

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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**ПОВТОРИМ АНГЛИЙСКУЮ ГРАММАТИКУ
(2 часть)**

Практикум

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Т-31 ПОВТОРИМ АНГЛИЙСКУЮ ГРАММАТИКУ (2 часть):
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Предлагаемый практикум по грамматике английского языка включает справочные материалы по базовым грамматическим темам и разнообразные тренировочные упражнения, которые позволят студентам активизировать приобретенные навыки употребления грамматических структур как в устной, так и в письменной речи.

В практикуме представлен модуль для самостоятельной проверки освоения пройденного материала.

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Modal Verbs

Модальные глаголы – это особые глаголы в английском языке, которые отличаются от всех других глаголов грамматическими характеристиками и модальными значениями. Эти глаголы не обозначают действие или состояние, а выражают отношение к нему, т.е. возможность, способность, необходимость или желательность совершения действия.

I can swim. Я умею плавать.

You should eat more fruit. Тебе следует есть больше фруктов.

You must not smoke here. Здесь нельзя курить.

Модальный глагол не может выражать действие, поэтому всегда употребляется со смысловым (смысловой глагол, как правило, выражен инфинитивом без частицы to).

Практически все модальные глаголы образуют вопросительную и отрицательную формы без помощи вспомогательных глаголов.

She can ski. Can she ski? – No, she can't. She cannot (can't) ski.

Данные глаголы считаются ущербными, т.к. не имеют целого ряда грамматических форм (инфинитива, формы с окончанием *-ing*) и не образуют сложных глагольных форм.

Модальный глагол **Can** и его форма прошедшего времени **Could** выражают:

1. Способность или умение (ability).

Sam can read. Sue could not skate.

2. Разрешение, запрещение (permission, prohibition).

You can use my phone. You can't smoke here.

3. Форма **could** может употребляться в контексте настоящего времени в значении вежливой просьбы (making a request).

Could you answer my question?

4. Предложение чего-то (= would) (making an offer).

Can I help you?

Would you like a cup of coffee?

Exercise №1. Match the sentences with the reasons.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. She can lift 100 pounds. | A) There is a lot of noise here. |
| 2. She can't smell anything. | B) The pool was closed. |
| 3. I couldn't see the blackboard. | C) She is very strong. |
| 4. You couldn't swim. | D) She has a cold. |
| 5. We could see the ocean and the beach. | E) I forgot my glasses. |
| 6. They can't hear us. | F) Our view was great. |
| 7. He can't understand you. | G) He doesn't know any English. |

Exercise №2. Complete the sentences. Use can, can't, could or couldn't.

1. Lulu feels great. She goes to aerobics class twice a week. When she began six months ago, she couldn't exercise for more than 15 minutes. Now she ____

exercise for an hour. She also lost five pounds. Now she ___ wear a skirt she ___ wear before.

2. I'm sorry this homework is late. I ___ finish it last week because I was sick.

3. I ___ go to the library yesterday because I went to the dentist, but I ___ go later today.

4. I ___ sleep because my husband snored all night long.

5. A few years ago I was in a running club, at that time I ___ run a mile in six minutes. Now I don't have time to run. Now I ___ even run a mile in twenty minutes.

6. Three months ago I ___ understand English very well, but now I ___.

7. When I was 15 I ___ drive, but now I ___ so I never use my bike.

Exercise №3. Work in small groups. Make up excuses.

1. I'm sorry I couldn't call you. – *I lost your number.*

2. I'm sorry I couldn't come to your party.

3. I'm sorry I couldn't help you with your homework.

4. I'm sorry I can't see you tomorrow.

5. I'm sorry I can't lend you twenty dollars.

Exercise №4. Go around the room. Ask your classmates questions.

Write the names of students who can do the things in the list. Then ask the students if they could do the same things five years ago.

Example: A: *Can you stand on your head?*

B: *Yes, I can.*

A: *Could you stand on your head five years ago?*

B: *No, I couldn't.*

	Now	Five years ago
1. Use a computer		
2. Speak sign language		
3. Ski		
4. Scuba dive		
5. Understand English		
6. Drive a car		
7. Ride a motor cycle		
8. Play chess		
9. Do yoga		

Exercise №5. Work with a partner. Read each sentence. Give possible results. Use can't or couldn't in your answers.

Example: My leg hurts. - *I can't dance. I can't take a long walk.*

1. My car didn't work last night.

2. He has a terrible headache.

3. They got lost.

4. They lost their jobs.
5. I was ill last week.

Exercise № 6. Rearrange the words to make questions from a job interview. Then decide whether each question is a) making a request, b) making an offer, or c) asking about ability.

1. get / you / can / I / a drink?
Can I get you a drink? (b)
2. e-mail address / your / confirm / I / could?
3. can / you / spreadsheets / use?
4. speak / languages / any other / you / can?
5. about / tell / you / job / us / your present / more / could?
6. tell / your current salary / me / you / could?
7. would you / as soon as possible / your decision / let us know?
8. start / you / when / can?
9. like / tea / some more / you / would?

Exercise №7. Match the questions in Exercise 6 (1-9) to these interviewee's answers (a-i).

- a) It's €60,000 a year.
- b) Not very well, but I'm doing a course next week.
- c) I can let you know next week.
- d) Thank you. A cup of tea, please.
- e) The address is correct, but I've got a new mobile number.
- f) I'd love some. Thank you.
- g) Well, I'm currently supervising an HR project.
- h) Yes, I can speak Korean and Japanese.
- i) My notice period is two months.

Модальный глагол **must** выражает долженствование (obligation) и необходимость (necessity).

You must come home early.

I must be at the office at nine o'clock.

Exercise №8. Complete the sentences. Use must+one of these verbs:

be go×2 learn meet wash win

1. We _____ to the bank today. We haven't got any money.
2. Marilyn is a very interesting person. You _____ her.
3. My hands are dirty. I _____ them.
4. You _____ to drive. It will be very useful.
5. I _____ to the post office. I need some stamps.
6. The game tomorrow is very important for us. We _____.
7. You can't always have things immediately. You _____ patient.

Exercise №9. Complete the sentences with must and a suitable ending.

1. It's my mother's birthday tomorrow. *I must buy her a present and a card.*
2. There's an excellent film on at the moment. You _____.
3. My bedroom is a real mess. I _____.
4. Peter's in hospital. I _____.
5. Our train leaves in ten minutes! We _____!
6. You can borrow my tennis racquet, but you _____. It was very expensive.
7. There's a wonderful new restaurant opened in town. You _____.

• **Must** употребляется только в настоящем времени. В других временных формах употребляется **have to**:

He had to leave early yesterday.

I will have to work late tomorrow.

• **Must not/mustn't** (вам/тебе не разрешается, это против правил) выражает запрет (prohibition).

You mustn't park here.

• **Needn't** (это не является необходимым) выражает отсутствие необходимости (lack of necessity).

You needn't buy me a gift.

• Вместо **needn't** можно употреблять **don't/doesn't have to**, при этом смысл выражения не изменяется.

You needn't/don't have to buy me a gift.

Exercise №10. Put in I must or I had to.

1. I ___ go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
2. It's late. I ___ go now.
3. I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday I _____ work.
4. I _____ get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
5. I went to London by train last week. The train was full and I _____ stand all the way.
6. I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. I _____ run to get there on time.
7. I forgot to phone David yesterday. I _____ phone him later today.

Exercise №11. Complete the sentences with mustn't/needn't+one of the verbs:

clean forget hurry lose wait write decide tell

1. The windows aren't very dirty. You _____ them.
2. We have a lot of time. We _____.
3. Keep these documents in a safe place. You _____ them.
4. I'm not ready yet but you _____ for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
5. We _____ to turn off the lights before we leave.
6. I _____ the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.
7. We _____ now. We can decide later.
8. You _____ Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.

Exercise №12. Fill in the gaps with don't/doesn't have to, didn't have to or won't have to.

1. Tomorrow is Saturday, so I _____ go to school.
2. I've already finished my project, so I _____ do it in the holidays.
3. We bought a takeaway pizza last night, so we _____ cook dinner.
4. Tom and Mary have got a washing-machine, so they _____ go to the launderette.
5. Steve passed his driving test, so he _____ take it again.
6. Sally is very rich, so she _____ work.
7. They bought tickets in advance, so they _____ wait in the queue.
8. Jane's mother wakes her up, so she _____ use an alarm clock.
9. I have already read the book, so I _____ read it again.
10. Sam never makes a mess, so he _____ tidy his room very often.

Exercise №13. Put the words in the right order to form a question.

1. job/ wear/ have/ in/ uniform/ you/ your / to / do/ a?
2. time/ you/ up/ what/ have/ get/ do/ to?
3. books/ have/ many/ you/ buy/ so/ why/ did/ to?
4. Britain/ visa/ get/ to/ to/ go/ you/ do/ have/ a/ the/ to?
5. John/ does/ pills/ take/ often/ his/ how/ have/ to?
6. plant/ carefully/ you/ after/ look/ do/ have/ to/ this/ very?

Exercise №14. Which is correct? Sometimes must and have to are both correct.

1. It's a great film. You must see/ have to see it. *both are correct*
2. In many countries, men must do/ have to do military service.
3. You can't park your car here for nothing. You must pay/ have to pay.
4. I didn't have any money with me last night, so I must borrow/ had to borrow some.
5. I eat too much chocolate. I really must stop/ have to stop.
6. 'Why is Paula going now?' 'She must meet/ has to meet somebody.'
7. What's wrong? You must tell/ have to tell me. I want to help you.

Exercise №15. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. How is Sao Paulo different from before?
2. What do you think of the mayor's idea?

Text 1

SAO PAULO – THE CITY THAT SAID 'NO' TO ADVERTISING

The residents of Sao Paulo in Brazil **don't have** to look at advertising in the street any more. Companies **can't** advertise outdoors any longer. That means an end to the city's 8,000 billboards.

The law was introduced by the Mayor of Sao Paulo, Gilberto Kassab, in January 2007. He said that the City authorities **need to** fight pollution, and that the 'visual pollution' of outdoor advertising is one of Sao Paulo's biggest problems.

Advertisers who don't respect the new law **have to** pay a fine. In the first nine months the city collected \$8 million from companies who continued to advertise. Shops **can** continue to put ads in their windows, but they **aren't allowed to** use more than 15% of their window space to promote their products and services.

Exercise №16. Look at the text in ex.13 again and put the verbs in bold in the table below.

It's necessary		
It's not necessary	<i>don't have to</i>	
It's possible / permitted		
It's not possible / permitted		

Complete the table in with 'are allowed to' and 'don't need to'.

Exercise №17. Complete the sentences with verbs from ex.14.

1. Companies ___ advertise to sell their products.
2. You ___ have big billboards everywhere.
3. You ___ have laws on advertising.
4. You ___ stop companies advertising products which are bad for you.
5. In my country, you ___ advertising cigarettes.
6. You ___ advertise beer and alcohol on TV but you ___ do it before 8.00 p.m.
7. When we use the Internet, we usually ___ pay to get the information we need.
8. Many website owners make their profits from advertising, so we ___ use their websites for free.
- 9 There are a lot of ads online but you ___ look at them.

Мы употребляем **should**, когда даем совет (it's a good idea).
 Young children should go to bed early.
 You shouldn't spend so much money on clothes (it's a bad idea).

Exercise №18. Complete the sentences. Use you should+one of these verbs:

clean go take visit watch wear

1. When you play tennis, _____ the ball.
2. It's late and you are very tired. _____ to bed.
3. _____ your teeth twice a day.
4. If you have time, _____ the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
5. When you are driving, _____ a seat belt.
6. It's too far to walk from here to the station. _____ a taxi.

Exercise №19. Ask for advice in these situations. Use 'do you think...should...?'

1. George has asked me to marry him.
Do you think I should say yes?
2. Teresa has invited me to a party at her parent's house.

3. Hazel still hasn't given me back the money she owes me.
4. I'm having a party, and I have to write a guest list. Who _____?
5. Lulu isn't speaking to me today because yesterday I said she was stupid.

Exercise №20. Complete the sentences with a form of have to or should. Make the verbs negative where necessary.

1. Your hair is too long. I think you _____ get it cut.
2. Your clothes smell, and you've got a cough. You _____ smoke.
3. I'm going to bed. I _____ be up early tomorrow.
4. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You _____ invite him round.
5. I _____ tell my parents where I am, so that they don't worry.
6. You _____ come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
7. If you need some help with your homework, you _____ go to the library.
8. If you've got a ticket, you _____ queue. You can go straight in.
9. You _____ tell lies. It's wrong.
10. Geoff works too much. I think he _____ take it easy.

Exercise №21. Complete the sentences with one of the modal verbs: must, mustn't, should, shouldn't, could.

1. If it's really important to do something, you ___ do it.
2. If it's a good idea to do it, you ___ do it.
3. If it's possible, you ___ do it.
4. If it's not a good idea, you ___ do it.
5. If it's a very bad idea, you ___ do it.

Exercise №22. Look at the advice for improving your promotion prospects. Are the points a) important? b) a good idea? c) possible? d) not a good idea? e) a very bad idea?

1. Work longer hours than your colleagues. ____
2. Apply for every management position advertised in the company. ____
3. Tell colleagues which jobs you are applying for. ____
4. Get to know your boss personally. ____
5. Tell your boss you are thinking of leaving. ____
6. Help work colleagues with their problems as much as possible. ____
7. Ask for training courses at least once a year. ____
8. Always send copies of your work to your boss. ____
9. Speak loudly on the phone so your boss can hear your conversations. ____

Work with a partner. Discuss your answers, using 'should' or shouldn't.

Example: You shouldn't work longer hours than your colleagues because ...

Мы употребляем **may/might** для выражения возможности (possibility).
 'Where is Paul?' - 'He may/ might be at the cinema.'
 They may ask a lot of questions.

Exercise №23. Rewrite the following sentences with might instead of will perhaps.

1. Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.
2. Perhaps I'll get a PlayStation for my birthday.
3. Perhaps we'll go to Spain for our holidays.
4. Don't buy that book for John. Perhaps he won't like it.
5. Put the car keys somewhere safe. Perhaps you'll lose them.
6. Perhaps Joe and Ellie will pop in for a drink this evening.
7. Perhaps I'll get my cheque today.

Exercise №24. People often worry about what might happen! What are these people worried about?

Example: Sophie's worried. She's going to be an au pair in Italy.

The children might be horrible.

She might not like the family.

Remember that the contraction mightn't is unusual. We say might not.

1. Tessa's worried. Her four-year-old daughter is walking on a high wall.
2. Sally's worried. She's got two important exams tomorrow.
3. David's worried. His parents are away, and he's invited about twenty friends to his house for a party.
4. I'm worried. I'm driving a long way tomorrow, and my car is very old.
5. Toby's worried. He's got an appointment with the dentist this afternoon.
6. Ann's worried. Her plane leaves in forty minutes, and she's stuck in a traffic jam.

Exercise №25. Work in pairs. Tell your partner what you may or might do.

1. one evening next week.
2. next weekend.
3. next summer.
4. in two or three years' time.

Exercise №26. Fill in can/can't, must/mustn't, have to, need/needn't, should, may.

1. George has travelled a lot. He _____ speak many languages.
2. I can hear you quite well. You _____ shout.
3. I'm not sure where I will go for my holidays but I _____ go to Italy.
4. She _____ ride her bike at night without lights. It's not allowed.
5. She _____ not eat so much chocolate because it's bad for her figure.
6. I _____ not understand him. He should speak louder.
7. It's later than I thought. I _____ go now.
8. You _____ a better trainer if you want to improve yourself.
9. Talk to Ann about your problems. I'm sure she _____ help you.
10. You _____ not vacuum the carpets, Carol has already done it.

11. You _____ be tired because you have worked very hard.
12. He _____ not come to my party because he is ill.
13. He _____ go to the dentist when he has toothache.
14. It's not very important. You _____ do it now. You _____ do it tomorrow.
15. You _____ start a fire in the forest.
16. It _____ snow. It looks like it.
17. Smoking is very unhealthy. You _____ stop it.
18. Many children in Britain _____ wear school uniforms.
19. We've got plenty of time. We _____ hurry.
20. You _____ have a passport to visit most foreign countries.

Exercise №27. Rephrase the following sentences.

1. **I advise you** to buy this book.
You should buy this book.
2. **It isn't necessary for him to** take the exam again.
3. **I'm sure Terry isn't** at the office.
4. **It is possible that Janet will** call me this evening.
5. **You aren't allowed to** eat and drink in the classrooms.
6. **We are obliged to** clock in and out every day.
7. **I'm sure the boys weren't** upset with the result.
8. **Perhaps we will** go for a picnic on Sunday afternoon.
9. **It wasn't necessary for John to** attend the seminar.
10. **They are obliged to** go to a meeting every week.
11. **I advise you** to talk to your lawyer.

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjective / Adverb	Positive (положительная)		Comparative (сравнительная)		Superlative (превосходная)	
	Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Regular 1syllable	cheap few	long late	cheaper fewer	longer later	the cheapest the fewest	(the) longest (the) latest
2syllables ending in -y	busy friendly	Early easy	busier friendlier	earlier easier	the busiest the friendliest	(the) earliest (the) easiest
2 or more syllables, compound adverbs (adj. + ly)	difficult intelligent	Often quietly	more difficult more intelligent	more often more quietly	the most difficult the most intelligent	(the) most often (the) most quietly
Irregular	good bad much many little far	well badly much many little far	better worse more more less further/farther		the best the worst the most the most the least the furthest/the farthest	

Прилагательные и наречия имеют три степени сравнения: положительную, сравнительную и превосходную.

• **Сравнительная степень** + *than* употребляется для сравнения двух людей, предметов и т.п.

Bob is shorter **than** Paul.

My car is more expensive **than** yours.

• **The + превосходная степень** + *of/in* употребляется для сравнения человека (предмета и т.п.) с людьми (предметами и т.п.), принадлежащими к одной и той же группе.

Rick is the shortest **of** all.

Stella is the most beautiful woman **in** the world. (говорится о местонахождении)

• Мы употребляем **as+положительная степень+as**, когда хотим сказать, что два человека (предмета и т.п.) обладают одинаковыми качествами. В отрицаниях мы употребляем **not as/so...as**.

Peter is **as** tall **as** Tom.

Tom is **not as/so** strong **as** Peter.

• Мы употребляем **сравнительную степень+and+сравнительную степень** для того, чтобы показать усиление или ослабление какого-либо качества.

The party got **noisier and noisier**. Change seems **less and less** likely.

Exercise №1. Complete the sentences using a comparative form.

1. It's too noisy here. Can we go somewhere *quieter*?
2. This coffee is very weak. I'd like it a bit _____.
3. The hotel was surprisingly big. I expected it to be _____.
4. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be _____.
5. The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere _____.
6. My job is a bit boring sometimes. I'd like to do something _____.
7. Your work isn't very good. I'm sure you can do _____.
8. Don't worry. The situation isn't so bad. It could be _____.
9. You were a bit depressed yesterday but you look _____ today.
10. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a bit _____?

Exercise №2. What do you know about space? Make the superlative form.

1. The moon is the (close) planet to Earth.
2. Jupiter is the (large) planet in our solar system.
3. Sirius is the (brilliant) star we can see from Earth.
4. Venus is the (hot) planet in our solar system.
5. Ceres is the (big) asteroid in our solar system.
6. The Energia is the (powerful) rocket.
7. Karl Henize was the (old) man in space. He was 58 years old.
8. Saturn is the (beautiful) planet.
9. Venus is the (bright) planet in our solar system.
10. Mercury is the (small) planet in our solar system.
11. Romenko is the (experienced) man in space. He spent over 420 days in space.
12. Pluto is the (cold) planet in our solar system.

Exercise №3. Compare the following items, as in the example.

1. a pebble/ a stone/ a rock (big)
A stone is bigger than a pebble. A rock is the biggest of all.
2. cotton/ wood/ iron (heavy)
3. bronze/ silver/ gold (expensive)
4. a bicycle/ a car/ a train (fast)
5. a cheetah/ a cat/ a snail (slow)
6. a sheep/ a horse/ a giraffe (tall)
7. steel/ wood/ wool (soft)

Exercise №4. Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adverbs.

Responsibly, hard, fast, noisily, early, satisfactorily, well, carelessly, beautifully, clearly, generously.

very+ положительная степень

It's very hot in here.

much+ сравнительная степень

Today is much hotter than yesterday.

Exercise №5. Fill in the gaps with very or much.

1. A: This book isn't _____ interesting.

B: Try reading this one.

2. A: That's a beautiful car, isn't it?

B: Yes, but it's _____ more expensive than anything I can afford.

3. A: This jewellery is nice.

B: Yes, but the necklace is _____ long, isn't it?

4. A: I hate geometry, don't you?

B: Actually, I find geometry _____ more interesting than algebra.

5. A: Peter thinks Laura is a _____ polite girl.

B: I know. Barry does too.

6. A: I want to lose weight, so I've taken up jogging.

B: That's good, but did you know that aerobics is a _____ more energetic form of exercise than jogging?

Exercise №6. Cross out the unnecessary word.

1. Mrs. Garrison is the most oldest teacher in the school.

2. Playing golf isn't as more tiring as playing football.

3. As time went by, it got darker and the darker.

4. This task is the less difficult than the others.

5. He drives the far fastest of all.

6. Jane is as much tall as Sarah.

7. It was a quite an exciting film.

Exercise №7. Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

A: Well Mr. Jones, we've interviewed the three 1) *most likely* (likely) candidates. Who do you think would be 2) _____ (good) person for the job?

B: I have to say, I thought Mrs. Shaw was 3) _____ (intelligent) of the three, but Mr. Peters was a little 4) _____ (nice) her.

A: That's true, and we do need someone who can work with people. However, I thought Miss Brown would be 5) _____ (popular) the others with our clients.

B: I also thought that she was by far 6) _____ (responsible) candidate.

A: Good, thank you for your help, Mr. Jones. Choosing who to employ is 7) _____ (difficult) part of my job. It's always 8) _____ (easy) when I hear someone else's views.

B: I'm glad I could help.

Exercise №8. Write nine sentences about you and your family. (Three comparatives, three superlatives, and three with as...as.)

Examples

I'm more hard-working than my sister.

My grandfather is the oldest.

I'm not as patient as my mother.

Quantifiers some / any / no

• *Some, any, no* употребляются как с неисчисляемыми существительными (money, work), так и с исчисляемыми существительными (friends, books).

e.g. some money, some friends

• *Some* обычно обозначает немного или несколько. *Some* используется в утверждениях.

e.g. He has got some money. She has got some books.

• *Any* обычно используется в вопросах, а *not any* в отрицаниях.

e.g. Have you got any coffee? No, I haven't got any coffee.

• В отрицаниях можно употреблять *no* вместо *not any*.

e.g. They haven't got any friends. They've got no friends.

• *Any* также употребляется с *without, never, seldom, rarely, hardly* etc.

e.g. He left without any excuse. She has hardly any money left.

• Мы употребляем ***some*** в вопросах, когда что-то предлагаем или просим.

e.g. Would you like some orange juice? (offer)

Can I have some water, please? (request)

Exercise №1. Fill in a/an or some.

1. I read ___ book and listened to ___ music.

2. I need ___ money. I want to buy ___ food.

3. We met ___ interesting people at the party.

4. I'm going to open ___ window to get ___ fresh air.

5. She didn't eat much for lunch – only ___ apple and ___ bread.

6. We live in ___ big house. There's ___ nice garden with ___ beautiful trees.

7. I'm going to make ___ table. First I need ___ wood.

8. Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you ___ advice.

9. I want to write ___ letter. I need ___ paper and ___ pen.

Exercise №2. Fill in some or any.

1. I'm going to buy ___ posters.

2. There aren't ___ shops in this part of the town.

3. George and Alice haven't got ___ children.

4. Have you got ___ brothers or sisters?

5. Are there ___ letters for me?
6. Would you like ___ tea?
7. We haven't got ___ bread, so I'm going out to buy ___.
8. During our holidays we visited ___ very interesting places.
9. I went out to buy ___ milk but they didn't have ___ in the shop.
10. I'm thirsty. Can I have ___ water, please?

Exercise №3. Complete the sentences. Use some or any+one of the words:

air cheese help milk photographs
batteries friends languages letters shampoo

1. I want to wash my hair. Is there _____?
2. This evening I'm going to write _____.
3. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take _____.
4. Do you speak ___ foreign _____?
5. Yesterday evening I went to a restaurant with _____ of mine.
6. Can I have _____ in my coffee, please?
7. The radio isn't working. There aren't _____ in it.
8. It's hot in this office. I'm going out for ___ fresh _____.
9. 'Would you like _____?' - 'No, thank you. I've had enough to eat.'
10. I can do this job alone. I don't need _____.

	утверждение	вопрос	отрицание
лицо	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one/not anyone nobody/not anybody
предмет	something	anything	nothing/not anything
место	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere/not anywhere

Exercise №4. Fill in somebody/anybody, something/anything, somewhere/anywhere.

1. She said ___ but I didn't understand anything.
2. Has ___ found my blue pencil? – No, I'm sorry.
3. Would ___ help me, please? – Yes, I can help you.
4. Have you got ___ to eat? – No, I haven't.
5. Tom, can you give me ___ to drink, please?
6. Is there ___ in the house? – No, it's deserted.
7. Do you know ___ about London transport? – No, I don't.
8. What's wrong? – There's ___ in my eye.
9. He never does ___ homework.
10. ___ has broken the window. I don't know who.
11. He didn't say _____.
12. I'm looking for my keys. Has ___ seen them? – No, I'm sorry.
13. Teach me ___ exciting.
14. I didn't eat ___ because I wasn't hungry.
15. Dad, can we go ___ on Sunday? – Yes, what about going to the zoo?

Exercise №5. Complete the sentences with no- or anybody/anything/anywhere.

1. I don't want ___ to drink. I'm not thirsty.
2. The bus was completely empty. There was ___ on it.
3. 'Where did you go for your holidays?' - '____. I stayed at home.'
4. I went to the shops but didn't buy ____.
5. 'What did you buy?' - '____. I couldn't find ___ I wanted.'
6. The town was still the same when I returned years later. ___ had changed.
7. Have you seen my watch? I've looked all over the house but can't find it ____.
8. There was complete silence in the room. ___ said ____.

Когда мы употребляем *any, anyone/anybody, anything* и *anywhere* в утверждениях, их значение будет другим.

- a) You can call me *any* time you like. (не важно когда)
- b) **Anyone/anybody** can go to the new sports centre. (не важно кто)
- c) You can ask me **anything** you want. (не важно что)
- d) We can go **anywhere** you wish. (не важно куда)

Exercise №6. Complete the sentences. Use any+noun or anyone/anybody, anything, anywhere.

1. Which bus do I have to catch? – Any bus. They all go to the centre.
2. Which day shall I come? - I don't mind. _____.
3. What do you want to eat? – _____. I don't mind. Whatever you have.
4. Where shall I sit? - It's up to you. You can sit _____ you like.
5. What sort of job are you looking for? - _____. It doesn't matter.
6. What time shall I phone tomorrow? - _____. I'll be in all day.
7. Who shall I invite to the party? – I don't mind. _____ you like.
8. Which newspaper shall I buy? - _____. Whatever they have in the shop.

Exercise №7. Fill in some/any, something/anything, someone/anyone.

1. Where is Dad? – In the garage. He is repairing _____.
2. Look, there is ___ sitting under the tree. – Sorry, I can't see _____. It's too dark.
3. The children want to have ___ crisps for their party but we don't have ____.
4. I can't find my bag. – Is there ___ in it? - Yes, of course, ___ popcorn, ___ chocolate but not ___ money.
5. Where is Tom? – He is at the shop. He is buying ___ for lunch.
6. I'd like ___ milk for breakfast. – Sorry, but we haven't got ___ milk. But you can have ___ orange juice.
7. Yesterday there was a box in the street. – Was there ___ in it? – Yes, there were ___ old magazines in it.
8. I can't pay. I haven't got ___ money.
9. I didn't need ___ to help me.
10. She wanted to do ___ to help me.

Exercise №8. Translate into English.

1. Дайте мне что-нибудь поесть.
2. Есть ли кто-либо в этой комнате?
3. Никто не ответил на наше письмо.
4. Ходил ли он куда-либо вчера?
5. Хотите ли вы взять с собой что-либо?
6. Вы что-то сказали?
7. Сделайте что-нибудь, чтобы прекратить этот шум.
8. Пойдет ли кто-нибудь в парк сегодня вечером?
9. Мы нигде не могли посмотреть этот фильм.
10. Купили ли вы что-либо вчера в магазине?

Conditionals

Условные предложения включают придаточные условия (предположение с союзом *if*) и главное предложение (результат). В начале предложений *if*-придаточные выделяются запятой.

If the weather is good tomorrow, we'll go to the beach – Будь завтра хорошая погода, мы пойдём на пляж.

Условные предложения могут быть реального условия (0 и 1 типы) и нереального условия (2 и 3 типы).

Type 0 Conditionals – Данный тип условного предложения выражает обыденность и аксиомы, где *if* равнозначен *when/whenever*. В обеих частях предложения употребляется Present Simple.

If/When the sun shines, snow melts.

Type 1 Conditionals – Данный тип условного предложения описывает реальные вероятные ситуации, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся будущим временем. В английском языке в главном предложении используется Future Simple, в придаточном условия не может быть употреблено будущее время, поэтому используются времена группы Present.

If Andrew exercises more, he will win the competition. – Если Андрей будет больше заниматься, он выиграет соревнование.

Type 2 Conditionals – Данный тип условного предложения описывает воображаемые ситуации, которые противоречат действительности. Действие относится к настоящему или будущему. На русский язык такие предложения переводятся сослагательным наклонением. В английском предложении в придаточном условия используется *Past Simple* или *Past Continuous*, в главной части – *would/could/might + Infinitive*.

If I won the lottery, I would buy a yacht. – Если бы я выиграл в лотерею, я бы купил яхту.

В придаточном условия 2 типа форма глагола “to be” – *were* используется вместо *was*. Конструкция “If I were you” употребляется, когда мы хотим дать совет.

If I were you, I would go to the match. – На твоём месте я бы пошёл на матч.

Type 3 Conditionals – Данный тип условного предложения описывает воображаемые ситуации, которые противоречат действительности. В отличие от предыдущего типа действие относится к прошлому. Такие предложения употребляются для выражения сожаления или критики. В придаточном условия используется *Past Perfect*, в главной части *would/could+have+Participle II*.

If Jack had passed the ball to Jim, their team would have won the game. – Если бы Джек передал мяч Джиму, их команда выиграла бы игру.

Condition		If - clause	Main clause
Real	Type 0 General truth	Present Simple	Present Simple
		If (when) my uncle comes,	we play basketball.
	Type 1 Real present	Present Simple/Cont.	Future Simple
		If I have more time,	I will go to the gym.
Unreal	Type 2 Unreal present	Past Simple/Cont.	would/could/might + Infinitive
		If I were you,	I would take part in the Olympic Games.
	Type 3 Unreal past	Past Perfect	would/could +have + Participle II
		If I hadn't given up sport,	I could have become a professional footballer.

Exercise №1. Match the parts of the sentences.

1.	If you heat water,	a.	it produces greenhouse gases
2.	If people go to gym ,	b.	the sea level rises
3.	If I am late ,	c.	they become extinct
4.	If you have a toothache,	d.	the greenhouse effect gets worse.
5.	When factories use fossil fuels,	e.	it boils .
6.	When you burn oil,	f.	you save up energy
7.	When people cut down trees,	g.	my father takes me to school.
8.	When icebergs melt ,	h.	it is deforestation
9.	If you use air conditioning wisely,	i.	you visit the dentist
10.	If people don't protect animals,	j.	they become fit and healthy.

Exercise №2. Decide which conditional it is, 0 or 1? Put the verbs in the correct form.

- If you(drop) an apple, it(fall).
- I(get) tired if I(work) too much.
- Water(boil) if you(heat) it to 100 C.
- I(phone) my friend if I(have) time today.
- If you(freeze) water, it(turn) into ice.
- If it(rain) today, I(stay) at home.

7. If I(see) you tomorrow, I(buy) you a drink.
 8. We.....(go) to the beach if it.....(be) warm tomorrow.

Exercise №3. Match the parts of the sentences to make one and correct.

1.	If I won the lottery,	a.	if it didn't rain .
2.	If I were in Brazil,	b.	I wouldn't do that.
3.	They wouldn't work any more	c.	I would travel around the world.
4.	We could go out	d.	if you were me?
5.	What would you do	e.	if they won the lottery.
6.	If I were you	f.	I would go to Rio de Janeiro.

Exercise №4. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

Type 0 Conditional

- If the sun(rise) high, it(become) very hot.
 Plants(die), if it(not, rain).
 People(get) fat, if they(eat) junk food.

Type 1 Conditional

- If you(cook) the supper, I.....(wash) the dishes.
 She(pass) the test if she(study) hard.
 If it (be) sunny, we (go) to the park.

Type 2 Conditional

- If I(have) a million dollars, I(buy) a big house.
 If I(be) you, I(drive) more carefully in the rain.

Exercise №5. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the given verb.

- If you (boil) water, it(turn) to steam.
- If I (be) an astronaut, I ...(take) the photos of Turkey from space.
- If you (put) a stone in the water, it.....(go) down.
- If you(put) oil into water it(float).
- If there(be) no water on earth, we(not, exist).
- If you(be) a bird, whereyou(fly) to?
- Anna(pass) the test if she(study) hard enough.
- If you(heat) ice it(melt).
- I(not, do) that if I(be) you.
- If he(get) any worse I.....(take) him to the doctor's.
- If the snow(get) any worse we..... (have) to stop walking.
- If ice (melt), it(turn) into water.

Exercise №6. Rewrite each sentence. Start with if. Be careful with modal verbs.

(1st Conditional)

1. I hope he asks me to marry him because I would accept.

If _____

2. I'm planning to get a laptop so I can send emails when I'm travelling.

If _____

3. I don't want to be late for my interview so I hope the train comes on time.

If _____

4. Maribel hopes to pass the driving test because she wants to buy a car.

If _____

(2nd Conditional)

5. The government wants to build more roads but they don't have enough money.

If _____

6. I'd like to swim more often but I don't live near a pool.

If _____

7. Terry would like to travel around the world but he's scared of flying.

If _____

8. Celia's dream is to join a choir but unfortunately she can't sing.

If _____

Exercise №7. Find and translate sentences with 2 conditional from the text.

Tim wants a job in a restaurant. The chef interviews him.

Chef: Now Tim, some more difficult questions. Don't worry, these are not everyday situations. What would you do if there were a fire in the kitchen?

Tim: I would run away if I saw a fire.

Chef: I see. If a waiter shouted at you, would you do anything?

Tim: Yes, I'd throw a cake at him if he didn't stop.

Chef: Hmm. If the shops were closed and you needed some eggs, where would you get some?

Tim: If I wanted some eggs, I'd look for a chicken.

Well, have you decided? If you were the chef, would Tim get the job?

Exercise №8. In your exercise book, copy and complete these sentences with if..., using a comma if necessary.

1. If I found some money on the street, ...

2. ... I'd fly to Peru.

3. ...I might jump out of the window.

4. If I met a celebrity...

5. ... she wouldn't be very pleased.

6. I would be really worried...

7. ... I'd invite all my friends to a big party.

8. ... I couldn't get home.

9. If I got a car for my birthday...

10. I'd phone the police if...

Exercise №9. Put the verb into the correct tense. The situation refers to the past.

1. If I hadn't been rude to him yesterday, we (not, quarrel).
2. If she (not, throw) away some important papers, I wouldn't be so angry.
3. I wouldn't have taken a taxi if I (not, have) so much luggage.
4. He (not, lose) his way if you had explained to him how to get there.
5. They (help) if you had told the truth.
6. He wouldn't have lost his way if you (meet) him.
7. If you (call) the police, they would have arrested him.
8. If they hadn't be in a hurry, they (not, refuse) to drive you to the station.
9. I (explain) everything to you if you had asked me.
10. If you (ask) for advice, I would have advised you to stay at home.

Exercise №10. Read a situation and write a sentence with if.

1. Sue is unhappy because John doesn't love her.
2. Ann was so happy yesterday because Paul told he loved her.
3. Glen stayed at home because the weather was bad.
4. Molly doesn't trust him because she doesn't know him well.
5. Peter didn't argue because he didn't know the subject well.
6. I didn't drink the coffee because it wasn't tasty.
7. The child learnt the poem quickly because it was simple.
8. I took the cat home because it looked unhappy.
9. I don't watch TV because I don't have much time.
10. I read a lot because I want to know a lot.

Exercise №11. Make sentences, as in the example.

Example: I don't walk much. – If I were you, I would walk much.

I've sold my car. – If I were you, I wouldn't have sold my car.

1. I didn't go to the party.
2. I ate a lot yesterday.
3. I don't learn English.
4. I always trust people.
5. I told him the truth.
6. I didn't buy that bag.
7. I smoke a lot.
8. I don't eat much fruit.
9. I didn't take part in the championship.
10. I'm angry with you.

Exercise №12. Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

- 1- If Steven hadn't passed the exam, he _____ to university.
a. Didn't go b. Wouldn't go c. Wouldn't have gone
- 2- If you _____ some ice in a drink, it makes it cooler.
a. Have put b. Put c. Will put

- 3- I _____ for the cinema if you pay for the restaurant.
 a. Paid b. Will pay c. Am paying
- 4- If you _____ a positive attitude, you won't succeed in business.
 a. Don't have b. Didn't have c. Haven't had
- 5- What _____ if your car broke down on the motorway?
 a. Will you do b. Would you do c. Are you doing
- 6- I _____ by taxi if I were you
 a. Would go b. Must go c. Will go
- 7- If John got a pay rise, we _____ to a bigger apartment.
 a. Might have moved b. Might be moving c. Might move
- 8- They _____ that hotel if they'd known how expensive it was.
 a. Didn't choose b. Wouldn't have chosen c. Wouldn't choose.

Форма глаголов в условных предложениях зависит от того, к какому времени относится действие, выраженное данным предложением. Времена действия в главном и придаточном предложениях могут не совпадать, в данном случае мы имеем дело со смешанным типом условного предложения – **Mixed Conditional**.

If-clause	Main clause
Действие относится к настоящему – Past Simple/Cont. If I knew her address,	Действие относится к прошлому would/could + have + Participle II I would have written her a letter long ago.
Действие относится к прошлому – Past Perfect If you had prepared everything beforehand,	Действие относится к настоящему - would/could/might + Infinitive he wouldn't wait for you now.

Exercise №13. Rewrite the sentences, as in the example.

Example: I didn't book a room in a hotel. That's why I have problems now. –
 If I had booked a room in a hotel, I wouldn't have problems now.

1. You didn't take the pills. That's why you feel bad now.
2. I didn't clean the room yesterday that's why I have to do it now.
3. The film is interesting. I've seen it twice.
4. Peter is a good lawyer. He earned a lot of money last year.
5. Pam hasn't given up smoking that's why she feels awful.
6. Tom is a brilliant player. He scored three goals during the previous match.
7. You are late again. Why didn't you take a taxi?
8. The bag is cheap that's why I bought it.
9. I'm afraid of flying. I didn't go there by plane.
10. Jack lost the race. He is not a champion now.

Reported Speech

Direct speech (прямая речь) – это речь какого-нибудь лица, переданная дословно. Прямая речь заключается в кавычки. Напр., 'I'm very tired', Mary said.

Reported speech (косвенная речь) – это речь какого-нибудь лица, переданная точно по смыслу, но не дословно. Она не заключается в кавычки. После вводящего глагола можно употребить союз *that*. Напр., Mary said (that) she was very tired.

<p>Глагол say употребляется:</p> <p>1) для введения прямой/ косвенной речи</p> <p>а) <u>без</u> предлога <i>to</i>, если не указывается к кому обращена речь. Напр., Jerry <u>said</u>, 'I need some money.' Jerry <u>said</u> (that) he needed some money. say without an object</p> <p>б) <u>с</u> предлогом <i>to</i>, если указывается к кому обращена речь. Напр., Jerry <u>said to me</u>, 'I need some money.' Jerry <u>said to me</u> (that) he needed some money. say+to+ object</p> <p>2) в выражениях <i>say good morning/afternoon, say something, say so, say one's prayers, say a few words, say no more, etc.</i></p>	<p>Глагол tell употребляется <u>без</u> предлога <i>to</i>:</p> <p>1) для введения прямой/косвенной речи когда указывается к кому обращена речь. Напр., Jerry <u>told me</u>, 'I need some money.' Jerry <u>told me</u> (that) he needed some money. tell + object</p> <p>2) в выражениях <i>tell the truth/a lie, tell a secret, tell a story, tell the time, tell the difference, tell sb one's name, tell sb the way, etc.</i></p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Exercise №1. Fill in the gaps with say or tell in the correct form.

1. Kathy _____ her friends the truth about what had happened that night.
2. 'I'll call you later', he _____ to her.
3. Ken _____ us that he was having a barbecue at the weekend.
4. 'Please turn the volume down,' Cindy _____.
5. 'Open your books at page 29', _____ the teacher to her pupils.
6. 'Could you _____ me the time, please?' he asked me.
7. Jane ran down the stairs, _____ good morning and left for work.
8. My grandmother used to _____ us exciting stories by the fire every night.
9. 'Why did you _____ everybody my secret?' he asked.
10. 'I'm sorry. I can't _____ you the way to the station because I'm lost too,' he said.
11. Richard (1)_____ Sarah that he was having a party on Saturday night. He (2)_____ that it would start early but it would finish quite late. He (3)_____ her to

bring her sister along as well. Sarah (4)_____ she was looking forward to going. Richard (5)_____ her he would probably call again on Friday to(6)_____ her the way to his house.

12. 'Call me at 5 o'clock,' he _____ to me.
13. Susan _____ the class about her trip to Kenya.
14. 'Don't take my glass!' she _____ angrily.
15. Grace _____ us that she was moving house.

Для преобразования высказываний из прямой речи в косвенную

➤ употребляются глаголы *say* и *tell*, а личные и притяжательные местоимения заменяются в соответствии со смыслом. Напр., Mary says, 'I don't know his address.' Mary says (that) she doesn't know his address.

➤ Если вводящий глагол стоит в Past Simple, то временные формы других глаголов изменяются следующим образом:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple 'I <i>want</i> to find a better job,' he said.	Past Simple He said he <i>wanted</i> to find a better job.
Present Continuous 'He <i>is sleeping</i> ,' she said to me.	Past Continuous She told me (that) he <i>was sleeping</i> .
Present Perfect 'I <i>have washed</i> the car,' he said.	Past Perfect He said (that) he <i>had washed</i> the car.
Past Simple 'I <i>played</i> football,' John said.	Past Perfect John said that he <i>had played</i> football.
Past Continuous 'We <i>were dancing</i> all night long,' she said.	Past Perfect Continuous/ Past Continuous She said (that) they <i>had been dancing/ were dancing</i> all night long.
Future (will) 'I'll <i>try</i> again tomorrow,' he said.	Conditional (would) He said (that) he <i>would try</i> again the next day.

➤ Формы **Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous** не изменяются:

'John *had fixed* the car by the time we had dinner,' she said. → She said (that) John *had fixed* the car by the time they had dinner.

➤ В косвенной речи остаются без изменения модальные глаголы: *would, could, might, should, ought*:

'I *could run* fast when I was young,' Tom said. → Tom said (that) he *could run* fast when he was young.

➤ Когда вводящий глагол стоит в **Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Perfect**, либо когда предложение выражает непреложную истину (general truth), временные формы глаголов в косвенной речи остаются без изменения:

'I *made* a cake,' Grandma says. → Grandma says that she *made* a cake.

'It *is* cold in the Arctic,' said the teacher. → The teacher said (that) it *is* cold in the Arctic.

➤ Указательные местоимения, наречия места и маркеры заменяются следующим образом:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
tonight, today, this week/month/year	that night, that day, that week/month/year
now	then, at that time/moment, immediately
yesterday, last night/week/month/year	the day before/the previous day, the previous night/week/month/year
tomorrow, next week/month/year	the following day/the day after, the following/next week/month/year
two days/months/years, etc. ago	two days/months/years, etc. before
here	there
come	go

Exercise №2. Turn from direct into reported speech.

1. 'I can't find my bag,' she said.
2. 'They are working in the garden,' he said.
3. 'We got married six months ago,' she said to us.
4. 'I'll go shopping tomorrow,' he said.
5. 'I bought a new car last week,' he said.
6. 'We aren't doing anything next week,' they said.
7. 'I can't go out tonight,' she said to me.
8. 'I forgot to pay the bill,' he said.
9. 'We've bought you a present,' she said to me.
10. 'I'll phone you tomorrow,' she said to Peter.
11. 'I've been seeing patients all morning,' the doctor said.
12. 'I'm going to the dentist now,' said Lynn.
13. 'You can find a lot of information on the Internet,' Paul said to his sister.
14. 'Jamie has never seen a dolphin before,' John said.
15. 'The sun rises in the east,' the teacher said.

Exercise №3. In which of the following sentences do the tenses not change?

Why? Then, turn the following statements from direct into reported speech.

1. 'I'll paint the house next week,' he says.
2. 'I've put the washing in the washing machine,' Rose said.
3. 'A giraffe is bigger than a mouse,' he said.
4. 'We haven't seen Tom for two weeks,' she said.
5. 'I haven't phoned my uncle since last month,' she says.
6. 'Birds can fly,' the student said.
7. 'Leaves fall from the trees in autumn,' he said.

8. 'He is studying for an exam now,' she said.
9. 'We visited the circus last weekend,' they said.
10. 'She dropped the vase on the floor,' Tony said.
11. 'He took the money to the bank this morning,' she said.
12. 'The earth moves round the sun,' the teacher said.

Reported Questions

➤ Для преобразования вопросов из прямой речи в косвенную употребляются *ask, inquire, wonder, want to know*. В косвенных вопросах употребляется порядок слов повествовательного предложения, вопросительный знак опускается. Временные формы, местоимения и маркеры заменяются так же, как и в случае высказываний.

'Where do you live?' he asked me. → He asked me where I lived.

➤ Если прямой вопрос начинается с вопросительного слова (*who, what, where, why, when, how, etc.*), то и косвенный вопрос начинается с того же вопросительного слова.

'Why are you late?' Mother asked me. → Mother asked me why I was late.

➤ Если прямой вопрос начинается со вспомогательного глагола (*is, do, have, etc.*) или модального глагола (*can, may, etc.*), то косвенный вопрос начинается с *if* либо с *whether*.

'Did Tom go to bed late last night?' she asked me. → She asked me if/whether Tom had gone to bed late last night.

Exercise №4. Turn the following questions from direct into reported speech.

1. She asked, 'Can you play the piano?'
2. He asked, 'Do you like fish?'
3. 'Who broke the window?' the teacher asked the students.
4. 'Where are you going on holiday this year?' Josh asked me.
5. 'What time is the wedding?' Helen asked.
6. 'What have you done today?' Mother asked.
7. 'Did John go to the party last night?' Jill asked.
8. 'Why are you laughing?' Philip asked.
9. She asked, 'Will you take me to work tomorrow?'
10. 'How long does it take you to walk home from here?' Peter asked.
11. 'Will you lend me some money?' Lesley asked Sara.
12. 'Who is this man?' the old lady asked her husband.
13. 'Why did they miss their flight to Canada?' Paul asked.
14. 'When will you visit your parents?' Sheila asked.
15. 'Have you seen my blue jacket anywhere?' she asked.

Exercise №5. Rewrite these sentences in direct speech.

1. Fred asked me what I wanted to eat.
2. Ann told Frank that his friend was waiting for him.

3. Mr. Jones said that he has paid the bill.
4. Helen told Janet that she hadn't bought a new dress yet.
5. Sue asked me if I would help her with her homework.

Reported Orders/Requests/Commands

➤ Для преобразования приказов и указаний из прямой речи в косвенную употребляются глаголы *order* или *tell*:

order/tell+ лицо+(not) to-infinitive

'Give me your money!' he said to me. → He ordered me to give him my money.

'Don't shoot!' he said to them. → He ordered them not to shoot.

'Cut the paper in two pieces,' she said to me. → She told me to cut the paper into two pieces.

➤ Для преобразования просьб употребляются глаголы *ask* или *beg*:

ask/beg+лицо+(not) to-infinitive

'Listen to me, please,' Laura said to Bob. → Laura asked Bob to listen to her.

'Please, please don't tell anyone I'm here,' she said to him. → She begged him not to tell anyone (that) she was there.

➤ Для преобразования предложений (suggestion) употребляется глагол **suggest+-ing form**

'Let's play a game,' father said to us.

'Shall we play a game?' father said to us. → Father suggested playing a game.

'How about playing a game?' father said to us.

Exercise №6. Turn from direct into reported speech.

1. Mary said to me, 'Come with me, please.'
2. The shop assistant said to the child, 'Don't touch anything.'
3. The secretary said to me, 'Wait here, please.'
4. She said, 'Shall we go swimming?'
5. The park keeper said to them, 'Don't walk on the grass.'
6. He said to them, 'Don't stay out late tonight.'
7. Anny said to Barry, 'Please, please help me.'
8. 'Don't worry so much.' said Jane to me.
9. 'Turn off the television!' his mother said/
10. 'Could you have the project ready by Monday?' Peter said to Sue.

Exercise №7. Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use 2-5 words.

1. 'Don't touch the switch with wet hands,' she said to him.
to She told _____ the switch with wet hands.
2. 'What did you see in the distance?' she asked me.
seen She asked _____ in the distance.
3. 'Have you got a pen?' he asked her.
if He _____ got a pen.
4. 'Don't touch the exhibits,' the museum guide said to us.
warned The museum guide _____ the exhibits.

5. 'Be quiet!' the teacher said to us.

told The teacher _____ quiet.

6. 'Have you spoken to Ann yet?' he asked me.

had He asked me _____ to Ann yet.

7. 'Why didn't you call the police?' he asked me.

called He asked me _____ the police.

8. 'I will need your help,' he said to Jane.

would He told Jane _____ help.

Introductory Verbs

Помимо *say* и *tell*, могут употребляться и другие вводящие глаголы, которые более точно передают смысл речи. Изучите следующую таблицу:

Introductory verb+ to-infinitive	Introductory verb+ sb+ to-inf	Introductory verb+ -ing form	Introductory verb+that clause
<i>agree, offer, promise, refuse, threaten</i>	<i>ask, advise, beg, command, invite, order, remind, warn</i>	<i>admit, accuse sb of, apologise for, complain to sb of/about, suggest, deny</i>	<i>agree, complain, deny, promise</i>
'Yes, I'll type the letters.' → He <u>agreed to type</u> the letters. 'Shall I make coffee?' → He <u>offered to make</u> coffee. 'Of course I'll write home every day.' → He <u>promised to write</u> home every day. 'No, I won't go to the dentist.' → He <u>refused to go</u> to the dentist. 'Give me all your money or I'll shoot.' → He <u>threatened to shoot</u> if I didn't give him all my money.	'Could you do me a favour?' → He <u>asked me to do</u> him a favour. 'You should see a doctor.' → He <u>advised me to see</u> a doctor. 'Please, please mummy don't leave me alone!' → She <u>begged her mother not to leave</u> her alone. 'Cease fire!' → He <u>commanded the soldiers to cease</u> fire. 'Would you like to go to the concert with me?' → She <u>invited me to go</u> to the concert with her.	'Yes, I lied to you.' → He <u>admitted lying/having lied</u> to me. 'You broke the vase.' → She <u>accused me of breaking/having broken</u> the vase. 'I'm sorry I forgot to call you.' → He <u>apologised for forgetting/having forgotten</u> to call me. 'I have a terrible headache.' → He <u>complained to me of having</u> a terrible headache. 'Let's go to the beach.' → He <u>suggested going</u> to	'Yes, it's a really beautiful painting.' → He <u>agreed that</u> it was a beautiful painting. 'You always arrive late.' → He <u>complained that</u> I always arrived late. 'I didn't steal the money.' → He <u>denied that</u> he had stolen the money. 'Of course I'll come back.' → He <u>promised that</u> he would come back.

	'Don't forget to take your passport.'→ He reminded me to take my passport.	the beach.	
	'Don't touch the exhibits.'→ He warned us not to touch the exhibits.	'I didn't call the police.'→ He denied calling/having called the police.	

Exercise №8. Choose an introductory verb and turn the following from direct into reported speech.

advised(x2), asked, ordered, warned, promised, begged, offered, refused, suggested

1. 'I think you should eat more vegetables,' my mother said to me.
2. 'Please get me a glass of water,' he said to Jill.
3. 'No, I won't help you,' she said to Jim.
4. 'I'll buy you something nice for your birthday,' her mother said to her.
5. 'Don't play near the road because it's dangerous,' he said to us.
6. 'Would you like me to do the shopping?' she said.
7. 'Please, please don't leave me alone in the dark,' she said to her parents.
8. 'How about going to the cinema tonight?' he said.
9. 'Go to bed! Now!' his father said to him.
10. 'Shall we watch a video?' they said.

Exercise №9. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1. 'I'm not giving you any ice cream until you have eaten your dinner,' said Barry's mother.

refused Barry's mother _____ any ice cream until he had eaten his dinner.

2. 'I'm sorry I've broken the window,' said Sean.

apologised Sean _____ the window.

3. 'Shall I help you carry the box?' asked Tom.

offered Tom _____ the box.

4. 'You should tell your parents the truth,' my friend said to me.

advised My friend _____ my parents the truth.

5. 'Could you go to the bank?' he said to me.

asked He _____ the bank.

6. 'I really will remember to feed the fish,' Maurice said.

promised Maurice _____ the fish.

7. 'No, I won't drive you to the football match,' Mum said to me.

refused Mum _____ the football match.

8. 'Why don't we go to Paris for our holiday this year?' she said.

suggested She _____ Paris for their holiday that year.

9. 'You opened my letters,' he said to Ann.

accused He _____ his letters.

10. 'Don't drive so fast!' the policeman said to Jenny.

warned The policeman _____ so fast.

Exercise №10. Use appropriate introductory verbs to rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1. 'I will never tell lies again,' he said.

2. 'You should go to the dentist,' she said to me.

3. 'I'm sorry I spilt coffee on your carpet,' he said.

4. 'We could go to the cinema tonight,' she said.

5. 'No, I won't come with you,' he said to me.

6. 'Yes, I cheated in the exam,' he said to me.

7. 'Stop teasing me or I'll tell the teacher,' Suzie said to Bill.

8. 'I didn't say anything to the police,' he said.

9. 'Don't go sailing without a life jacket,' the instructor told us.

10. 'Stand up at once!' the sergeant said to the soldier.

Reporting a Conversation/Dialogue

При преобразовании диалога в косвенную речь

- употребляют *and, as, adding that, and she/he added that, because, but, since*, etc.

- вводящий глагол может быть в форме present participle (offering, begging, explaining, etc.)

- восклицания Oh!, Oh dear!, Well! в косвенной речи опускаются

'Oh! This is a fantastic painting!' she said. 'Who painted it?' → She said (that) that was a fantastic painting and (she) asked who (had) painted it. ('oh' is omitted)

He took the elderly lady by the arm and said, 'Can I help you cross the street?' → He took the elderly lady by the arm, offering to help her cross the street.

Exercise №11. Turn the following sentences into reported speech, as in the example.

Example: 'I'm sorry I'm late for the lesson,' Sam said. 'I missed the bus.' → Sam apologised for being late for the lesson and said (that) he had missed the bus.

1. 'You'd better go to bed,' Mum said. 'You have to get up early tomorrow.'

2. 'Shall I help you with your suitcases?' Stan asked. 'They look very heavy.'

3. 'I didn't take your wallet,' Karen said. 'Ben took it.'

4. 'Would you like to go to the opera?' Maria asked. 'I've got an extra ticket.'

5. 'You broke the lamp,' Leo said. 'I saw you do it.'

6. 'Yes, I'll take you to the station,' Dad said. 'I'm going that way anyway.'

7. 'Please, please don't go into the house,' Amy said. 'There is someone in there.'

8. 'Don't touch the iron,' Jane said. 'It's very hot.'

9. 'Do a hundred sit-ups,' the sergeant said to the soldiers. 'Don't take too long, either!'

10. 'Who's there?' she asked. 'Come in.'

При преобразовании косвенной речи в прямую мы следуем тем же правилам, но в обратном порядке (см. с.26-28). Помимо этого мы:

- заключаем прямую речь в кавычки,
- указываем говорящего перед или после прямой речи,
- ставим запятую перед прямой речью либо после нее,
- начинаем прямую речь с заглавной буквы,
- ставим вопросительный знак после прямой речи, если прямая речь – вопрос.

Jack told me that he was leaving the next day. → Jack said to me, 'I'm leaving tomorrow.' or 'I'm leaving tomorrow,' Jack said to me.

The boss asked me if I enjoyed my work. → The boss asked me, 'Do you enjoy your work?' or 'Do you enjoy your work?' the boss asked me.

Exercise №12. Turn the following sentences from reported into direct speech.

1. Trevor asked me if I had posted the letter.
2. Sarah told me she was looking for a new job.
3. Brian wanted to know what time the train to Leeds left.
4. She said that she didn't like jogging.
5. He said he would be back the following day.
6. He asked how much my new car had cost.
7. I asked Marie if she could do the shopping for me.
8. Jill asked Roy to close the window.
9. Julia begged her parents to let her go to the party.
10. Adam said that he had never ridden a horse before.

Exercise №13. Rewrite the texts in direct speech.

A. Julie asked where Steve was. Ann said he had gone shopping. Julie asked if he would be long. Ann told her he would be back any minute.

Julie

Ann

Julie

Ann

B. Paul asked what the time was. Sue said it was 10:30. Paul said that he couldn't wait any more. Sue told him to go back to work. Paul asked if he could leave a message for Steve. Sue asked him to write it in Steve's diary.

Paul

Sue

Paul

Sue

Paul
Sue

Exercise №14. Turn the underlined sentences from reported into direct speech.

I met an old friend yesterday. I hadn't seen her for two years. I asked what she had been doing. We decided to go for a drink. We sat in a cafe for three hours. We talked about many different things. She asked me to give her my phone number and she wrote it down. When we left the cafe, I told her to call me very soon.

Exercise №15. Correct the mistakes.

1. He asked me where was the post office.
2. She suggested to visit the zoo.
3. Mother said, 'You must always say the truth.'
4. The doctor told me to not exercise a lot.
5. My parents offered giving me a lift to the railway station.
6. Our teacher said to us that the test was quite easy.
7. She asked how could she contact me.
8. He said that Kate had left the last month.
9. The old man told good night and went to bed.
10. Jenny said me, 'I hate Math.'

Self-Check Module

Test 1 (Modals)

Exercise №1. Rewrite the sentences using should(n't), can(n't), (don't) have to.

It's a good idea to join a gym if you want to get fit. – You should join a gym if you want to get fit.

1. In the UK it is necessary to wear seatbelts in the back of a car.

In the UK you _____.

2. It's possible for me to do my homework while I watch TV.

I _____.

3. It's a good idea to go to Germany to improve your German.

You _____.

4. It's necessary to show your student card to get a reduction.

You _____.

5. It's not necessary to drive me to the airport. I'll get a taxi.

You _____.

6. It's not a good idea to drink coffee just before you go to bed.

You _____.

7. It's not possible for me to finish this report today.

I _____.

Exercise №2. Complete the dialogues with must, might/might not, can't.

1. A: This pizza 1) can't be for me. It looks like a Margherita and I ordered a Four Seasons.

B: It 2) _____ be mine, then. I ordered a Margherita.

2. A: What time is Jane coming?

B: She wasn't sure. She's working late. She said she 3) _____ be here until 8.30 or 9.00.

A: She 4) _____ be very busy, then.

3. A: Which city is this?

B: I'm not sure. It 5) _____ be Rome.

A: No, it 6) _____ be Italy. The street sign is in French.

B: It 7) _____ be Paris, then. That's the only place I've been to in France.

4. A: Can you help me finish this crossword? I can't do eight cross.

B: Let's see. An animal found in Australia. It 8) _____ be *kangaroo* or maybe *crocodile*.

B: It 9) _____ be *kangaroo*. It ends in a y. I know! It 10) _____ be *wallaby*.

A: That's right. Well done!

Exercise №3. Choose the correct answer.

1. I _____ remember to go to the bank. I haven't got any money.

A. don't have to

B. needn't

C. must

2. _____ I take your order, please?
 A. Mustn't B. Must C. May
3. _____ you ride a bike?
 A. Can B. Should C. May
4. Steven _____ read and write until he was seven years old.
 A. must B. could C. couldn't
5. You _____ go to bed late during the week.
 A. couldn't B. must C. shouldn't
6. You _____ do the ironing. I'll do it instead.
 A. needn't B. must C. mustn't
7. You _____ cross the road without looking first. It's dangerous.
 A. mustn't B. needn't C. must

Exercise №4. Underline the correct form in the following sentences.

1. Don't wait for me. *I'll be/might be* late. It depends on the traffic.
2. A: What are you doing tonight?
 B: I don't know. *I'm going/I might go* out, or *I'm staying/I might stay* at home.
3. We have guests coming for Sunday lunch. *I'm going to cook/I might cook* roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. I've bought all the ingredients.
4. A: I'm going to buy George a pink shirt.
 B: I wouldn't if I were you.
 A: Why not?
 B: He *isn't going to like/ He might not like* the colour pink.
5. A: Goodbye, darling! *I'll phone/ I might phone* as soon as I arrive.
 B: Thanks. Bye!
6. Catherine wants to be a politician. Who knows? One day *she'll be/she might be* Prime Minister!

Test 2 (Comparisons. Some/any)

Exercise №1. Correct the sentences.

1. Coffee makes you *nervouser than* tea.
2. Are those jeans new? They're *more nice than* your other ones.
3. Her last novel was *the worse one* she has written.
4. Madison is *more lazy than* her sister.
5. That was delicious. It's *the better chocolate cake* I've ever eaten.
6. I hope this winter isn't *as cold than* the last one!
7. Ben is *most affectionate* of all my nieces and nephews.

Exercise №2. Rewrite these sentences without changing the meaning.

The black horse is more beautiful than the white one. – The white horse isn't as beautiful as the black one.

1. Brian is heavier than Gary.

2. Reading a book is more interesting than watching TV.
3. Your story is not as good as Anne's story.
4. Salads are healthier than fast food.
5. Her car is not as expensive as my van.
6. An argument is not as bad as a fight.

Exercise №3. Right or wrong? Correct the underlined word where necessary.

Use some/any/no. Three sentences are right.

1. Mary hasn't got some stamps in her purse.
2. There aren't no easy questions.
3. How many books did you read on holiday? - None.
4. Would you like some ice-cream?
5. Please don't offer me any chocolates. I don't want none.
6. I didn't give him no money.
7. Have you written any postcards yet?
8. There are any biscuits in the tin. We must buy some.
9. Can I have any potatoes, please?

Exercise №4. Put in somebody (someone)/ something/ anybody (anyone)/ anything/ nobody (no one)/ nothing.

1. I feel a bit sick. I think I've eaten _____ bad.
2. Did _____ telephone me last night?
3. What's the matter?- I think there's _____ in the garden.
4. What's wrong?- I've put _____ in my coffee, and it wasn't sugar.
5. Please don't tell _____ about the letter. It's a secret.
6. There isn't _____ I like on the menu.
7. Fred isn't a nice person. _____ likes him.
8. You look bored. Would you like _____ to do?
9. Has _____ seen my bike? It's not in the garage.
10. What's that in your hand? - _____.
11. There isn't _____ to watch on TV tonight. Let's go out.
12. _____ dropped a £10 note in the street outside my house yesterday.
13. I don't think I've learnt _____ from his lecture.
14. Ken was in hospital for two days but _____ went to see him.
15. There wasn't _____ in the cinema. It was completely empty.

Test 3 (Conditionals)

Exercise №1. Choose the correct variant.

1. Everything ... all right if they ... on time.
 - A. Will be, come
 - B. Will be, will come
 - C. Would be, come
 - D. Is, comes

2. What ... if you were me?
- A. You would to do
 - B. You would do
 - C. Would you do
 - D. Would you to do
3. If you ... ice, it usually
- A. Heat, will melt
 - B. Will heat, melts
 - C. Will heat, will met
 - D. Heat, melts
4. If you ... late, we ... without you.
- A. Are, will leave
 - B. Were, will leave
 - C. Will, will leave
 - D. Will be, will leave
5. If she ... time, she ... you yesterday.
- A. Has, will phone
 - B. Has, phones
 - C. Had had, would have phoned
 - D. Had, would phone
6. I phone my mum every day. If I ... her, she ... worried.
- A. don't phone, will get
 - B. didn't phone, would get
 - C. hadn't phoned, would have got
 - D. won't phone, will get
7. If we ... yesterday, I ... to my friend's birthday party tonight.
- A. didn't argue, would go
 - B. hadn't argued, would have gone
 - C. hadn't argued, would go
 - D. didn't argue, would have gone
8. Water boils faster if you ... salt in it.
- A. doesn't put
 - B. won't put
 - C. don't put
 - D. wouldn't put

9. If you ... chemistry this year, you ... how lots of things work.

- A. would study, learnt
- B. studied, would learn
- C. study, will learn
- D. will study, will learn

10. Tom ... you in trouble last week if he ... a real friend.

- A. wouldn't leave, were
- B. didn't leave, were
- C. wouldn't leave, had been
- D. wouldn't have left, were

Exercise № 2. Open the brackets.

1. You (not/sleep) tonight if you (drink) all that coffee.
2. He would pass his exams if he (work) harder.
3. If I were lucky I (win) the competition.
4. If my grandparents (phone) me, I wouldn't have forgotten to water their flowers.
5. If I (meet) a Hollywood star, I would take a photo.
6. If I (not/be late) for the plane yesterday, I (be) in Spain at the moment.
7. I (accept) Jim's invitation if I were you.
8. My sister (speak) to me if I (not/break) her mobile phone.
9. If you (put) water and oil together, they (not/mix).
10. If the weather (be) bad this year, food prices (go up).

Exercise № 3. Read a situation and write a sentence with if.

1. The frost is strong. We won't go skating.
2. I had a map. It helped me to find the place.
3. The price was too high so I didn't buy a car.
4. You ate a lot for breakfast. That's why you are not hungry now.
5. This soup tastes terrible. I won't eat it.

Test 4 (Reported speech)

Exercise №1. Put in say/said or tell/told.

1. What did she _____ you to do?
2. Lena _____ that the banks were closed on Saturdays.
3. Have you _____ him your news?
4. I think she _____ she couldn't come to the party.
5. Jackie _____ to me that she wanted to see you.
6. I _____ him not to speak on the phone for too long.
7. Did Sam _____ anything about me?
8. I didn't _____ the teacher why I was late.

Exercise №2. Somebody says the opposite of what they said earlier. Complete the replies.

A: Tim likes chocolate.

B: I thought you said *Tim didn't like chocolate!*

1. A: I'm going home soon.

B: I thought you said...

2. A: We'll see Steve and Jim tomorrow.

B: I thought you said...

3. A: I don't have much time at the moment.

B: I thought you said...

4. A: They borrowed my car for the weekend.

B: I thought you said...

5. A: I've talked to Tara.

B: I thought you said...

Exercise №3. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. One sentence is correct. Which one?

1. I said Simon what time the exam was.

2. He said that his parents had offered him money if he did well in his exams.

3. They said they know Tony since university.

4. My manager told to go to a meeting in his office.

5. She said she living with her parents in a flat in the centre of town.

6. He told me that he can't help me with the revision for my French exam.

Answers to Assignments in Self-Check Module

Test 1 (Modals)

Exercise №1.

1. In the UK you have to wear seat belts in the back of a car.
2. I can do my homework while I watch TV.
3. You should go to Germany to improve your German.
4. You have to show your student card to get a reduction.
5. You don't have to drive me to the airport. I'll get a taxi.
6. You shouldn't drink coffee just before you go to bed.
7. I can't finish this report today.

Exercise №2.

2) must	7) must
3) may/might not	8) may/might
4) must	9) can't
5) may/might	10) must
6) can't	

Exercise №3.

- 1 C, 2 C, 3 A, 4 C, 5 C, 6 A, 7 A.

Exercise №4.

1. *I might be*, 2. *I might go out; I might stay*, 3. *I'm going to cook*, 4. *He might not like*, 5. *I'll phone*, 6. *she might be*.

Test 2 (Comparisons. Some/any)

Exercise №1.

1. more nervous, 2. nicer, 3. the worst, 4. lazier, 5. the best, 6. as cold as, 7. the most affectionate.

Exercise №2.

1. Gary is not as heavy as Brian.
2. Watching TV is not as interesting as reading a book.
3. Anne's story is better than your story.
4. Fast food is not as healthy as salads.
5. My van is more expensive than her car.
6. A fight is worse than an argument.

Exercise №3.

1. any, 2. any, 3. right, 4. right, 5. any, 6. any, 7. right, 8. no, 9. some.

Exercise №4.

1. something, 2. anybody, 3. somebody, 4. something, 5. anybody, 6. anything, 7. nobody, 8. something, 9. anybody, 10. nothing, 11. anything, 12. somebody, 13. anything, 14. nobody, 15. anybody.

Test 3 (Conditionals)

Exercise № 1.

1A, 2C, 3D, 4A, 5C, 6A, 7C, 8C, 9B, 10D

Exercise № 2.

1. won't sleep/ drink, 2. worked, 3. won, 4. had phoned, 5. met, 6. hadn't been/ would be, 7. would accept, 8. would speak/ hadn't broken, 9. put/ don't mix, 10. is/ will go up.

Exercise № 3.

1. If the frost were not strong, we would go skating.
2. If I hadn't had a map, I couldn't (wouldn't) have found the place.
3. If the price hadn't been too high, I would have bought a car.
4. If you hadn't eaten a lot for breakfast, you would be hungry now.
5. If this soup didn't taste terrible, I would eat it.

Test 4 (Reported speech)

Exercise №1.

1. tell	5. said
2. said	6. told
3. told	7. say
4. said	8. tell

Exercise №2.

1. ... you weren't going home soon.
2. ...you wouldn't see Steve and Jim the following day.
3. ...you had a lot of time at the moment.
4. ...they hadn't borrowed your car for the weekend.
5. ...you hadn't talked to Tara.

Exercise №3.

1. I told Simon...	4. ...told me to...
2. Correct.	5. ...she was living...
3. ...they had known...	6. ...he couldn't help...

Appendix 1: Tense/Aspect Chart

	Simple Констатация факта	Progressive Процесс	Perfect Завершенность	Perfect Progressive Процесс уже в течение некоторого периода времени
Present	<i>usually, always, every day/ year, seldom, on Mondays/Tuesdays, at night/weekends, etc.</i> V/ V-s She paints pictures.	<i>now, at present, at the moment, these days, tonight, still, etc.</i> be(am/is/are) + V-ing She is painting a picture now.	<i>just, for, since, already, so far, recently, lately, never, how long, this morning/week, ever, yet, today</i> have(has) + V₃ She has already painted a picture.	<i>for, since, already, for a long time, recently, lately, how long, etc.</i> have(has)+been+ V-ing She has been painting a picture for an hour.
Past	<i>yesterday, last night/week/Monday, two days/months ago, then, when, in 2000, etc.</i> V-ed /V₂ She painted a picture last night.	<i>while, when, as, all day/night, the whole day, from 5 till 6, etc.</i> was/were+ V-ing She was painting a picture when he came.	<i>before, after, already, for, since, just, till/until, when, by, by the time, never, etc.</i> had + V-ed/V₃ She had painted a picture before he came.	<i>for, since, since the time when, before how long, until, etc.</i> had+been+ V-ing She had been painting a picture for an hour when he came.
Future	<i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year/time, in a week, etc.</i> will + V She will paint a picture tomorrow.	<i>tomorrow at this time, this time next Monday, etc.</i> will+be+V-ing She will be painting a picture this time tomorrow.	<i>by, by the time, before, until, by then, etc.</i> will + have + V₃ She will have painted a picture by the time he comes.	<i>by...for, by this time, etc.</i> will+have+been+ V-ing She will have been painting a picture for an hour by the time he comes.

Appendix 2: Irregular Verbs

VERB	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	ПЕРЕВОД
be [bi:]	was [wɒz], were [wɜ:]	been [bi:n]	быть
beat [bi:t]	beat [bi:t]	beaten ['bi:tn]	бить
become [bi:kʌm]	became [bi:keim]	become [bi:kʌm]	становиться
begin [bi'gin]	began [bi'gæn]	begun [bi'gʌn]	начинать
bleed [bli:d]	bled [bled]	bled [bled]	кровоточить
blow [blou]	blew [blu:]	blown [bloun]	дуть
break [breik]	broke [brouk]	broken ['brouk(e)n]	ломать
bring [brɪŋ]	brought [brɔ:t]	brought [brɔ:t]	приносить
build [bild]	built [bilt]	built [bilt]	строить
burn [bɜ:n]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	burnt [bɜ:nt]	гореть
burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	burst [bɜ:st]	разразиться
buy [bai]	bought [bɔ:t]	bought [bɔ:t]	покупать
catch [kætʃ]	caught [kɔ:t]	caught [kɔ:t]	ловить, хватать, успеть
choose [tʃu:z]	chose [ʃəuz]	chosen [tʃəuz(ə)n]	выбирать
come [kʌm]	came [keim]	come [kʌm]	приходить
cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	cost [cɒst]	стоять
creep [kri:p]	crept [krept]	crept [krept]	ползать
cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	cut [kʌt]	резать
do [du:]	did [did]	done [dʌn]	делать
draw [drɔ:]	drew [dru:]	drawn [drɔ:n]	рисовать, тащить
dream [dri:m]	dreamt [dremt]	dreamt [dremt]	мечтать, дремать
drink [drɪŋk]	drank [dræŋk]	drunk [drʌŋk]	пить
drive [draɪv]	drove [drouv]	driven ['drɪvn]	водить
eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]	есть
fall [fɔ:l]	fell [fel]	fallen ['fɔ:lən]	падать
feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed [fed]	кормить
feel [fi:l]	felt [felt]	felt [felt]	чувствовать
fight [fait]	fought [fɔ:t]	fought [fɔ:t]	бороться
find [faɪnd]	found [faund]	found [faund]	находить
fit [fit]	fit [fit]	fit [fit]	подходить по

			размеру
fly [flai]	flew [flu:]	flown [floun]	летать
forget [fə'get]	forgot [fə'gɒt]	forgotten [fə'gɒt(ə)n]	забывать
forgive [fo'giv]	forgave [fo'geiv]	forgiven [fo'givn]	прощать
freeze [fri:z]	froze [frouz]	frozen ['frouzn]	замерзать
get [get]	got [gɒt]	got [gɒt]	получать
give [giv]	gave [geiv]	given [givn]	давать
go [gou]	went [went]	gone [gɒn]	идти
grow [grou]	grew [gru:]	grown [groun]	расти
hang [hæŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	hung [hʌŋ]	вешать
have [hæv]	had [hæd]	had [hæd]	иметь
hear [hiə]	heard [hɜ:d]	heard [hɜ:d]	слышать
hide [haid]	hid [hid]	hidden ['hidn]	прятать
hit [hit]	hit [hit]	hit [hit]	попадать в цель
hold [hould]	held [held]	held [held]	держать
hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	hurt [hɜ:t]	ушибить
keep [ki:p]	kept [kept]	kept [kept]	содержать
kneel [ni:l]	knelt [nelt]	knelt [nelt]	стоять на коленях
know [nou]	knew [nju:]	known [noun]	знать
lay [lei]	laid [leid]	laid [leid]	класть
lead [li:d]	led [led]	led [led]	вести
lean [li:n]	leant [lent]	leant [lent]	наклоняться
learn [lɜ:n]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	learnt [lɜ:nt]	учить
leave [li:v]	left [left]	left [left]	оставлять
lend [lend]	lent [lent]	lent [lent]	занимать
let [let]	let [let]	let [let]	позволять
lie [lai]	lay [lei]	lain [lein]	лежать
light [lait]	lit [lit]	lit [lit]	освещать
lose [lu:z]	lost [lɒst]	lost [lɒst]	терять
make [meik]	made [meid]	made [meid]	производить
mean [mi:n]	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	значить
meet [mi:t]	met [met]	met [met]	встречать
mistake [mis'teik]	mistook [mis'tuk]	mistaken [mis'teik(e)n]	ошибаться

pay [pei]	paid [peid]	paid [peid]	платить
prove [pru:v]	proved [pru:vd]	proven [pru:vn]	доказывать
put [put]	put [put]	put [put]	положить
quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	quit [kwit]	выходить
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ride [raid]	rode [roud]	ridden ['ridn]	ездить верхом
ring [riŋ]	rang [ræŋ]	rung [rʌŋ]	звенеть
rise [raiz]	rose [rouz]	risen ['rizn]	подниматься
run [rʌŋ]	ran [ræŋ]	run [rʌŋ]	бежать
say [sei]	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить
see [si:]	saw [sɔ:]	seen [si:n]	видеть
seek [si:k]	sought [sɔ:t]	sought [sɔ:t]	искать
sell [sel]	sold [sould]	sold [sould]	продавать
send [send]	sent [sent]	sent [sent]	посылать
set [set]	set [set]	set [set]	ставить
sew [sou]	sewed [soud]	sewn [soun]	шить
shake [ʃeik]	shook [ʃuk]	shaken ['ʃeik(ə)n]	встряхивать
show [ʃəu]	showed [ʃəud]	shown [ʃəun]	показывать
shrink [ʃriŋk]	shrank [ʃræŋk]	shrunk [ʃrʌŋk]	уменьшать
shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	shut [ʃʌt]	закрывать
sing [siŋ]	sang [sæŋ]	sung [sʌŋ]	петь
sink [siŋk]	sank [sæŋk], sunk [sʌŋk]	sunk [sʌŋk]	тонуть
sit [sit]	sat [sæt]	sat [sæt]	сидеть
sleep [sli:p]	slept [slept]	slept [slept]	спать
slide [slaid]	slid [slid]	slid [slid]	скользить
sow [sou]	sowed [soud]	sown [soun]	сеять
speak [spi:k]	spoke [spouk]	spoken ['spouk(e)n]	говорить
spell [spel]	spelt [spelt]	spelt [spelt]	произносить по буквам
spend [spend]	spent [spent]	spent [spent]	тратить
spill [spil]	spilt [spilt]	spilt [spilt]	проливать
spoil [spɔil]	spoilt [spɔilt]	spoilt [spɔilt]	портить
spread [spred]	spread [spred]	spread [spred]	расстилать
spring [sprɪŋ]	sprang [spræŋ]	sprung [sprʌŋ]	прыгать

stand [stænd]	stood [stu:d]	stood [stu:d]	СТОЯТЬ
steal [sti:l]	stole [stou]l	stolen ['stəulən]	красть
stick [stik]	stuck [stʌk]	stuck [stʌk]	КОЛОТЬ
sting [stiŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	stung [stʌŋ]	ЖАЛИТЬ
sweep [swi:p]	swept [swept]	swept [swept]	ВЫМЕТАТЬ
swell [swel]	swelled [sweld]	swollen ['swoul(e)n]	разбухать
swim [swim]	swam [swem]	swum [swʌm]	ПЛАВАТЬ
swing [swiŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	swung [swʌŋ]	КАЧАТЬ
take [teik]	took [tuk]	taken ['teik(ə)n]	БРАТЬ, ВЗЯТЬ
teach [ti:tʃ]	taught [tɔ:t]	taught [tɔ:t]	УЧИТЬ
tear [tɛə]	tore [tɔ:]	torn [tɔ:n]	РВАТЬ
tell [tel]	told [tould]	told [tould]	РАССКАЗЫВАТЬ
think [θiŋk]	thought [θɔ:t]	thought [θɔ:t]	ДУМАТЬ
throw [θrəu]	threw [θru:]	thrown [θrəun]	БРОСАТЬ
understand [ʌndə'stænd]	understood [ʌndə'stu:d]	understood [ʌndə'stu:d]	ПОНИМАТЬ
wake [weik]	woke [wouk]	woken ['wouk(e)n]	ПРОСЫПАТЬСЯ
wear [wɛə]	wore [wɔ:]	worn [wɔ:n]	НОСИТЬ
weep [wi:p]	wept [wept]	wept [wept]	ПЛАКАТЬ
wet [wet]	wet [wet]	wet [wet]	НАМОЧИТЬ
win [win]	won [wʌn]	won [wʌn]	ВЫИГРЫВАТЬ
wind [waind]	wound [waund]	wound [waund]	ИЗВИВАТЬСЯ
write [rait]	wrote [rout]	written ['ritn]	ПИСАТЬ

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