. The new Alhambra hatchback, which in this country (*sell*) under the name "Challenger", (*fit*) with electric windows as standard. 4. For the past few days I (*work*) in Jack's office, as my own office (*redecorate*). 5. The last time I went sailing with friends the boat (*sink*) in a gale. Luckily I (*not invite*) again since then! 6. It (*announce*) that the proposed new office block (now *not build*) because of the current economic situation. 7. A major new deposit of oil (*discover*) in the North Sea. It (*think*) to be nearly twice the size of the largest existing field. 8. Pictures of the surface of the planet Venus (*receive*) yesterday from the space probe "Explorer" which (*launch*) last year. 9. A large sum (*raise*) for the Fund by a recent charity concert but the target of \$250 000 (*still not reach*). 10. No decision (*make*) about my future appointment until all suitable candidates (*interview*).

7. *Переделайте предложения так, чтобы они начинались с IT.*

1. They have decided to cancel the match. 2. We thought it was necessary to send a telegram. 3. We have agreed to meet again in a fortnight. 4. There is a rumour that the couple is to seek a divorce. 5. There is confirmation of Mr. Jackson's resignation. 6. We believe that the ship has sunk. 7. There was a proposal that a new offer should be made. 8. We did not think it was a good idea. 9. We decided to try again later. 10. There has been a suggestion that I should take a holiday.

8. *Переведите текст на английский язык, используя формы страдательного залога везде, где это возможно.*

Как известно, пока Золушка не вышла замуж за принца, жизнь ее была страшно тяжела. Злая мачеха заставляла ее делать все-все-все по дому. Каждый день белье должно было быть выстирано, а потом поглажено, обед приготовлен, а тарелки вымыты, мука смолота, хлеб испечен, дом – вычищен, а мусор выкинут. Иногда перед Золушкой ставились еще более сложные задачи, например, зерно должно было быть очищено, черная фасоль – отделена от белой. Если предстоял бал или важный прием, Золушке говорили, что новые платья для сестер должны быть готовы к утру. Когда сестры собирались на бал, прически им делала тоже Золушка, и все аксессуары подбирались ею же, поскольку только она обладала тонким вкусом. Когда же принц послал своих слуг найти ему ту девушку, с чьей ноги упала туфелька, именно Золушка помогала сестрам. Туфелька загадочным образом надевалась на ногу сестры, если ей помогала Золушка. Но только надевалась! Носить ее было невозможно! Именно так и была найдена невеста для принца – та, для которой туфелька была в пору.

## UNIT 7. СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ – СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ СТРУКТУРЫ

### Explanations

1. **Have something done** usually describes a service performed for us by someone else:

*I've just had my car serviced.*

It can also describe something unfortunate that happens to someone:

*We have had our car stolen.*

2. **Get something done** cannot be used in all the same contexts as HAVE in this case. GET

is common where there is a feeling that something must be done:

*I must get my car serviced.*

It is also common in orders and imperatives:

*Get your hair cut!*

There is also a feeling of eventually managing something in some uses:

*I eventually got my car fixed.*

3. The need to have a service done can be described with **NEED DOING**:

*Your hair needs cutting.*

4. **GET** can be used instead of **BE** to form the passive in spoken language:

*Martin got(was) arrested at a football match.*

5. It is possible to **end a sentence with a preposition** in a sentence where a prepositional verb is made passive:

*Our house was broken into.*

**WITH** is used after participles such as *filled, packed, crowded, crammed*:

*The train was packed with commuters.*

The difference between **BY** and **WITH** may involve the presence of a person:

*Dave was hit by a branch. (an accident)*

*Dave was hit with a branch. (a person hit him with one)*

**COVER** and verbs which involve similar ideas, such as *surround, decorate* and the like can use both **WITH** and **BY**. *Cover* can also be followed by **IN**.

6. Causative **MAKE** is followed by **TO** when used in the passive:

*My boss made me work hard.*

*I was made to work hard by my boss.*

## Exercises

1. *Определите, одинаковы ли по смыслу данные пары предложений.*

1. Someone is painting our house at the moment. We are painting our house at the moment. 2. The dentist is going to take out two of my teeth tomorrow. I'm having two teeth taken out tomorrow. 3. Someone stole Mary's motorbike last week. Mary had stolen her motorbike last week. 4. I've just been to the hairdresser's. What do you think? I've cut my hair at the hairdresser's. What do you think? 5. Someone has broken into my car. My car has been broken. 6. Just a minute. I'll ask someone to wrap this for you. Just a minute. I'll have to wrap this up for you. 7. The car hasn't been serviced for a long time. We haven't had the car serviced for a long time. 8. They are coming to put in a new water-heater next week. We're putting in a new water-heater next week.

2. *Определите, подходят ли по смыслу данному предложению оба подчеркнутых глагола или только один.*

1. Jean had / got her handbag snatched. 2. Unfortunately, my uncle was / got killed in the war. 3. I work slowly, but I have / get my jobs done in the end. 4. I must have / get these trousers altered. 5. It took all day, but I, eventually, had / got the washing-machine repaired. 6. Several people were / got left behind when the bus drove off. 7. We have / got all our money stolen, so we need help. 8. Why don't you have / get the cooker seen to? 9. Paul was / got injured after he had been playing for only five minutes.

3. *Перепарафразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.*

1. We believe that the government has prepared a plan.
2. We are thinking of getting someone to paint the outside of the house
3. In the end I was unable to find a garage to service my car.

HAVE  
PAINTED  
GET

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 4. People say that Mrs. Turner was having business difficulties.  | BEEN |
| 5. The treasure is thought to date from the thirteenth century.   | IT   |
| 6. The police towed away Alan's car.                              | GOT  |
| 7. Your hair needs cutting.                                       | GET  |
| 8. The police believe that a professional thief stole the statue. | BEEN |
| 9. Jill's parents are making her study hard.                      | MADE |

*4. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы выделенное слово было употреблено в конце предложения.*

1. Another company has taken OVER our company. 2. We are dealing WITH your complaint. 3. We have not accounted FOR all the missing passengers. 4. Someone has tampered WITH the lock of the front door. 5. We don't know how they disposed OF the body. 6. I must insist that you should keep TO the rules. 7. We are looking INTO this allegation. 8. We will frown UPON any attempts to cheat at the exam. 9. The youngest complained that people were picking ON him.

*5. Выберите из двух предложенных тот предлог, который подходит данному контексту.*

1. The busy shopping street was thronged *by / with* people. 2. The emergency exit was concealed *by / from* a red curtain. 3. The price of excursions is included *in / with* the cost of the holiday. 4. All through January, the fields were covered *by / from* snow. 5. The room was crammed *by / with* furniture of all descriptions. 6. Two of the climbers were injured *by / with* falling rocks. 7. The island is inhabited *by / from* people of mainly Chinese origin. 8. The bank was quickly surrounded *from / with* armed police. 9. The window had been smashed *from / with* a hammer taken from the tool-shed. 10. The stadium was packed *from / with* cheering fans.

*6. Дополните предложения необходимыми предлогами.*

1. The tree had been decorated ... coloured balls. 2. The answers have been included ... the book. 3. After the rugby match, Jim's shorts were covered ... mud. 4. The victim was struck from behind ... a heavy object. 5. The house was built ... money that David borrowed from the bank. 6. The cat narrowly escaped being run over ... a car. 7. When the accident happened, Sue was struck ... flying glass. 8. The turkey was stuffed ... chestnuts, and was very tasty. 9. No one knew that Peter had been involved ... the investigation. 10. When I left the casino, my pockets were crammed ... money.

*7. Перефразируйте предложения так, чтобы в них использовалась структура HAVE SOMETHING DONE.*

1. He is going to cut the lawn for us on Sunday. 2. The garage painted Ben's car last week. 3. Did the teacher correct your work? 4. Don't play with the cat, it will scratch your hand. 5. At last the plumber has installed the shower for them. 6. We can phone the restaurant and they will deliver the pizza. 7. He wants to hire a butler to answer the door in his new mansion. 8. She asked her friend to zip the dress on her back. 9. There was a fight and somebody broke John's glasses. 10. The chambermaid is cleaning our room at the moment. 11. The wound in his hand was serious so the doctor had to stitch it. 12. Before she learned to read, her grandmother read her bedtime stories. 13. She doesn't check her email herself; her secretary does it. 14. I can wear these shoes again: the cobbler has mended them. 15. I didn't recognize Sheila – the hairdresser has dyed her hair red. 16. The telephone company is going to change number. 17. Mrs Green didn't trust her husband, so she hired a detective to follow him. 18. I wish Shakespeare had asked someone to paint his portrait before he died.

*8. Перепишите текст, используя, где возможно, формы страдательного залога и не употребляя выделенных слов.*

NOBODY knows exactly when SOMEONE invented gunpowder. PEOPLE know for a fact that the Chinese made rockets and fireworks long before PEOPLE used gunpowder in Europe, which occurred at about the beginning of the thirteenth century. WE generally believe that gunpowder brought to an end the "Age of Chivalry", since anyone with a firearm could bring down a mounted knight. In fact, PEOPLE did not develop efficient firearms until the sixteenth century. THEY used gunpowder mainly in siege cannon when PEOPLE first introduced it. Later THEY used it in engineering work and in mining, but THEY found that it was extremely dangerous.

## 9. Переведите текст на английский язык.

.В соответствии с правилами этикета этой африканской страны молодому принцу не позволялось ничего делать самостоятельно. Считалось, что он достаточно могуществен, чтобы за него все делали его слуги. Когда он просыпался, он шел в ванную комнату, где его умывали и чистили ему зубы. Потом его одевали. Если ему надо было принять ванну, то и здесь ему помогали – его намыливали и терли ему спину. Не удивительно ли, что многое он все-таки умел делать сам – а все потому, что его хорошо учили самые лучшие учителя. Он был хорошо обучен боевым искусствам, был хорошо образован и знал много языков. Но самое печальное в том, что он не мог сам выбирать себе жену – за него это делали его родители. Эта традиция так давно закрепилась в описываемом африканском обществе, что, казалось, ее невозможно изменить. Даже его отец, король, говорил, что он не наделен достаточной властью, чтобы изменить то, что установлено веками. Но, как хорошо известно, для волевого человека нет преград...

## UNIT 8. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ С «IF»

### Explanations

#### 1. What is or was always true: present + present / past + past

Both present or past simple and continuous are possible after IF meaning

WHEN:

*If I work late, I get tired. If the water is boiling, it means the food is nearly ready.*

*We went home early if it was foggy. If it was snowing, we stayed at home.*

#### 2. Real situations with future time reference: present + will

Here we think that the outcome is really possible. Modals can also be used:

*If you keep driving like that, you will have an accident.*

*If you get wet, you should change your clothes immediately.*

*If you come early, we can discuss the problem together.*

**3. Hypothetical situations with present time reference (these are imaginary situations): past + would.** The verb BE usually takes the form WERE for all persons in these sentences, though WAS is used in everyday speech. Note that in the first person it is possible to use SHOULD instead of WOULD. Modals can also be used:

*If I knew the answer, I'd tell you.*

*If I left home, I think I should be lonely.*

*If I had the money, I could help you.*

**4. Hypothetical situations with past time reference: past perfect + would have.** Modals can also be used:

*If I had known you were coming, I would have met you at the station.*

*If you hadn't reminded me, I might have forgotten.*

**5. IF ONLY** adds emphasis to hypothetical situations. With past events it adds a sense of regret. The second part of the sentence is often left out

*If only I had enough time!*

*If only I hadn't drunk too much, this wouldn't have happened!<sup>1</sup>*

**6. UNLESS** means "only if not". Not all negative IF sentences can be transformed into UNLESS sentences:

*If he wasn't told by Jane, he couldn't have known.*

*Unless he was told by Jane, he couldn't have known, (can be changed). If Mr Smith doesn't come back, he will phone you. (cannot be changed).*

If one situation depends on another, IF can be replaced by **AS (SO) LONG AS, PROVIDED, ONLY IF**.

*I'll do what you say provided the police are not informed.*

**7. Past events with results in the present: past perfect + would:**

*If Jim hadn't missed the plane, he would be here by now.*

**8. Permanent feature or actions with results in the past: past simple + would have:**

*If he were not absent-minded, he wouldn't have made so many mistakes in the test.*

**9. Other tenses in conditional sentences**

**GOING TO** can replace **WILL** or it can also be used to mean "intend to" after **IF**:

*If you fall, you are going to hurt yourself.*

*If you are going to make trouble, we'll call the police.*

Present Perfect can be used to emphasize completion after **IF**:

*If you have finished, then we'll go.*

An additional **NOT** can be added in formal expressions involving doubt. This emphasizes the uncertainty and does not add a negative meaning:

*I wouldn't be surprised if it didn't rain. (I think it will rain).*

**SHOULD, WERE TO** - after **IF** this makes the possibility of an event seem unlikely:

*If you should see Ann, could you ask her to call me?*

*If I were to ask you to marry me, what would you say?*

**HAPPEN TO** emphasizes chance possibilities. It is often used with "should":

*If you happen to see Helen, could you ask her to call me?*

*If you should happen to be passing, drop in for a cup of tea.*

**IF IT WERE NOT FOR / IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR** describes how one event depends on another: *If it weren't for him, this company would be in a mess.*

**BUT FOR**

This can replace 'if not'. It is used in formal language, and must be followed by a noun form:

*If you hadn't helped us, we would have been in trouble.*

*But for your help, we would have been in trouble.*

**WILL and WOULD** express politeness and emphasis and can be used as polite forms:

*If you will/would wait here, I'll see if Mr Green is free.*

**WILL** after **IF** can also be used for emphasis, meaning "insist on doing":

*If you will stay out late, no wonder you are tired, (insist on staying)*

**10. Different words that can replace IF.** **SUPPOSING** or **SUPPOSE** can replace *if*, mainly in everyday speech:

*Supposing you won the football pools, what would you do?*

OTHERWISE means 'or if not'. It can go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence:

*If you hadn't given us directions, we wouldn't have found the house.*

*Thanks for your directions to the house. We wouldn't have found it otherwise.*

IF SO /IF NOT can refer to a sentence understood but not stated:

*There is a possibility that Jack will be late. If so, I will take his place.*

In expressions such as IF IT IS NECESSARY / POSSIBLE it is possible to omit the verb BE:

*If interested, apply within. If necessary, take a taxi.*

IF can mean ALTHOUGH:

*The room was well-furnished, if a little badly decorated.*

## Exercises

*1. Раскройте скобки, поставьте глагол в необходимом по смыслу времени.*

1. Now we are lost! If you (*write down*) Mary's directions, this (*not happen*). 2. Why don't we emigrate? If we (*live*) in Australia, at least the weather (*be*) better! 3. I'm afraid that Smith is a hardened criminal. If we (*not punish*) him this time, he only (*commit*) more crimes. 4. Thanks to Dr. Jones, I am still alive! If it (*not be*) for her, I (*be*) dead for certain! 5. I am sorry I can't lend you any money. You know that if I (*have*) it, I (*lend*) it to you. 6. Don't be afraid. If you (*touch*) the dog, it (*not bite*). 7. In those days, if you (*have*) a job, you (*be*) lucky. 8. It's always the same! If I (*decide*) to leave the office early, my boss (*call*) me after I have left! 9. What a terrible thing to happen! Just think, if we (*not miss*) the plane, we (*kill*) in the crash. 10. Did you enjoy your meal? If you (*finish*) eating I (*clear away*) the plates. 11. He (*give*) you the money if he (*have*). 12. Had they arrived at the sale early, they (*find*) a better selection. 13. I (*accept*) if they invite me to the party. 14. If he had left already, he (*call*) us.

*2. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.*

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|--|--------|
| 1. If you do have any time free, could you give me a ring? | SHOULD |
| 2. We won't go away if the weather is bad.                 | UNLESS |
| 3. I didn't have the money so I didn't buy a new suit.     | WOULD  |
| 4. I regret not studying hard last term.                   | ONLY   |
| 5. If you hurry up, you won't be late.                     | GOING  |
| 6. If they offered you the job, would you accept?          | WERE   |
| 7. If you are in London by any chance, come and see me.    | HAPPEN |
| 8. Without you, I would have given up years ago.           | BEEN   |
| 9. Please take a seat, and I'll inquire for you.           | WILL   |

*3. Закончите каждое предложение подходящими по смыслу словами или фразами.*

1. If it hadn't ... , ... gone out for a walk. 2. If you ... , then I'd like it back please. 3. I... if Harry didn't win the competition! 4. Unless Brenda ... lose the race. 5. If you ... see Mary, give her my love. 6. I wouldn't accept the job, even ... to me. 7. If I were ... loved you, what would you say? 8. Thanks for your help with the garden. I ... otherwise. 9. But for Sally, Jim ... drowned. 10. Had Bob not interfered in his sister's marital problems, ... peace between them. 11. If she ..., it will be because she writes very well. 12. If they had known him, they ... to him. 13. He would understand it if you ... more slowly. 14. We could go for a drive if today ... .

*4. Перефразируйте каждое предложение, начиная с данных слов, не меняя смысла исходного предложения.*

1. I regret drinking so much last night! If only ... . 2. What would you do if there was an earthquake? Supposing ... . 3. If you do the shopping, I'll cook lunch. You ... . 4. What would you do if you found some buried treasure? If you were ... . 5. If Pauline hadn't been interested, the project would have been abandoned. But for ... . 6. I might be late. If so, start without me. If I ... 7. The fire was brought under control thanks to the night-watchman. If it hadn't ... . 8. Dick is in prison because a detective recognized him. If a detective ... . 9. Rose did so poorly on the exam because she hadn't studied hard enough. If Rose ... . 10. I don't understand the French teacher because she speaks so fast. If the French teacher ... . 11. She didn't call you because she managed everything by herself. She ... . 12. He didn't make his mind earlier, so all the best rooms had been already booked. Had he ... .

*5. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.*

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|---|--------|
| 1. I wasn't tall enough to reach the shell.                       | TALLER |
| 2. I won't sell the painting, not even for \$ 1000.               | IF     |
| 3. If the ship sank, what would you do?                           | WERE   |
| 4. If you should notice what's on at the cinema, let me know.     | HAPPEN |
| 5. If you hadn't encouraged me, I would have given up.            | BUT    |
| 6. Although it is a good car, it is expensive.                    | IF     |
| 7. If you insist on smoking so much, of course you will feel ill. | WILL   |
| 8. I don't have any scissors so I can't lend you any.             | IF     |
| 9. But for Helen, the play would be a flop.                       | WERE   |

*6. Перефразируйте каждое предложение, начиная с данных слов и сохраняя смысл исходного предложения.*

1. If Jane hadn't refused to work overtime, she would have got promotion. If it hadn't ... . 2. If you left out that chapter, you can't really say you read the whole book. Unless ... . 3. If you want my advice, I'd think twice about buying a car like that. If I ... . 4. It won't make any difference if City scores first, United will still win. United will still win ... . 5. If the painting is finished by Saturday, we'll pay you extra. Finish ... . 6. Provided your voice is audible, the audience will get the point of this scene. As long as the audience ... . 7. If you don't refuse to stop eating sweets, you can't expect to lose weight easily. If you won't ... . 8. Without your help, I wouldn't have found the house. If you ... . 9. Getting up early makes me feel hungry. If ... . 10. Buying that car for me can make me happy. If my farther ... . 11. Paint that car before Friday and we will pay you double. If you ... . 12. The teacher will not accept our work unless we turn it in on time. If we ... .

*7. Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу словами и выражениями.*

1. I'll lend you my radio as ... you bring it back before Sunday. 2. ... the phone bill today, the phone will be cut off. 3. I shall call off the sale ... to pay me the whole amount in cash. 4. If I ... your tools, I wouldn't have been able to fix the car. 5. If you'd told me you were coming, I ... something to eat. 6. If you took more time over your work ... so many mistakes in it. 7. Those wires look a bit dangerous; ... I were you. 8. If you've finished ... home. 9. If Sue had known her sister wasn't coming, she ... to such trouble. 10. The rain will leak inside ... the roofer comes soon. 11. He will get the raise as ... he starts doing good job. 12. What would you do if I ... to propose you?

*8. Определите, правильны ли грамматически следующие предложения.*

1. If you haven't received a letter yet, you haven't got the job. 2. If it isn't for David, we are missing the bus. 3. If it's raining, we go to the pub on the corner instead. 4. If you didn't lend us the money, we would have gone to the bank. 5. If you should happen to change your mind, drop me a line. 6. If it wasn't for the rain, we would have been home by now. 7. If you will drive so fast, no wonder the police keep stopping you. 8. If I knew you were coming, I would have met you at the airport. 9. But for you helped us, we would have taken much longer. 10. If Jack joins the team, I'm leaving.

### 9. Переведите отрывки на английский язык.

- (1) Моя подруга Джоан – топ-модель и ей приходится очень много работать. Но если послушать, как она говорит о своей работе, то можно было бы подумать, что она вообще ничего не делает, а только хорошо проводит время. Я часто думаю, что если бы она вела себя иначе, тогда люди завидовали бы ей меньше.
- (2) - Если бы только у нас была машина, наша жизнь была бы намного проще и приятней. Сегодня, например, я бы с удовольствием прокатилась за городом и полюбовалась весенними пейзажами. Не кажется ли тебе, что пора уже тебе купить машину и научиться ее водить?
- Конечно, было бы неплохо обзавестись машиной, если бы только это не было так дорого! Проблема в том, что тогда мне пришлось бы отказаться от массы вещей, которые мне так нравятся.
- (3) - Если бы мы остались здесь до тех пор, пока не доделаем (закончим) всю эту работу, то мы бы просидели до полуночи. Представь, мы бы тогда обнаружили, что находимся совершенно одни в этом огромном здании. Ты что, не испугался бы?
- Лично я бы ушел до того, как стемнеет!

## UNIT 9. СОСЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ НАКЛОНЕНИЕ.

### Explanations

**1. IT'S TIME, IT'S HIGH TIME** are followed by past simple or past continuous, though the time referred to is unreal.

*It's time we left. It's high time I was/were going.*

### 2. WISHES

a) Present time reference (you want to change a present state) – PAST SIMPLE or PAST CONTINUOUS:

*I wish I had a motorbike.*

*I wish you were not leaving.*

b) Future time reference - use WOULD or COULD after WISH. WOULD here means 'decided to':

*I wish you would leave.*

*I wish I could come on holiday with you next year.*

The use with WOULD is often used to describe an annoying habit:

*I wish you wouldn't make such a mess.*

c) Past time reference (wishes referring to a past event, which cannot be changed) – PAST PERFECT:

*I wish I hadn't eaten so much.*

d) Wishes about simple future events are expressed with HOPE – PRESENT or FUTURE FORMS:

*I hope it doesn't rain tomorrow. I hope he will stop talking soon!*

**3. I'd RATHER / I'd SOONER** (followed by a clause) is followed by past tenses in the same way as wishes about the present. It expresses a personal preference about somebody's actions:

*I'd rather you didn't smoke here.*

*I'd sooner you worked in the same way.*

Both phrases are used with forms of the Infinitive when referring to the speaker him/herself.

*I'd rather be a sailor than a soldier, (present)*

*I'd rather have lived in Ancient Greece than Ancient Rome. (past)*

**4. I'd PREFER** can be used as part of a conditional sentence (unreal). Note that 'prefer' in this type of sentence has an object 'it':

*I'd prefer it if you didn't go.*

**5. AS IF, AS THOUGH** - the tense here depends on whether the comparison is true or unreal:

*He acts as if he were in charge. (He isn't in charge).*

*He acts as if he is in charge. (He is in charge).*

The difference is clearer with obviously unreal comparisons.

*You look as if you had just seen a ghost!*

**6. SUPPOSE and IMAGINE** - the conditional part of these sentences is often understood but not stated:

*Imagine we won the pools! (Imagine what we would do if...)*

*Suppose we went there now.*

**7. Formal Subjunctives** - after verbs such as DEMAND, INSIST, SUGGEST, REQUIRE, URGE, ORDER, COMMAND, etc or expressions such as IT IS NECESSARY / ESSENTIAL / IMPORTANT THAT which involve an implied obligation, the subjunctive may be used in formal style. This has only one form, that of the **bare infinitive**:

*They demanded that he leave at once.*

*It is essential that you arrive before six.*

*She insisted that the book be returned at once.*

Less formally, SHOULD can be used, and colloquially no tense change is made, or an infinitive construction is used:

*They demanded that he should leave.*

*They demanded that he left.*

*It is essential for you to arrive before six.*

## 8. Formulaic Subjunctive

These are fixed expressions all using subjunctive. Typical examples are:

*God save the Queen!*

*Be that as it may...*

*Come what may...*

## Exercises

1. Выберите «hope» или «wish» в следующих предложениях.

1. I hope / wish I'll see you again. 2. I hope / wish the weather improves soon. 3. I hope / wish I knew the answer. 4. I hope / wish you didn't have to go. 5. I hope / wish you would stop shouting so much! 6. I hope / wish nothing goes wrong. 7. I hope / wish it would stop raining! 8. I hope / wish you can come to my party. 9. I hope / wish you don't mind. 10. I hope / wish we could meet next week. 11. I hope / wish they would stop making so much noise! 12. I hope / wish the government will soon do something about the pollution in this city. 13. I hope / wish we had a video. 14. I hope / wish you wouldn't leave your dirty shoes in your bedroom!

2. Раскройте скобки, употребив правильное время.

1. I would say it was time you (start) working seriously. 2. I'd rather you (not watch) television while I am reading. 3. I wish I (spend) more time swimming last summer. 4. Helen is so bossy. She acts as if she (own) the place. 5. I wish you (not keep) coming late to class. 6. Suppose a complete stranger (leave) you a lot of money in their will! 7. I wish I (go) to

your party after all. 8. I'd rather you (*sit*) next to Susan, please. 9. The government demanded that the ambassador (*be*) recalled. 10. You are lucky going to Italy. I wish I (*go*) with you. 11. I wish you (*not do*) that! It's a really annoying habit. 12. That was a lovely meal, but I wish (*not eat*) so much. 13. A cheque is all right, but I'd rather you (*pay*) in cash. 14. It's high time you (*learn*) to look after yourself.

### 3. Исправьте ошибки в следующих предложениях.

1. I wish I bought that old house. 2. I'd rather you don't eat all the bread. 3. It's time I go. 4. I wish I own a motorbike. 5. I wish we are not leaving in the morning. 6. Sue would rather reading than watching television. 7. Come what comes, I'll be on your side. 8. I hope it would stop raining. 9. I'd prefer you didn't wait. 10. I wish I didn't listen to you before. 11. If you don't mind I'd sooner you would practice your violin somewhere else. 12. I'd rather you don't tell anyone about conversation. 13. If you want to catch the last train, it's time you leave. 14. I've no idea where we are! If only we have a map.

### 4. Поставьте глагол в скобках в правильную форму.

Last week I (*walk*) home after playing tennis when it (*start*) raining very heavily. "Oh no, I (*get*) soaked before I (*reach*) home", I thought. "I wish I (*remember*) to bring my raincoat". But unfortunately I (*leave*) it at home. "How stupid of me! I always (*forget*) to bring it with me." Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift. "You (*go*) home?", she asked, "or you (*want*) to go for a drink?" "I'd rather you (*take*) me home", I said. "If I (*not change*) my clothes, I know I (*fall*) ill, and then I (*not be able*) to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (*practise*) hard for the last month". "I (*wait*) for you to change if you (*like*)", she told me. "I think it's time you (*relax*) for a change. You (*worry*) too much about things lately. And people who (*worry*) too much (*fall*) ill more easily. It's got nothing to do with the rain!"

### 5. Дополните каждое предложение одним подходящим по смыслу словом.

1. It's ... time you learned to look after yourself. 2. I wish you ... try listening to me just for once! 3. I ... rather not go by bus, if possible. 4. ... that as it may, it doesn't alter the seriousness of the problem. 5. I wish Carol ... be here to see you all. 6. We both wish you ... staying longer. 7. You ... as if you had played in the match instead of watching it! 8. ... they offered you the job of managing director! 9. I really wish we ... married. 10. I ... you didn't mind my phoning so late. 11. It would be nice to be able to fly. I wish I ... . 12. I'd ... you hadn't said that. 13. Everyone ... not listening more carefully to the lecture. 14. I ... didn't have to work tonight. 15. Would you rather I...? 16. I wish you would ... your car. 17. It's important that this issue ... discussed right away. 18. I wish you ... speak in such a rude way. 19. Long ... the President!. 20. Jack would rather I ... say anything about the missing money.

### 6. Перефразируйте каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохраняя при этом смысл исходного предложения.

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| 1. Do you ever regret not going to university?               | WISH   |
| 2. I should really be leaving.                               | TIME   |
| 3. I'd rather have beer than wine.                           | PREFER |
| 4. Jack doesn't know all the answers, though he pretends to. | ACTS   |
| 5. I'd love to be able to go with you to the opera.          | WISH   |
| 6. I wish I hadn't sold that old painting.                   | PITY   |
| 7. It would be better if you didn't stay long.               | RATHER |
| 8. The management insisted on our wearing dark suits.        | WEAR   |

### 7. Дополните каждое предложение подходящим по смыслу словом или группой слов.

1. It's time all of us ... in bed. 2. I'd rather you ... slowly and more carefully. 3. ... may, I will always be on your side! 4. I wish you ... the lecture instead of Professor Brown! 5. Don't rush your decision. I'd rather you ... over. 6. The authorities ... the money be paid at once. 7. I wish I could ... at your party, but I was busy I'm afraid. 8. Mary sometimes acts as if she ... either way what happened. 9. What ... I did about that problem we discussed? 10. It's time I ... my way. 11.

Imagine you ... in New York. How would you feel? 12. I'd rather you ... your coffee on top of my books. 13. Come on, children! It's ... you were in bed. 14. Joel wishes he ... his vacation on the Gulf Coast next year.

#### 8. Переведите отрывки на английский язык.

(1) – Жаль, что у меня нет твоих художественных наклонностей. Будь у меня хоть чуть-чуть таланта, я бы все время проводил, рисуя красивые пейзажи.

- Если ты думаешь, что искусство только в том, чтобы рисовать красивые пейзажи, то значит, тебе уже самое время хоть как-нибудь просветиться на этот счет!

(2) - Уже давно пора бы кому-нибудь сказать Денису, что он слишком любит спорить.

- Интересно, а ты сама когда-нибудь перестанешь обсуждать Дениса у него за спиной? Тем более, что не такой уж он и плохой человек. Я бы лично предпочла, чтобы моим зятем был он, а не Кен.

- А чем тебя не устраивает Кен? Если бы ты знала его так же хорошо, как я, ты бы понимала, что он стоит 10 таких, как Денис.

- Слушай, а когда ты прекратишь оценивать людей, как мясо на рынке?

(3) Сэр Джеймс считает, что его сыну Тоби давно пришло время найти достойную работу и начать всерьез думать о своей карьере. Конечно, сэр Джеймс предпочел бы, чтобы Тоби работал в его фирме, а не в каком-либо другом месте. Но главное, чего ему бы хотелось, так это чтобы Тоби изменил свое мрачное отношение к жизни на более позитивное.

### UNIT 10. ТЕСТ

#### Exercises

##### 1. Раскройте скобки, употребив нужную форму глагола.

Employees protesting at the planned closure of the Magnet electronics factory have begun a protest outside the factory in Brook Road. It (*reveal*) last week that production at the factory, where over 3000 local people (*employ*), (*transfer*) to the Magnet plant in Luton next month. 'Why we (*not inform*) about this earlier? We (*only tell*) about this two days ago,' said Marjory Calder, representing the workforce. 'It's about time companies such as this (*start*) thinking about local communities (*affect*) by their policies. Most people here are buying houses. How they (*keep up*) their mortgage payments? And how are we going to find jobs? I wish I (*know*).' Reg Reynolds of Magnet (*ask*) what (*do*) to help those who (*make*) redundant. 'The majority of our employees (*offer*) work at our plant in Luton', he told our reporter, 'and every effort (*make*) over the past month to offer early retirement to those who qualify.' When he (*question*) about why the workers (*not tell*) about the closure earlier, he revealed that the company (*promise*) a government loan to keep the factory open, but that at the last minute it (*decide*) not to provide the loan after all. 'So don't blame the company, we've done our best.' Local MP Brenda Stone (*ask*) to raise the matter in the House of Commons, and told us that a letter (*send*) to the Minister responsible within the next few days.

##### 2. Перепишите каждое предложение, начиная с данных слов, не меняя смысла предложения.

1. It is thought that the prisoner was recaptured while drinking in a pub. The prisoner ... . 2. Someone broke into John's flat last week. John ... . 3. Please don't turn on the radio. I'd rather you ... . 4. The wind was bending the young tree to the ground. The young tree ... . 5. If you missed the first half, you can't really say you understand the film. Unless ... . 6. Everyone believed that the house had been sold. The house ... . 7. What would you do if you lost your job? Supposing ... . 8. When we have finished building the house, we'll plan the garden. After the house ... . 9. It's a pity I am going to work tomorrow. I wish ... . 10. The living-room hasn't been painted for two years. We ... .

##### 3. Дополните предложения подходящими по смыслу словами или выражениями.

1. I don't like this restaurant, I wish we had ... to the Taj Mahal'. 2. It's time ... done about this problem. 3. The late Prime Minister is said ... difficult to work with. 4. That was lucky! If I ... this bus, I ... met you. 5. Your order ... with at the moment. 6. But for Pauline, I ... passed the exam. 7. All dishes ... with French fries and a green salad. 8. It is absolutely ... you cash this cheque tomorrow. 9. Jim is being ... the police station. 10. If I were ... where the treasure is, what would you do? 11. I wish you ... making so much noise late at night! 12. I'd rather the children ... on the television without permission. 13. Suppose ... half the money I owe you. Would that satisfy

you? 14. I hope ... get into trouble on my account. 15. This is an awful hotel. I wish we ... to the Grand instead. 16. It is absolutely ... you contact head office in advance. 17. I think it's high time we ... locking all the windows at night. 18. Would you rather I ... the lunch, if you feel tired? 19. I wish my car ... as fast as yours. 20. I'd prefer you ... smoke in here, if you don't mind.

4. *Перепишите каждое предложение так, чтобы оно содержало слово, данное справа заглавными буквами, сохранив смысл исходного предложения.*

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Everyone thought the book was written by the princess herself.  | HAVE   |
| 2. I can't lift this table on my own.                              | UNLESS |
| 3. I won't stay in this job, not even for double the salary.       | IF     |
| 4. The coins are believed to have been buried for safe-keeping.    | IT     |
| 5. If you insist on eating so fast, of course you get indigestion. | WILL   |
| 6. It's a pity you aren't going to Ann's party.                    | WISH   |
| 7. Someone punched Sam in the face at a football match.            | GOT    |
| 8. If you found the missing money, what would you do.              | WERE   |
| 9. They suspended Jackson for the next two matches.                | BANNED |
| 10. Please come this way, and I'll see if Mr. Francis is in.       | WILL   |

5. *Употребите глагол, данный в скобках, в правильной форме.*

1. The second film we saw (*direct*) by Howard Hughes. 2. If I (*know*) that you (*arrive*) on that train, I (*come*) to meet you. 3. I wish you (*not eat*) all the food! I'm hungry! 4. Be careful! If you (*tease*) the cat it (*scratch*) you! 5. Thanks very much! If you (*not help*) me, we (*not finish*) the work so quickly. 6. Hurry up, or all the best seats (*take*). 7. What a shame that it (*decide*) to cancel the school play! 8. Carol now wishes she (*marry*) in a church. 9. If it (*not be*) for you, I (*still be*) in prison today! 10. Unfortunately, tomorrow's match (*call off*).

6. *Перепишите каждое предложение, опуская выделенные курсивом слова и употребляя нужные формы страдательного залога.*

1. Mushroom-gatherers usually *work* in the early morning. 2. It's time the *government* brought the economy under control. 3. A *thief stole* several coats from the cloakroom. 4. *The management* has decided to reduce the workforce by 10 %. 5. It *took* the decorators only a day to do our house. 6. *They* have no idea what caused the accident. 7. *You* have to make an application for a visa in advance. 8. Ticket collectors *work* on the train on this line. 9. Lots of *people* had left their luggage on the platform. 10. A *person* directed Sally to the wrong address.

7. *Дополните каждое предложение одним подходящим по смыслу словом.*

1. ... that as it may, it is still no excuse. 2. Graham ... his car towed away by the police. 3. I am going to call the police ... you leave at once. 4. I think it's high time you ... taking yourself seriously. 5. If you ... to think of moving, we could offer you a job. 6. I ... you can come to my birthday party. 7. Just imagine! ... they told you that you had won first prize! 8. I wish Harry... see the children now! 9. If only you ... just stop talking for a moment and try listening! 10. It was not ... necessary to call the fire-brigade. 11. 2. It's time the children ... in class. 12. I'd prefer you ... sit at the back of the room. 13. If the weather ... good, we would go to the beach. 14. I was ... the way by a helpful traffic warden. 15. I was ... to chair the meeting, and I have accepted. 16. All the missing papers have been ... for. 17. I'd rather your cat ... sleep on my chair. 18. The ship is ... to have been sunk by pirates. 19. You are the person who ... things done around here! 20. ... for the bad weather, our holiday would have been perfect.

8. *Перепишите каждое предложение, начав с данных слов и сохраняя при этом смысл*

*исходного предложения.*

1. If you pay me back the money you took, I won't tell the police. Pay me back ... . 2. The discovery of new drugs is helping the fight against this disease. The fight ... . 3. It wouldn't make any difference if you offered me a million pounds, I still wouldn't sell! Even if ... . 4. I'll get someone to press your trousers. I'll have ... . 5. Everyone knows that taking exercise is good for your health. Taking exercise ... . 6. Brenda is a star because a famous director saw her act in a school play. If a famous ... . 7. Someone has suggested the resignation of the minister. It ... . 8. I have an appointment for a haircut this afternoon. I am having ... . 9. I regret not buying some tickets for the concert. I wish ... . 10. Someone will deliver the tickets to your house next week. The tickets ... .

*9. Дополните каждое предложение одним, подходящим по смыслу словом.*

By the time we reached the town centre it was packed (1) ... people (2) ... their shopping done. Trees decorated (3) ... coloured lights blinked at every corner, and (4) ... I hadn't known about the centenary celebrations I would (5) ... thought it was Christmas. Banners had (6) ... stretched across the street proclaiming "MARSHLAND NEW TOWN – THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS", as (7) ... the shoppers needed to (8) ... reminded. Nothing else had been (9) ... of in the town for weeks. Committees had (10) ... formed and every day more and more money was (11) ... collected by local schoolchildren selling flags and buttons. Posters printed (12) ... the words *LONG LIVE MARSHLAND* dangled from every lamp post. If I hadn't (13) ... it with my own eyes, I (14) ... never have believed it. And (15) ... for the Mayor, Mrs. Biggs, the centenary would have passed by unnoticed.

*10. Переведите отрывки на английский язык, используя формы сослагательного наклонения.*

(1) Люди часто сожалеют о том, что они не выбрали себе в молодости какую-нибудь другую профессию. Если бы я только – говорят они – мог заниматься тем, что мне по-настоящему нравилось! Или: как жаль, что я послушал совета папы или друга или кого-нибудь еще. Правда жизни, однако, в том, если бы они и смогли прожить свою жизнь заново, они все равно выбрали бы все то же самое.

(2) – Сказать по правде, жаль, что я родилась человеком, а не птицей. Тогда мне не надо было бы идти сегодня на работу. И у меня была бы гораздо большая свобода выбора – я бы могла пойти куда хочу и когда хочу. А грядущей осенью я бы улетела в теплые страны, если бы захотела.

- Ты в самом деле говоришь много чепухи! Пора уж тебе принимать жизнь такой, какая она есть. К тому же, если бы ты родилась птицей, то ты бы не дожила до этого возраста.

(3) Денис всего лишь младший сотрудник в фирме, именно поэтому он ведет себя так, как будто это он ею руководит. Пора бы уже кому-нибудь поставить его на место Я бы и сам это сделал, но проблема в том, что он не обращает ни малейшего внимания на то, что я ему говорю.

(4) Не могли бы Вы вести себя потише и повнимательней слушать, когда я говорю? Вы ведете себя так, как будто все, что я произношу, простейшие вещи, что, уверяю Вас, совершенно не так. Я бы вообще предпочел, чтобы Вы покинули аудиторию, а не сидели здесь и зевали во весь рот.