



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
Рубцовский индустриальный институт (филиал)
**ФГБОУ ВПО «Алтайский государственный технический
университет им. И.И. Ползунова»**

А.В. ОРЛОВ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие

**Сборник упражнений и тестов по грамматике английского
языка для студентов I курса всех направлений подготовки**

*Рекомендовано Рубцовским индустриальным институтом (филиал)
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обучающихся по всем направлениям подготовки*

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Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов I курса технического вуза всех направлений подготовки, получивших определенные теоретические знания в области грамматики английского языка в средней школе и продолжающих углубленное изучение основных грамматических явлений и конструкций, встречающихся в сферах повседневного и профессионально ориентированного общения.

Учебное пособие может применяться в разнообразных условиях учебного процесса в зависимости от уровня подготовки студентов и решаемых дидактических задач.

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Рецензент: к.п.н., доцент

И.Н. Языкова

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PREFACE

Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка является дополнением к учебным пособиям, разработанным для студентов I курса всех направлений обучения, и базируется на грамматическом материале, организованном по тематическому принципу: имя существительное, артикль, местоимения, имя прилагательное и наречие, порядок слов в предложении, видовременные формы глагола в действительном и страдательном залоге, модальные глаголы, прямая и косвенная речь. Предлагаемая систематизация учебного материала в данном пособии позволяет поочередно изучать одну грамматическую тему за другой.

Основная цель пособия заключается в отработке и закреплении изучаемых грамматических явлений и конструкций, необходимых для иноязычной подготовки специалистов, связанных в своей профессиональной деятельности с английским языком.

Упражнения аналитического, тренировочного и коммуникативно-ориентированного характера дают возможность готовить студентов к написанию модульных контрольных работ, позволяющих проверить индивидуальный уровень владения грамматикой и общую лингвистическую компетенцию.

В пределах каждого раздела упражнения даются по мере возрастания трудностей, что позволяет преподавателю подбирать задания с учетом индивидуальных особенностей студентов.

Примеры, иллюстрирующие грамматические явления, и многие упражнения построены на лексике, характерной для сферы бытовой и профессиональной коммуникации. Содержание настоящего учебного пособия соответствует ФГОС ВПО. Пособие может применяться для аудиторных занятий, а также для самостоятельной работы над языком.

Надеемся, что занятия по данному пособию будут интересными и полезными для вас.

§1 Имя существительное (The Noun)

Именем существительным называют часть речи, которая может обозначать:

- объект (man – мужчина, dog – собака);
- предмет (building – здание);
- абстрактное понятие (happiness – счастье);
- действие (fighting – сражение).

Имена существительные делятся на собственные (Proper noun) (London, Red Square, Jane) и нарицательные (Common noun), представляющие общее название для всех предметов (a newspaper – газета, a state – государство, an ocean – океан).

Ex. 1. State whether the nouns in bold type are proper or common:

1. John and Mary live outside the *city* in a little house in the suburbs. Every morning they drive to the *City* where they work in a bank.
2. *The Houses of Parliament* is a beautiful building in pseudo gothic style. Going down the street, she walked past a long row of *houses*, all exactly alike.
3. This church has a *tower* attached to it. A lot of visitors come to see the *Tower* every day.
4. Carl *Faberge* was Russia's Imperial Jeweler. What a beautiful Easter egg! – Yes. It's a real *Faberge*.
5. In the art circles he was known as a *Metsenat*. *Metsenat* was known to be a patron of poetry and poets in ancient Rome.

Ex. 2. Match the common words given below and the following descriptions:

1. Two-piece swimsuits are named after a Pacific atoll on which hydrogen bombs were exploded – a truly explosive and figurative word.
2. A golden statuette awarded annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (USA) for great achievement in motion pictures.
3. A famous Russian inventor gave his name to the assault rifle popular all over the world now.

a Kalashnikov, a bikini, an Oscar

§2 Множественное число существительных (The Plural of Nouns)

В английском языке существительные делятся на исчисляемые и неисчисляемые. Исчисляемые существительные имеют единственное и множественное число.

Образование множественного числа существительных (-s или -es)

a part – parts

a bag – bags

a car – cars

a bench – benches

a play – plays

an army – armies

a class – classes

a wish – wishes

a tax – taxes

a hero – heroes

a life – lives

a cliff – cliffs

Греческие и
латинские слова

on → a

um → a

us → i

is → es

phenomenon – phenomena

datum – data

stimulus – stimuli

basis – bases

Ex. 3. Give the plural of the nouns listed below:

A. dish, inch, toy, bus, city, knife, leaf, tomato, bath, family.

B. child, mouse, goose, swine, foot, ox, fish.

C. datum, radius, nucleus, memorandum, stratum.

Ex. 4. Give the singular of the nouns listed below:

A. wives, judges, boxes, plays, cities, heroes, chiefs, factories, papers, countries.

B. women, teeth, mice, children, firemen.

C. theses, formulae, media, criteria.

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

овцы, фрукты, волосы, ворота, новости, прохожие, невестки, содержание, успехи, товар, математика, бильярд, знания, деньги, неприятности, исследования, одежда, содержание, весы, зарплата, окраина, очки, статистика, специя, рыбы, шахматы, белье постельное.

Ex. 6. Choose the right answer:

1. The criteria for promotion ... clearly stated.
a) are b) is c) was d) has been
2. Her clothes ... very trendy and fashionable.
a) are b) is c) has been d) was
3. Your advice ... very timely.
a) were b) are c) is d) be
4. His ... of German ... very limited.
a) knowledges, is b) knowledge, are
c) knowledges, are d) knowledge, is
5. The news ... very interesting.
a) is b) are c) be d) were being
6. The contents of the letter ... unexpected.
a) were b) are c) was d) have been
7. The scissors ... here a minute ago.
a) was b) are c) were d) is
8. The class ... working on their individual projects today.
a) is b) are c) to be d) is being
9. Statistics ... a science which ... with the collection, organization and interpretation of numerical ...
a) are, deal, datums b) are, deal, data
c) is, deals, datas d) is, deals, data

10. All Janes's money ... on food and rent.
 a) go b) goes c) were going d) were gone
11. Supernatural ... are of great interest to many people.
 a) phenomenons b) phenomenon
 c) phenomena d) phenomenas
12. The ... in the aquarium ... waiting for their daily feeding.
 a) fishes, are b) fish, is c) fishes, is d) fish, are
13. We eat a lot ... and ... in summer.
 a) fruit, vegetable b) fruit, vegetables
 c) fruits, vegetables d) fruits, vegetable
14. The goods ... just arrived.
 a) has b) is c) have d) are
15. His team ... for Italy and now the team ... hard for the coming match.
 a) plays, is training b) play, are training
 c) plays, are training d) play, was training

§3 Артикль (The Article)

В английском языке имеется два артикля: определенный the [ðə], [ðɪ] и неопределенный [a], [an].

Ex. 7. Use the necessary form of the indefinite article (a or an) or the definite article (the):

... article, ... army, ... bright event, ... actor, ... great artist, ... hour, ... long hour, ... apples, ... report, ... institute, ... oldest institute, ... dishes, ... country, ... important statement, ... countries, ... foreign language, ... idea, ... armies, ... exciting view, ... policemen, ... early hours.

Ex. 8. Choose the right answer:

1. We watched ... comedy on TV last night.
a) a b) the c) an d) -
2. ... comedy we watched yesterday impressed me very much.
a) An b) The c) A d) -
3. It is difficult to learn ... Chinese language.
a) - b) the c) a d) some
4. They live in ... new house near ... park.
a) a, a b) the, the c) the, a d) a, the
5. ... news is very depressing today. No ... news is ... best news.
a) The, - , the b) A, - , the c) - , - , the d) The, the, the
6. ... life is complicated, but ... life in ... desert is much more difficult for European people.
a) - , the, a b) The, the, the c) - , - , the d) A, the, a
7. ... bicycle is ... excellent means of ... transport.
a) A, the, the b) The, an, - c) The, an, the d) The, a, the
8. Peace Forum took place in ... Netherlands.
a) - , last, the b) The, latest, - c) A, last, the d) The, latest, the
9. It's ... fine winter! ... trees covered with ... snow look like ... fairy tale.
a) a, the, - , a b) - , - , - , a c) a, - , a, a d) a, - , a, the
10. As it is late I suggest going by ... taxi.
a) - b) the c) a d) some
11. Many people feel that ... violence is ... big problem in ... society.
a) a, a, the b) - , the, the c) - , a, - d) an, - , a
12. Passing exams is not simply ... matter of ... knowledge or ... intelligence; ... techniques you use are also important.
a) a, the, the, the b) the, a, a, the c) - , - , a, the d) a, - , - , the

13. I read ... interesting articles about ... changes that have been happening in ... climate in this region.
 a) the, - , the b) - , - , the c) - , the, the d) an, the, the
14. I bought ... computer and ... printer, but ... printer doesn't work.
 a) the, the, the b) a, the, the c) a, a, a d) a, a, the
15. Jack left ... school at ... age of 16 and then studied ... art for ... short time.
 a) - , the, - , a b) the, the, an, a c) a, the, the, the d) - , an, an, the

Ex. 9. Insert the article if necessary:

... Telephone Etiquette

1. Know ... right number before making ... call. When in ... doubt consult ... Directory, your personal number list, or ... information operator.
2. Allow ... time to answer. Give ... person you are calling enough ... time to reach ... telephone. ... patience may save you ... second call.
3. Identify yourself when you answer ... telephone. Don't merely say "Hello". Give your name, your telephone number or ... name of your firm.

§4оборот there be

Данный оборот обозначает наличие или отсутствие кого/чего-либо в определенном месте.

Ex. 10. Choose the right answer:

1. There ... an interesting movie in the cinema tonight.
 a) is b) are c) be d) were
2. There ... four lectures at the institute on Monday.
 a) is b) be c) was d) are
3. There ... a lot of snow last year.
 a) is b) was c) were d) are

4. ... there ... an exhibition in our town next month?
a) Be, will b) Shall, be c) Will, be d) Will, is
5. There no excuse for such a behavior of yours.
a) can is b) can be c) can to be d) be can
6. Will there be any lectures tomorrow?
a) No, there will not b) No, this will not
c) No, it will not d) No, it is not
7. There ... much milk in the bottle.
a) weren't b) aren't c) be not d) isn't
8. There many interesting events at a film festival in Moscow next month.
a) are b) be c) will be d) is
9. There ... always ... different points of view.
a) may, be b) may, to be c) will, are d) may, will be
10. ... there many mistakes in my test paper? – Yes, there ... some.
a) Is, is b) Are, are c) Are, is d) Is, are
11. ... there any juice left? – Yes,
a) Are, it is b) Is, there is c) Is, it is d) Is, this is
12. four people in my family.
a) There is b) There was c) There to be d) There are
13. newspapers on the table?
a) Is there b) Are that c) Is this d) Are there
14. ... there ... much rain in the street this morning?
a) Has, been b) Is, been c) Will, been d) Have, been
15. There ... many fish in the lake.
a) is b) are c) be

Ex. 11. Make up sentences using the words in columns:

There is	a table(-s)	in this room.
are	some computer(-s)	
was	any window(-s)	
were	many pictures	
will be	no shopping centre(-s)	
must be	people	
can be	institute(-s)	in our town.
may be	theatre(-s)	in this street.
	night club(-s)	
	old building(-s)	

§5 Употребление *many/much, a lot of, (a) little/a few, little/few*

Ex. 12. Insert *much, many, a lot of*:

1. Do you have ... homework to do for Saturday?
2. There are ... daffodils in England in spring.
3. These days people get ... information from (the) Internet.
4. ... happy returns of the day! Thank you very
5. We've got ... time.
6. He is so fat because he eats too ... sandwiches.
7. My uncle drinks too ... coffee.
8. How ... exams do you have to take? Quite
9. Now I feel ... more confident.
10. There are always ... jobs to be done.

Ex. 13. Insert *(a) few, (a) little*:

1. ... people could resist such a temptation.
2. There is ... furniture in our country house.
3. Wait, I'll pick ... roses for you from my garden.
4. Even now there is ... we can do to improve the weather.
5. Let's go to the market and buy ... fruit and ... carrots.
6. Paul put ... coins in the slot, thought ... , and then dialed the number.
7. There were ... apple trees in our garden.
8. I'm still hungry. I think I'll have ... more fish.

9. Many questions were asked, but ... were answered.
10. ... doctors doubt now the importance of a diet.
11. Try to persuade her to eat... .

§6 Видовременные формы глагола (Verb Tenses)

Present Tenses

I. *Present Indefinite/Simple* (настоящее неопределенное) обозначает действия и процессы, которые происходят обычно или на постоянной основе. Признаком 3-го лица единственного числа является окончание -s.

Ex. 13. Comment on the use of the Present Indefinite:

1. Wisdom comes with age.
2. Moscow is the capital of the Russian Federation.
3. Students attend a lot of lectures during each term.
4. She thinks that English Grammar is not easy.
5. Every generation has its way.
6. I read local papers every week.
7. My mother doesn't like it when we sit up late.
8. The beauty of the Internet is that you can get virtually anything that your mind requires.

Ex. 14. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. My grandmother (be) very old, but she (hear, see and understand) everything quite well.
2. What he (do) for a living?
3. We (be) first-year students.
4. Time (heal) all wounds.
5. An apple a day (keep) the doctor away.
6. A good wife (make) a good husband.

Ex. 15. Translate into English:

1. Местные газеты освещают городские новости и события.

2. Мне не нравится дождливая погода.
3. Время – деньги.
4. Он студент-первокурсник. Он учится в РИИ.
5. Мне нравится смотреть новостные программы по телевизору.
6. Лекции в институте начинаются в 8:30 утра.
7. Ваша сестра – бухгалтер? – Нет, она врач.
8. Мой отец не работает в банке. Он преподает в институте.
9. Извините, он сейчас очень занят.
10. Мы не учимся по выходным дням.

II. *Present Continuous/Progressive* (настоящее длительное) обозначает действие, которое длится или происходит в определенный момент настоящего времени.

Образование: to be + V₁ (Participle I)

Ex. 16. Read and translate the following sentences. Explain the use of the Present Continuous/Progressive:

1. Ann is having lunch in the canteen at the moment.
2. Family life is changing rapidly.
3. I can't understand what you are driving at.
4. John plays tennis every day. Now he is playing tennis with Mary.
5. Why don't you believe me? I am telling the truth.
6. In my native town I live in a cottage. Here, in London, I am staying in a hotel.
7. Look! The sun is rising.

Ex. 17. Use the right form of the verb in brackets:

1. We still can't understand what he (talk) about.
2. Today many countries (face) economic and political problems.
3. We not (get) younger with the passing of time.
4. Hello, is that him you (look) for?
5. You (look) terrible, Jim. What's the matter?
6. It is so urgent, that's why I (ask) you to help me.
7. What you (do) now? I (play) tennis.

Ex. 18. Translate into English:

1. У них есть проблема. Они обсуждают ее сейчас.
2. Я читаю местную газету.
3. Посмотри на эту фотографию. Это мои одноклассники. Мы отдыхаем на природе. Девушка, которая держит цветы, Настя. Парень, который стоит справа, Сергей. Слева стоит наша староста, Марина. Парень, который сидит у костра, ее друг, Влад.
4. Он играет сейчас в теннис?
5. Он не смотрит телевизор, а как раз читает интересную статью.

III. *Present Perfect* (настоящее совершенное) обозначает, что действие закончилось к какому-либо моменту настоящего времени.

Образование: to have + V₃ (Participle II)

Ex. 19. Form Participle II (V₃) of the following Verbs:

to test, to spend, to buy, to feel, to sell, to report, to say, to visit, to speak, to establish, to eat, to defend, to take, to give, to sleep, to ask.

Ex. 20. Read and translate the following sentences. Explain the use of the Present Perfect:

1. The production of food stuffs has greatly increased in Altai Region recently.
2. Russian scientists have discovered many secrets of nature.
3. Have the achievements of our science helped to raise the living standards of the people?
4. I have not been to Great Britain yet.
5. This week the instructor has not permitted us to climb that mountain.
6. Have you ever seen a ghost?
7. The country has made enormous progress lately. The President has done so much good.

Ex. 21. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. He (be) my friend for thirty years and still is loyal, devoted, staunch and wise.

2. Where you (be) all this time? I (miss) you terribly.
3. Life not (be) kind to me.
4. People not (change) much over the centuries.
5. You (hear) the latest news?
6. I never (see) her before.

Ex. 22. Translate into English:

1. Я уже закончил свою работу.
2. Мы еще не прочитали статью.
3. Ты уже слышал об этом?
4. Он когда-нибудь встречался с ней?
5. Они еще не говорили со мной.
6. Здесь темно. Почему ты не включил свет?
7. Зачем ты купил этот зонтик?

IV. *Present Perfect Continuous/Progressive* (настоящее совершенно-длительное) выражает длительное действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся в настоящее время.

Образование: to have been + V₁ (Participle I)

Ex. 23. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of Present Perfect Continuous:

1. A fine rain has been falling steadily since six o'clock and there is a dark mist on the river.
2. What's been going on? Why haven't you been answering my letters?
3. Blair has been working for days to make money to buy her a Christmas gift.
4. Have you been meaning to insult us by offering this?
5. Our wedding is tonight. We have been writing invitation cards all morning.

Ex. 24. Translate into English:

1. Покажи мне газету, которую ты только что читал.
2. Он целый день пишет статью.
3. Как долго вы изучаете английский язык?

4. Он делает домашнее задание с 5 часов.
5. Я уже час жду вас.
6. Том очень хороший певец. Он поет с самого детства.
7. Все кругом бело. Шел снег всю ночь.

Ex. 25. Use the right form of verbs:

1. I (learn) English for two years and how long you (learn) it?
2. Tom (watch) TV all day long?
3. You not (talk) to me frankly.
4. How long it (rain)?
5. He not (dance) all night long.

A Comprehensive Test on Present Tenses

Ex. 26. Choose the correct answer:

1. Bill ... hockey this season; he wants to devote much more time on his studies.
 a) doesn't play b) hasn't been playing
 c) isn't playing d) hasn't played
2. How long ... you ... this car?
 a) have, had b) do, have c) are, have d) are, having
3. Andrew is a mechanical engineer; he ... to the opening of every industrial exhibition in the city.
 a) is going b) has gone c) has been going d) goes
4. I am tired. We ... for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.
 a) have worked b) have been working c) are working d) work
5. We ... two matches so far this morning and we ... the third yet.
 a) play, don't finish
 b) have played, haven't finished
 c) are playing, haven't finished
 d) have been playing, haven't finished

6. Why ... ?
 a) the girls are crying b) are crying the girls
 c) the girls crying d) are the girls crying
7. He ... to India.
 a) often has been b) has been often c) has often been d) is often
8. The government is worried because the number of people without jobs
 a) is increasing b) had increased
 c) has been increasing d) increases
9. Alina, my group mate, has a TV set, but she ... it very often.
 a) hasn't used b) hasn't been using
 c) isn't using d) doesn't use
10. Who ... you this dictionary?
 a) bought b) has bought c) had bought d) has been buying
11. My friend graduated from the Institute in 2014. He ... at a factory since then.
 a) works b) is working c) has been working d) has worked
12. I ... local papers from time to time.
 a) am reading b) read c) have been reading d) have read
13. You are the tenth patient that I ... for this disease.
 a) treat b) have been treated
 c) have treated d) have been treated
14. I ... "To have and have not". The book is very interesting and I advice you to read it.
 a) read b) am reading c) have read d) readed
15. Recently I ... to the Drama Theatre.
 a) go to b) am going to c) have been to d) has been to

Past Tenses

I. *Past Indefinite* (прошедшее неопределенное) обозначает действие, которое совершалось в прошлом без указания длительности или законченности. Правильные глаголы образуют эту форму при помощи суффикса -ed; неправильные глаголы – см. 2-ю колонку (Past tense) таблицы неправильных глаголов.

Ex. 27. Form the Past Indefinite/Simple of the following verbs:

to find, to get, to give, to read, to begin, to mark, to know, to make, to speak, to spend, to see, to publish, to keep, to print, to think.

Ex. 28. Make the following sentences interrogative and then negative:

1. You visited your friend last week.
2. The newspaper came out yesterday.
3. She asked her brother about it.
4. We went to Moscow two weeks ago.
5. They knew about the meeting.
6. We discussed that issue the other day.

II. *The Past Continuous/Progressive* (прошедшее длительное) указывает на действие, которое длилось в определенный момент прошедшего времени.

Образование: was/were + V₁ (Participle I)

Ex. 29. Comment on the use of the Past Continuous/Progressive in the following sentences:

1. To have a frank talk I asked him what he was doing in London.
2. When she came back to the office, the manager was still studying the Draft Contract.
3. Summer was slipping away, day by day.
4. When I entered a Pizza Hut, all around me people were eating pizzas the size of bus wheels.
5. Maxim's jaw dropped, he was unable to absorb the things he was hearing.

6. Diana and I were sitting in the library on Sunday morning, reading the newspapers.

Ex. 30. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. What you (do) when I (call) you? You (sleep) or what?
2. She looked out of the window and saw that the children (return) slowly from school.
3. The young couple next to me (discuss) their plans for summer vacation – where to go to.
4. When we (meet) for the first time, she (work) as a waitress in a café.
5. We (have) a very exciting holiday. We (play) tennis, (visit) friends, the children (swim) and (sunbathe).
6. What you (do) at 7 o'clock yesterday?
7. While my mother (knit) mittens, I (do) my homework.

Ex. 31. Translate into English:

1. Что ты делал вчера в 8 часов?
2. Лил сильный дождь, когда я вышел из дома.
3. Вчера весь вечер дети играли в железную дорогу (to play a train set).
4. Вчера в это время я просматривал газеты.
5. На прошлой неделе в 7 часов вечера мои друзья не играли в хоккей, они смотрели фильм.
6. Когда он вошел в сад, солнце светило ярко и птицы пели на деревьях.
7. Чем занимался ваш отец вчера с 5 и до 7 часов?

III. *The Past Perfect* (прошедшее совершенное) выражает действие, которое совершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом:

Образование: had + V₃ (Participle II)

Ex. 32. Comment on the use of the Past Perfect in the following sentences:

1. We had discussed the news and were now thinking about it.
2. It turned out that Dick was ill and he had been ill for a fortnight.

3. No sooner had he opened the door than the children rushed to meet him.
4. Hardly had I turned on the television, when I heard shocking news.
5. He learnt that they had been friends for many years.
6. When I came back home, my family had already had dinner and were watching television.

Ex. 33. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Tom (return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
2. He (think) that he (lose) the money.
3. The prisoner (spend) almost a month digging a tunnel before the guards (discover) it.
4. John and Pamela were the only family she ever (have).
5. Ann (tell) me that she (see) an interesting film.
6. Before we (come) to the station, the train already (leave).
7. I (know) that my friend not yet (come).

Ex. 34. Translate into English:

1. Когда пришла Аня, я уже закончил свою работу.
2. К двум часам наш преподаватель проверил все экзаменационные работы (test papers).
3. Во время отпуска мама посетила деревню, в которой она родилась.
4. Где вы работали до того, как поступили в институт?
5. Джордж не знал, кто напал на него (to attack) в темноте.
6. К тому времени, когда поезд прибыл в Москву, он подружился (to make friends) со многими пассажирами.
7. Он был рад, что купил новый ноутбук.

IV. *Past Perfect Continuous/Progressive* (прошедшее совершенно-длительное) указывает на действие, которое началось и продолжалось в определенный момент прошедшего времени.

Образование: had been + V₁ (Participle I)

Ex. 35. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Past Perfect Continuous:

1. Andrew, who is English, had been living in California for ten years when we met. We had been seeing each other for only three months when he asked me to marry him.
2. Later that afternoon, Derek put down the newspaper he had been reading.
3. I had been hearing and reading about Great Britain for so long that I was genuinely keen to see it.
4. When I last went to London, they had been renovating the National Portrait Gallery.
5. Everybody looked unhappy. They had been discussing the events around Ukraine.

Ex. 36. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Dick said he was sorry he was late and asked how long they (wait) there.
2. At the time I (be) twenty-three I (study) English for three years.
3. Last year Oleg and Natasha (decide) to buy a house. They (save up) for ages to make their dream come true.
4. We (look) forward to going for weeks when finally the date of departure (arrive).
5. They (search) for only a few days when they found exactly what they (want).

A Comprehensive Test on Past Tenses

Ex. 37. Choose the correct answer:

1. While father ... a newspaper, mother ... lunch in the kitchen.
 a) read, has been cooking b) was reading, cooked
 c) readed, was cooking d) was reading, was cooking
2. What ... you ... the whole evening?
 a) did, discuss b) were, discussing
 c) had, discussed d) had, been discussing
3. It ... for a long time, when we ... home.
 a) had been snowing, left b) was snowing, left

- c) snowed, were leaving d) snowed, had left
4. He ... all of the computer games and ... to do something different.
a) had been playing, wanted b) played, wants
c) had played, wanted d) had played, had been wanting
5. I ... my uncle until he ... us last year.
a) hadn't met, visited b) didn't meet, had visited
c) didn't meet, visited d) hadn't met, had visited
6. This time last year I ... across Italy.
a) traveled b) was traveling
c) had traveled d) had been traveling
7. By the time the Browns ... home, the kitchen
a) returned, had painted b) had returned, was painted
c) had returned, was being painted d) returned, had been painted
8. My parents ... a new car last week.
a) have bought b) were buying c) bought d) had bought
9. I can hardly remember it. It ... long ago.
a) was happening b) happened
c) had happened d) had been happening
10. The engineer ... the machine tool which we ... for several hours.
a) had examined, were testing b) examined, had been testing
c) examined, were testing d) examined, tested
11. In 1969 people ... on the lunar surface for the first time.
a) was walking b) had been walking
c) had walked d) walked
12. Both boys were very tired, they ... football for two hours.
a) were playing b) played c) had been playing d) had played
13. I ... Steve when we ... in Oxford.
a) have met, studied b) met, were studying
c) had met, had studied d) met, had been studying

14. The war film we ... yesterday ... me very much.
- watched, impressed
 - were watching, had impressed
 - were watching, was impressive
 - have watched, has impressed

Future Tenses

I. *Future Indefinite/Simple* (будущее неопределенное) указывает, что действие будет происходить в будущем.

Образование: shall/will + V

Ex. 38. Make the following sentences interrogative:

- I shall read this article tomorrow. (when)
- You will show us these pictures next week. (what)
- Your friend will tell us about this city. (who)
- He will drive us to the station. (where)
- We will see the new houses. (what)
- The students will answer our questions. (whose)

Ex. 39. Make the following sentences negative:

- We shall interview them next week.
- They will stay here.
- Your friends will do this work in two days.
- I shall/will explain the rules of the game later.
- He will come here in winter.

Ex. 40. Form the future form of the following sentences:

- I agree with you.
- He welcomes your proposal.
- They need her help.
- My friends offer their services.
- We work together.

6. You take part in this work.

II. *Future Continuous/Progressive* (будущее длительное) обозначает действие, которое будет происходить в точное время в будущем.

Образование: shall/will be + V₁

Ex. 41. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future Continuous:

1. Goodbye. You won't be seeing me for a long time.
2. Why must I take a book and a packed lunch? You'll be sitting on the train for hours.
3. We'll be arriving at Miami airport at exactly this time tomorrow morning.
4. Next Sunday, the Prime Minister will be celebrating ten years in power.
5. Will you be wearing your new earrings tonight?
6. In the next few minutes we shall be crossing the Italian border.
7. Mind, I shall be keeping a very careful eye on you from now on.

Ex. 42. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Don't worry, Ann (help) us to arrange a party tonight.
2. I wonder how she (respond) to this news: whether she (laugh) or (cry), whether she (rejoice) or (frown)? – We (live) and (see).
3. Take it easy, I not (forget) you. I (think) of you day and night. And you (recall) me?
4. You (use) a PC all day long? I need it too.
5. It's hard to imagine what people (talk) about me after what has happened. – They (gossip) and then they (find) another topic for discussion.

Ex. 43. Translate into English:

1. Что ты будешь делать сегодня утром?
2. В 5 часов после обеда я буду работать в библиотеке.
3. Профессор Аратов будет читать лекцию (deliver a lecture) завтра в такое же время.

4. Через два часа я буду встречаться с Олегом.
5. Летом в это самое время я буду купаться в океане и нежиться на пляже.

III. *Future Perfect* (будущее совершенное) обозначает действие, которое завершится к определенному моменту в будущем.

Образование: shall/will have+ V₃/Participle II

Ex. 44. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect.

1. By the time my parents get back home I will have tidied the room.
2. The hikers hope that the tornado will have finished before they arrive in Japan.
3. Next year they will have been married for twenty-five years.
4. By the time you start reading an article, I shall have finished my report.
5. Will you have arranged everything by tomorrow?

Ex. 45. Translate into English:

1. Решишь ли ты все свои проблемы до нашей следующей встречи?
2. К тому времени, как ты придешь домой, ужин будет приготовлен.
3. Сколько страниц ты прочитаешь к 5 часам завтрашнего дня?
4. Не уверен, что он сдаст все экзамены к концу июня.
5. Не беспокойся, они проведут совещание к назначенному сроку.

IV. *Future Perfect Continuous/Progressive* (будущее совершенное длительное время) обозначает, что действие будет длиться в течение определенного времени в будущем.

Образование: shall/will have been + V₁/Participle I

Ex. 46. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of the Future Perfect Continuous:

1. By next month I shall have been living in Tomsk for 10 years.
2. When you return home at 5 o'clock, he will have been working for seven hours.
3. I hope it will have been snowing for a long time when we start skiing.
4. When she is thirty, she will have been learning English for twenty years.
5. By the time the manager comes in, the clerks will have been working on the draft contract for several hours.

Ex. 47. Translate into English:

1. К первому декабря этого года он уже десять лет будет работать на заводе.
2. К тому времени, как ты проснешься завтра утром, мы уже три часа будем лететь над Россией.
3. К маю будет пять лет, как он водит машину.
4. В июле будет год, как они женаты.
5. Они будут экспериментировать в этой области уже много лет до того, как появятся первые результаты.

A Comprehensive Test on Future Tenses

Ex. 48. Choose the correct answer:

1. I don't know what he thinks about it, but I ... him.
 a) am asking b) will have asked c) will ask d) will be asking
2. Jason ... Russian for two years before he leaves Russia.
 a) will learn b) will have been learning
 c) will have learnt d) will be learning
3. She is spending her pocket money very quickly. So, by the end of the week she ... all of it.
 a) will have spent b) will spend
 c) will be spending d) will have been spending
4. Mary ... the house before her husband comes home.

- a) won't have left b) won't be leaving
c) won't have been leaving d) won't leave
5. I will be back soon. I think you ... the leading article by the time I come.
a) will have been finishing b) will finish
c) will have finished d) will be finishing
6. According to the weather forecast it ... tomorrow all day long.
a) will snow b) will be snowing
c) will have been snowing d) will have snowed
7. You can't see this film on TV tonight, they ... it only next Sunday.
a) show b) will be showing c) will show d) are showing
8. It is not clear if the weather ... for the better, and we want to know if our plane will be late.
a) will be changing b) will have changed
c) will change d) changes
9. By the first of December this year I ... here for fifteen years already.
a) will be working b) will work
c) will have worked d) will have been working
10. By the time Mother comes home Bob ... all the cookies.
a) will have eaten b) will be eating
c) will eat d) will have been eating
11. The house ... for two hours when firefighters finally arrive.
a) is burning b) will have been burning
c) will be burning d) will have burnt
12. She is in the country now and she ... there for another week.
a) will stay b) will have been staying
c) will be staying d) will have stayed
13. They ... all the problems by the end of the meeting I am afraid.
a) won't be settling b) won't settle
c) aren't settling d) won't have settled

14. This time next week we ... in Africa.
 a) will hunt b) are hunting
 c) will be hunting d) will have been hunting
15. When Jerry enters a Medical school he ... Chemistry for more than four years.
 a) will have been studying b) will study
 c) will be studying d) will have studied

Complex Tense Tests

Ex. 49. Say what tense forms are normally used with following time indicators:

last week, long ago, by last September, from five till seven tomorrow, since he returned, already, the whole day, for ten years, when he came, before, next week, the other day, recently, tomorrow by 5 o'clock, since morning.

Ex. 50. Say what time indicators are usually used with the following tenses:

Present Simple/Indefinite, Past Perfect, Present
 Progressive/continuous, Past Simple/Indefinite, Past Perfect
 Progressive/Continuous, Future Perfect.

Ex. 51. Make sentences by using time indicators given in brackets:

1. Glen is playing tennis. (since morning, this time tomorrow, still, when we came)
2. Ann is ill. (yesterday, for a week now, at that time)
3. Mr. Brown returned from Belfast. (just, in a fortnight, the other day, by mid-May, a month later)

Ex. 52. I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Fast-food restaurants ... less expensive than full service restaurants.
a) has been b) are being c) are d) be
2. Recently I ... the Drama Theatre.
a) go to b) am going to c) was d) have been to
3. Nowadays the international organization Green Peace ... much to preserve the environment.
a) is doing b) does c) have done d) has been done
4. The spaceship ... the Moon last week.
a) was reaching b) reached c) had reached d) has reached
5. They ... the task by the week-end.
a) had done b) was doing c) did d) did no do
6. Our plant ... this equipment during the year.
a) produced b) had been producing
c) was producing d) had produced
7. It ... for a long time, when we ... home.
a) snowed, had left b) had been snowing, left
c) was snowing, had left d) had snowed, was leaving
8. I ... you about this film a bit later.
a) will be telling b) shall have told
c) will have been telling d) shall tell
9. He ... the article all day tomorrow.
a) shall have translated b) will translate
c) will be translating d) is translating
10. Will your sister ... this novel by next Sunday?
a) have read b) read c) have been read d) be reading
11. We ... this plan before the director came.
a) discussed b) had discussed

- c) were discussing d) have discussed

II. Use the right tense form of the verb:

1. Five years ago our company (manufacture) only TV sets.
2. Next month my sister (go) to Norway.
3. As a rule this customer (buy up) our complete stock.
4. He (know) the rule, but he still (make) mistakes too often.
5. He usually (eat) breakfast at seven, but today he (have) breakfast late.
6. They (face) a lot of doubt while they (plan) a terrible crime.
7. I (be) a student since September.

§7 Местоимение (The Pronoun)

I. *Personal and Possessive Pronouns* (личные и притяжательные местоимения)

Ex. 53. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the words in bold type:

1. Just between *you* and *me*, it is top secret.
2. He wanted *her* to go to the cinema with *him*.
3. Who is there? – It is *I* (*me*).
4. I don't want any partners. I want this business to really be *mine*.
5. Is there any place for me in this heart of *yours*, Jane?
6. The responsibility is *ours*.
7. Will *you* share your point of view with *them*?
8. The future is *hers*, don't let *them* take *it* from her.
9. Everything I have is *yours*.
10. *Theirs* was a true love story. *It* was a perfect match.

Ex. 54. Insert pronouns and underline the words which they replace:

1. The fax has been received. ... is on your desk.
2. Who told him the news? – Not
3. Who is that? – ... is my sister. She works here.
4. – Helen has had a baby. – Is ... a boy or a girl?

5. The offer we made solved her problems as well as
6. Please take these food scraps and give ... to the dog.
7. ... is an informational culture. We worship information.
8. I have a few cars, but I really don't need
9. Bob and I smiled at each other. ... smile was as affectionate as
10. Maggie has got into a mess again! I sure wouldn't want to be ... tonight.

II. *Demonstrative Pronouns* (указательные местоимения)

Ед. число	Мн. число
this – этот, эта, та	these – эти
that – тот, та, то	those – те

Ex. 55. Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the use of pronouns:

1. This is a new dictionary.
2. That is my life.
3. That was not my idea.
4. That was a good time.
5. Can you see those men?
6. Who are those women?
7. This is a sheep and that is a deer.
8. These are golden fish.
9. Those years were lucky ones.
10. We'll never forget those years.
11. Give me these pears, please.

Ex. 56. Use the right form of the pronouns this or that:

1. ... shoes are of the best quality.
2. I'll sign all the papers ... morning.
3. We can meet at 10.30. – ... will be fine.
4. "... way, sir".
5. The prices ... days are absolutely astronomical.
6. ... dress we saw in the shop window was from Paris.
7. People were helpless against nature in ... ages.
8. ... pictures remind me of you, especially ... one.

9. ... was a wrong thing to do.
10. ... particular students are extremely bright.

III. *Indefinite Pronoun (some, any, no)* (неопределенные местоимения)

Ex. 57. Insert *some* or *any* where necessary:

1. My uncle lives ... distance away from our house.
2. There is ... dust on the furniture. – Oh, I haven't got ... time for this.
3. Mum was sure we had ... honey left. At breakfast it turned out we didn't have
4. Barbara still has ... doubts about her marriage, but her boyfriend John hasn't got
5. You should buy ... new clothes for Christmas, I believe.
6. Do you have ... reliable trading partners? – I'm lucky, I've got
7. ... people hate vegetarian food.
8. Do you speak ... French? – No, but I speak ... English.
9. Let's talk about it ... other time.
10. There is ... way to get in touch with him, and so far I haven't found

Ex. 58. Comment on the use of *some* or *any* in the following sentences:

1. Could I get you some fresh orange juice? I have just made some.
2. Yesterday he left house without any money.
3. Shall I send you some other files?
4. There was never any question that she would leave her job.
5. Is there any milk in the bottle?
6. If you have any questions, call me.
7. There is seldom any world news on this channel.
8. Would you like some coffee?

Ex. 59. Choose the right pronoun in the brackets:

1. Is (anybody/somebody) there?
2. Is (anything/something) wrong with you?
3. She hasn't got (anything/something) nice to put on tomorrow.
4. Dick, come here quickly, (anybody/somebody) wants to speak to you.

5. They want to tell us (anything/something).
6. Is there (anything/something) I can do for you?
7. Do you have (any/some) sisters?
8. Mushrooms should be gathered with care as (anything/something) inside them can be very poisonous.
9. Look, there is (anybody/somebody) in the yard.
10. Do you ever read (any/some) papers?

IV. *Objective pronouns (me, you, her, him, it, us, them)* (объектные местоимения)

Ex. 60. Replace the words in bold type with objective pronouns:

1. He knows *this girl*.
2. They work with (*I*).
3. We met *this man* in the dining room.
4. I often see *the students* here.
5. You know (*we*).
6. We speak to *these girls* sometimes.
7. Your friend keeps *his books* on *the shelf*.
8. I read *this newspaper* in the evening.
9. We write *these exercises* at home.
10. They help (*we*) to learn *the language*.
11. We show *the boy* some pictures.
12. He tells *the students* about *the news*.

§8 Порядок слов (The Word Order)

Порядок слов в английском повествовательном предложении следующий: ПСДО, где П – подлежащее; С – сказуемое; Д – дополнение; О – обстоятельство.

Ex. 61. Make up sentences according to the World order rule:

1. At home, every day, reads, this student, papers, local.
2. To the institute, come, we, at half past eight.
3. We, this work, in the evening, do,
4. Writes, every student, these, at home, exercises.

5. Our, live, in this, students, hostel.
6. Beautifully, the Waltz, dances, he.
7. Seriously, was, nobody, in the accident, injured.
8. Hostel, very, like, our, I, much.
9. He, didn't, say, goodbye, even.
10. The flight, almost, he, missed.

Ex. 62. Choose the correct answer:

1. a) Ann always does her work carefully.
b) Ann does her work carefully always.
c) Ann always carefully does her work.
d) Ann carefully does her work always.
2. a) I go to the Institute often on foot.
b) I go to the Institute on foot often.
c) I often go to the Institute on foot.
d) On foot often to the Institute I go.
3. Don't put all these things in your bag;
a) it is not big enough b) it is not enough big
c) it is big not enough d) not big enough is it
4. Dana has such a pretty face and
a) her hair so long and beautiful is
b) her hair is so long and beautiful
c) is her hair so long and beautiful
d) so long and beautiful her hairs are
5. ... when I come home from work.
a) Usually I am very tired b) I am very tired usually
c) Very tired am usually I d) I am usually very tired
6. It's getting late. Are ... in the park?
a) still the children playing b) the children playing still
c) the children still playing d) still playing the children
7. Look at your watch and tell me what
a) time it is b) time it be c) time is it d) time it

8. Nancy ... when she learnt about her mother's illness.
 a) awfully was upset b) was awfully upset
 c) was upset awfully d) were awfully upset
9. You really shouldn't go
 a) to the bed so late b) to bed such late
 c) so late to bed d) to bed so late
10. I was glad that ... after his recent illness.
 a) John looked such well b) John looked so well
 c) John so well looked d) John looks so well

§9 Отрицательные и вопросительные предложения (The Interrogative and Negative Sentences)

В английском языке существует 4 типа вопросительных предложений:

- Общие вопросы (General Questions);
- Специальные вопросы (Special Questions);
- Альтернативные вопросы (Alternative Questions);
- Разделительные вопросы (Tail Questions).

Ex. 63. Choose the right answer:

1. ... TV? – No, you can turn it off.
 a) do you watch b) are you watching
 c) have you been watching d) have you watched
2. ... you think it's going to rain?
 a) Do b) Does c) Are d) Have
3. ... to play tennis since 9 o'clock?
 a) Are you waiting b) Did you wait
 c) Have you been waiting d) Have you waited
4. ... to see my new house?
 a) You want b) Do you want

- c) Are you wanting d) Does you want
5. ... the job by the time I get back?
 a) Will you do b) Would you do
 c) Will you have done d) Will you be doing
6. ... to the radio while you ... ?
 a) Did you listen, was studying b) Are you listening, were studying
 c) Are you listening, study d) Do you listen, are studying
7. ... your watch keep good time?
 a) Does b) Do c) Is d) Has
8. ... by this time next time?
 a) Will you retire b) Will you have retired
 c) Will you be retired d) Will I retire
9. ... he ever to Great Britain?
 a) Has been b) Is c) Was d) Is being
10. ... good as well as useful advice?
 a) Are there b) Are they c) Is there d) Aren't they

Ex. 64. Choose the right answer:

1. He has never been to Canada, ... ?
 a) isn't he b) hasn't he c) has he d) didn't he
2. The good things and bad things average out in the end, ... ?
 a) aren't they b) do they c) don't they d) isn't it
3. You haven't met my sister, ... ?
 a) have you not b) didn't you c) do you d) have you
4. You had a good time in the country last Sunday, ... ?
 a) didn't you b) did you c) had you d) hadn't you
5. There's no milk left, ... ?
 a) isn't there b) is there c) is it d) isn't it

6. He hardly takes advice, ... ?
 a) won't he b) does he c) doesn't he d) isn't he
7. Nobody's got to stay late this evening, ... ?
 a) have they b) haven't they c) don't they d) has nobody
8. She has been ill since Monday, ... ?
 a) isn't she b) has she c) is she d) hasn't she
9. Today's weather isn't so cold as it was yesterday, isn't it?
 a) не так ли? b) совсем наоборот c) совершенно верно
10. You went to Rome last month, ... ?
 a) hadn't you b) haven't you c) went you d) didn't you

Ex. 65. Choose the right answer:

1. Where ... all this time?
 a) have you been b) you have been c) you were d) had you been
2. ... had you been driving when the car broke down?
 a) How much b) How far c) How long
3. ... you when I called?
 a) Who has visited b) Who was visiting
 c) Were visiting d) Who visited
4. ... to do so much lately?
 a) What have you been able b) How are you able
 c) When have you been able d) How have you been able
5. What is your father?
 a) That's he b) He's kind c) He is a pilot d) He is John Brown
6. Who is that girl?
 a) She is a student b) She is so lovely c) She is Ann d) It is hers

7. ... does the parcel weigh?
a) How long b) How much c) How heavy
8. ... is the news on TV today?
a) Which time b) In what time c) What time d) At which time
9. ... do the letters "UN" mean?
a) What b) Which c) Why
10. ... is it from Novosibirsk to Moscow?
a) How long b) How far c) How distance

Ex. 66. Translate into English:

1. Вы любите чай или кофе?
2. Он сейчас читает газету или смотрит телевизор?
3. Вы эти летом были в Испании или в Германии?
4. Он студент или водитель?
5. Она живет в общежитии или с родителями?

Ex. 67. Make the following sentences negative:

1. You must go there tomorrow.
2. They often go to the cinema.
3. The meeting began at 7 o'clock.
4. We shall arrive there in time for supper.
5. He is leaving for St. Petersburg next week.
6. He has returned to Moscow.
7. There is some soap on the shelf.
8. Put some milk in my tea.
9. He has bought a new car recently.
10. We are going to take part in the industrial exhibition.

Ex. 68. Give positive and negative answers to the following questions:

1. Have you done your work?
2. Does she know him?
3. Can you help me?
4. Do you want to go there?

5. Was he surprised to see him?
6. Aren't you cold?
7. Haven't you spoken to the secretary yet?
8. Is he still reading a newspaper?
9. Wasn't he at the office yesterday?
10. Doesn't he speak French?

§10 Временная пара Present Perfect / Past Indefinite

Ex. 69. Choose the right answer:

1. He ... his job last month and since then he ... out of work.
 a) lost, has been b) lost, was c) lost, had been d) had lost, was
2. He ... some money two weeks ago. But I'm afraid he already ... it all.
 a) has earned, has spent b) earned, spent
 c) had earned, had spent d) earned, has spent
3. John ... just a very interesting article but Ann ... it yesterday.
 a) has read, had read b) has read, read
 c) had read, has read d) had read, had read
4. We haven't seen this film ... and as to Jane, she saw it
 a) already, just now b) yet, already
 c) yet, last month d) last month, yet
5. Have you read an economic article ... ?
 a) already b) just c) yet d) by
6. Who ... the novel "Gone with the wind"?
 a) did write b) wrote c) writes d) writting
7. You have never been to Great Britain, ... ?
 a) have you b) haven't you c) hasn't you d) having you
8. Who ... Mary to find a new job? John did.
 a) did help b) does help c) has helped d) helped

9. Have you written a report ... ? – Yes, I ... it two days ago.
 a) yet, wrote b) just, have written
 c) still, was writing d) already, has wrote
10. Last year she ... in Paris and this year she to Madrid.
 a) has been, was b) was, had been c) was, has been d) was, was
11. He yesterday morning. I ... just ... about it.
 a) doesn't come, learnt b) didn't come, have learnt
 c) hasn't come, have leant

§11 Степени сравнения прилагательных (The Degrees of Comparison)

Ex. 70. Write the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:

cold, important, bad, warm, precise, early, hot, sensitive, happy,
 little, many, full, few.

Ex. 71. Read and translate the proverbs. Produce their Russian equivalents:

1. Actions speak louder than words.
2. Prevention is better than cure.
3. The best doctors are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman.
4. Learning makes a good man better and a bad man worse.
5. Of two evils, choose the least.
6. Good-better-best. Never rest. Till “good” is “better” and “better” is “best”.
7. The difficult is done at once; the impossible takes a little longer.
8. A man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks.
9. It is better to be the best of a low family than the worst of a noble one.
10. A silent tongue and a true heart are the most admirable things on earth.

Ex. 72. Choose the right answer:

1. He bought ... sports car out of all available in the market.
a) the expensivest b) expensive
c) the most expensive d) most expensive
2. To study at university is ... than at school.
a) difficult b) more difficult c) difficulter d) more difficulter
3. We arrived ... than he expected.
a) earlier b) earliest c) early d) more earlier
4. She is a ... player than me.
a) best b) good c) better d) gooder
5. Moscow is one of the ... cities in Europe.
a) most beautiful b) beautiful c) more beautiful d) beautiful
6. Novosibirsk is much ... than Rubtsovsk.
a) more big b) the biggest c) most bigger d) bigger
7. That's ... I can do for you.
a) less b) little c) as little d) the least
8. Because the family is very poor, the children have ... clothes.
a) few b) little c) a few d) a little
9. Today is ... than yesterday.
a) more sunny b) much sunnier
c) more much sunnier d) much sunny
10. ... Opera House is ... building I've ever seen.
a) The Sydney, most spectacular b) The Sydney's, most spectacular
c) Sydney, the spectacularest d) Sydney's, the most spectacular

§12 Имя числительное (The Numeral)

Ex. 73. Write answers to these problems:

1. 23 and 44 is
2. 22 times 8 is
3. 8 minus 20 is
4. 65 divided by 13 is
5. Add 10 and 6, multiply by 8, then subtract 40 and divide by 11. What have you got left?

Ex. 74. Answer these questions. Write your answers in words:

1. When were you born?
2. How much do you weigh?
3. What is the number of the flat or the house where you live?
4. Is that an odd or an even number?
5. What is the approximate population of your town?
6. What is the population of the Russian Federation?
7. How far is it from your place to Moscow?
8. How much is a scholarship at your Institute?
9. Do you travel first class?
10. M. Lermontov was born in 1814 and killed in 1841, wasn't he?

Ex. 75. Write these numbers and dates:

two thousand fifteen, nineteen fifty-two, eighteen hundred five, seventeen forty-six, the third, twenty-one, three million six hundred, thirty thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

Ex. 76. Translate into English:

сто двадцать пять карандашей, триста сорок рублей, сто пятьдесят девять тысяч жителей, двести миллионов квадратных метров, 20 октября 1814 года, 1 сентября, 12 июня 1993 года.

§13 Способы выражения будущего времени (The Future Tenses)

Ex. 77. Choose the right answer:

1. I can't see you Tuesday afternoon. I ... our London branch.
a) visit b) am visiting c) will visit d) is going to visit
2. You will pay back, as soon as you. ... a new job.
a) will get b) are getting c) get d) will be getting
3. Your plane for Moscow ... at 8 p.m.
a) is leaving b) leaves c) have left d) had left at
4. What ... when you ... the university?
a) do you do, leave b) will you be doing, left
c) are going to do, leave
5. They ... to a new flat next January.
a) will move b) have moved c) are moving d) will have moved
6. If it ... , we won't go to the park.
a) will rain b) has rained c) rains d) will be raining
7. According to this timetable the bus ... at 10 a.m.
a) is arriving b) arrives c) will arrive d) has been arriving
8. I ... Nick tonight, so I can give him your message.
a) am seeing b) see c) shall see d) had seen
9. We ... to have a good rest in January if we ... our winter exams.
a) be going, will pass b) will be going, will pass
c) are going, pass
10. The international trade fair ... on 17 December and ... on 12 June.
a) opens, finishes b) will open, will finish
c) is opening, will finish

Ex. 78. Choose the right answer:

1. If he ... to our party, we ... very glad.
a) comes, shall be b) will come, will be
c) comes, are d) will come, shall be

2. The head of the administration says that the wages ... in 2015.
a) is doubling b) will double c) doubles d) has doubled

3. We ... to the theatre tonight.
a) go b) will go c) will have gone d) are going

4. We ... it tomorrow if he ... in the presidential election or not.
a) will learn, wins b) learn, will win
c) will learn, will win d) will learn, will be winning

5. From 1 till 7 September our town ... its annual cultural festival.
a) hold b) will be holding
c) will hold d) will have been holding

6. Quick! Give me a lift, I ... late again.
a) will be b) am going to be c) being late d) have been

7. The term ... on the 25th of June.
a) will finish b) will be finishing
c) finishes d) will have finished

8. We ... lunch with his parents on Sunday.
a) are going to have b) will have c) have d) are having

9. What time ... the train ... at the station?
a) does arrive b) arrives c) will arrive d) is arriving

10. His parents will be upset
a) till he won't pass his exams b) if he doesn't pass his exams
c) unless he will pass his exams d) unless he doesn't pass his exams

§14 Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs)

Модальные глаголы can, may, must, should, ought to обозначают не действие, а отношение к действию, т.е. возможность, вероятность, необходимость, желание и т.д. его выполнения.

Ex. 79. Translate into Russian:

1. I must speak to you about my work.
2. My friend can do this work in a day or two.
3. May I ask you to repeat your question?
4. You should defend your point of view.
5. They couldn't open the drawer in my desk as it was stuck.
6. A liar ought to have a good memory.
7. Molly hesitated. Ought she to accept this present from a stranger?
8. The report says that the country should think twice before joining the European market.
9. David cannot do the work.
10. Fashions may be changing, but style remains.

Ex. 80. Make these sentences negative and interrogative:

1. She ought to leave home immediately.
2. Your friends can wait for you.
3. We must play football tomorrow.
4. He should place an order for consumer goods.
5. He may suggest a realistic plan.

Ex. 81. Translate into English:

1. Ты умеешь плавать?
2. Можно мне взять твой велосипед?
3. Ты должен прочитать статью ко вторнику.
4. Повторить?
5. Вам следует закончить эту работу.
6. Я должен посмотреть этот фильм.
7. Он не смог понять этот рассказ.
8. Это должно быть интересно для нас.
9. Вам не нужно беспокоиться об этом.

10. Вы можете добраться туда поездом.

§15 Страдательный залог (The Passive Voice)

Страдательный залог обозначает, что действие совершается над объектом или субъектом.

Образование: to be + V₃/Participle II

Ex. 82. Choose the right translation into Russian:

1. They were told that ...
a) Они сказали, что ... b) Им сказали, что ...
c) Им говорят, что ... d) Они сообщили, что ...

2. The passengers wanted to be informed about ...
a) Пассажиры хотели сообщить ...
b) Пассажирам хотели сообщить ...
c) Пассажиры хотели, чтобы им сообщили ...
d) Пассажирам хотелось сообщить ...

3. The conditions are provided for ...
a) Были предусмотрены условия ...
b) Предусмотрено условие ...
c) Будут предусмотрены условия ...
d) Предусмотрены условия

4. The locomotive is being repaired ...
a) ремонтируют b) отремонтирован
c) ремонтировали d) будут ремонтировать

5. The locomotive has been repaired ...
a) отремонтировали b) ремонтировали
c) ремонтируют d) ремонтировался

6. The locomotive will have been repaired ...
a) будут ремонтировать b) будет отремонтирован
c) ремонтируют d) ремонтируется

Ex. 83. Write this sentences “The house is built” using the following time indicators: now, last month, already, in 2014, by the time we came to this city, not yet, by the end next year.

Ex. 84. Choose the right answer:

1. The car ... made in Germany last year.
a) is b) had been c) was d) were
2. Christmas ... celebrated on the 25th of December by the Orthodox Church.
a) has been b) is c) is being d) was
3. I am sure the new method ... used now.
a) hadn't been b) will be c) will have not d) was not being
4. Everything ... done by 9 a.m. tomorrow.
a) will have been b) will be c) is d) has been
5. The letter ... signed yesterday. As far as I know, it ... signed next week.
a) had not been, will have been b) was not, will have been
c) was not, will be d) was not being, will be
6. A lot of examples ... given by the professor during that lecture.
a) will be b) has been c) are d) were
7. My paper ... discussed at that time.
a) is not being b) was not c) was not being d) had not been
8. The production of electric power ... doubled here next year.
a) will be b) is c) will have been d) was
9. This engine ... already tested.
a) is b) has been c) was d) is being
10. Those machine tools ... designed when I visited the factory.
a) will be b) have been c) were being d) were

Ex. 85. Match the words or phrases in column A and the correct endings in column B:

A	B
1. Rooms	a) must not be taken from the library
2. Shoplifters	b) may be had at the office
3. This wine	c) will be prosecuted
4. A reference book	d) should be kept in custody
5. No goods	e) is protected by guard dogs
6. Application forms	f) ought to be exchanged without a receipt
7. Personal belongings	g) are to be kept clean and tidy
8. The warehouse	h) may be best served at room temperature

Ex. 86. Ask questions indicated in the brackets:

1. Such off-road vehicles are sold in special shops. (in what shops?)
2. Our tickets should be bought next week. (when?)
3. A greater part of London was destroyed by the fire.
4. This job may be finished in three days. (in how many days?)
5. New houses have been built in our district. (what?)
6. Buckwheat is widely grown in Altai Region. (where?)
7. An annual report must be signed by the boss. (who?)
8. More money will be spent on education. (on what?)

Ex. 87. Change the sentences from active into passive:

1. They offered me a promotion.
2. Mr. Brown will teach this class English.
3. Some people were using the cricket court, so we couldn't play.
4. They can deliver mail before 8 a.m.
5. The police arrested the villain mainly because they had information which the witness had passed to them.
6. Have you read the article yet?
7. I hope they will have watched the film by tomorrow.
8. No one has solved that problem yet.
9. One can't learn a foreign language in a few weeks.

10. He is a nasty boy. His parents must teach him good manners.
11. They may raise the price of petrol.
12. Ann is going to buy fancy clothes tomorrow.
13. The customer has to book a table in advance.
14. Our parents promised us support and understanding.
15. The policeman showed us the way to Trafalgar Square.

§16 Эквиваленты модальных глаголов (The Equivalents of Modal Verbs)

Ex. 88. Choose the right answer:

1. Bicket ... sell pencils because he had no other means to earn a living.
a) must to b) had to c) had d) was
2. On the next day she ... to come at half past two.
a) must b) had to c) was able to d) was
3. I hope you will ... to consider our papers next week.
a) be b) be able c) are able d) are allowed
4. But he ... to finish history.
a) couldn't b) must not c) was not allowed d) can be allowed
5. Economics ... to have the closets connection with economy.
a) is b) are c) must d) had to
6. It is clear to anyone that that some changes will ... to be made.
a) has b) are c) have d) can
7. We ... to do that work.
a) must b) were unable c) unable d) could not
8. I ... to have two fillings when I went to the dentist last week.
a) has b) have c) had d) should
9. They ... to see the garden through a gap in hedge.
a) were able b) was able c) might d) must

10. We ... work tomorrow – it's a holiday.
a) must not to b) don't have to c) will not to

Ex. 89. Translate into Russian:

1. He got up early yesterday as he had to go to the railway station.
2. Our plan will have to be changed if the director doesn't approve of it.
3. They will be able to start at once.
4. The experiment is to be conducted at 5 o'clock.
5. You are to tell us about your plan.
6. The students will not be allowed to use dictionaries at the English examination.
7. You'll have to see a friend of mine who is an actor.
8. When Andrew is eighteen he will be allowed to drive a car.
9. You will not be able to see him before Sunday.
10. We shall be allowed to go home earlier, if we pass a driving test.

Ex. 90. Use the right form of the verb in brackets:

1. Tomorrow we (должны) to meet our relatives from Moscow.
2. I (должен был) to do it because there was no other way out.
3. We (не сможем) to consider all those problems today.
4. Will she (будет позволено) to use this method in her research?
5. They (пришлось) to stay here for a few days more.
6. I don't know if the students (смогут) to handle the new equipment.
7. The agreement (должно быть) to be fulfilled.
8. I think I (смогу) to come tomorrow.
9. She (разрешат) to leave hospital next week.
10. We (позволят) to view the new collection.

§17 Прямая и косвенная речь (The Direct and Indirect Speech)

Прямая речь – это речь, принадлежащая говорящему.

Косвенная речь – это передача высказывания другого лица. В косвенной речи соблюдается правило согласования времен.

Ex. 91. Choose the right answer:

1. Mary warned her parents that she ... home late that night.
a) would come b) had come c) will come d) would have come
2. My English teacher wanted to know ... doing in my spare time.
a) what did I enjoy b) what I enjoyed
c) what I had enjoyed d) what I will enjoy
3. Jane was mistaken when she said that Maggie ... to her new flat the month before.
a) was moving b) moved c) had moved d) would move
4. In his interview he asked D. Dontsova why she ... another detective story.
a) has been writing b) writes c) was writing d) will be writing
5. The parents hoped that their first baby ... a girl.
a) will be b) would be c) has been d) be

Ex. 92. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I knew quite well that his family (живет) in London.
a) had lived b) lived c) live d) has lived
2. The newspaper reported that President Putin (прибыл) in India.
a) had arrived b) arrived c) would arrive d) is arriving
3. He said that the students of our group (занимаются) in the library.
a) study b) studied c) were studying d) are studying
4. The students were informed that they (будет) industrial training in the third year of studies.
a) would have b) will have c) are having d) have had
5. He left terribly sorry for the things he (совершил).
a) has done b) done c) was doing d) had done

Ex. 93. Translate into English:

1. Мой друг сказал, что он много работает.
2. Она хотела знать, поедет ли он летом в Москву.
3. Он сказал, что знает два языка.
4. Мы не понимали, как это серьезно.
5. Они узнали, что он посетил много стран.
6. Они знали, что погода будет хорошей завтра.
7. Том спросил Сашу, где он был вчера.
8. Маша спросила, будут ли ее встречать в аэропорту.
9. На уроке физики ученики узнали, что вода закипает при $t\ 100^{\circ}\text{C}$.
10. Мама попросила нас сделать покупки в магазине.

Ex. 94. Choose the correct answer:

1. Wanda complained to me that the children ... very naughty that evening.
a) were b) was c) had been d) have been
2. The shop assistant showed me a book and said that the book ... the museums of our town.
a) described b) was describing c) had described d) will describe
3. She asked me about my schedule for the next week and I answered that I ... it yet.
a) hadn't known b) didn't know
c) won't know d) wouldn't know
4. The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days more otherwise complications
a) might set in b) had to set in
c) must set in d) ought to set in
5. Jerry said that by the end of the year he ... in his new house for four years.
a) would have been living b) would live
c) will have been living d) would be living
6. Ann begged me not to tell her father what ... earlier that day.

- a) happened b) had happened c) would happen d) has happened
7. Kelly told me that while she had been eating her sandwiches at the station bar two strangers
a) had come in b) came in c) would come in d) have come in
8. Sheila answered she ... stories and poems all her life as long as she could remember.
a) was writing b) had been writing c) wrote d) had written
9. Kate confessed that she usually bought her clothes at random, and as a result at the moment she ... any decent things to wear.
a) is not having b) wasn't having c) has no d) doesn't have
10. Clemency said that she ... the office earlier that day to get to the station in time.
a) had to leave b) must leave
c) had had to leave d) would have to leave

Ex. 95. Choose the correct answer:

1. They asked me where I (еду).
a) will be going b) am going c) was going d) go
2. The news papers wrote that he (был) the best writer the year before.
a) is b) was c) had been d) was being
3. We hoped that our experiment (будет) interesting.
a) will be b) would be c) will have been d) will not
4. Everybody knows that the restoration (закончена) already.
a) had been finished b) has been finished c) is finished d) finishes
5. She expected that he (является) an eminent scientist.
a) was b) is c) has been d) were
6. We decided that (необходимо) to give an advertising.
a) it was necessary b) it is necessary c) it has been necessary

7. The assistant told me that the negotiations (скоро начнутся).
a) will begin soon b) would soon begin c) would begin soon
8. He decided that they (присоединятся) our staff in May.
a) will join b) will be joined c) would join d) are joining
9. The secretary said that the computer (был сломан).
a) was broken b) had been broken c) has been broken
10. She says that he (выбрал) the topic of his graduation paper.
a) has chosen b) choose c) had chosen d) would choose

Ex. 96. Transform direct speech into reported speech making the necessary changes:

1. Jane said: "It was cold and windy yesterday."
2. The professor said to the students: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow."
3. Oleg said to Kostya: "Call me tomorrow."
4. She asked me: "What is the weather like today?"
5. Natasha said: "I read "Gone with the wind" last year."
6. "You have done your job pretty well", said the chief to him.
7. "When will you complete your assignment?" Brian asked me.
8. The teacher asked: "Who can speak French fluently?"
9. She said to me: "Don't behave this way."
10. "I shall not buy anything new until I have repaid the current credit," said the customer to a shop assistant.
11. Mother asked Jerry: "What progress did you make at school?"
12. "Don't cross the street under the red light," said the policeman to Mrs. Careless.
13. "Did you see your brother yesterday, Mary?" asked Mr. Green.
14. He said: "Where is he going?"
15. "Will you be busy tomorrow?" Glen asked George.

Ex. 97. Choose the right answer:

1. Mario told the family that he ... a date
a) had, tomorrow b) will have, the next day
c) was having, tomorrow d) was having, the next day

2. Miss Duffer told us that watching TV news ... her nervous.
a) is making b) made c) will make d) make

3. Bob answered that he ... the next month.
a) is married b) was married
c) was marrying d) is marrying

4. The doctor said that the patient ... a few days ago.
a) was operated on b) has been operated on
c) had been operated on d) would be operated on

5. "How are you parents doing?" she asked. I answered that they ... very well.
a) were doing b) are doing
c) have been doing d) had been doing

6. We told everyone that we ... to the meeting in time, but ... at earliest possible.
a) couldn't come, would arrive b) can't come, would arrive
c) couldn't come, arrive d) can't come, will arrive

7. Oleg told me that he ... Ann in the street and that she ... fine.
a) met, had seemed b) had met, had seemed
c) had met, seemed d) has met, was seeming

8. He said that he ... in Canada for ten years.
a) lived b) had lived c) had been living d) lives

9. John said that she ... to school
a) had gone, the day before b) went, yesterday
c) had went, the day before d) had gone, yesterday

10. Jane told us that Jim ... than Bill.
a) was nicer b) has been nicer c) is being nicer d) is nicer

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Орлов Александр Викторович

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