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**Коммуникативная грамматика первого иностранного
языка (английского): практикум**

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Введение

Методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов дневной формы обучения специальности «Лингвистическое обеспечение межкультурных коммуникаций» (по направлениям). В пособии содержатся задания для самостоятельной контролируемой работы студентов I – III курсов по дисциплине «Коммуникативная грамматика».

Его цель – систематизировать, совершенствовать и дать более глубокие знания многофункциональной направленности по грамматике английского языка.

Пособие содержит задания, охватывающие следующие разделы грамматики английского языка: глагол (времена, модальные глаголы, герундий), согласование времен, прямая и косвенная речь, употребление предлогов, условные предложения. Для третьего курса предлагаются упражнения по синтаксису английского языка. Виды упражнений довольно разнообразны: это и подстановка, и создание логических цепочек, перифраз, множественный выбор, перевод с русского на английский, текстовые задания и др.

Последовательность упражнений внутри каждого раздела обусловлена этапами формирования навыков и степенью сложности.

Грамматические упражнения ориентированы на:

- распознавание в тексте или высказывании того или иного грамматического явления, на выделение его отличительных признаков;

- употребление в устной и письменной речи различных грамматических явлений, соответствующих литературным нормам английского языка;

- устранение межъязыковой интерференции (перевод с русского на английский и с английского на русский);

- понимание грамматической структуры письменного текста, способствующее общему восприятию и выявлению его сюжетной линии.

Содержание изложенного грамматического материала соответствует требованиям учебной программы.

I курс (1 семестр) **English Tenses**

Exercise 1. Choose either the simple present or the present progressive form for the verbs in parentheses.

1. Most of the people in Korea (play) a sport.
2. He (understand) everything the teachers says.
3. When the party (end), we'll all go home by bus.
4. His sister (go) to work by train every day.
5. The boss (need) more time to work on project right now.
6. Her father (wear) his winter coat today.
7. That old sweater (look) new.
8. I'll wait for you until the movie (begin).
9. Most students (make) career plans before they graduate.
10. The students in my class this semester (make) a lot of progress in learning English.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct form of the verb from parentheses.

1. This food (is smelling / smells) delicious.
2. He (is going / goes) to the gym every week.
3. Right now Tony (is washing / washes) his car.
4. Laurie always (goes / is going) to work at seven.
5. He usually (phones / is phoning) in the evening.
6. We (go / are going) to the movies at six tonight.
7. It may sound strange but I (believe / am believing) his story.
8. I (remember / am remembering) my first day at school.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct form of the verb from parentheses.

1. At three o'clock in the morning Mary (was reading / read).
2. I (was calling / called) Linda at ten last night.
3. While I (watched / was watching) TV, I heard a strange noise.
4. When Bob (arrived / was arriving) everyone was eating.
5. While I was studying, my roommate (listened / was listening) to the radio.
6. Jerry (bought / was buying) a new car last month.
7. When I heard the knock on the door, I (opened / was opening) it.
8. He (went / was going) to the library when he suddenly met her pass by.

Exercise 4. Most of the sentences contain one mistake. Write TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Correct mistakes.

1. The coffee is smelling wonderful.
2. Last year we visited the States.

3. The ship sank because the engineer wasn't calling for help until it was already sinking.
4. The reason I get fat is that I'm always tasting things while I'm cooking.
5. How is Jennifer? Does her health improve?
6. You're quite right. I'm completely agreeing with you.
7. What did you do after you left school?
8. Now I understand what you're trying to say!
9. I can't imagine why you were believing all those rumors.
10. Martin looked forward to a peaceful weekend, when his brother arrived with all his friends from the football club.
11. Philippa heard the result of the election as she was driving to work, so she called me when she got there.
12. Oh, I'm sorry, I've spilt some tea. Where are you keeping the paper towels?

Exercise 5. Select either the past simple or the past perfect form for the verbs in parentheses.

1. She (feel) sick after she (eat) a whole box of chocolates.
2. After the doctor (examine) the child he (have) a talk with the mother.
3. When I (call) on my friend, he (go) out.
4. Mary (finish) her homework when her father (come) home from his office.
5. I (throw) away the newspaper after I (read) it.
6. After she (spend) all her money she (ask) her father to help her.
7. The teacher (give) back the exercise books after he (correct) them.
8. The sun (rise) when the farmer (start) work.

Exercise 6. Use the present perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect or the past perfect continuous tense of the verbs given in the parentheses.

1. She (study) since six o'clock this morning.
2. Helen (leave) by the time we arrived.
3. John (be) to Italy.
4. The teacher returned the papers we (prepare) for her.
5. I (know) him for many years.
6. He (work) there for six years when he decided to quit.
7. She (make) ten long-distance telephone calls this morning.
8. David (write) letters all morning.

Exercise 7. Choose the right variant.

1. Everything is going well. We didn't have / haven't had any problems so far.
2. Margaret didn't go / hasn't gone to work yesterday.
3. Look! That man over there wears / is wearing the same sweater as you.

4. Your son is much taller than when I last saw him. He grew / has grown a lot.
5. I still don't know what to do. I didn't decide / haven't decided yet.
6. I wonder why Jim is / is being so nice to me today. He isn't usually like that.
7. Jane had a book open in front of her but she didn't read / wasn't reading it.
8. I wasn't very busy. I didn't have / wasn't having much to do.
9. Mary wasn't happy in her new job at first but she begins / is beginning to enjoy it now.
10. After leaving school, Tim found / has found it very difficult to get a job.
11. When Sue heard the news, she wasn't / hasn't been very pleased.
12. This is a nice restaurant, isn't it? Is this the first time you are / you've been here?
13. I need a new job. I'm doing / I've been doing the same job for too long.
14. Ann has gone out. — Oh, has she? What time did she go / has she gone?
15. You look tired. — Yes, I've played / I've been playing basketball.
16. Where are you coming / do you come from? Are you American?
17. I'd like to see Tina again. It's a long time since I saw her / that I didn't see her.
18. Bob and Alice have been married since 20 years / for 20 years.

Exercise 8. Use correct future tense of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I (finish) my homework by the time I go out.
2. When my brother (arrive) we will have a party.
3. At this time next year he (live) in Hawaii.
4. As soon as it stops raining we (leave).
5. By the time you come, he (study) for two hours.
6. John (buy) a house next year.
7. He (come) late.
8. They (play) for three hours by the time we have dinner.

Exercise 9. Choose the simple or progressive form of the verb.

1. Mary always (buys / is buying) a lot of clothes.
2. He (looked / was looking) at the picture when we saw him.
3. Somebody (was breaking / broke) two windows last night.
4. He (thought / was thinking) about his mother when the door opened.
5. The President (thought / was thinking) that the war should stop.
6. How long is it since you (were buying / bought) that coat?
7. Shut up, John! You (are / are being) very noisy today!
8. I can't remember all the film, but I'm sure I must (have seen / have been seen) it before.
9. I'll give you a ring when I'm in Paris. Where (will you stay / will you be staying)?
10. I don't know where Henry is. He should (have arrived / have been arriving) long before this.

Exercise 10. Correct any mistakes in the verb tenses.

1. He is working for Sony since he came to the United States.
2. Most of the children in my country are wearing a uniform to school.
3. A teacher doesn't want to have students in her class who had caused a lot of trouble.
4. In kindergarten, teachers usually are teaching students the alphabet and the spelling of simple words.
5. In the picture, the woman who sits in the middle looks like the most powerful member of the family.
6. We see a lot of changes in China because right now a lot of people trying hard to educate themselves.
7. This is the first time that my brother was in the hospital.
8. They are sitting in the restaurant for the last three hours.
9. They will start building a new house as soon as they will get a mortgage.
10. Most people are doing exercises after work.

Exercise 11. Define whether the following sentences are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Correct mistakes.

1. I have been in Mexico during the summer of 1970.
2. Mary had prepared dinner when I arrived, so we were able to eat immediately.
3. Three years ago he had been a student at a university in California.
4. We have collected stamps for many years.
5. We took the bus downtown, did a few errands, and had gone to lunch.
6. Since he bought a new car, he has been driving to work every day.
7. Last night they have recognized us from the party we went to earlier in the week.
8. Since Ted graduated, he has been working with his father.
9. The doctor had seen ten patients since eight o'clock this morning.
10. He is studying English for the last five years.

Exercise 12. TEST. Find the correct form of the verb.

1. Who speaks French in your family? — I ___.
(A) have (B) do (C) am
2. When ___ you buy the new TV set?
(A) did (B) were (C) are
3. We ___ never been to London.
(A) had (B) were (C) have
4. Where ___ you going when I met you last night?
(A) did (B) were (C) are
5. ___ your friend like to watch TV in the evening?
(A) do (B) does (C) is
6. What are you doing? — I ___ reading a book.
(A) was (B) am (C) is

7. We thought they ___ be late.
 (A) would (B) shall (C) will
8. Many new buildings ___ built in our town last year.
 (A) had (B) are (C) were
9. The letter ___ sent tomorrow.
 (A) will be (B) has (C) will
10. I ___ Dick today.
 (A) haven't seen (B) hadn't seen (C) didn't see
11. Were you tired after skiing yesterday? — Yes, I ___.
 (A) were (B) did (C) was
12. When we came into the hall they ___ this problem.
 (A) were discussing (B) discussed (C) have discussed
13. We ___ from the institute in five years.
 (A) have graduated (B) graduated (C) shall graduate
14. Don't go out. It ___ hard.
 (A) is raining (B) was raining (C) rains
15. They ___ the institute five years ago.
 (A) have entered (B) entered (C) had entered
16. Does the professor ___ a lot of experience?
 (A) has (B) have (C) had
17. Did he ___ the weekend in the country?
 (A) spent (B) spend (C) spends
18. I shall call you as soon as I ___ home.
 (A) came (B) shall come (C) come
19. The report ___ ready by 6 o'clock yesterday.
 (A) was (B) has been (C) had been
20. She usually ___ to bed very early.
 (A) goes (B) has gone (C) going

What auxiliary verbs will be used to put a question to the following sentences:

- (A) do (B) did (C) does (D) had
21. Mary goes in for skating.
22. I like skiing in the forest.
23. First spring flowers appeared in the fields.
24. She had to miss the last lecture.
- Choose the English equivalents for the words given in brackets:
25. The meeting (началось) at 5 o'clock.
 (A) has begun (B) began (C) was beginning
26. At 5 o'clock yesterday I (ехал) to the station.
 (A) was going (B) was gone (C) went
27. I (не перевел) this text yet.
 (A) didn't translate (B) haven't translated (C) hadn't translated

Exercise 13. TEST. Find the correct form of the verb.

1. How long ___ you ___ English?

- (A) do __ learn
 (B) have __ been learning
 (C) are __ learning
2. She __ tennis since she was eight.
 (A) has been playing
 (B) plays
 (C) is playing
3. Bob has a black eye and Bill has a cut lip. Bob and Bill __.
 (A) were fighting
 (B) fought
 (C) have been fighting
4. You have just arrived to meet your friend who is waiting for you. __ he __ long?
 (A) has __ been waiting
 (B) has __ waited
 (C) does __ wait
5. George smokes. He __ for five years.
 (A) is smoking
 (B) has been smoking
 (C) has smoked
6. We __ with my model railway since early morning, — said Jim.
 (A) are playing
 (B) play
 (C) have been playing
7. Linda is from Australia. Now she is travelling round Europe. She began her tour three months ago. She __ six countries so far.
 (A) has visited
 (B) has been visiting
 (C) visited
8. There is a strange smell in the kitchen. __ you __ something?
 (A) Did __ cook
 (B) Have __ cooked
 (C) Have __ been cooking
- 30
9. Tom's hands are very dirty. He __ his car for the whole morning.
 (A) has repaired
 (B) was repairing
 (C) has been repairing
10. Jim __ tennis three times this week.
 (A) has been playing
 (B) has played
 (C) is playing
11. Somebody __ all my porridge. The plate is empty.
 (A) has eaten

- (B) has been eaten
(C) is eating
12. He ___ our family since we came to London.
(A) has been knowing
(B) knew
(C) has known
13. I ___ Ann for a long time.
(A) haven't seen
(B) didn't see
(C) has known
14. I was very tired when I arrived home. I ___ hard all day.
(A) was working
(B) had worked
(C) had been working
15. Tom was watching TV. He was feeling very tired. He ___ all day.
(A) was studying
(B) had been studying
(C) studying
16. I tried to call Jack but I couldn't. He ___ very fast.
(A) had been running
(B) ran
(C) was running
17. We ___ along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift.
(A) were walking
(B) had been walking
(C) walked
18. When I arrived, Ann ___ for me.
(A) was waiting
(B) had been waiting
(C) had waited.
19. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins ___ in the south of France for six months when Mr. Jenkins died.
(A) lived
(B) were living
(C) had been living
20. When I arrived, everyone was sitting around the table with their mouths full.
They _____.
(A) had been eating
(B) were eating
(C) ate

Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1. Мы сейчас очень заняты, так как завтра уезжаем.

2. Поезд прибывает через пять минут.
3. Очень полезно прогуляться после ужина.
4. На улице холодно, дует сильный ветер.
5. Когда мы катались на лыжах, начал идти сильный снег.
6. Пока она убирала комнату, я готовила обед.
7. Он живет в Лондоне пять лет.
8. Он приятный человек. Мы будем скучать, когда он уедет.
9. Я тебя не видел целую неделю.
10. Встречайте меня на вокзале, когда я вернусь из Лондона.
11. Послушайте! В соседней комнате кто-то плачет.
12. Я легко могу представить, что будут делать мои родители, когда я приеду: отец будет читать свою любимую газету, а мама будет готовить мой любимый торт.
13. Он пожалел, что сказал ей правду, когда увидел, что она плачет.
14. Мы обсудим все после того, как выпьем по чашечке чая.
15. Она закрывала окно, когда увидела, что кто-то подходит к дому.
16. Анна думает, что они будут нас ждать ровно в 5.
17. Он открыл книгу и увидел фотографию, которую искал долгое время.
18. Ты видел Викторию сегодня? – Нет, она больна. Она болеет уже 10 дней.
19. Вы часто ходите в театр? – Да, достаточно часто.
20. Мы познакомились, когда сдавали вступительные экзамены.
21. До этого мы отдыхали в Италии, но эти летом мы собираемся в Болгарию.
22. Я думаю, они будут здесь через полчаса, если поезд не опоздает.
23. Вчера я подождала тебя у метро 20 минут и ушла. Почему ты не пришла?
24. Только по дороге домой я вспомнила, что забыла телефон.
25. Лето было очень жаркое, и все стремились уехать за город.
26. Он читал книгу, перед тем, как лечь спать, когда я заглянул к нему в комнату.
27. Он долго жил здесь и знает город хорошо.
28. Я с ним сегодня не разговаривала. А ты его видела сегодня? – Да. Я встретила его в читальном зале.
29. Она выглядела грустной. Мы собирались уезжать, а она была против.
30. Не забудь взять цветы, когда пойдешь навестить Анну.

I курс (2 семестр)

Prepositions (Part I)

Exercise 1. Insert the correct preposition from the list: Over, beside, behind, below, in front of, among, near to, above, round, by, below, over, between, by, among, in front of, round, next to.

I

1. The boy was hiding _____ a tree.
2. She would like to live _____ the sea.
3. There are some trees _____ the house.
4. Come and sit _____ me.
5. When the sun sets it goes _____ the horizon.
6. We were flying _____ the clouds.
7. I saw him _____ the crowd.
8. The Earth moves _____ the Sun.
9. A servant held a large umbrella _____ his master's head.
10. It is convenient living so _____ the station.

II

1. I couldn't see who was going _____ me.
2. Skirts this year reach just _____ the knee.
3. We had a wonderful day _____ the sea.
4. Applicants must be _____ the age of 21.
5. Switzerland lies _____ France, Italy, Austria, and Germany.
6. _____ those present were the Prime Minister, the Bishop of Barchester and Mrs Proudie.
7. Drake sailed _____ the world.
8. She invited the newcomer to sit _____ her.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Мертвое море находится ниже уровня моря.
2. Мы пролетаем над Сахарой.
3. Павел сидел напротив Фионы и смотрел на нее.
4. Девушка стояла под деревом, шел сильный дождь.
5. Кто этот человек, который сидит рядом с Мэри?
6. Здесь есть телефон? – Да, у двери.
7. Мне расписаться (sign) на строке, над строкой или под ней?
8. Остановка автобуса за углом.
9. Перед театром красивый фонтан.
10. Врач склонился (bend) над больным.

11. Судья (referee) встал между сражающимися (fight) боксерами и остановил поединок.
12. Бабушка разделила пирог между детьми.
13. Телеграфные провода (wire) над улицами выглядят очень некрасиво (ugly).
14. Рядом со мной свободное место, сядь рядом со мной.
15. Кинотеатр прямо напротив остановки автобуса, рядом с кафе.
16. Я плохо видела, так как передо мной сидел высокий человек.
17. Вместо того, чтобы держать деньги (keep) в банке, моя бабушка прячет их под ковром в спальне.
18. А свои драгоценности (jewelry) она прячет в шкатулке (casket) за шкафом.

Exercise 3. Put at, in, on in the correct position.

1. There is someone _____ the door.
2. I sat down _____ the sofa.
3. They live _____ Coronation street _____ number 32.
4. Meet me _____ the bus-stop _____ the end of Bristol Road.
5. My book is _____ the table _____ the sitting room.
6. When I was _____ Spain it was terribly hot.
7. I've applied for a job _____ the United Nation _____ Geneva.
8. Oxford is _____ the A34 (road) between Bermingham and London.
9. There was a note _____ the table. It was from Elsie. She had signed her name _____ the bottom.
10. Hello. This is Doris. Jim _____ Athens _____ the Acropolis Hotel.
11. There is a good film _____ the cinema.
12. It was very cold _____ the cinema.
13. I'll see you _____ Fred's house.
14. When we were _____ the south we stayed _____ a small hotel _____ the coast.
15. We had a busy day _____ the shop.
16. I had to return as I had forgotten to switch off the light _____ in the shop.
17. Jack lives _____ a flat _____ Park street _____ the third floor.
18. I had a seat _____ the front row.

Exercise 4. Translate the prepositions in brackets.

1. I'll meet you (в) airport.
2. They've sailed to the Pacific. They are probably (на) the Pacific now.
3. When I go to the cinema I prefer to sit (на) the front row.
4. Who is that woman (на) that photograph?
5. Who is man standing (y) the door?
6. Don't sit (на) that armchair. It's broken. Sit (на) that chair.
7. Portsmouth is (на) the south coast of England.

8. Our house is (в) the end of the street.
9. There's a report of the football match (на) page 7 of the newspaper.
10. You'll find the sport results (на) the back page of the newspaper.
11. Turn left (y) the traffic lights.
12. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting (за) a desk.
13. Bitterly tired he lay down _____ the sofa _____ his coat and fell asleep.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Самые высокие небоскребы в Чикаго.
2. В большинстве стран правостороннее движение (езды по правой стороне).
3. Я обычно покупаю газету по дороге на работу.
4. Она проводит весь день, сидя у окна и наблюдая, что происходит на улице.
5. Я прочла о несчастном случае на первой странице газеты.
6. Обычно мы пользуемся парадным входом, но есть еще и другой вход позади здания.
7. Офис министра Бойля на третьем этаже слева.
8. Не разрешайте детям играть на улице.
9. Моя мама встает очень рано, она работает в поле.
10. У нее нет времени лежать в постели или смотреться в зеркало.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions from the box.

out of ; to; off; across ; through; out of; past off ; up
past; along; down; from; into; along; under

1. Be careful! Don't fall _____ the stairs.
2. Please, take your feet _____ the chair.
3. Why are you looking _____ the window?
4. He earned money going _____ town _____ town.
5. I was walking _____ the road with my dog.
6. The dog swam _____ the river.
7. The old road goes _____ the village.
8. A man came _____ house and got _____ the cat.
9. They walked _____ me without speaking.
10. A lot of English words came _____ Latin.
11. We walked _____ the hill the house.
12. Go _____ this road, _____ the cinema, _____ the bridge, and the hospital is _____ your left.

Exercise 7. Translate the words in brackets.

- 1) He took his handkerchief (из) his pocket.
- 2) He threw the letter (в) the fire.
- 3) I have to return the book (в) the library tomorrow.
- 4) At 6 o'clock the taxi stopped (y) the door, we got (из) it and went (на) the station.
- 5) I looked (в) the window and saw a little boy running (по) the street.
- 6) He has just returned (из) his flight (на) the North.
- 7) He jumped (в) the river and swam about.
- 8) On my way home I walk (мимо) your office every day.
- 9) He opened the door and went out (на) the

street. 10) Italy has to import coal and oil (из) other countries. 11) I've received a letter (от) my friend, he writes that he'll soon return (на) the South.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. Когда вы уезжаете в Испанию?
2. Я потерял ключ, но мне удалось попасть в дом через окно.
3. Марсель только что вернулся во Францию после двух лет, проведенных в Англии.
4. Мы едем в машине уже три часа, я бы с радостью вышел из машины и немного прошелся пешком.
5. Мяч упал с балкона и выкатился на дорогу.
6. Ворота были закрыты, нам пришлось перелезть (climb) через высокую стену и спрыгнуть с нее во двор.
7. Наконец вдали мы увидели озеро и побежали к нему.
8. Холм был высоким, у меня не было сил (energy) въехать на него на велосипеде, и я повел (push) его в гору.

Exercise. 9. Select the proper preposition from the brackets.

1. The dog sat (besides/beside) his master.
2. They found nobody in the house (besides/beside) the caretaker.
3. (Besides/beside) the lake grew beautiful wild daffodils.
4. How many people (except/besides) you are going to the game?
5. May I sit (besides/beside) you at the concert?
6. (Except/besides) a bottle of brandy, we drank a bottle of champagne and some beer.
7. I like all color's (except/besides) grey.
8. Divide this (among/between) you both.
9. Germany lies (among/between) the four countries.
10. I saw you (among/between) the crowd.
11. He gets up very early (besides/except) Sunday.
12. Nobody was late (besides/except) me.
13. Five other were late (besides/except) me.
14. My things were everywhere (besides/except) where they ought to be.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences with the prepositions from the box.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| by | in | on | at |
|----|----|----|----|

1. Do you like traveling _____ train?
2. Jane usually goes to work _____ bike or _____ foot.
3. The plane is flying _____ 600 miles an hour.
4. How long does it take from New York to Los Angeles _____ plane?
5. Get _____ the train! Quick! It's ready to leave.
6. We traveled from Paris to Moscow _____ train.
7. I didn't use my car very often. I prefer to go _____ my bike.
8. I saw Jane this morning. She was _____ a bus which passed me.
9. I didn't feel like walking, so I came home _____ a taxi.

10. At last the bus arrived and I got _____ the bus.
11. I have to get _____ the train at the next stop.
12. Let me help you to get your things _____ the car.

Exercise 11. Put in the correct prepositions.

1. Since I broke my leg I have to travel _____ bus because I can't get _____ the car.
2. We went for a trip up the Nile _____ a big boat called Felucca.
3. It takes about half an hour to get home _____ my bike and about twenty minutes _____ the bus.
4. I have often traveled _____ plane but I've never been _____ Concorde.
5. The most comfortable way of traveling is _____ luxury liner. I'd love to spend a holiday _____ a luxury liner.
6. This plane flies _____ supersonic speed.
7. The bus was so crowded that I could hardly get _____ it.
8. I followed them _____ my car and saw that they jumped _____ the bus and run into the nearest cafe.
9. He went _____ plane, the last thing he wanted was to spend ten days _____ a boat.
10. The passengers _____ the plane were beginning to panic.
11. Mr. Bixby stepped _____ the train and walked quickly to the exit.
12. We drove to the airport _____ a taxi.

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with the prepositions of time.

1. I start work _____ 8 o'clock.
2. I'm going on holiday _____ October.
3. Where will you be _____ Christmas?
4. Are you busy _____ the moment?
5. I always feel tired _____ the evening.
6. Goodbye! I'll see you _____ a few days.
7. We are going to the country _____ the weekend.
8. I don't work _____ Saturdays.
9. I didn't sleep well last night, somebody called _____ midnight.
10. I left school _____ 1994 and entered the University _____ the 1st of September 1995.
11. Are you doing anything _____ Saturday evening?
12. We met _____ lunch _____ Monday and I haven't seen him since.
13. In Russia children go to school _____ the age of seven.
14. The Christmas holidays start _____ the end of January.
15. _____ that day nobody worked at the office.
16. We met _____ the spring of 1945.
17. I'll be back _____ a few minutes.
18. We live _____ the 21st century.
19. I'm meeting Jill _____ Monday morning.

Exercise 13. Put in prepositions of time if necessary.

1. I don't work _____ Mondays, but _____ last Monday I had to work, we're full _____ the end of the month.
2. I'm leaving _____ Friday, I go to my country house _____ every other Friday.
3. Will you be at home _____ this evening? – I'm afraid not, let's meet _____ the afternoon.
4. We usually go to France _____ summer, but it has become so crowded there that we decided to

go to Spain _____ this summer. 5. I don't often go out _____ night, but _____ this night is a special one, my son is getting married. 6. I phone Robert _____ every Sunday, that's the first time I didn't manage it _____ Sunday.

Direct and Indirect Speech

Exercise 1. Put the following into indirect speech, avoiding as far as possible the verbs say, ask and tell and choosing instead from the following: accept, accuse, admit, advise, agree, apologize, assure, beg, call (=summon), call (+noun/pronoun+noun), complain, congratulate, deny, exclaim, explain, give, hope, insist, introduce, invite, offer, point out, promise, protest, refuse, remark, remind, suggest, thank, threaten, warn, wish.

1 He said, 'Don't walk on the ice; it isn't safe.'

2 'Miss Brown, this is Miss White. Miss White, Miss Brown,' he said.

3 'Here are the car keys. You'd better wait in the car,' he said to her.

4 'Please, please, don't tell anyone,' she said.

I won't, I promise,' I said.

5 'Would you like my torch?' I said, holding it out. 'No, thanks,' he said. I have one of my own.' {Omit thanks}

6 Tom: I'll pay.

Ann: Oh no, you mustn't!

Tom: I insist on paying!

7 'Come in and look round. There's no obligation to buy,' said the shopkeeper.

8 'If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill the boy,' said the kidnappers.

9 'I won't answer any questions,' said the arrested man.

10 'He expects a lot of work for very little money,' complained one of the typists.

'Yes, he does,' agreed the other.

11 'I wish it would rain,' she said.

12 'You pressed the wrong button,' said the mechanic. 'Don't do it again. You might have a nasty accident.'

13 'Your weight's gone up a lot!' I exclaimed.

'I'm afraid it has,' she said sadly.

14 'I hope you'll have a good journey,' he said. 'Don't forget to send a card when you arrive.'

15 'Hurrah! I've passed the first exam!' he exclaimed.

'Congratulations!' I said, 'and good luck with the second.'

16 'All right, I'll wait a week,' she said. (Omit all right)

17 'Many happy returns of your birthday!' we said.

'Thanks,' said the boy.

18 'Your door is the shabbiest in the street,' said the neighbour.

It is,' I said.

19 'Cigarette?'

'Thanks,' I said.

20 'I'll sell the TV set if you keep quarrelling about the programme,' said their mother.

'No, don't do that! We won't quarrel any more,' said the children.
 21 'I'll give you J500 to keep your mouth shut,' he said to me.
 22 'I'll wait for you, I promise,' he said to me.
 23 'I'm sorry I'm late,' she said. 'The bus broke down.'
 24 'You've been leaking information to the Press!' said his colleagues.
 'No, I haven't,' he said. 'Liar!' said Tom.
 25 'I'll drop you from the team if you don't train harder,' said the captain.
 26 'If the boys do anything clever, you call them your sons,' complained his wife.
 'But if they do anything
 stupid, you call them mine.'
 27 'Let's have a rest,' said Tom.
 'Yes, let's,' said Ann.
 28 'Ugh! There's a slug in my lettuce. Waiter!' he cried.

Exercise 2. Put the following into direct speech, using dialogue form:

Tom: Would you like to come for a drive tomorrow, Ann?

Ann: I'd love to etc.

Trip to Stratford

1 Tom invited Ann to come for a drive the following day.
 2 Ann accepted with pleasure and asked where he was thinking of going.
 3 He said he'd leave it to her.
 4 She suggested Stratford . . .
 5 adding that she hadn't been there for ages.
 6 Tom agreed and said that they might go on the river if it was a fine day.
 7 Ann wondered what was on at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.
 8 Tom said they'd find out when they got there ...
 9 adding that it was usually possible to get seats on the day of the play.
 10 He asked Ann if she could be ready by ten.
 11 Ann said with regret that she couldn't as she had to type a report first.
 12 Tom expressed horror at the idea of working on Saturday . . .
 13 and advised her to change her job.
 14 She told him not to be ridiculous and explained that . . .
 15 she had volunteered to type the report in return for a free afternoon the following week.
 16 She pointed out that she hadn't known that he was going to ask her out.
 17 Tom said he supposed it was all right but . . .
 18 warned her not to make a habit of volunteering for weekend work.
 19 Ann promised not to.
 20 Tom said gloomily that he supposed she'd be busy all morning.
 21 Ann assured him that she'd be finished by 11.00 and . . .
 22 offered to meet him at the bus stop at Hyde Park Corner.
 23 Tom said that it wasn't a very good meeting place and that he'd call for her.
 24 Ann said that that was very kind of him and that she'd be waiting in the hall.

Hill climb

- 25 Tom suggested climbing to the top, adding that the view from there was marvellous ...
- 26 but Ann said that they'd been climbing for three hours and that she was too tired to go any further.
- 27 She suggested that Tom should go on up while she went down and waited there.
- 28 Tom agreed and handed her the car keys, advising her to wait in the car.
- 29 He promised to be as quick as he could.
- 30 Ann said that if he was too long there'd be no lunch left, for she'd have eaten it all.

II курс (3 семестр)

Prepositions (Part II)

Exercise 1. Supply an appropriate preposition for each of the following.

1. Do you believe __ ghosts?
2. Anthony is engaged __ my cousin.
3. Ms. Balla substituted __ our regular teacher yesterday.
4. I can't distinguish one twin __ the other.
5. Did you forgive him __ lying to you?
6. Children rely __ their parents for food and shelter.
7. Tim wore sunglasses to protect his eyes __ the sun.
8. Chris excels __ sports.
9. Andrea contributed her ideas __ the discussion.
10. I hope you succeed __ your new job.
11. I'm very fond __ their children.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. I was disappointed __ the grade I received on my last essay.
2. The medical Center is close __ campus.
3. Since she graduated, Anne is no longer dependent __ her parents for financial support.
4. Catherine became accustomed __ spicy foods when she was traveling.
5. Table salt is composed __ two elements, sodium and chlorine.
6. Is there enough __ salad for everyone?
7. His computer is not capable __ running this software.
8. Washington State is famous __ its apples.
9. Was your choice of research topic acceptable __ your instructor?
10. People who are afraid __ heights are called acrophobes.
11. Water is essential __ all life.
12. Were you aware __ the regulation against smoking in this area?
13. Will this office be adequate __ your company's needs?
14. I'm not familiar __ that song.
15. One meter is approximately equal __ a yard.
16. This movie is based __ a true story.

17. What he said is contrary ___ common sense.
18. This summer he will be eligible ___ a three-week vacation.
19. The explanation that our instructor gave us was different ___ the one yours gave you.

Exercise 3. Supply appropriate prepositions.

1. I am grateful ___ you ___ your assistance.
2. The criminal escaped ___ prison.
3. Elizabeth is not content ___ the progress she is making.
4. Paul's comments were not relevant ___ the topic under discussion.
5. Have you decided ___ a date for your wedding yet?
6. My boots are made ___ leather.
7. I'm depending ___ you to finish this work for me.
8. Patricia applied ___ admission ___ the university.
9. Daniel dreamed ___ some of his childhood friends last night.
10. Mr. Miller dreams ___ owning his own business someday.
11. The accused woman was innocent ___ the crime with which she was charged.
12. Ms. Sanders is friendly ___ everyone.
13. Benjamin was proud ___ himself for winning the prize.
14. The secretary provided me ___ a deal of information.
15. Ivan compared the wedding customs in his country ___ those in the United States.

Exercise 4. Supply appropriate preposition.

1. I am not familiar ___ that author's works.
2. He doesn't approve ___ smoking.
3. I subscribe ___ several magazines.
4. Water consists ___ oxygen and hydrogen.
5. I became uncomfortable because she was staring ___ me.
6. She hid the candy ___ the children.
7. He never argues ___ his wife.
8. I arrived ___ this country two weeks ago.
9. We arrived ___ the airport ten minutes late.
10. Has Mary recovered ___ her illness?
11. I pray ___ peace.
12. I am envious ___ people who can speak three or four languages fluently.
13. Why are you angry ___ me? Did I do something wrong?
14. They are very patient ___ their children.
15. The students responded ___ the questions.

Exercise 5. Correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Wildflowers can be substituted with mowed grass on highway shoulders and medians.
2. To clear deep snow of a sidewalk or driveway, shovel the snow in layers, starting with the top few inches.

3. You can rely to Southerners never to agree about politics, religion or barbecuing.
4. Among dark and light turkey meat, the dark meat has more calories.
6. The "new, improved" cereal is neither different nor cheaper than the old one.
7. Unfortunately, my new computer is not compatible to my old computer printer.
8. Bricks made of sun-dried mud have been used as building materials since before 3,400 B.C., but such bricks are durable only warm, dry climates.
9. Cats are capable to living thirteen or fourteen years.
10. The albatross is the largest in the web-footed birds.

Exercise 6. Put in the correct or most likely preposition. Sometimes two answers are possible.

1. Did you hear ... the tiger? It's escaped again.
2. They heard the Department of Transport that their house was on the route of a proposed new road.
3. I know it's unkind to laugh ... her, but her new hair style looks so funny.
4. We couldn't agree ... what caused the accident or what we should do about it.
5. Who has now heard ... the thousands of Greeks who were forced to flee their homes last century?
6. My parents think that we should move to a bigger house, but personally I don't agree ... them.
7. We found it difficult to agree ... what to do with the money.
8. The concert was given by people I had never heard ...
9. He's told that joke so often that no-one laughs ... it any more.
10. Julian spent most of his holiday in the bathroom. He ate some seafood that didn't agree ... him.
11. After much discussion, they finally agreed ... the changes.
12. I hope that one day we'll be able to laugh ... how I had to sell my watch in order to buy some food.
13. He generally kept quiet, afraid of being laughed
14. You often hear ... women who work right up until the day they give birth.
15. I agreed ... my neighbour that we should remove the fence between the gardens.
16. We used to see each other regularly, but I haven't heard ... him since last year.
17. Most people have never even heard ... a graphic equalizer.
18. I wanted to buy a motorbike but my parents wouldn't hear ... it.
19. At the meeting in Bonn, the ministers agreed ... new measures to combat terrorism.

Exercise 7. Replace the underlined word or words with one of these three-word verbs in an appropriate form. Put the adverb and preposition in the correct places.

| |
|---|
| come in for ; let in on ; look up to ; put down to; put up with |
|---|

- 1 Most of his patients respected Dr. Hickman for his kindness.
- 2 If I tell you the secret, you must promise not to tell anyone else.
- 3 They're going to suffer a lot of criticism for increasing bus fares by so much.
- 4 It's best to attribute his bad mood to tiredness and just forget it.
- 5 I don't know how we're going to cope with the cold during the winter.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences with one of these verbs in the correct form, and an appropriate preposition in the correct place.

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| Care point shout throw wonder |
|---------------------------------------|

1. I turned round to find a man a knife me.
2. 'Go away!' he the young man who walked through the door.
3. Despite the growth of tourism, there is still plenty to on the beautiful island of Bali.
4. After so long, he didn't ... the quality of the work, he just wanted to get it finished quickly.
5. A policeman caught the boys stones passing trains.
6. I used to ... John's reasons for helping me, but now I realise he does it because he's a very kind person.
7. Her suspicious behavior ... her guilt.
8. Above the confusion I heard one policeman ... another, 'Shall we try to get back to the car?'

Exercise 9. Choose an appropriate preposition to complete these sentences. If no preposition is needed, write -. If there are two possible answers, write them both.

- 1 Mike doesn't care ... losing money, he just wants to sell the car as soon as possible.
- 2 Janice has to care ... eight two-year-old children. It's very hard work.
- 3 She cared deeply ... Richard, but he didn't seem to feel the same way.
- 4 I don't care ... what time I arrive; I just need to get to Madrid tomorrow.
- 5 Would you care ... breakfast now or later?
- 6 While we were away in Japan, Lynn took care ... our garden.
- 7 He doesn't seem to care ... his appearance at all. He always looks untidy.
- 8 I'm not selling the painting. I don't care ... how much money I'm offered.

Modal Verbs

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences using could, couldn't or was/were able to.

1. My grandfather was a very clever man. He ... speak five languages.
2. I looked everywhere for the book but I ... find it.
3. They didn't want to come with us at first but we ... persuade them.
4. Laura had hurt her leg and walk very well.
5. Sue wasn't at home when I phoned but I contact her at her office.

6. I looked very carefully and I see a figure in the distance.
7. I wanted to buy some tomatoes. The first shop I went to didn't have any but I get some in the next shop.
8. My grandmother loved music. She play the piano very well.
9. A girl fell into the river but fortunately we rescue her.
10. I had forgotten to bring my camera so I take any photographs.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Я умею переводить такие тексты. 2. Как вы думаете, когда вы сможете опубликовать эту книгу? 3. Я никогда не умел переводить такие статьи. 4. После лечения он смог вернуться на работу. 5. Я не могу много работать последнее время. 6. Это платье было слишком дорогое. Я не могла его купить. 7. Я вчера плохо себя чувствовал. Я не мог ничего есть. 8. Никто меня не беспокоил, поэтому я смог быстро написать письмо. 9. Почему ты вчера остался дома? Ты мог бы пойти в кино. 10. Кажется, я не смогу сдать экзамен. 11. Я мог поехать в Китай отдохнуть в прошлом году. (missed opportunity) 12. Я бы хотел уметь говорить по-английски бегло. 13. Мы, бывало, могли проводить все лето в деревне.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences. Use could or could have + a suitable verb.

1. – What shall we do this evening? – I don't mind. We ...could go...to the cinema.
2. – I had a very boring evening at home yesterday.
– Why did you stay at home? You to the cinema.
3. – There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You for it.
– What sort of job is it? Show me the advertisement.
4. – Did you go to the concert last night?
– No. We but we decided not to.
5. – Where shall we meet tomorrow?
Well, I to your house if you like.

Exercise 4. Express surprise and doubt about the statements. Translate the sentences.

Model 1:

- He knows English well. → Can (could) he know English well? He can't know English well.
 - He is waiting for somebody. → Can he be waiting for somebody? He can't be waiting for somebody.
1. He understands every word you say.
 2. She is really fond of the child.
 3. They know how to get there.
 4. She is crying.
 5. She is looking for somebody.
 6. They are always fighting.
 7. But they are very fond of each other.
 8. Children like to play here.

9. He is telling the truth.

Model 2:

- She knew about it. → Can she have known about it? She can't have known about it.

1. He saw the lion move.
2. There was a public meeting in the town.
3. On Friday morning Bill came to my office.
4. He was dismissed.
5. He has greatly changed.
6. I don't believe it. Phil would have never done such a thing.

Exercise 5. Translate into English, using the verb can, could.

1. Не может быть, чтобы он солгал. Это на него не похоже. 2. Не может быть, чтобы они были брат и сестра. Они совсем не похожи друг на друга. 3. Вряд ли это так. Во всяком случае мы не можем это доказать. 4. Интересно, что вы могли бы предложить при подобных обстоятельствах? 5. Вряд ли он мог допустить такую ошибку. Он опытный инженер. 6. Если бы не он, мы могли бы заблудиться. Уже темнело. 7. Не может быть, чтобы они нас заметили. Мы были довольно далеко от них. 8. Не может быть, чтобы они нас не заметили. Мы были совсем близко. 9. Нельзя судить о человеке по внешности. Наружность обманчива. 10. Могу я видеть управляющего? – К сожалению, нет. Он будет сегодня в 12. 11. Можно тебя на несколько слов? – Ну, в чем дело? 12. Это нельзя сделать так быстро. Вам придется подождать. 13. Не мог он этого сказать. Он не так глуп, как ты думаешь. 14. Я бы давно мог это сделать, если бы знал, что это так срочно. 15. Я не верю, что есть болезни, которые нельзя излечить. Мы просто не знаем, как их лечить. 16. Не может быть, чтобы это была правда.

Exercise 6. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use may or might.

1. I can't find George anywhere. I wonder where he is.
 - a. (he / go / shopping)
 - b. (he / play / tennis) ...
2. I'm looking for Helen. Do you know where she is?
 - a. (she / watch / TV / in her room)
 - b. (she / go / out)
3. I can't find my umbrella. Have you seen it?
 - a. (it / be / in the car)
 - b. (you / leave / in the restaurant last night)
4. Why didn't Tom answer the doorbell? I'm sure he was in the house at the time.
 - a. (he / be / in the bath)
 - b. (he/not/ hear/the bell)

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences into English using can (could) and may (might).

1. Может быть, пойдет дождь. 2. Может быть, дождя не будет. 3. Не может быть, чтобы пошел дождь. 4. Неужели будет дождь? 5. Может быть, он уже видел их. 6. Может быть, он не видел их. 7. Не может быть, чтобы он видел их. 8. Просто не может быть, чтобы он видел их. 9. Неужели он видел их? 10. И где это он мог их видеть? 11. Может быть, они ждут нас. 12. Может быть, они не ждут нас. 13. Не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас. 14. Неужели они ждут нас? 15. И кого это они могут ждать? 16. Просто не может быть, чтобы они ждали нас. 17. Я, пожалуй, пойду. 18. Я, пожалуй, лучше останусь дома. 19. Я чуть не потерял ключи. 20. Все могло бы быть гораздо хуже. 21. Погода – хуже некуда. 22. Мне ничего не оставалось делать, как остаться с ними. 23. Я не мог не согласиться с ними. 24. Мне это совершенно безразлично.

Exercise 8. Where necessary, suggest a correction for these sentences, or put a √.

1. I think I saw her go out, so she mightn't be at home.
2. It mightn't be true. There must be some mistake.
3. It's snowing heavily in Scotland so it can take Hugh a long time to get here.
4. If we don't get to the market soon, they can't have any flowers left. They will all have been sold.
5. If you're free at the moment, we may have a job for you.
6. May you be given the job permanently?
7. I thought they were on holiday - but I can be wrong, of course.
8. I might go out later if the weather improves.
9. Children may enter only when accompanied by an adult.
10. 'I've had this birthday card, but it doesn't say who sent it.' 'May it be from Ron?'

Exercise 9. Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. You **must be / can't be** very proud of your son winning so many prizes.
2. We thought our cousins would visit us when they were in town last week, but they didn't even phone. I suppose they **must be / must have been** too busy.
3. The film has been such a big success I guess it **must be / can't be** easy to get tickets to see it.
4. I'm sure you could mend this if you really tried. You **must be using / can't be using** the right tools.
5. I've just rung the garage to check whether they've fixed my car, but I can't get an answer. I suppose they **may have / may be having** a tea-break out in the yard.
6. I don't know why you wanted to stay at that party. You **might have enjoyed / can't have enjoyed** talking to all those boring people.
7. I can't go out this morning. We're getting a new sofa and the store **may be delivering / must be delivering** it today.
8. You'll have to check these figures again. They're not accurate. You **might have been concentrating / can't have been concentrating** when you added them up.
9. You **must be / must have been** thirsty after carrying those heavy boxes. Shall I make some tea?

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English. (must)

1. Я должна прочесть эту книгу. 2. Она, должно быть, читает эту книгу. 3. Доктор сказал, что он должен жить на юге. 4. Он, должно быть, живет на юге. 5. Мы должны поговорить с ней. 6. Должно быть, он разговаривает по-английски. 7. Должно быть, он хорошо знает английский язык. 8. Должно быть, он еще здесь. 9. Она, должно быть, ждет нас в институте. 10. Она должна ждать нас в институте. 11. По-видимому, он унес бумаги с собой. 12. Должно быть, они тогда жили здесь. 13. Должно быть, идет дождь. 14. Вероятно, дождь уже прекратился. 15. Он должен мне читать вслух, чтобы исправить свое произношение. 16. Он, должно быть, много читает вслух. У него хорошее произношение. 17. Не шумите: дети, должно быть, спят.

Exercise 11. Translate the following negative sentences into English.

Model 1: She must have given him no opportunity to object. Она, должно быть, не дала ему возможности возразить.

1. Должно быть, он не сделал ошибки. 2. Должно быть, они не обедали. 3. Должно быть, она не имела опыта. 4. Должно быть, он не дал ответа. 5. Должно быть, она не обращает внимания на это. 6. Должно быть, у них нет книг. 7. Он, должно быть, не получил ответа. 8. Она, должно быть, не старалась (make attempt) сделать это правильно.

Model 2: Probably he didn't know about it. Должно быть, он об этом не знал.

1. Должно быть, они еще не пришли. 2. Вероятно, они этого не знают. 3. По-видимому, это не было сделано вовремя. 4. Вероятно, это не здесь. 5. Это, должно быть, не заняло много времени. 6. Должно быть, он придет завтра.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences into English using 'ought to' and 'should' wherever possible.

1. Я прошу извинения. Мне не следовало этого говорить. 2. Мне думается, вам надо бы проявить хоть какое-то уважение к старшим. 3. Я подумал, что тебе нужно бы знать об этом. 4. Теперь я расстроил ее. Мне не нужно было этого говорить. 5. «Я сказал что-нибудь такое, чего мне не следовало говорить?» – спросил он у матери. 6. Не стоит задавать таких вопросов. 7. Ну, что же, вы были правы. Мне не так надо было делать это. 8. Как ты думаешь, чем мне следовало бы заняться? 9. Я был с тобой более откровенен, чем мне следовало бы. 10. Я сказал, что ей совсем не следовало бы приходить с ним. 11. Не стоит быть столь критичным в твоём возрасте, Фрэнк. 12. Энн – моя сестра. – Мне следовало бы догадаться. Вы похожи на нее. 13. Ей надо было бы раньше об этом вспомнить. 14. Мне хочется сделать то, чего не следует делать.

Exercise 13. Complete the sentences with should (have) + the verb in brackets.

1. Margaret should pass the exam. She's been studying very hard. (pass)
2. You missed a great party last night. You should have come..... (come)

3. We don't see you enough. You and see us more often. (come)
4. I'm in a difficult position. What do you think I? (do)
5. I'm sorry that I didn't take your advice. I what you said. (do)
6. I'm playing tennis with Jill tomorrow. She- she's much better than me. (win)
7. We lost the match but we We were the better team. (win)
8. 'Is John here yet?' 'Not yet, but he here soon.' (be)
9. I posted the letter three days ago, so it by now. (arrive)

Exercise 14. Translate the sentences into English using to have to.

1. У меня нет этих книг дома, и я вынужден ходить в библиотеку.
2. Мне не пришлось писать ей письмо.
3. Ей не надо спешить сейчас.
4. Нам не нужно было/не пришлось оставаться там долго.
5. Уже поздно. Мы должны покинуть библиотеку.
6. Нам не нужно будет звонить им.
7. Ему не нужно идти в столовую обедать. Он может пообедать здесь.
8. Вам придется проводить их. Они не знают дороги.
9. Вы должны приготовить эту работу к четвергу.
10. Ему пришлось приготовить эту работу к четвергу.
11. Если бы мы приготовили все заранее, нам не нужно было бы делать это сейчас.
12. Выбора не было, и ему пришлось согласиться.
13. Я собирался сделать доклад по этому вопросу, и для этого я должен был просмотреть много литературы.
14. Я должен был ходить в библиотеку почти каждый день: до экзамена оставалось всего несколько дней.
15. Я думаю, что, если бы вам довелось выполнять подобное задание, то вы бы тоже были вынуждены обращаться к кому-нибудь за помощью.
16. Мне сейчас приходится много работать, так как я болела и отстала от группы.
17. Я вынужден был извиниться, хотя мне это и было неприятно.
18. Книгу необходимо переплести (to bind), иначе некоторые страницы могут потеряться.
19. Вам приходится очень рано вставать, не так ли?

Exercise 15. Modals. Choose the correct item.

1. Our English lessons at school were very boring. We long exercises and learn a lot of grammar rules by heart.
A) must to write B) must write C) had to write D) can write
2. I take your dictionary?
A) May B) Ought C) Have
3. It was a very difficult text. I look up a lot of words in the dictionary.
A) must B) have to C) had to D) must to
4. He come here every day.
A) must B) have to C) ought D) should to
5. He said that he leave Moscow soon.
A) may B) must C) have to
6. The weather change tomorrow.
A) may B) can C) must
7. He to go to the dentist because he has toothache.
A) ought B) must C) should D) have

8. The children left alone.
 A) mustn't B) mustn't to be C) shouldn't be D) shouldn't to be
9. you translate this agreement into French?
 A) ought to B) can C) may
10. I think that I will help you.
 A) can B) must C) be able to
11. It a lovely day tomorrow.
 A) can be B) could be C) must be
12. I'm getting fat. I think I eating the wrong kind of food.
 A) must be B) can't C) can be
13. I'm not sure, but I Sue in town last night.
 A) can see B) must have seen C) may have seen
14. My letter yesterday, but it didn't.
 A) must have arrived B) may have arrived C) should have arrived
15. That girl 29 years old. She looks about 12!
 A) may be B) must be C) can't be
16. We're very busy tomorrow so we time to visit you. We aren't sure.
 A) could not have B) might not have C) ought to have

Exercise 16. Translate into English. (must; to have to; to be to)

1. Мама была больна, и мне пришлось готовить обед. 2. Должно быть, она готовила обед, когда пришел брат. 3. Я должен был зайти (to call at) в деканат. 4. Должно быть, он заходил в деканат. 5. Мне надо видеть его сегодня же. 6. Вам придется немного подождать. 7. Было уже поздно, и нам пришлось поехать на метро. 8. Вы должны вставать рано каждый день? 9. Мне пришлось написать об этом сестре. 10. Она, должно быть, написала сестре. 11. Она, должно быть, писала сестре, когда вы ее увидели. 12. Она, должно быть, гостит у своих друзей, так как она писала, что проведет отпуск у них. 13. Они, должно быть, ждут меня, а я никак не могу дать им знать о себе. 14. Книга распродана; надо ее поискать в букинистических магазинах (second-hand bookshop) . 15. Он, по всей вероятности, забыл, что обещал прийти.

Exercise 17. Fill in the gaps with needn't have or didn't need to and the correct form of the verb in brackets, as in the example.

1. I had been to the restaurant many times before so I ...didn't need to use... (use) a map to find my way there.
2. You (come) here to tell me. You could have called me instead.
3. We didn't go abroad for our holidays last year so we(take) our passports with us.
4. I cooked dinner last night so we (order) a takeaway.
5. You (wash) your suit. I would have taken it to the dry-cleaner's for you.
6. I(buy) anything from the supermarket so I went straight home after work.
7. My brother told me he was taking two sleeping bags so I (pack) one for myself.

8. You(call) from a phone box. You could have used my mobile phone instead.
9. I (send) Tom's birthday card because I knew I was going to see him on his birthday.
10. You (book) the tickets yourself. My secretary would have done it for you.
11. I bought a new car last year, and then a month later I won one in a competition. So I(to spend) all that money.
12. I(to have) an interview. They accepted me without one.
13. Sue was feeling a lot better by the weekend, so we (to do) her shopping for her.
14. I got a lift to the station, so I(to take) a taxi after all.

Exercise 18. Choose the correct item.

1. Ben is very rude. He have talked to Sarah that way.
A. could B. shouldn't C. mustn't
2. It's very late. The children be sleeping.
A. must B. can't C. shouldn't
3. We finish the project by Friday or else we'll lose the client.
A. might B. needn't C. have to
4. You made anything for the party. I have plenty of food.
A. needn't have B. needn't C. mustn't
5. The north of England get very cold during the winter.
A. may B. can C. could
6. You write and thank everyone for the birthday presents they gave you.
A. shouldn't B. need C. ought to
7. John isn't at home. He be at the gym.
A. might B. couldn't C. can't
8. Susan has a broken leg. She gone skiing.
A. can't have B. couldn't C. may
9. It's your own fault you crashed the car. You been driving so fast.
A. might not have B. may not have C. shouldn't have
10. I call David now? - Yes, he said it was an emergency.
A. Need B. Needn't C. Could
11. That be Eve on the phone. She doesn't know our new number.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't
12. Why are Bob and Moira late? – Well, they missed the 5 o'clock bus.
A. could have been B. might have C. should
13. You bring your tent with you. We can both sleep in mine.
A. need B. don't need to C. needn't have
14. You have brought so many jumpers. I could have lent you some of mine.
A. needn't B. couldn't C. didn't need to
15. Diana must the stage props all night. She looks extremely tired.
A. be preparing B. have been preparing C. have prepared

The Gerund

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form

- 1 He gave up (gamble).
- 2 Try to avoid (make) him angry.
- 3 Stop (argue) and start (work).
- 4 The children prefer (watch) TV to (read).
- 5 I am against (make) any complaints.
- 6 It's no use (cry) over spilt milk. (proverb)
- 7 I suggest (hold) another meeting next week.
- 8 He finished (speak) and sat down.
- 9 He was fined for (drive) without lights.
- 10 It is difficult to get used to (eat) with chopsticks.
- 11 If you can't turn the key try (put) some oil in the lock.
- 12 He lost no time in (get) down to work.
- 13 You can't make an omelette without (break) eggs. (proverb)
- 14 We are looking forward to (read) your new book.
- 15 They escaped by (slide) down ropes made of blankets.
- 16 They don't allow (smoke) in here.
- 17 He is thinking of (leave) his job and (go) to America.
- 18 After (read) this article you will give up (smoke).
- 19 If you put your money into that business you risk (lose) every penny.
- 20 Imagine (live) with someone who never stops (talk).
- 21 Is there anything here worth (buy)?
- 22 He was accused of (leak) classified information to the press.
- 23 You'd better consult your lawyer before (decide) to buy the property.
- 24 I don't enjoy (go) to the dentist.
- 25 Would you mind (put) your pet snake somewhere else?
- 26 The hostages were rescued without a shot (be) fired.
- 27 By (work) day and night he succeeded in (finish) the job in time.
- 28 He has a scheme for (make) grass grow in winter.
- 29 I don't feel like (work); what about (go) to a disco instead?
- 30 Would you mind (write) your name and address on the back of the cheque?
- 31 If a thing is worth (do) at all it is worth (do) well. (proverb)
- 32 I hate (borrow) money.
- 33 He was furious at (be) mistaken for an escaped convict.
- 34 After (talk) for ten minutes I succeeded in (convince) him that there was no danger.
- 35 I remember (read) a review of that book and (think) I'd like to get.
- 36 As a result of (listen) at keyholes he learnt many facts which he no hesitation in (use) to his own advantage.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive)

- 1 I am looking forward to (see) you.
- 2 He dreads (have) to retire.
- 3 I arranged (meet) them here.
- 4 He urged us (work) faster.
- 5 I wish (see) the manager.
- 6 It's no use (wait).
- 7 He warned her (not touch) the wire.
- 8 Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
- 9 My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it.
- 10 I can't understand her (behave) like that.
- 11 He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
- 12 At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses.
- 13 You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college.
- 14 He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman.
- 15 I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary.
- 16 Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
- 17 After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others (catch with us).
- 18 I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
- 19 He was fined for (exceed) the speed limit.
- 20 The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons.
- 21 I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
- 22 I couldn't help (overhear) what you said.
- 23 Mrs Jones: I don't allow (smoke) in my drawing-room. Mrs Smith: I don't allow my family (smoke) at all.
- 24 He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) 'Good-bye'.
- 25 Please go on (write); I don't mind (wait).
- 26 He wore dark glasses (avoid) (be) recognized.
- 27 Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth.
- 28 I tried (persuade) him (agree) with your proposal.
- 29 Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you?
- 30 Would you mind (shut) the window? I hate (sit) in a draught.
- 31 I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.
- 32 Do stop (talk): I am trying (finish) a letter.
- 33 His doctor advised him (give up) (jog).
- 34 My watch keeps (stop). That's because you keep (forget) (wind) it.
- 35 Without (realize) it, he hindered us instead of (help) us.
- 36 People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (the infinitive, the gerund, the present participle).

- 1 When the painter felt the ladder (begin) (slip) he grabbed the glitter (save) himself from (fall).
- 2 The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear.
- 3 He offered (lend) me the money. I didn't like (take) it but I had no alternative.

- 4 What was in the letter? I don't know. I didn't like (open) it as it wasn't addressed to me.
- 5 Do you remember (read) about it? No, at that time I was too young (read) newspapers.
- 6 Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow? Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (keep) them? I am inclined (lose) theatre tickets.
- 7 Try (avoid) (be) late. He hates (be) kept (wait).
- 8 I didn't know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.
- 9 I wish my refrigerator would stop (make) that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak).
- 10 This book tells you how (win) at games without actually (cheat).
- 11 The gunman began (fire). He felt a bullet (graze) his cheek.
- 12 He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up.
- 13 I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door.
- 14 Did you advise him (go) to the police? No, I didn't like (give) any advice on such a difficult matter.
- 15 He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) colour.
- 16 It is easy (see) animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult (avoid) (hit) them.
- 17 The tire seems (be) out. It can't be quite out. I can hear the wood (crackle).
- 18 I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in the end I had (let) him (go).
- 19 When at last I succeeded in (convince) him that I wanted (get) home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) forward.
- 20 I'm not used to (drive) on the left. - When you see everyone else (do) it you'll find it quite easy (do) yourself.
- 21 It is pleasant (sit) by the fire at night and (hear) the wind (howl) outside.
- 22 There was no way of (get) out of the building except by (climb) down a rope and Ann was too terrified (do) this.
- 23 We heard the engines (roar) as the plane began (move) and we saw the people on the ground (wave) good-bye.
- 24 It's no good (write) to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him.
- 25 Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it?
I didn't like (cross) it because of the bull. I never see a bull without (think) that it wants (chase) me.
- 26 The people in the flat below seem (be having) a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) against their ceiling.
- 27 I don't like (get) bills but when I do get them I like (pay) them promptly.
- 28 Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
- 29 The boys next door used (like) (make) and (fly) model airplanes, but they seem to have stopped (do) that now.
- 30 I knew I wasn't the first (arrive), for I saw smoke (rise) from the chimney.
- 31 We watched the men (saw) the tree and as we were walking away heard it (fall) with a tremendous crash.

- 32 I hate (see) a child (cry).
33 We watched the children (jump) from a window and (fall) into a blanket held by the people below.
34 It is very unpleasant (wake) up and (hear) the rain (beat) on the windows.
35 He saw the lorry (begin) (roll) forwards but he was too far away (do) anything (stop) it.
36 There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.

Conditionals

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- 1 If I see him I (give) him a lift.
- 2 The table will collapse if you (stand) on it.
- 3 If he (eat) all that he will be ill.
- 4 If I find your passport I (telephone) you at once.
- 5 The police (arrest) him if they catch him.
- 6 If he (read) in bad light he will ruin his eyes.
- 7 Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked.
- 8 What will happen if my parachute (not open)?
- 9 If he (wash) my car I'll give him J10.
- 10 If she (need) a radio she can borrow mine.
- 11 If you (not go) away I'll send for the police.
- 12 I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes.
- 13 If he (be) late we'll go without him.
- 14 She will be absolutely furious if she (hear) about this.
- 15 If you put on the kettle I (make) the tea.
- 16 If you give my dog a bone he (bury) it at once.
- 17 If we leave the car here it (not be) in anybody's way.
- 18 He'll be late for the train if he (not start) at once.
- 19 If you come late they (not let) you in.
- 20 If he (go) on telling lies nobody will believe a word he says.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- 1 If I had a typewriter I (type) it myself.
- 2 If I (know) his address I'd give it to you.
- 3 He (look) a lot better if he shaved more often.
- 4 If you (play) for lower stakes you wouldn't lose so much.
- 5 If he worked more slowly he (not make) so many mistakes.
- 6 I shouldn't drink that wine if I (be) you.
- 7 More tourists would come to this country if it (have) a better climate.
- 8 If I were sent to prison you (visit) me?
- 9 If someone (give) you a helicopter what would you do with it?
- 10 I (buy) shares in that company if I had some money.
- 11 If he (clean) his windscreen he'd be able to see where he was going.

- 12 If you drove your car into the river you (be able) to get out?
- 13 If you (not belong) to a union you couldn't get a job.
- 14 If I (win) a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.
- 15 What you (do) if you found a burglar in your house?
- 16 I could tell you what this means if I (know) Greek.
- 17 If everybody (give) J1 we would have enough.
- 18 He might get fat if he (stop) smoking.
- 19 If he knew that it was dangerous he (not come).
- 20 If you (see) someone drowning what would you do?

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- 1 If I had known that you were in hospital I (visit) you.
- 2 The ground was very soft. But for that, my horse (win).
- 3 If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier you would have got a seat.
- 4 You would have seen my garden at its best if you (be) here last week.
- 5 But for his quickness I (be) killed.
- 6 I shouldn't have believed it if I (not see) it with my own eyes.
- 7 If he had slipped he (fall) 500 metres.
- 8 If he had asked you, you (accept)?
- 9 If I (had) a map I would have been all right.
- 10 If I (know) that you were coming I'd have baked a cake.
- 11 I (offer) to help him if I had realized that he was ill.
- 12 If you had left that wasp alone it (not sting) you.
- 13 If I (realize) what a bad driver you were I wouldn't have come with you.
- 14 If I had realized that the traffic lights were red I (stop).
- 15 But for the fog we (reach) our destination ages ago.
- 16 If you had told me that he never paid his debts I (not lend) him the money.
- 17 If you (not sneeze) he wouldn't have known that we were there.
- 18 If you (put) some mustard in the sandwiches they would have tasted better.
- 19 The hens (not get) into the house if you had shut the door.
- 20 If he had known that the river was dangerous he (not try) to swim across it.

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

- 1 If you (find) a skeleton in the cellar don't mention it to anyone.
- 2 If you pass your examination we (have) a celebration.
- 3 What (happen) if I press this button?
- 4 I should have voted for her if I (have) a vote then.
- 5 If you go to Paris where you (stay)?
- 6 If someone offered to buy you one of those rings, which you (choose)?
- 7 The flight may be cancelled if the fog (get) thick.
- 8 If the milkman (come) tell him to leave two pints.
- 9 Someone (sit) on your glasses if you leave them there.
- 10 You would play better bridge if you (not talk) so much.
- 11 What I (do) if I hear the burglar alarm?

- 12 If you (read) the instructions carefully you wouldn't have answered the wrong question.
- 13 I could repair the roof myself if I (have) a long ladder.
- 14 Unless they turn that radio off I (go) mad.
- 15 If you were made redundant what you (do)?
- 16 We'll have a long way to walk if we (run) out of petrol here.
- 17 If you shake that bottle of port it (not be) fit to drink.
- 18 I'll probably get lost unless he (come) with me.
- 19 You (not have) so many accidents if you drove more slowly.
- 20 If you (wear) a false beard nobody would have recognized you.

3 курс (5 семестр)

Exercise 1. State what types of subclauses there are in each of the items below: finite; non-finite; verbless. Identify each subclause by underlining.

1. Bring me a cup of coffee when you've finished.
2. Ignoring the accident is not an option.
3. Many children were left orphans in the war, babies among them.
4. He gave up a very good job to work for the charity.
5. Covered in mud, the boy proudly showed his father the athletics prize.
6. Angered by the manager's attitude, she decided to resign her job.
7. Happy with the result, the barrister congratulated his client.
8. Is sending lots of Christmas cards only a British habit?
9. They didn't want him to leave.
10. Opening an art gallery in such a small town was a very brave thing to do.

Exercise 2. Identify the functions of the clauses underlined as nominal, relative, adverbial, comparative or comment clauses. Also identify the clause patterns (SVC, SVA, SVO, SVOO, SVOC, SVOV, SV) and, where these begin with a conjunction, show this by putting 'conj' in front of the pattern-type.

1. In the new job, he's earning twice as much as he used to.
2. To be fair, I don't think it was really Joan's fault alone.
3. That he's now having to do so much extra work shows he's borrowed too much for the new apartment.
4. I take the dog with me wherever I go.
5. The 'Titanic', which was the most advanced passenger ship of its day, was not properly equipped for an emergency.
6. House prices in the North of England are much lower than they are in the South.
7. To be cruel, I think Martin deserved to fail.
8. The couple, who are both aged 102, have been married for 77 years.
9. They moved to Kendal because they wanted to be near their friends.
10. That it's rained so much this winter doesn't mean we'll have a dry summer.

Exercise 3. Underline the definite articles, the indefinite articles and the places where zero article has been used in the texts opposite. Then list rules for their use in the table opposite. Ignore proper nouns.

The owner of a pet shop in Leeds saved the life of a lizard by giving it mouth-to-mouth resuscitation after it choked on a locust. (Metro, 21 June 2001)

Stolen property recovered by police in Sandwell, West Midlands, is to be sold on the internet to raise money to increase the number of bobbies on the beat. (Sandwell Chronicle, 15 June 2001)

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease was detected in England on February 20. Since then the disease has spread in the U.K. in an explosive manner. By March 2, the disease had been found in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The virus causes foot and mouth disease only in hooved animals, but may cause a transient infection in horses and people. Hooved animal species include cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, deer, reindeer and elks. The disease causes no risk for humans.

(Finland: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Food and Health Department – Press release, 5 March 2001)

With Special Delivery we give you a guarantee that, if we fail to deliver by the guaranteed time, we will refund your money within five days. In cases of lost or damaged items, compensation is based on the loss suffered up to the market value of the item or the compensation level paid for up to £2,500), whichever is the lower. (Royal Mail’s Code of Practice, August 2000)

Demos, the independent think tank, is looking for imaginative, experienced and forward looking people to join a growing team and broad-ranging work programme. (Ad. For Demos in New Statesman, 25 June 2001)

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Definite Article | Indefinite Article | Zero Article |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|

Exercise 4. Mark each of the underlined dependent clauses in the following sentences as fact (F), hypothesis (H) or neutral (N)

I’m glad you decided to come.

It’s time you came to visit me.

I’m surprised they let you out.

The best thing for him is to resign.

I wish you had decided to come.

If we’d been in Hungary in 1999, we’d have seen the total eclipse.

Did you know James was going to marry Emma?

If I were you, I’d refuse to do it.

If he should postpone the meeting again, we won’t have time to submit the application.

I doubt if the application will succeed anyway.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences below with a modal verb or phrase showing the degree of likelihood shown in brackets at the end of the sentence.

Surely they have chosen him. He’s such a difficult person.

(Impossibility)

There be someone in this room who saw the accident.

(Logical necessity)

There(a)..... be at least forty people at tonight's meeting, and there(b)..... be fifty or even sixty. (a) Probability; (b) Possibility of fact
 It's not your fault. Someone have told him. (Certainty)
 He's not up to the job. He make decisions. (Negative ability)
 Anything happen if you drive when you're tired. (Possibility of the idea)
 that the northern ice cap will have melted by the end of the century. (Possibility of fact)
 If I do that, I'd just walk out of the job. (Hypothetical possibility)
 she still be the head after all the trouble there's been? (Possibility of fact)
 The train didn't stop in time. There be something wrong with the braking system. (Logical necessity)

Exercise 6. Identify the meanings expressed in the following sentences by completing the chart below.

1. If you were a member, you could get in free.
2. Could I take my holiday at the end of August?
3. You must return those books by the end of the week.
4. Children under fourteen should have parental permission to see this film.
5. If he's the leader, he should know the way.
6. You mustn't walk on the grass.
7. You can't park there.
8. Can I stay overnight? It's too late to drive back now and I've drunk too much.
9. If you have a season ticket, you don't need to book a seat in advance.
10. But you can't go that day. It's Joan's 60th birthday party.

| |
|---------------------------|
| Permission: |
| Hypothetical permission: |
| Obligation or compulsion: |
| Hypothetical obligation: |
| Prohibition: |
| Exemption: |

Exercise 7. Rewrite the following in the most straightforward word order.

1. The prizefight ...
 on 22 April/ will be held/ in Glasgow/ at St Andrew's Sporting Club
 Answer: The prizefight will be held at St Andrew's Sporting Club in Glasgow on 22 April.
2. "I ...
 until Thursday/ again/ so I can relax and practise a bit/ don't play,"
3. said ...
 later/ the defending snooker champion/ at Sheffield's Crucible Theatre where the championships are being held

4. This ...
for some years/ in London/ may be the last time an IAAF competition is staged
5. According ...
in a minor road race/ to her coach/ Rosa Mota's most impressive performance was/
last summer
6. She ...
only two days after a 10 km mini-marathon in New York/ 10 km/ at
Boulder, Colorado/ ran
7. Hull saw Wolves skipper ...
from near the line/ in the closing seconds of the game/ Ron Hindmarch clear the
ball
8. Nottingham Forest ...
at City Ground/ beat Chelsea 7-0/ yesterday
9. Golfer Fred Couples of the USA ...
in Paris/ at la Boulie/ led the field in the Tournois Perrier de Paris/ today
10. The talented young Yugoslav tennis player hit 22 aces ...
last year/ on clay/ to beat Becker/ at the French Open
11. Bjorn Borg won ...
five times/ between 1976 and 1980/ the Wimbledon tennis championships
12. After retiring in 1983, he ...
on 23 April/ returned to tennis/ 1991/ in the Monte Carlo Open

Exercise 8. Read or write out the following, choosing from each pair of words the one you think should be used. Remember that before a verb or participle it is the -ly form that is used.

1. I remarked that it was better to approach Ken (direct / directly) and not through his secretary. His secretary laughed out (loud / loudly) at my remark. I think really she was (deep / deeply) offended by what I'd said.
2. 'Old Mr. Elkins is still going (strong / strongly) although he's over ninety. He says he'd like to reach a hundred, but admits he may be aiming a bit (high / highly). However, there's a (wide / widely) held belief in the village that he'll get there.
3. Georgina was about to say something but stopped (short / shortly), and her eyes opened (wide / widely) with amazement. Somewhere in the house a horse had neighed (loud / loudly).
4. 'He told me to turn (sharp / sharply) left just past the station.' 'If he told you that, he told you (wrong / wrongly). But you got here in the end even though you were (wrong / wrongly) directed.'
5. (Faint / Faintly) in the distance we heard the noise of thunder. Then the radio went (faint/ faintly) and we could (hard / hardly) hear the news. We shut all the windows (tight / tightly) and waited for the storm.
6. Marilyn's leaving (short / shortly) for the United States on a business trip. As she (right / rightly) says, there's nothing like personal contact for promoting one's products. Her suitcase is so (tight / tightly) packed with samples there's not even room for a toothbrush. She refuses to take two suitcases because she wants to travel (light / lightly).

7. Ken was driving along at about eighty miles an hour when a stone went (clean / cleanly) through the windscreen and hit him in the face. Afterwards he talked (light / lightly) of the affair, but he was lucky to escape with his life.
8. There's a lot more to Willie than one would think: still waters run (deep / deeply), as they say. I've been following his career (close / closely), and think (high / highly) of his ability as an architect. But he's inclined to work too (hard / hardly), and the doctor has recently advised him to go (slow / slowly).
9. When I took my driving test, the examiner said I had done everything (right / rightly) except reversing, when I had turned too (sharp / sharply) and mounted the pavement. He (strong / strongly) recommended me to practise in a smaller car than the one I'd been using.
10. Denis thinks up the most ludicrous schemes, which all fall (flat / flatly). Helen's parents are (flat / flatly) opposed to any idea of her marrying him. They say he was (direct / directly) involved in the recent financial scandal at the Town Hall.
11. The struggles my parents had in the early years of their marriage brought them (closer / more closely) together. Things often went (bad / badly) for them in those days, but look at them now! Things turned out (right / rightly) in the end.

3 курс (6 семестр)

Exercise 1. Paraphrase these sentences without changing their meaning. Begin with the imperative form of the verb. Use both copulative and disjunctive coordination.

Example: If you don't reduce your fat intake, you'll soon put on weight.

Answer: Reduce your fat intake and you won't put on weight. : Or: Reduce your fat intake, or/or else/otherwise you'll put on weight.

1. If you give your wife a bunch of flowers, she'll forgive you.
2. If you practise the violin regularly, you'll have a good chance of winning the contest.
3. If you don't put on some make-up, you'll look pale.
4. If you don't tell me the whole truth, I won't be able to help you.
5. If you set your alarm clock, you won't oversleep,
6. If you are not careful, you will injure yourself.
7. If you lend me Some money, I'll manage to hire help,
8. If you don't keep quiet, you'll get into trouble.
9. If you plant the flowers now, they'll bloom in May.
10. If you don't insert another coin, you'll be disconnected.
11. If you give your son a little encouragement, he'll soon become top player.
12. If you look down, you'll feel dizzy.

Exercise 2. Join these simple sentences to make compound sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1. *The taxi stopped at the station. Two men got out of it. (and)*
The taxi stopped at the station and two men got out of it.

2. You can give me some advice. Your colleague can. (Either you .. or)
3. We got ready to get on the train. It didn't stop. (but)
4. No one was in when we called. We left a message, (so)
5. We didn't want to get home late after the film. We went straight back (so)
6. The old lady was nervous. She wasn't used to strangers calling late at night. (for)
7. I've always wanted to live in the country. My parents prefer to live in town, (but)
8. The letter has been lost. The postman has delivered it to the wrong address, (or)
9. For a moment the top of the mountain was visible. A cloud covered it. (and then)
10. Jane was a successful career woman. Her mother wanted her to be a housewife, (yet)

Exercise 3. Choose the correct coordinator to complete the compound sentence below.

1. Around 1910, chemists and manufacturers came to recognize the value of the soya bean,... the great soya processing industry was born.
(A) with (B) and (C) but (D) or
2. Research began in the United States into ways of using soya meal for human food,... it was not until 1950s that the first edible soya protein was produced.
(A) nevertheless (B) or (C) but (D) and
3. The soya plant is an annual, ... new seeds must be planted every year.
(A) such (B) and since (C) while (D) so .
4. Recently doctors warned that too much animal fat in the diet can lead to heart disease, ... special types of margarine made with vegetable oils are becoming popular.
(A) because (B) so (C) and since (D) except
5. Today most margarine is made of vegetable oils ... originally it was made from animal fats.
(A) except (B) but (C) nevertheless (D) thus
6. Most rodents eat grain, seeds, and nuts, ... some eat almost anything.
(A) contrary (B) or (C) but (D) instead |
7. Peppermint originated in Europe, ... the early English colonists brought it to North America.
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) for
8. Make sure you mix the ingredients well,... you might get lumps in your cake.
(A) yet (B) otherwise (C) while (D) and
9. Write your name at the top of your essay, ... I won't know which one's yours.
(A) and (B) but (C) then (D) otherwise

Exercise 4. Find and correct the ten errors in the nominal clauses.

TEN PIECES OF ADVICE ABOUT TELLING A JOKE

1. Make sure is the joke you're telling funny.
2. The best jokes are broad enough so that everyone can enjoy them. Be certain that no one will be embarrassed by that you tell.
3. Also make certain that however you're saying won't embarrass anyone.

4. Ask yourself is the joke you want to tell vulgar. If it is, don't tell it.
5. Before you begin, be certain you remember what are the key details. Run through them in your mind before you start speaking.
6. Make sure what you have everybody's attention when you are ready to start.
7. Be certain that you remember what is the punch line of the joke. Nothing is worse than listening to a joke when the teller can't remember the punch line.
8. The fact can you remember a joke doesn't guarantee success, you have to make the experience a performance. Be animated and dramatic.
9. Don't panic if you get interrupted. Let whoever is talking finish what he or she is saying. Then say something like, "OK, folks, listen up. I want to finish the joke I was telling you."
10. Many comedians are criticized because they laugh at the own jokes. Don't laugh at that you're saying. Let others do laughing.

Exercise 5. Punctuate the following sentences in direct speech. Add capital letters if necessary.

1. Sally, how would you evaluate your education the reporter asked.
2. I absolutely love going to school Sally responded (exclamation).
3. Dad, I want to quit school and go to work Jim murmured.
4. Jim, Frank said, you're crazy if you think it's going to be easy to quit a job.
5. Frank said Jim, don't be a fool (exclamation).
6. The union spokesperson asked the management team when are you going to start taking our concerns seriously

Exercise 6. Write a word or short phrase in each gap so that each second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

1. *We'd prefer the successful candidate to have previous experience in the field.*
We'd rather the successful candidate previous experience in the field.
2. Would you prefer me to come back later?
Would you rather ... later?
3. To be honest, I'd prefer you not to tell anyone about this.
To be honest, I'd rather anyone about this.
4. I'd prefer us to get a new kitchen rather than go on an expensive holiday.
I'd sooner a new kitchen rather than on an expensive holiday.
5. Dad said he'd prefer Brian to be living nearer home and I agree with him.
Dad said he'd rather Brian ... nearer home and I agree with him.
6. I would prefer her to be sent on a training course rather than sacked.
I would rather ... on a training course rather than sacked.
7. I'd prefer us not to talk about this right now, if you don't mind.
I'd sooner about this right now, if you don't mind.
8. Of course I would have preferred you to tell me the truth!
Of course I would rather ... me the truth!
9. We would have preferred them not to have stayed so long, that's true.
We would sooner ... so long, that's true.

Exercise 7. Rewrite the sentences, using I wish.

1. I haven't got a car. I would very much like to have one.
2. I went to bed late last night. I regret it now.
3. We don't live in a nice big flat. I would like us to.
4. I didn't buy that dress. I regret it now.
5. He won't stop shouting. I would like him to.
6. I lost my temper. I regret it now.
7. You didn't tell me the truth. I am very sorry that you didn't.
8. You're playing that music. I would like you to stop playing it, but I don't expect that you will.
9. I didn't go to that concert. I regret it now.
10. I don't have an interesting job. I would like my job to be more interesting.
11. My family live a long way from here. I would like them to live nearer to me.
12. You're not listening to me. I feel annoyed about it and I would like you to listen to me, but I don't think you will.
13. I am not with him now. I would very much like to be.
14. I spent all my money on that new coat. I regret it now.
15. I'm really hungry now. We didn't have anything for lunch and I regret that.

Exercise 8. The girl doesn't really like her suitor very much. Write what she thinks while reading his letter.

14 Railway Gardens
South Wick

Tuesday

My Darling,

What has happened? You don't answer the phone; you aren't at home when I call; you don't write. Is something wrong? Have I upset you in some way? We only met five weeks ago, but I feel as if I had lived a whole new life since then. So many wonderful memories! That party when I first saw you. I asked you to dance. You said yes! You are so beautiful, you could have danced with anybody, but you chose me! I couldn't believe my luck. Then you came back to my place for coffee, and I showed you my stamp collection, and told you all about my plans, my "hopes, my life. What an evening! Other memories flood into my brain. The day we went on the river. The weekend when we went shooting with Joe and Daphne. The time we went swimming – I got into trouble, and you pulled me to safety with your beautiful strong arms. And then last weekend. We stood on the edge of the cliffs, looking down. You threw a stone into the sea, and I kissed you. You laughed with pleasure, and I told you I loved you, and you were so happy you cried, and you couldn't say anything. What were you thinking? Please write. I can't wait to hear from you. I love you,

Alex

Exercise 9. Rewrite the jumbled phrases to make sentences with the correct

word order.

1. named/ Samantha/ their first daughter/ the couple
2. to stand/ when he arrives/ visitors/ expects/ His Excellency
3. to stay/ a legal assistant/ I wouldn't like/ for long
4. brought/ to the team/ Amanda/ all her expertise
5. brought/ the team/ Amanda/ her expertise
6. has become/ a very inexperienced salesman/ the Sales Manager
7. into the box/ sparkling, diamond-encrusted/ he placed/ 18-carat gold ring/
carefully wrapped/ the
8. provided/ all rubbish/ please/ in the bins/put
9. let/ to/ your parents/ all-night parties/ do/ go/ you/?
10. the grenade/ removed/ the paratrooper/ the pin/ from/ carefully
11. so her daughter/ the bracelet/ bought/ for her/ Susan liked/it
12. all day long/ their resistance/ stand/ the prisoners/ they/ to/
made/ reduce
13. of destruction/ all sick/ the scenes/ us/ made/ in the film
14. an easy programme/ trying/ first/ recommended/ the trainer

Exercise 10. Unscramble these sentences.

Example: been have months very all few last these trying

Answer: All these last few months have been very trying.

1. are complaints matter alone one about more several this there
2. both every second these two day surgical dressings be changed have to
3. amount food needed people times for of all that those three they
4. take hours tablet a every four half
5. all few first the those worse were rest than days
6. at because, it's now disgraceful half get double a you the packet price
7. age husbands were Mary's both her twice two last
8. another other new ten the she day dresses bought
9. one one ones you the dozen as for could little big same several price get

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