

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**  
**ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД**  
**«ДОНЕЦЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**Кафедра мовної підготовки**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ**  
**ДО ВИКОНАННЯ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ**  
**З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 2»**  
**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ І КУРСУ**  
**ЗАОЧНОЇ ФОРМИ НАВЧАННЯ УСІХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

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Методичні рекомендації до виконання контрольних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова. Частина 2» для студентів 1 курсу заочної форми навчання всіх спеціальностей / Кабанець М. М., Золотарьова О. В., Піскурська Г. В., Скирда А. Є. – Покровськ: ДонНТУ, 2018. – 72 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять вказівки до опрацювання студентами заочної форми навчання теоретичних матеріалів та практичних завдань з курсу «Іноземна мова. Частина 2». Подання матеріалів, зміст та характер вправ ґрунтується на новітніх методичних розробках, опублікованих за кордоном і в мережі Інтернет. Вправи рекомендовані як основний матеріал курсу для їх використання студентами на практичних заняттях в аудиторії та самостійно під час підготовки до іспитів. Матеріали призначені для студентів 1 курсу всіх спеціальностей.

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## ВСТУП

Методичні рекомендації мають за мету організувати формування основних умінь та навичок ефективного використання англійської мови, а саме навичок різних типів читання та розуміння тексту, а також використання граматичних форм, структур та конструкцій студентами 1 курсу всіх спеціальностей заочної форми навчання.

Методичні рекомендації складаються з двох розділів. Перший розділ містить 10 варіантів контрольних робіт з різноманітними видами граматичних завдань. Другий розділ містить основні граматичні теми курсу «Іноземна мова. Частина 2» з правилами та вправами, які сприяють розвитку мовленнєвих навичок.

## РОЗДІЛ I

### КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ ДО КУРСУ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 2»

#### VARIANT 1

##### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

###### Markets.

A market is commonly thought of as a place where commodities are bought and sold. There are markets for things other than commodities, in the usual sense. There are real estate markets, foreign exchange markets, labour markets and so on; there may be a market for anything, which has a price. And there may be no particular place to which dealings are confined. Buyers and sellers may deal with one another by telephone, telegram, cable or letter.

We must define a market as any area over which buyers and sellers are in such close touch with one another either directly or through dealers that the prices obtainable in one part of the market affect the prices paid in other parts.

Modern means of communication are so rapid that a buyer can discover what price a seller is asking, and can accept it if he wishes. Thus the market for anything is, potentially, the whole world. But in fact things have only a local or national market. This may be because nearly the whole demand is concentrated in one locality. The main reason why many things have not a world market is that they are costly or difficult to transport. For example coal is produced much more cheaply in the United States than in Europe but owing to the cost of transporting coal by rail, American coal seldom finds its way to Europe.

##### **II. Give English equivalents of:**

1. покупать и продавать товар
2. обычный смысл слова
3. ограничивать сделки
4. средства связи
5. транспортировка угля по железной дороге

##### **III. Give Russian equivalents of:**

1. foreign exchange markets
2. affect the prices
3. produce coal
4. real estate markets

5. deal with another

#### **IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense:**

1. He'll be furious if he ever ..... (find out) about this.
2. The animals at the zoo ..... (die) unless they're fed.
3. If you drink all that juice, you ..... (be) sick.
4. If he ..... (not drive) so fast, he will not have an accident.
5. She'll be on time for the meeting if she ..... (leave) early.

#### **V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations:**

1. I don't have a spare ticket. I can't take you to the concert.
2. She drinks too much coffee. She doesn't feel calm.
3. He can't type. He isn't able to operate a computer.
4. They don't understand the problem. They won't find a solution.
5. You can't run fast. You won't be an Olympic champion.

#### **VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. If the researcher uses this new approach, he will be able to avoid many errors.
2. He will help you by all means if he has some free time.
3. If I were you, I would receive the proposal.
4. He would translate the article if he had a dictionary.
5. If the students had worked hard during the term, they would have passed the exam.

#### **VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Ты бы чувствовал себя лучше, если бы ложился спать раньше.
2. Он бы лучше знал английский язык, если бы летом прочитал английские книги.
3. Если он выучит немецкий язык, он поедет учиться в Германию.
4. Если бы вчера было не так холодно, мы бы поехали за город.
5. Если бы у меня было время, я бы смог рассказать тебе больше.

### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. He (сможет) to finish his work next week.
2. She (позволят) to visit him in two weeks.
3. You (должны) consult a doctor if you are ill.
4. We (не должны были) to discuss these questions with you.
5. I (не могу) do anything for you.

### **IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. I don't need your book any longer.
2. We should meet our friends at the station.
3. He had to go there yesterday.
4. The students got up early, as the lecture was to begin at 9 o'clock.
5. We were obliged to stay at home yesterday, it was raining cats and dogs.

### **X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Возможно, они смогут заказать билеты для вас.
2. Они смогли посетить все музеи за один день.
3. Ты можешь вернуться домой не позже одиннадцати?
4. Почему ты вынужден выехать из страны?
5. Не может быть, чтобы он работал на этом заводе.

### **XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. The students said that they \_\_\_\_\_ their exams. ( a) have passed; b) had passed; c) has passed)
2. The leader asked John \_\_\_\_\_ him a new device. ( a) to show; b) show; c) to have shown)
3. They knew that a tariff \_\_\_\_\_ a tax imposed on imported goods. ( a) was; b) is; c) were)
4. It was known they \_\_\_\_\_ oil. ( a) will imported; b) imports; c) would import)

5. They reported this country \_\_\_\_\_ to restrict import. ( a) was going; b) is going; c) goes)

## **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "My son is a student", said Henry.
2. "She is working at the library", said her mother.
3. My friend said to me: "I have not seen you for ages!"
4. "I'll solve the clues tomorrow", said Ann.
5. "Give me a cup of tea, please", said my brother to me.

## **XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. He said he had had an accident.
2. Liz said she could borrow me the newspaper as she had finished with it.
3. The boy said he was afraid he had broken my vase.
4. He said that he studied English before he entered the institute.
5. She said that her parents lived in Kiev.

## **XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Дежурный ученик сказал, что проветривает класс перед каждым уроком.
2. Мама сказала детям играть во дворе и не играть на улице.
3. Дети сказали, что они не играют на улице, а играют во дворе.
4. Джейн сказала, что ей приснился страшный сон.
5. Они спросили мальчика, на скольких иностранных языках он говорит.



## **VARIANT 2**

### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

#### **Employment**

People of working age can be divided into three groups: the employed, the self-employed, and the unemployed.

About two thirds of the work- force are employed in service industries; compared with one quarter in manufacturing industry. A number of government schemes, programmes were introduced to help unemployed people find work.

Many unemployed people look for work in advertisements, such as those in local newspapers. Others do their first search through the government Job centres, where local jobs are advertised and where individual advice is given. Training can also be obtained through the Open College that provides courses by radio and television. Two further schemes are Business Growth Training which offers financial help to employers training their own employees, and the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people start their own business.

If a parson is unemployed for six months or longer, he or she may attend an interview with a “Restart” counselor, who will suggest alternative way of finding work. Similar Schemes operate in the USA.

### **II. Give English equivalents to:**

- 1) по сравнению
- 2) ввести правительственные программы
- 3) подготовить своих собственных служащих
- 4) начинать собственный бизнес
- 5) правительственные центры занятости

### **III. Give Russian equivalents to:**

- 1) to divide into
- 2) two – thirds
- 3) to look for work in advertisement
- 4) such as
- 5) a number of

#### **IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense:**

1. If she .....(go) to Paris, she'll go up the Eiffel Tower.
2. If I ..... (not hear) from you tomorrow, I'll expect a call the next day.
3. Take another dose of painkillers if the pain ..... (get) too bad.
4. I'll be late for school if the bus ..... (not come) soon.
5. If her son ..... (pass) his driving test, she will buy him a new car.

#### **V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations:**

1. I haven't got a car. I can't give you a lift.
2. We haven't got any money. We won't have a holiday.
3. I don't know the answer. I can't help you.
4. I won't make an omelet. I don't have any eggs.
5. She isn't in your position. She isn't able to advise you.

#### **VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. Let me know, in case he comes to our town one of these days.
2. If the news appears in the mass media, everybody will be shocked.
3. If he were here now, we would speak to him.
4. If the production had been flexible, the enterprise would have been quite profitable.
5. I would have been very glad if I had had the opportunity to take part in the expedition.

#### **VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Я позвоню тебе, если у меня будет время.
2. Если оборудование в этом магазине будет стоить слишком дорого, мы купим его в другом магазине.
3. Если бы она знала иностранный язык, она смогла бы сменить работу.
4. Если бы он получил высшее образование, он бы сейчас не работал так тяжело.
5. Я бы подвез тебя, если бы моя машина вчера не сломалась.

#### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. He (может) buy this book for you.
2. Everybody (должен) know his rights.
3. You (не надо было) to put so many questions.
4. It (может) rain today.

5. She (не смогла) do her work in time.

**IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. We can't help doing all our best to pass our examinations.
2. You don't have to write this exercise.
3. His mother should call on him tomorrow.
4. When his father died, he was obliged to help his mother.
5. Does he need my help?

**X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Она вообще не умеет плавать!
2. Когда он был моложе, он мог танцевать лучше, чем сейчас.
3. Вам нельзя курить в этой комнате.
4. Она была вынуждена оставить работу с тех пор, как родился ребенок.
5. Вам следует пригласить дизайнера для оформления Вашего дома.

**XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model: She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.**

- a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. Tom said that Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ his friend since their early childhood. ( a) has been; b) had been; c) is)
2. Dad asked him \_\_\_\_\_ too far. ( a) do not swim; b) not to swim; c) will not swim)
3. He promised he \_\_\_\_\_ my TV set. ( a) would repair; b) will repair; c) repairs)
4. The operator said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a modern fax machine. ( a) is looking for; are looking for; c) was looking for)
5. Jane remarked that Ann's sister \_\_\_\_\_ nothing. ( a) did; b) has done; c) does)

**XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "Don't forget to post this letter", she said to me.
2. My friend said to me: "We have been waiting for you for 20 minutes".
3. Jane said: "I am all right. Nothing worries me".
4. He asked me: "Can you give me your pen?"
5. She asked: "Has he already come home after lessons?"

**XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. He told me that his son would arrive the next day.
2. David said he had broken his bicycle.
3. They told us they were busy: they were discussing a very important question.
4. Tom said he had been working at school for three years.
5. Susan asked Ann when she would give her new telephone number.

**XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Мама спросила сына, не знает ли он, куда она положила свои очки.
2. Сестра спросила меня, почему я не делаю уроки.
3. Мой брат сказал мне не пользоваться его компьютером.
4. Когда мой друг пришел ко мне, он спросил, почему меня не было в школе.
5. Она сказала, что живет в Киеве уже 20 лет.

## **VARIANT 3**

### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

Oil has a unique status as an energy source. Other fossil fuels, such as coal and gas, are often less costly and compete effectively in certain sectors, such as electric power generation. However there are energy resources that are essentially inexhaustible, such as solar energy and other kinds of renewable energy. Flowing water is an important energy source. Hydroelectric power, produced by the force of running water is a renewable and relatively pollution free source of electrical energy.

As such energy sources as oil, and natural gas become depleted, it will prove advantageous to many countries currently dependent on those sources to develop and make available alternative energy technology. Many countries have favorable natural conditions for developing geothermal, wind, solar, and tidal energy sources. Geothermal energy makes use of underground heat, which escapes, to the surface through hot springs. Geothermal power is believed to be of great potential.

Solar energy involves capturing the sun's light energy and converting it into heat or electricity. Wind can also be harnessed to produce by the machines called aerogenerators.

In the oceans, air, land, underground the Earth has unlimited energy sources. We should seek and improve energy sources and use them more efficiently.

### **II. Give English equivalents of:**

- 1) ископаемые виды горючего
- 2) восстановленные источники энергии
- 3) источники электроэнергии
- 4) исчерпываться
- 5) использовать подземное тепло

### **III. Give Russian equivalents of:**

- 1) compete effectively
- 2) capture the sun's light energy
- 3) improve energy sources
- 4) dependent on those sources
- 5) available energy technology

### **IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense:**

1. If you read this paragraph, you ..... (see) what I mean.
2. If he ..... (drive) down this street, he will see the shop to his left.
3. They will understand the rule if they ..... (listen) to him carefully.
4. If you follow the instructions, you ..... (make) it.
5. If she ..... (give) me her pen, I'll write it down for her.

**V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations:**

1. His sister is so boring. She talks so much.
2. Jack travels so much. He is very popular.
3. It is so wet. It rains so much.
4. She is healthy. She will not catch a cold.
5. They are kind-hearted. They help people.

**VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. If you get interested in the details of the process, we'll discuss everything later on.
2. I'll speak to her, if she answers the phone.
3. If I had left home earlier, I would not have missed the train.
4. The students would make fewer mistakes if he were more attentive.
5. He will meet us if he has free time.

**VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Если будет слишком холодно для работы в саду, я буду читать книгу.
2. Если я куплю билеты в театр мы сможем провести вечер в городе.
3. Я бы починил утюг, если бы не шел сейчас на футбол.
4. Если бы у меня сейчас был нужный вид масла, я бы смазал твою швейную машинку.
5. Если бы Том вызвал мастера, он смог бы посмотреть вчера футбол.

**VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. You (должны) struggle for your rights.
2. He (сможет) to use this phenomenon in his work.
3. She (может) be late: she has a lot of work.
4. We (должны были) to send for a doctor: she feels bad.
5. You (следует) pay attention to your translation.

**IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. She will have to go there tomorrow.
2. They must be in the library now.
3. He was to be here at 9 o'clock, but he didn't come.
4. We were obliged to go there.
5. You needn't have done it.

**X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Полчаса я пытался открыть дверь, но не смог.
2. Оденься теплее. Ты можешь простудиться.
3. Когда я вышел на улицу, шел дождь и был вынужден вернуться за зонтом.
4. Тебе не надо готовить обед, мы сегодня будем ужинать в ресторане.
5. Кто должен убирать в твоей комнате?

**XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. The police found out that Bob Slant \_\_\_\_\_ in London's suburbs all that time.  
( a) lives; b) live; c) had been living)
2. The students couldn't do the translation because they \_\_\_\_\_ special terms. ( a) had not learnt; b) does not learn; c) do not learn)
3. Tom had not been informed that the lecture \_\_\_\_\_ on Tuesday. ( a) does not take place; b) would not take place; c) won't take place)
4. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ a job. ( a) had found; b) finds; c) has found)
5. They promised they \_\_\_\_\_ their own employees. ( a) train; b) would train; c) will train)

**XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "Open your book at page ten", said our teacher to us.
2. "Don't make so much noise", said mother to her children.
3. "She isn't here. She has just left the office", the secretary said to us.

4. "I don't think I will have done this work by the evening", she said.
5. Jane asked: «Did you go to London last year?»

**XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. Her father told her not to cross the street where she wanted to.
2. My husband said he was thinking about buying new car.
3. He told me that he never got letters: nobody wrote to him.
4. Alice said she was tired and she was going to lie down.
5. My friend asked me how long I had known Ann.

**XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Когда я встретил Тома, я спросил, в больнице ли еще его отец.
2. Учитель спросил Анну, почему она не приготовила доклад.
3. Она сказала, что не будет кофе, что она выпьет чай.
4. Они сказали, что экономическая ситуация в нашей стране хуже, чем они думали.
5. Мой брат сказал, что он поступил в университет.



## **VARIANT 4**

### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

#### **International Trade.**

International trade can be defined, as the exchange of goods and services between different countries. Depending on what a country produced or needs, it can either export (send goods to another country) or import (bring in goods from another country).

Governments can control international trade in different ways. The most common measures taken are tariffs (or duties) and quotas. A tariff is a tax imposed on goods. A quota is the maximum quantity of a product that may be admitted in a country during a certain period of time. These measures are said to be protectionist in that they raise the price of imported goods so that domestically produced goods will gain a price advantage.

The purpose of international organizations, such as GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) or EFTA (European Free Trade Association) is to regulate tariffs and to reduce trade restrictions between member countries.

The European Community (EC) was founded in 1957 in order to create a common market in which tariffs and quotas between member countries would progressively be eliminated. Since that date, many steps have been taken to create a single European market, free of all physical, technical and fiscal barriers. With over 300 million people, this single domestic market is the world's largest trading block.

### **II. Give English equivalents to:**

- 1) обмен товарами и услугами
- 2) общепринятые меры
- 3) получить ценовое преимущество
- 4) уменьшить ограничения торговли
- 5) финансовые барьеры

### **III. Give Russian equivalents to:**

- 1) in order to
- 2) to depend on
- 3) to impose a tax
- 4) common market
- 5) to create a single market

#### **IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.**

1. If it ..... (be) cold for gardening, I'll write some letters.
2. The doctor ..... (help) them if they go to him.
3. If you take a taxi, we ..... (not be) late.
4. If she ..... (come) to our place on Sunday, we will show her our garden.
5. If you look at the time-table, you ..... (know) when the train arrives.

#### **V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. I don't travel around the world. I don't see many new places.
2. I don't see many new places. I don't meet different people.
3. I don't meet different people. I don't learn a lot.
4. I don't learn a lot. I don't become a wiser.
5. I don't become a wiser. I don't lead a better life.

#### **VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. The student won't pass his exams in time unless he works hard.
2. I will tell him about my problems if he appears here one of these days.
3. If Mr. Smith knew the address, he would write the answer at once.
4. He would not have failed the exam if he had worked hard.
5. I will give you my text-book if you return it next week.

#### **VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Если бы ему сейчас не надо было идти к врачу, он бы отнес эту одежду в химчистку.
2. Если бы он вчера починил электрочайник, его жена сделала бы ему на завтрак чай.
3. Если бы он не был такой умный, он бы не написал свою первую программу в девять лет.
4. Что ты будешь делать, если ты проголодаешься?
5. Если позвонит Джейн. Попроси ее оставить для меня сообщение.

#### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. He is perfectly right: you (должны) accept his proposal.
2. They (смогут) apply this method in their experiments.

3. We have finished our work, (можно ли) we go to the cinema?
4. He (вынужден был) to pass this exam once more.
5. The lecture (должна) to begin at 9.

### **IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. I said that he couldn't have done it.
2. He may not know her address.
3. Do you have to pass all your examinations?
4. You needn't come so early.
5. He ought to have sent the telegram last week.

### **X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Почему полиция не смогла найти грабителя?
2. Детям нельзя смотреть телевизор столько, сколько они хотят.
3. Наши друзья, возможно, вернутся к вечеру.
4. Мы должны поговорить об этом завтра.
5. Мне пришлось вернуть билеты в кассу.

### **XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. They warned the water \_\_\_\_\_. ( a) can be polluted; b) could be polluted; c) can pollute)
2. They informed their efforts \_\_\_\_\_ successful. ( a) were; b) are; c) has been)
3. People were afraid water \_\_\_\_\_. ( a) wouldn't be cleaned; b) will not be cleaned; c) is not cleaned)
4. We didn't know the score but we were sure their team \_\_\_\_\_. ( a) had lost; b) has lost; c) is lost)
5. He was told that his sister \_\_\_\_\_ to enter the college. ( a) was going; b) is going; c) goes)

### **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "Return books in time", the librarian said to children.
2. "It will take me an hour to cook dinner", said Helen.
3. "Where were you last night?" asked Dan.

4. Ann said about Jack:” He never thinks about other people”.
5. Bill asked: “Are you playing tennis this afternoon?”

**XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. She said she was busy as she was working on her report.
2. I asked my uncle when he would take me to the zoo.
3. Our teacher told us that we would write the test in a week.
4. I asked my friend what time he was going home.
5. They told me they had been waiting for me for 20 minutes.

**XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Она спросила меня, много ли я путешествую.
2. Родители сказали ему не выходить из дома.
3. Он сказал, что занят, что он работает над докладом.
4. Он не сказал, что не любит ходить в театр.
5. Мой брат спросил, может ли он взять мою машину.

## **VARIANT 5**

### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

Coal mining was once a powerful and proud industry in Great Britain.

In 1955 there were 850 working coal mines in Britain. By the end of 1955, after privatization, only 32 deep mines were still in operation and three-quarters of their produce was for use in electricity generation. Coal is more polluting and less efficient than natural gas.

Oil and gas were discovered under the British sector of the North Sea at the end of the 1960s. In 1985 Britain was the sixth largest producer of oil in the world but by 1995 had fallen back to rank ninth. It is the largest gas producer.

Britain established the world's first large – scale nuclear plant in 1956. It was assumed that nuclear energy would be a clean, safe solution of energy needs. The questing of nuclear energy became a serious problem, particularly after disasters elsewhere. Unless a much safer and more efficient is designed, nuclear power has little future.

In the early 1980s Britain started to take renewable energy sources much more seriously than previously. It is estimated that wind energy sources could provide over 60 per cent of the national electricity. Britain now has one of the major wind generation facilities in Europe.

Renewable energy sources are planned to provide 3 per cent of the national requirement in the near future.

### **II. Give English equivalents of:**

- 1) производитель газа
- 2) безопасное решение энергетических нужд
- 3) спроектировать безопасную систему
- 4) возобновляемые энергетические источники
- 5) энергетические потребности страны

### **III. Give Ukrainian (Russian) equivalents of:**

- 1) be in operation
- 2) electricity generation
- 3) wind generation facilities
- 4) established large-scale nuclear plant

5) coal mining

**IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.**

1. If Jane ..... (phone) me, ask her to leave a message.
2. If you ..... (not know) some words, look them up in the dictionary.
3. If he ..... (catch) a cold, let me know.
4. If you park your car in the wrong place, traffic police ..... (soon find) it and give you a ticket.
5. What you ..... (do) if it rains?

**V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. He is so healthy. He swims so much.
2. They are so strong. They play football so much.
3. John is honest. He doesn't tell us lies.
4. Mary is polite. She doesn't forget to say thank you.
5. I am hard-working. I pass the exams easily.

**VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. If I see him tomorrow, I'll tell him all about it.
2. I won't go to the party unless I am invited.
3. The teacher would consult you if she had time now.
4. If I met him tomorrow, we would talk.
5. If I had had time yesterday, I would have done it.

**VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Он отремонтировал бы свою машину, если бы мог.

2. Что бы ты делал, если бы выиграл много денег?
3. Что ты будешь делать, если у тебя дома не будет этой книги?
4. Если магазин будет открыт, зайди и купи что-нибудь на ужин.
5. Если бы он вчера починил утюг, она бы погладила ему рубашку.

### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. He (возможно) forget about it, he isn't very attentive.
2. (не смог бы) he lend me 20 dollars?
3. If I (не могу) have what I love, I (вынужден) love what I have.
4. This question she (не должна была) to solve at once.
5. We (сможем) to publish this article next week.

### **IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. He must have been very angry with you.
2. She can't help smiling.
3. They are to begin this work at once.
4. You shouldn't have gone there yesterday.
5. We might become good specialists in future.

### **X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Она, по-видимому, любит музыку.
2. Не может быть, чтобы он много путешествовал.
3. Неужели она забыла об этом?
4. Тебе не обязательно отвечать на все эти вопросы.
5. Сегодня очень жарко. Тебе не следует так долго находиться на улице.

## **XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. She asked him if he often \_\_\_\_\_ the scientific centre. ( a) visited; b) visits; c) will visit)
2. Our friends asked us what we \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend. ( a) will do; b) would do; c) does)
3. They asked why other civilizations \_\_\_\_\_. ( a) couldn't be found; b) can't be found; c) can be found)
4. We were told that Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ to complete his thesis. ( a) is going; b) goes; c) was going)
5. Tom told his friend \_\_\_\_\_ for a while. ( a) not to call him up; b) not call him up; c) doesn't call him up)

## **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "We'll get to town in the evening", she said.
2. "I have lost my umbrella", my brother said.
3. "I went to the restaurant with Julia", he said.
4. "We go to the library every week", they said.
5. "I'm going to Paris with a colleague", he said.

## **XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. He said that he would be ready in half an hour.
2. He said that they would have done their homework by 7 o'clock.
3. Mary said she wasn't reading.
4. Peter said that they had had some good news.
5. Mother asked Robert not to make so much noise.

## **XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Анна сказала, что она, возможно, опоздает на встречу.
2. Мама сказала Сэнди включить холодную воду.
3. Сара попросила Алекса не звонить ей до 8 часов.
4. Он спросил меня, приду ли я навестить их в воскресенье, но я сказала, что нет.
5. Она спросила меня, нравится ли мне эта книга.



## **VARIANT 6**

### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

#### **The Orange Black Box.**

The famous box is familiar to most of us. It is legendary invincible. The “black” box is in fact painted fluorescent orange. It was originally called a black box in the days when anything to do with electronics was new and strange. They are painted orange nowadays to make them more easily visible in the event of a crash.

There are two kinds of black box: the flight data recorder (FDR) and the cockpit voice recorder (CVR).

Both are stores at the rear of an aircraft. There the fuselage meets the upper tail fin – the part of plans that has the best survival record. The same principle applies to human passengers – you’re safer at the back.

Despite their reputation, neither box is in fact indestructible. They can withstand a temperature of 1,100 C for 30 minutes and 250 C for 10 hours. They must also be able to survive an impact force of 3,500 times the force of gravity.

Flight recorders are encased in two thickness of platinum. Memory chips hold the flight data. While FDRs make an electronic record of the plane’s mechanical performance, CVRs record the communication between the crew. But they are still only recorded in 80 percent of accidents.

### **II. Give English equivalents to:**

- 1) легендарная нерушимость
- 2) в случае катастрофы
- 3) запись данных полета
- 4) запись голосов в кабине
- 5) выдерживать температуру

### **III. Give Russian equivalents to:**

- 1) familiar to us
- 2) to do with
- 3) to survive an impact force
- 4) the force of gravity
- 5) to be encased

#### **IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.**

1. If you ..... (see) Tom today, ask him to call me tomorrow.
2. What ..... (do) you, if you have a high temperature?
3. If my dog ..... (be) ill, I'll take it to a vet.
4. What will you do if she ..... (not be) at home.?
5. If I ..... (be) hungry, I'll find something in the fridge.

#### **V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. He is so tired. He works so much.
2. Mary is short-sighted. She reads so much.
3. I can't give you a lift. I don't have a car.
4. We won't have a holiday. We haven't got any money.
5. I don't know the answer. I can't tell you.

#### **VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. It will be very hot in here if we close the window.
2. I will lend you the money on condition that you return it in a month.
3. He would not have been late then if he had not missed his train.
4. He won't translate the article unless he uses a special dictionary.
5. If the manager were not busy at present, he would talk with you.

#### **VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Если бы вы знали лучше грамматику, вы бы не делали столько ошибок в ваших упражнениях.
2. Я подожду его, если его не будет дома, когда я приду.
3. Если бы я не был так занят вчера, я поехал бы на вокзал проводить его.
4. Я был бы Вам очень благодарен, если бы Вы смогли уделить мне несколько минут.
5. Мы приедем туда в 8 часов утра, если поезд не опоздает.

#### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. You (должны) go there at once in order not to be late.

2. His mood (может) change at any time.
3. He (смог) buy this book last month.
4. They (должны были) to pass three exams to enter the University.
5. She (сможет) to use these experiments in her work.

**IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. They must have been informed of it a few days ago.
2. It might not have happened if you had been careful.
3. He can't have left without telling me about it.
4. She ought to have done it yesterday.
5. He should have helped them.

**X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Может быть, он и вернулся в город, но я его еще не видел.
2. Он очень бледен. Он, вероятно, очень устал.
3. Эта книга, должно быть, написана в прошлом веке.
4. Он сказал мне, что я могу приходить сюда в любое время.
5. Если бы все меры были приняты, этого могло бы не произойти.

**XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. They boasted that they \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer their office. ( a) will buy; b) had bought; c) buys)
2. The policeman asked why he \_\_\_\_\_ the car door. ( a) hadn't locked; b) doesn't lock; c) hasn't locked)
3. Dad asked her \_\_\_\_\_ their jewelry. ( a) don't sell; b) wouldn't sell; c) not to sell)

4. The reporter announced that advertising messages \_\_\_\_\_ to large audiences by a lot of means. ( a) are carried; b) were carried; c) carrying)
5. They said that the advertising programmes \_\_\_\_\_ in programmes for children. ( a) were not inserted; b) are not inserted; c) inserts)

## **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. They said to him:” What school do you go to?”
2. Liz asked; ”Are you seeing the manager tomorrow? ”
3. “When I get money, I’ll buy a new car”, said my friend.
4. “Don’t speak in a loud voice, your brother is sleeping”, told mother to him.
5. “I can see you tomorrow”, she said.

## **XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. She said her daughter would go on a trip the following month.
2. James said he liked to see adventure films.
3. My friend said she wanted to buy a dog for her children.
4. Jane told me she would return me my book the following week.
5. His mother told him not to go to school because he was ill.

## **XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Они сказали, что они ездили в Крым в прошлом году.
2. Он сказал, что он не помнит, что она ему вчера сказала.
3. Учитель сказал нам, что мы не сдадим экзамены, если не будем усердно работать.
4. Его старшая сестра сказала ему не играть с собакой, а идти делать уроки.
5. Джейн скала, что, если они придут, она испечет им яблочный пирог.

## **VARIANT 7**

### **I. Read and translate in written form the following text.**

#### **Translating Machines**

Machines for translating texts from one language into another are known to have been built many times and by different inventors.

The possibility of translating the text is based on a well-known fact that a sentence in any language is constructed in words according to certain rules, which can be presented in the form of a computer programme.

How does a computer translate a text? Let us suppose that we have an English text which is to be translated into Russian. First a programmer translates it into a special machine language, the language of numbers. Now the machine can convert the text into the language of electric impulses and thus to introduce the information into a computer memory in the form of electromagnetic signals.

A computer has its own dictionary stored in its magnetic memory. To find a word in this magnetic dictionary, the dictionary compares the code number of a given word of the text with those stored in its electromagnetic memory.

As we see, to find a word in its dictionary and to translate it is a very simple task for a computer. After this a special grammar analyzing programme comes into play. To make the analysis possible the programmers add to each code number of the word additional digits, which indicate the grammar function of the word in the sentence and the part of speech the word belongs to. Scientists, engineers and mathematicians are doing their best to make the machines and the programmes better.

### **II. Give English equivalents of:**

- 1) хорошо известный факт
- 2) согласно определенным правилам
- 3) делать все возможное
- 4) ввести информацию в память компьютера
- 5) принадлежать к части речи

### **III. Give Russian equivalents of:**

- 1) indicate the grammar function
- 2) present in the form of a computer programme

- 3) compare the code number
- 4) add additional digits
- 5) let us suppose

#### **IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.**

1. If she ..... (find out) the truth, she will be very happy.
2. If he ..... (come) tomorrow, he'll help you.
3. I can take you to the concert tomorrow if I ..... (have) a spare ticket.
4. We will give you a ring as soon as she ..... (arrive).
5. I won't go out until the weather ..... (improve).

#### **V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. I haven't got the right qualifications. I can't apply for the job.
2. There isn't an early train. I won't be there on time.
3. My sister lives abroad. We don't see her more than once a week.
4. We can't take our car. There aren't any parking spaces.
5. They haven't got a lot of room. They can't have a dog.

#### **VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. The travelers will find the right way if they have a map.
2. Your father will allow you to take his car on condition you drive very carefully.
3. He would finish his work in time if you helped him.
4. Could he meet them tomorrow he would be very happy.
5. If the researcher had had more time, he would have completed the experiment in time.

#### **VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Если ты не будешь во время поливать растения, они погибнут.
2. Я куплю книгу, которая тебе нужна, если найду ее.
3. Если бы я знал ее адрес, я бы написал ей письмо.
4. Если бы он не провалил вчера последний экзамен, он бы поступил в университет.
5. Что ты будешь делать, если ты не устроишься на эту работу?

#### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. When he came to London, he (смог) carry on negotiations without an interpreter.
2. The weather (может) change at any time.
3. It's getting dark: you (следует) be in a hurry.
4. (не надо было) to get up very early.
5. I (смогу) to come to see you in some days.

### **IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. You should have rung me up, if you were busy.
2. The steamer was to come in time, but owing to a storm it had come late.
3. He may have come back, but I've not seen him yet.
4. I couldn't stop laughing.
5. You ought to be more careful.

### **X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Вы должны быть пристегнуты ремнем безопасности, когда едите на машине в Британии.
2. На следующей неделе у моего отца день рождения. Я должен купить ему подарок.
3. если ты хочешь купить новую машину, тебе следует найти дополнительную работу.
4. В музеях нельзя есть и пить.
5. Вы не можете выехать за границу без паспорта.

### **XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model: She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.**

**a) lived   b) lives   c) will live**

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. Scientists consider that next generation \_\_\_\_\_ manufacturing technologies.( a) would advance; b) will advance; c) advance)
2. Everybody understood that globalization \_\_\_\_\_ a particular problem.( a) presents; b) presented; c) present)
3. The employer ordered the workers \_\_\_\_\_ their workstations.( a) to have managed; b) manage; c) to manage)

4. The firm informed that the employers \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.( a) has solved; b) solve; c) had solved)
5. We found out that these firms \_\_\_\_\_ data through an international communications system.( a) were exchanging; b) is exchanging; c) are exchanging)

## **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "What kind of holiday has John had?" I wanted to know.
2. "Did you study hard for exams?" She wondered.
3. He said: "Nick will have returned by Saturday."
4. "I like mangos better than oranges", she said.
5. "Put the book back into the bookcase" he told me.

## **XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. She asked me what the weather was like.
2. She wondered why Mary was crying.
3. He asked me who I had been looking for.
4. She asked me if I had seen her sister recently.
5. They asked us if Alice would be at the party.

## **XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Она спросила, знаю ли я, где они живут.
2. Памела спросила, не звонил ли ей кто-нибудь.
3. Он сказал, что поставщики прислали образцы товара.
4. Он сказал, что погрузка закончилась в 6 часов.
5. Он велел сыну не ходить никуда вечером.



## VARIANT 8

### I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

#### Money

Money is what people use to buy things. People spend money on goods and services. People earn money by performing services. They also earn money from investments, including government bonds, and from savings accounts.

Money can be anything that people agree to accept in exchange for the things they sell or the work they do.

Today, most nations use metal coins and paper bills. A person can change his money of any country according to the exchange rate. Usually, such rates are set by the central banks of a country. The value of a country's currency may change.

#### Banks

People save money in banks for future use. A man probably will not want to spend all his pay the day he receives it. So he may decide to put some of his money in a bank for safekeeping. The money he puts in the bank is called a deposit. This money is credited, or added, to his account.

When the depositor wants to withdraw, or take out, part of his deposit, the bank must be ready to pay him.

Banks use the money of depositors for loans to those who need funds. The bank that makes the loan is called a lender or creditor. The bank charges the debtor interest for the use of the loan.

Charging interest for the use of money is the chief source of bank income.

### II. Give English equivalents to:

1. заработать деньги
2. устанавливать курс
3. копить деньги
4. быть готовым заплатить
5. доход банка

### III. Give Russian equivalents to:

1. according to
2. savings accounts
3. in exchange for

4. to make the loan
5. to charge interest

**IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.**

6. He will phone you if he ..... (have) time.
7. If this dress ..... (cost) too much, we'll go to another shop.
8. What .....(do) if the taxi doesn't come?
9. .... (phone) me if you have any problems?
10. If the weather ..... (be) fine, we'll go for a walk.

**V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. James can't afford a flat of his own. He lives with his parents.
2. There are not any beers left. I can't offer you one.
3. He hasn't got a fax machine. I can't send this immediately.
4. We don't have his address. We can't write to him.
5. I wear glasses. I am not a pilot

**VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. If the guide shows the right way, the travelers won't get lost.
2. We'll go together if you are here in time.
3. If I had seen him yesterday, he would have known the place of our meeting.
4. If she phoned me tomorrow, we would go to the library together.
5. He would have bought that car if he had had enough money.

**VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Мне потребовалось много времени, чтобы перевести эту статью. Если бы вы мне дали хороший словарь, я бы потратил меньше времени.
2. Я был бы очень рад, если бы вы зашли к нам завтра.
3. Если бы вы пришли сюда вчера между двумя и тремя часами. Вы бы застали его здесь.
4. Если мы не получим ваш ответ до 20 числа, мы передадим заказ другой фирме.
5. Если бы ваше предложение было получено на прошлой неделе, мы бы приняли его.

### **VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

11. When he was young, he (мог) run a mile in less than five minutes.
12. She (может) come tonight, but I am not sure.
13. We (должны) walk fast to get to the station in time.
14. The children (позволят) to go to the garden.
15. You (следует) go there; you are waited for.

### **IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. He can't have forgotten it.
2. Did he have to do this work tonight?
3. You shouldn't smoke so much if you feel badly.
4. My brother might become a good doctor, but he isn't sure in his choice.
5. I was to send him a telegram, but I forgot.

### **X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Не может быть, чтобы он уехал из Москвы, не сказав мне об этом.
2. Я должен написать ему об этом немедленно.
3. Если бы все меры безопасности были приняты, этого могло бы не произойти.
4. Моя одежда на меня слишком мала, мне надо похудеть.
5. Тебе следует принять участие в этой олимпиаде.

### **XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. They asked me \_\_\_\_\_ the relatives about the crash.( a) informs; b) to inform; c) inform)
2. She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ many English people.( a) hadn't met; b) hasn't met; c) haven't met)
3. They asked us where we \_\_\_\_\_ the orange box.( a) shall find; b) will find; c) should find)

4. The boss said that they \_\_\_\_\_ English at the conference.( a) were speaking; b) are speaking; c) is speaking)
5. He announced that he \_\_\_\_\_ the plane crash in the sky.( a) was observing; b) is watching; c) watches)

## **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "Will you be able to play in the team?" he asked.
2. "What do you think of new art gallery?" she asked them.
3. "We must leave early tomorrow", they told us.
4. "I've been travelling a lot for my work", she said.
5. "I may look for a new flat in a couple of months", he told me.

## **XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. He asked me if I would be working late that night.
2. Frank asked her where she had bought that book.
3. Mother told me she hoped I had already stopped smoking.
4. Dan asked if I felt so angry why I didn't do anything about it.
5. They told me they didn't live in London.

## **XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Он спросил меня, где работает мой брат.
2. Я спросил секретаря, в котором часу придет директор.
3. Он сказал ей, чтобы она напечатала этот контракт в трех экземплярах.
4. Я спросил ее, идет ли дождь.
5. Они сказали, что в настоящее время пароход готовят к новому рейсу.

## VARIANT 9

### I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

#### An “Electronic Eye”

An electronic eye is a device that can do hundreds of different things. In electronics and engineering it is called a phototube or a photocell. Photocells are widely used at metallurgical plants, in machine plants, in chemical and food industry. In machine plants an “electronic eye” can be used for inspecting machine parts. If the parts worked now well enough, they do not reflect enough light into the phototube and are sorted out by a device as bad ones.

An “electronic eye” does another important work at a metallurgical plant. In the making of steel it is necessary that the temperature of molten metal be exactly right. As the steel gets hotter and hotter, its colour changes from red – hot to orange and at last white. By fixing the exact colour of the metal, a phototube, gives the most accurate measurements of its temperature. By passing the electric current of the definite strength to the controlling device, the phototube can bring the metal to the exact temperature wanted.

Photocells can be also used at canning factories where they can count the fished cans of food. A phototube is placed on one side of the belt and a lamp producing a light beam is put on the other. Every time a can comes between the light and the “eye” the current is stopped. Each time the electric impulse is started, it moves the counter one digit. The process results in the accurate count of every can moving along the conveyor of finished production.

### II. Give English equivalents of:

- 1) проверка деталей
- 2) температура расплавленного металла
- 3) точные измерения
- 4) подсчет каждой консервной банки
- 5) производство стали

### III. Give Russian equivalents of:

- 1) reflect light
- 2) steel gets hotter
- 3) pass the electric current
- 4) move the counter one digit
- 5) a controlling device

### IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. They ..... (not go) tomorrow if it rains.
2. If she ..... (stay) here a little longer, she will see him.
3. If you mix red and yellow, you ..... (get) orange.
4. She ..... (help) us if we ask her.
5. They will travel on the motorway if the traffic (not be) too bad.

**V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. I'm quite short. I don't play in the basketball team.
2. They don't have a very big staff. They are very productive.
3. We have three children. We won't take a year off and travel the world.
4. I'm not very clever. I am not a doctor.

**VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

1. If he earns much money, he'll be able to buy a modern car.
2. Your friend will help you by all means if he comes up in time.
3. If I were you, I wouldn't go there at all.
4. If he were not busy tomorrow, he would take part in our party.
5. If they had had a flat of their own. They would have been very happy then.

**VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Что вы будете делать, если вам не понравится еда в ресторане
2. Если ты завтра опоздаешь, мы не будем тебя ждать.
3. Мы бы пошли вчера на вечеринку, если бы нашли няню для нашего малыша.
4. Если бы она работала упорнее, она бы зарабатывала больше.
5. он разозлится, если увидит вас здесь.

**VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. (Могут ли) I get to the rail way station by bus?
2. He (должен был) to get up early as he lived far from his office.
3. The London train (должен) to arrive at 10 o'clock.
4. They (не надо) do this work now.
5. We (не сможем) to help you, we are busy.

**IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. This work can't be done in such a short time.
2. My girlfriend might have lost my address.
3. This house must have been built at the beginning of this century.
4. He should help them, they are very poor.
5. This work ought to be done at once.

#### **X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Они будут вынуждены пригласить ее на собрание.
2. Он был вынужден вернуться из отпуска раньше.
3. Вы всегда можете пользоваться моим словарем.
4. Извините, но не может быть, чтобы она сказала неправду.
5. Возможно, их сын уже закончил университет.

#### **XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. She asked me where I \_\_\_\_\_ a job analysis.( a) had made; b) makes; c) make)
2. They said they \_\_\_\_\_ forward to the results of the experiment.( a) are looking; b) were looking; c) is looking)
3. He asked her how long she \_\_\_\_\_ for the company.( a)has worked; b) is worked; c) had been working)
4. We told them \_\_\_\_\_ him on Friday.( a)to have met; b)meets; c)to meet)
5. They promised that they \_\_\_\_\_ scientific management.( a)will use; b) would use; c)use)

#### **XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. "When father comes, I'll show him my picture", Beth said.
2. Meg said: "I've made some discoveries for myself today."
3. "It is a nice country. You can reach the sea from any place."

4. "Don't play with dog. Go and do your lessons", his older sister told him.
5. "Are you busy now?" Nick asked his brother.

**XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. She said she had already found her book.
2. The pupil said he had not learnt the lesson.
3. My sister told me that if she got that book she would give it me to read.
4. Mother asked me to stay at home as the weather was bad.
5. The man said he had never been to Kiev.

**XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Я спросила продавца, сколько стоят эти туфли.
2. Анна сказала нам, что завтра уезжает в Лондон.
3. Он сказал, что придет домой, как только закончит работу.
4. М-р Браун спросил, готов ли обед.
5. Учитель сказал нам приготовить на завтра доклады.



## VARIANT 10

### I. Read and translate in written form the following text.

Manufacturing technology is the technology of process control. Machines, human labour, and the organization of work control a manufacturing process. The new technology dictates changes in the nature and organization of manufacturing and in the machines.

The English system of manufacturing such machine tools as lathes was invented in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Lathes could fabricate a variety of workpieces. The American system of manufacture emerged in the mid-1800s.

The era of scientific management began in the late 1800s with the works of F.W. Taylor. He was a U.S. mechanical engineer whose ideas of manufacturing are known as Taylorism. He recognized that workers' activities could be measured, analyzed, and controlled. Using a job analysis and time study, he determined a standard rate of output for each job. Next came the era of process improvement in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It was based on statistical process control (SPC). This statistical process control directed management's attention away from the worker toward machines. Scientific management is concerned with manufacturing problems. SPC is concerned with the dynamism of the process.

### II. Give English equivalents to:

- 1) в середине 1800-х годов
- 2) производить разнообразные детали
- 3) эра научного менеджмента
- 4) направлять внимание
- 5) эра усовершенствования процесса

### III. Give Russian equivalents to:

- 1) human labour
- 2) nature and organization of manufacturing
- 3) to emphasize precision and interchangeability of parts
- 4) the system originated in the late- 1800s
- 5) to determine a standard rate

### IV. Put the verbs in brackets into correct tense.

1. I'll tell you all our news when I ..... (see) you.
2. If the bus ..... (not come) soon, I'll be late for school
3. If there ..... (be) a fire, it will be put out by robots.
4. We ..... (go) skiing next winter if we have enough money.

5. He is coming to London tomorrow. He will phone you when he .....  
(arrive)

**V. Write Type 2 conditionals to match these situations.**

1. He spends all his money gambling. He isn't a wealthy man.
2. I haven't got any spare time. I won't learn English.
3. Jim works very hard. He has no time to spend with his family.
4. I have got a headache. I can't go swimming.
5. We haven't got a big house. We can't invite friends to stay.

**VI. Translate the given sentences. Mind the First, the Second and the Third Conditionals.**

6. If he speaks more, he will improve his pronunciation.
7. We'll buy your equipment if you make a discount.
8. If the manager is out, let me know, please.
9. He would have known what to do if I had met him then.
10. If the student had worked hard, he would have passed the exam.

**VII. Translate the given sentences into English.**

1. Чтобы они делали, если бы я вчера не одолжил им денег.
2. Она бы не отправила сына в школу, если бы знала, что он болен.
3. Если бы они пришли вчера на спектакль раньше, они бы смогли занять лучшие места.
4. Если ты хорошо попросишь брата, он отремонтирует твой велосипед.
5. Если ты поедешь в Австралию, тебе необходимо иметь визу.

**VIII. Translate modal verbs or their equivalents into English.**

1. You (должны) take a ticket when you get on a bus.
2. When we enter the University, we (сможем) to take books from its library.
3. He (может) listen to the radio in the evening.
4. I (должен был) to work hard to acquire knowledge.
5. She says that she (сможет) to translate this text in two days.

**IX. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Mind the Modal Verbs.**

1. You needn't translate the text: it's difficult.
2. I think my parents ought to help me.
3. Can he have refused to come?
4. Could you show me the way to the station?
5. He must be waiting for you now.

**X. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Неужели она сейчас работает?
2. Она сказала, что не смогла присоединиться к нам, потому что болела.
3. Она не может брать мои вещи без разрешения.
4. вам нельзя курить в этой комнате.
5. Почему ты был вынужден рассказать им об этом?

**XI. Choose the proper form. Rewrite the sentences and translate them.**

**Model:** She said that they \_\_\_\_\_ in Oxford.

a) lived   b) lives   c) will live

**She said that they lived in Oxford. Она сказала, что они живут в Лондоне.**

1. We asked them if they \_\_\_\_\_ some money to buy a house.( a) save; b) had saved; c) has saved)
2. The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ ( a) listens to the text; b) will listen to the text; c) to listen to the text)
3. She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ her money for nothing.( a) spends; b) had spent; c) spend)
4. He promised that he \_\_\_\_\_ you up.( a) would ring; b) rings; c) will ring)
5. She said they \_\_\_\_\_ since six o'clock.( a) have been waiting; b) has been waiting; c) had been waiting)

**XII. Turn from Direct speech into Reported speech.**

1. Kate's mother said: "What marks have you got at school?"
2. "Remember the warning! Don't play with fire!" said the man.

3. She asked: "How long have you been translating the article?"
4. "Have you ever been to the USA?" they said to me.
5. "My friend doesn't like this film", he said.

### **XIII. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech.**

1. My friend asked me if he could borrow my car.
2. Peter said he had learned the rule and he was doing the exercise.
3. She asked Tom where he had left his umbrella.
4. Michael said he had been to Rio twice.
5. His friend told him that he didn't think he could help.

### **XIV. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Я спросил, какой язык они изучают и разговаривают ли они на итальянском.
2. Мой брат попросил меня помыть его машину.
3. Они попросили ее не рассказывать правду об этом случае.
4. Он сказал, что хочет пить и попросил принести сок.
5. Я спросил его, давно ли он работает на этом заводе.

## **РОЗДІЛ II**

### **ГРАМАТИЧНІ ТЕМИ ДО КУРСУ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 2»**

1. Conditional 1
2. Conditional 2
3. Conditional 3
4. Modals
5. Reported Speech

## Conditional sentences ('If' sentences)

Условными предложениями называются сложноподчиненные предложения, в которых в придаточном предложении называется условие, а в главном предложении - следствие, выражающее результат этого условия. И условие, и следствие могут относиться к настоящему, прошедшему и будущему. Придаточные предложения условия чаще всего вводятся союзом *if* (если). В отличие от русского языка, запятая в сложноподчиненном предложении ставится только в случае, если придаточное предложение находится перед главным.

Общепринято делить условные предложения на три типа в зависимости от того, какую степень вероятности выражает конструкция. Употребление конкретного типа условного предложения целиком зависит от того, как говорящий относится к передаваемым им фактам:

**1st CONDITIONAL** - Первый тип обозначает реальные, осуществимые условия, которые могут относиться к настоящему или будущему. В таком случае в главном предложении (следствия) глагол используется в будущем времени, а в придаточном (условия) – в настоящем.

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + Present Simple</b>	<b>Future Simple / can / may</b>
<i>If you study hard,</i>	<i>you will pass the test.</i>

**2nd CONDITIONAL** - Второй тип охватывает маловероятные, неосуществимые условия, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему.

В главном предложении (следствия) тогда используется вспомогательный глагол *should / would* и инфинитив глагола без частицы *to*, а в придаточном (условия) – прошедшая форма глагола *to be* в сослагательном наклонении (*were* во всех лицах) или форма *Past Simple* всех других глаголов:

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + Past Simple</b>	<b>would / could / might</b>
<i>If I had a million dollars,</i>	<i>I would buy a big house.</i>

**3rd CONDITIONAL** - Третий тип описывает невыполненные условия в прошлом.

В главном предложении (следствия) используется вспомогательный глагол *should / would* и перфектный инфинитив (*have + V3*), а в придаточном (условия) – глагол в форме *Past Perfect*:

If clause	Main clause
<b>If + Past Perfect</b>	<b>would/could/might have + Past</b>

	<b>Participle</b>
<i>If I had studied harder,</i>	<i>I would have passed the exam.</i>

### Exercises

#### 1) Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (Первый тип условных предложений):

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back late, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) each other tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) each other next week.
4. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised.
5. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
6. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday this summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain.
7. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not / improve), we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) a picnic.
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to bed early, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired tomorrow.
9. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) all this cake, we \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / want) to go out, I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner at home.

#### 2) Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (Второй тип условных предложений):

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) your job, you \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around the world.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nicer to him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) you the money

3. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice if the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop)!
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a driving license, you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) this job.
5. My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 20 years old today if it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) alive.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the police if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you.
7. If people \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) guns, the world \_\_\_\_\_ (become) safer.
8. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) much "fast food" if his wife \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) at home.

**3) Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (Третий тип условных предложений):**

1. He crashed his car, because he fell asleep while driving. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep while driving, he \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) his car.
2. I lost my job because I was late for work. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my job if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for work.
3. We couldn't go to the concert, because we didn't have enough money. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the concert.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Sarah yesterday if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that she was ill.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with me to Paris last month, you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the Eiffel Tower too.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not get wet) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) an umbrella.
7. If Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (not open) the windows, our room \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) full of mosquitoes.
8. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so tired this morning if he \_\_\_\_\_ (go to bed) early last night.



**4) Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (Все типы условных предложений):**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I wouldn't risk.
2. If they had waited another month, they could probably \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a better price for their house.
3. If he decides to accept that job, he \_\_\_\_\_ (regret) it for the rest of his life.
4. If he hadn't been driving so fast, he \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the motorcyclist.
5. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more careful, he would have spotted the mistake.
6. If she goes on passing her exams, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) qualified to practise as a lawyer.
7. If I pay you twice as much, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to finish by Tuesday?
8. If only I'd invested in that company, I \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a millionaire by now.
9. If you (to heat) \_\_\_\_\_ iron, it (to start) \_\_\_\_\_ to get red hot and then white hot.
10. If Molly and Paul (be) \_\_\_\_\_ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ late.
11. If Ioannis (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ longer at the party, he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.
12. If the government (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) \_\_\_\_\_ from politics.
13. If we (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ to your friend's party, I never (meet) \_\_\_\_\_ Alan.
14. If train fares (be) \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper, more people (use) \_\_\_\_\_ them.
15. If Molly (get) \_\_\_\_\_ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.

16. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a disaster if it the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.

17. If the talks (be broken) \_\_\_\_\_ down again, there (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a war between the two countries

18. If Ali (know) \_\_\_\_\_ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) \_\_\_\_\_ us.

19. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a bad accident last Friday if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drive) more carefully.

**5) Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения 1, 2 и 3 типов.**

· E.g. If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you.:

If you are free, I will come to see you.

If you were free, I would come to see you.

If you had been free, I would have come to see you.

If I (to see) her, I (to be) glad.

If I see her, I will be glad.

If I saw her, I would be glad.

If I had seen her, I would have been glad.

1. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad.

2. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.

3. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry).

4. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) the examinations.

5. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone.

6. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

7. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.

8. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms.
9. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together.
10. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

**6) Завершите условные предложения, определив их тип по форме глагола в первой части предложений.**

*Например: If the film is boring we ... (leave) at once. – If the film is boring we will leave at once.*

*She would look much younger if she ... (be) slim. – She would look much younger if she were slim.*

1. If the flight is delayed our guests ... (be) late.
2. We would have gone to the beach if the rain ... (stop).
3. They will miss the train if they ... (not run.)
4. If you had given her the letter she ... (tear) it to pieces.
5. If Jack moves too slowly he ... (not win) the game.
6. If I lost my job I ... (move) to the country.
7. She would invite our kids if they ... (behave) themselves.
8. If Tom were more careful he ... (not break) things.
9. If she had had a car she ... (drive) there.
10. You wouldn't have got wet if you ... (put on) your mackintosh.

**7) Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя условные конструкции.**

1. Джаггер пригрозил уйти в отставку, если правительство потерпит поражение.
2. Если бы в компании согласились, мы могли бы достичь быстрого прогресса.

3. Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.
4. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.
5. Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении.
6. Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.
7. Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.
8. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.
9. Если бы Джек взял карту, мы бы не заблудились.
10. Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы.
11. Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.
12. Если бы у меня был отпуск сейчас, я бы поехал на озеро Байкал.
13. Я посмотрю этот фильм, если он понравится тебе.
14. Если бы ты подписал документы вчера, мы бы отослали их.
15. Если бы Джон не потерял номер телефона, он бы позвонил ей.
16. Марк был бы здоровым мужчиной, если бы не курил.
17. Если я пойду в магазин, я куплю новый телефон.

### **Modal verbs**

Модальные глаголы выражают личное отношение говорящего к ситуации. В английском языке существует 5 основных модальных глаголов:

- must
- will / would
- can / could
- may / might

- shall / should

Модальные глаголы не используются сами по себе, а только в сочетании с другими глаголами. Например:

*James can drink a bottle of whiskey.* - Джеймс может выпить бутылку виски.

2. Большинство модальных глаголов никогда не изменяется по родам, числам и лицам. Например:

*I must find that book.* - Я должен найти ту книгу. (1-ое лицо ед.число)

*He must find that book.* - Он должен найти ту книгу. (3-е лицо ед.число)

*We must find that book.* - Мы должны найти ту книгу. (1-ое лицо мн.число)

Исключением являются модальные глаголы *have to* (должен) и *need to* (необходимо). Например:

*You have to clean the room.* - Ты должен (тебе следует) убрать комнату. (2-ое лицо мн.число)

*He has to clean the room.* - Он должен (ему следует) убрать комнату. (3-е лицо ед.число)

*I need to learn how to drive.* - Мне необходимо научиться водить машину. (1-ое лицо ед.число)

*She needs to learn how to drive.* - Ей необходимо научиться водить машину. (3-е лицо ед.число)

3. Модальные глаголы не изменяют форму, т.е. не образуют инфинитив, герундий или причастие, как основные английские глаголы. Рассмотрим изменения формы на примере глагола *help* (помогать):

*(to) help* (инфинитив) - *helping* (герундий) - *helped* (причастие)

4. После модальных глаголов всегда употребляется глагол-инфинитив без частицы *to*. Например:

*We can change the rules of the game.* - Мы можем изменить правила этой игры.  
*He must pay for the tickets.* - Он должен заплатить за билеты.

5. Большинство модальных глаголов считаются вспомогательными, поэтому могут самостоятельно формировать свои вопросы и отрицания. Например:

(-) *You can't (can not) just leave.* - Ты не можешь просто уйти.  
 (-) *Chris shouldn't (should not) lie to his parents.* - Крису не следует врать своим родителям.

(?) *Could you repeat the sentence, please?* - Не могли бы Вы повторить (это) предложение, пожалуйста?  
 (?) *What can I do for you?* - Что я могу для Вас сделать?

Исключения составляют модальные глаголы **have to** и **need to**, которые не являются вспомогательными. В связи с этим, для формирования своих вопросов и отрицаний, они нуждаются в помощи вспомогательных глаголов **do** и **does** (3-е лицо ед.число). Например:

(-) *You don't have to go there.* - Тебе не нужно (не обязательно) туда идти.  
 (-) *My dad doesn't need to work.* - Моему папе не нужно (нет необходимости) работать.

(?) *Does it have to be this way?* - Должно ли это быть именно так?  
 (?) *Do I need to apologise?* - Мне нужно извиниться?

Модальный глагол	Пример	Использование модального глагола
CAN	They <b>can</b> play baseball. You <b>can</b> take my umbrella. <b>Can</b> you make a cup of coffee for me?	Умение, предложение, просьба
CAN'T	Jerry <b>can't be</b> in the library now – I have just seen him on the street.	Уверенность в том, что что-либо невозможно
COULD	She <b>could</b> recite long poems when she was younger. <b>Could</b> you make a cup of coffee for me? You <b>could</b> take my umbrella.	Умение, предложение, просьба
MAY	It <b>may</b> be good to meet her at the airport. <b>May</b> I leave earlier today?	Вероятность, официальная/формальная просьба
MIGHT	It <b>might</b> be good to meet her	Вероятность

	at the airport.	
MUST	Children <b>must</b> read books every day. Look at the clouds – it <b>must</b> start raining in a minute.	Обязательство, Уверенность в правдивости чего-либо
HAVE TO	Children <b>have to</b> read books every day.	Обязательство
NEED TO	These students <b>need to</b> take the exam at the end of the month.	Обязательство
NEEDN'T	She <b>needn't</b> sign this form.	Отсутствие обязательства
MUSTN'T	Parents <b>mustn't</b> leave their kids home alone.	Запрет
DON'T HAVE TO	I <b>don't have to</b> come to work today.	Отсутствие обязательства
SHOULD	He <b>should</b> see a doctor.	Мнение/ Совет
OUGHT TO	He <b>ought to</b> see a doctor.	Мнение/ Совет

### Exercises

1) Выберите в скобках правильный вариант модального глагола. Переведите предложения.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (can't/couldn't) open the window as it was stuck.
2. Interpreters \_\_\_\_\_ (may/must) translate without dictionaries.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Can/May) I use your bike for today?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (May/Could) you give me the recipe for this cake?
5. I hardly ever see Jane, she \_\_\_\_\_ (may/might) have moved to Africa.

6. Take an umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ (may/can) rain.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (could/should) stop smoking. You know you ... (cannot/must not) buy health.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (may/must) finish the article as soon as possible.
9. Liz doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ (ought to/have to) keep to a diet anymore.
10. Lara \_\_\_\_\_ (can/might) get a playstation for her birthday.
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ (must not/needn't) read in the dark.
12. My grandfather is retired, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (shouldn't/doesn't have to) go to work.
13. The fridge is full, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (must not/needn't) go shopping.
14. Our employees \_\_\_\_\_ (can/must) sign this agreement.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (may/ought to) reserve a table in advance if we want to have dinner there.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (can't/needn't) believe it! You ... (have to/must) be joking.
17. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (must/is to) finish school next year.
18. What time do we \_\_\_\_\_ (should/have to) be at the railway station?
19. Don't wait for me tonight. I \_\_\_\_\_ (might/must) be late.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (may not/can't) watch this film. It's too boring.
21. We've got a dishwasher, so you \_\_\_\_\_ (couldn't/needn't) wash-up.
22. You look very pale, I think you \_\_\_\_\_ (need/should) stay at home.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ (Could/Might) you, please, pass me the mustard?

**2) Переведите на английский язык, употребляя модальный глагол can (could).**

1. Не трогай собаку: она может укусить тебя.
2. Я умею говорить по-английски.



3. Можно мне войти?
4. ... you help me?
5. Я должна упорно работать над своим английским.
6. Мой папа не умеет говорить по-немецки.
7. I ... imagine her speaking in public: I knew that she was so shy.
8. Мои друзья, должно быть, в парке.
9. Ты умеешь говорить по-французски?
10. Вы должны внимательно слушать учителя на уроке.
11. Ты должен делать уроки каждый день.
12. Something was wrong with the car: he ... not start it.
13. Моя сестра не умеет кататься на коньках.
14. Ты можешь переплыть эту реку.
15. Доктор говорит, что я уже могу идти купаться.
16. Если твоя работа готова, можешь идти домой.
17. Я не могу выпить это молоко.
18. Она не может вас понять.
19. She asked me if she ... use my telephone.
20. Ты умел плавать в прошлом году?
21. В прошлом году я не умел кататься на лыжах, а сейчас умею.
22. Вы не можете сказать мне, как доехать до вокзала?
23. Вы не должны забывать о своих обязанностях.
24. Не могли бы Вы мне помочь?
25. Вы, должно быть, очень голодны.

26. ... I use your pen?
27. Я думал, что мне можно смотреть телевизор.
28. Вы должны быть осторожны на улице.
29. Я не могу перевести это предложение.
30. Никто не мог мне помочь.
31. Где тут можно купить хлеб?
32. ... I find a pen on that table?
33. Не уходи из дома: мама может скоро прийти, а у нее нет ключа.
34. Она должна быть дома сейчас.
35. You ... take this book: I don't need it. 10. ... help you?
36. Я должен сегодня повидать моего друга.
37. Твоя бабушка умела танцевать, когда была молодой? – Да, она и сейчас умеет.
38. You ... read this book: you know the language well enough.
39. Будь осторожен: ты можешь упасть.
40. What time is it? – It ... - be about six o'clock, but I am not sure.

**3) Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами, расставив слова в нужном порядке. Переведите получившиеся предложения.**

1. the party / Linda / to / come / might / tonight.
2. round / work / have to / farmers / the year / all.
3. you / not / hospital / noise / must / make / in.
4. the light / I / switch / may / on ?
5. your / look / could / passport / I / at ?
6. my / cook / can / quite / wife / well.
7. catch / last / able to / we / were / train / the.

8. not / jeans / you / must / wear / to / school.
9. didn't / you / drink / have to / much / yesterday / so.
10. ought to / bill / Robert / the electricity / pay / today.
11. better / we / find / a / should / job.
12. too much / you / salt / and / eat / sugar / shouldn't.
13. do / get / to / Turkey / I / have to / a visa ?
14. he / manners / improve / his / needs to.
15. needn't / you / complain.

### Reported Speech (Непрямая/косвенная речь)

Понятие «косвенная речь» относится к предложениям, сообщаящим нам информацию со слов другого человека. Такие предложения почти всегда употребляются в разговорном английском.

В случае если глагол, передающий нам слова говорящего, стоит в форме **прошедшего** времени (т.е. said, told), то часть предложения, которая собственно содержит слова говорящего, также будет в форме прошедшего времени. Таким образом, мы как бы делаем «шаг назад» (на одно время назад) от формы глагола в начальном предложении.

Пример:	He <u>said</u> the test <u>was</u> difficult.	Он сказал, что тест был сложный
	She <u>said</u> she <u>watched</u> TV every day.	Она сказала, что смотрела телевизор каждый день
	Jack <u>said</u> he <u>came</u> to school every day.	Джек сказал, что ходил в школу каждый день

Когда мы преобразуем предложение из прямой речи в косвенную речь, зачастую необходимо заменить **местоимение**, чтобы оно совпадало по форме с подлежащим.

Пример:	She said, “ <u>I</u> want to bring my children.” → She said <u>she</u> wanted to bring her children.
	Jack said, “ <u>My</u> wife went with <u>me</u> to the show.” → Jack said <u>his</u> wife had gone with <u>him</u> to the show.

Также важно заменять **наречия времени и места**, чтобы они совпадали с моментом речи.

today, tonight → that day, that night

tomorrow → the day after / the next day / the following day

yesterday → the day before / the previous day

now → then / at that time / immediately

this week → that week

next week → the week after / the following week

last week → the week before / the previous week

ago → before

here → there

Пример:	She said, “I want to bring my children <u>tomorrow</u> .” → She said she wanted to bring her children <u>the next day</u> .
	Jack said, “My wife went with me to the show <u>yesterday</u> .” → Jack said his wife had gone with him to the show <u>the day before</u> .

Когда мы при помощи косвенной речи передаем **вопросы**, особое внимание нужно обращать на соединительные союзы и порядок слов в предложении. Порядок слов в косвенном вопросе должен быть **прямым**, т.е., подлежащее + сказуемое, **нельзя**

вспомогательный глагол ставить перед подлежащим, как в обычных вопросительных предложениях.

- Когда мы передаем **общие** вопросы, подразумевающие ответ «да» или «нет», мы соединяем собственно вопрос со словами автора при помощи **'if'**.
- Если же мы передаем вопросы, использующие **вопросительные слова** (why, where, when и т.д.), мы используем это вопросительное слово.

Пример:	She asked, " <u>Do</u> you <b>want</b> to come with me?" → She asked me <u>if</u> I <b>wanted</b> to come with her.
	Dave asked, " <u>Where</u> <b>did</b> you <b>go</b> last weekend?" → Dave asked me <u>where</u> I <b>had gone</b> the previous weekend.

В данной таблице представлены изменения, происходящие при преобразовании предложений из прямой речи в косвенную, используя форму прошедшего времени глагола, передающего нам слова говорящего. Обращаем Ваше внимание на то, Simple past, present perfect и past perfect → past perfect в косвенной речи.

ПРЯМАЯ РЕЧЬ	КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ
SIMPLE PRESENT → SIMPLE PAST	
"I work in Google."	He said he worked in Google.
"I don't work in Yahoo."	He said he didn't work in Yahoo.
"I am a construction engineer."	He said he was a construction engineer.
"I'm not an accountant."	He said he wasn't an accountant.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS → PAST CONTINUOUS	
"I'm cleaning my flat today."	He said he was cleaning his flat that day.
"I'm not going to the office today."	He said he wasn't going to the office that day.
"Mary is singing in the show."	Lee said that Mary was singing in the show.
"She isn't dancing in the show."	He said she wasn't dancing in the show.

PRESENT PERFECT → PAST PERFECT	
<p>“I’ve already read that book.”</p> <p>“I haven’t heard of that film before.”</p> <p>“Gary has called yesterday.”</p> <p>“He hasn’t left any messages.”</p>	<p>She said she had already read that book.</p> <p>She said she hadn’t heard of that film before.</p> <p>Jack said Gary had called the previous day.</p> <p>He said Gary hadn’t left any messages.</p>
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS → PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	
<p>“Jeff has been running.”</p> <p>“He hasn’t been working.”</p> <p>“Celine and Lee have been walking through the forest.”</p> <p>“They haven’t been shopping.”</p>	<p>She said Jeff had been running.</p> <p>She said he hadn’t been working.</p> <p>Ling said they had been walking through the forest.</p> <p>She said they hadn’t been shopping</p>
SIMPLE PAST → PAST PERFECT	
<p>“I saw my ex-boyfriend.”</p> <p>“I didn’t see the robbery.”</p> <p>“I arrived on time.”</p> <p>“I wasn’t late.”</p>	<p>She said she had seen her ex-boyfriend.</p> <p>She said she hadn’t seen the robbery.</p> <p>He said he had arrived on time.</p> <p>He said he hadn’t been late.</p>
МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ PRESENT MODALS → PAST MODALS	
<p>“I will mop the floor.”</p> <p>“I won’t come.”</p>	<p>She said she would mop the floor.</p> <p>He said he wouldn’t come.</p>
<p>“I can run fast.”</p> <p>“I can’t play chess.”</p>	<p>He said he could run fast.</p> <p>He said he couldn’t play chess.</p>

<p>“There may be a traffic jam.”</p> <p>“There may not be any sugar left.”</p>	<p>She said there might be a traffic jam.</p> <p>She said there might not be any sugar left.</p>
<p>HAVE TO / HAS TO и MUST → HAD TO</p>	
<p>“I have to clean the flat.”</p> <p>“I don’t have to clean the garage.”</p>	<p>He said he had to clean the flat.</p> <p>He said he didn’t have to clean the garage.</p>
<p>“Sara has to go to hospital today.”</p> <p>“She doesn’t have to go to work.”</p>	<p>Peter said Sara had to go to hospital that day.</p> <p>He said she didn’t have to go to work</p>
<p>“I must go to the dentist.”</p>	<p>She said she had to go to the dentist.</p>
<p>СЛЕДУЮЩИЕ МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ НЕ МЕНЯЮТ СВОЕЙ ФОРМЫ:</p> <p>would, could, might, ought to, should</p>	
<p>“I would like a cup of coffee.”</p>	<p>He said he would like a cup of coffee.</p>
<p>“I couldn’t be at the wedding ceremony.”</p>	<p>She said she couldn’t be at the wedding ceremony.</p>
<p>“It might snow today.”</p>	<p>The weatherman said it might snow that day.</p>
<p>“You really ought to do the test.”</p>	<p>The teacher said I really ought to do the test.</p>
<p>“You should be nicer to your step-brother.”</p>	<p>My dad said I should be nicer to my step-brother.</p>

## Exercises

**1) Измените прямую речь на косвенную. Используйте 'She said' в начале каждого предложения.**

1) "He works in a bank"

---

2) "We went out last night"

---

3) "I'm coming!"

---

4) "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"

---

5) "I'd never been there before"

---

6) "I didn't go to the party"

---

7) "Lucy will come later"

---

8) "He hasn't eaten breakfast"

---

9) "I can help you tomorrow"

---

10) "You should go to bed early"

---

11) "I don't like chocolate"

---

12) "I won't see you tomorrow"

---

13) "She's living in Paris for a few months"

---

14) "I visited my parents at the weekend"

---

15) "She hasn't eaten sushi before"

---

16) "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London"

---



17) "They would help if they could"

---

18) "I'll do the washing-up later"

---

19) "He could read when he was three"

---

20) "I was sleeping when Julie called"

---

**2) Измените прямую речь на косвенную. Общие вопросы. Используйте 'She asked me' в начале каждого предложения.**

1) "Is John at home?"

---

2) "Am I late?"

---

3) "Is it cold outside?"

---

4) "Are they in Paris?"

---

5) "Is the bus stop near the shopping centre?"

---

6) "Is the milk fresh?"

---

7) "Are you a doctor?"

---

8) "Are James and Lucy from France?"

---

9) "Is my brother in the garden?"

---

10) "Is the weather good in Shanghai in the summer?"

---

11) "Does Julie drink tea?"

---

12) "Do you like chocolate?"

---

13) "Do they own a flat?"

---

14) "Does David go to the cinema often?"

---

15) "Do the children study Chinese?"

---

16) "Do they go on holiday every summer?"

---

17) "Does your sister live in Stockholm?"

---

18) "Do I talk too much?"

---

19) "Does Jennifer want a new job?"

---

20) "Does it rain a lot in London?"

---

**3) Измените прямую речь на косвенную. Специальные вопросы. Используйте 'She asked me' в начале каждого предложения.**

1) "Where is the post office?"

---

2) "Why is Julie sad?"

---

3) "What's for dinner?"

---

4) "Who is the woman in the red dress?"

---

5) "How is your grandmother?"

---

6) "When is the party?"

---

7) "How much is the rent on your flat?"

---

8) "Where are the glasses?"

---

9) "How is the weather in Chicago?"

---

10) "Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?"

---

11) "Where do you usually go swimming?"

---

12) "What does Luke do at the weekend?"

---

13) "Where do your parents live?"

---

14) "Who do you go running with?"

---

15) "When does Lucy get up?"

---

16) "How much TV do you watch?"

---

17) "How many books do they own?"

---

18) "Where does John work?"

---

19) "What do the children study on Fridays?"

---

20) "Why do you study English?"

---

**4) Измените прямую речь на косвенную. Используйте 'She asked me' в начале каждого предложения.**

1) "Where is he?"

---

2) "What are you doing?"

---

3) "Why did you go out last night?"

---

4) "Who was that beautiful woman?"

---

5) "How is your mother?"

---

6) "What are you going to do at the weekend?"

---

7) "Where will you live after graduation?"

---

8) "What were you doing when I saw you?"

---

9) "How was the journey?"

---

10) "How often do you go to the cinema?"

---

11) "Do you live in London?"

---

12) "Did he arrive on time?"

---

13) "Have you been to Paris?"

---

14) "Can you help me?"

---

15) "Are you working tonight?"

---

16) "Will you come later?"

---

17) "Do you like coffee?"

---

18) "Is this the road to the station?"

---

19) "Did you do your homework?"

---

20) "Have you studied reported speech before?"

---

**5) Измените прямую речь на косвенную.**

1. "I am going to the theatre tonight," he said to me.

2. I said to them: "I can give you my uncle's address."

3. Oleg said: "My room is on the second floor."
4. Misha said: "I saw them at my parents' house last year."
5. "I don't go to this shop very often," she said.
6. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman.
7. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow."
8. Mike said: "We have bought these books today."
9. She said: "You will read this book in the 9th form."
10. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me.

**6) Восстановите прямую речь из косвенной.**

*E.g.: Tom said he would go to see the doctor the next day. – Tom said: "I shall go and see the doctor tomorrow".*

1. He told me he was ill.
2. He told me he had fallen ill.
3. They told me that Tom had not come to school the day before.
4. I told my sister that she might catch cold.
5. She told me she had caught cold.
6. She said she was feeling bad that day.
7. The old man told the doctor that he had pain in his right side.
8. He said he had just been examined by a good doctor.
9. He said he would not come to school until Monday.
10. The man said he had spent a month at a health resort.

**7) Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи.**

*E.g.: Mother said to me: "Who has brought this parcel?" – Mother asked me who had*

*brought that parcel.*

1. He said to her: "Where do you usually spend your summer holidays?"
2. Ann said to Mike: "When did you leave London?"
3. She said to Boris: "When will you be back home?"
4. Boris said to them: "How can I get to the railway station?"
5. Mary asked Tom: "What time will you come here tomorrow?"
6. She asked me: "Why didn't you come here yesterday?"
7. I said to Nick: "Where are you going?"
8. I said to him: "How long are you going to stay here?"
9. Pete said to his friends: "When are you leaving St. Petersburg?"
10. He said to them: "Who will you see before you leave here?"

**8) Передайте следующие специальные вопросы в косвенной речи, начиная каждое предложение со слов, данных в скобках.**

*E.g.: Where did I put the book? (I forgot ...) – I forgot where I had put the book.*

1. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know ...)
2. Where can I buy an English-Russian dictionary? (He asked me ...)
3. How long will it take your brother to get to Madrid? (He wondered ...)
4. Where is he going? (He didn't tell anybody ...)
5. Where has he gone? (Did you know ...)
6. Where is he? (Did you know ...)
7. When will he come back? (She asked them ...).
8. Where does he live? (Nobody knew ...)
9. Who has given you this nice kitten? (She wanted to know...)
10. Where did she buy this hat? (He wanted to know ...)

**9) Передайте следующие общие вопросы в косвенной речи.**

*E.g. : I said to Mike: "Have you packed your suitcase?" – I asked Mike if he had packed his suitcase.*

1. I said to Kate: "Did anybody meet you at the station?"
2. I said to her: "Can you give me their address?"

3. I asked Tom: "Have you had breakfast?"
4. I asked my sister: "Will you stay at home or go for a walk after dinner?"
5. She said to the young man: "Can you call a taxi for me?"
6. Mary said to Peter: "Have you shown your photo to Dick?"
7. He said to us: "Did you go to the museum this morning?"
8. I said to Boris: "Does your friend live in London?"
9. I said to the man: "Are you living in a hotel?"
10. He said to me: "Do you often go to see your friends?"

**10) Восстановите прямую речь в следующих предложениях.**

*E.g.: I asked him if he was going to a health resort. – I said to him: "Are you going to a health resort?"*

1. I asked him if the doctor had given him some medicine. I asked him if he was feeling better now.
2. I asked the man how long he had been to St. Petersburg.
3. We asked the girl if her father was still in Moscow.
4. I asked the girl what sort of work her father did.
5. I asked if they had taken the sick man to hospital.
6. I asked my friend if he had a headache.
7. I wanted to know when he had fallen ill.
8. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.
9. I asked him if he was going to a health resort.
10. I wondered if he had taken his temperature.

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