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ДО ВИКОНАННЯ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 1»
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ І КУРСУ
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Методичні рекомендації до виконання контрольних робіт з дисципліни «Іноземна мова. Частина 1» для студентів 1 курсу заочної форми навчання всіх спеціальностей / Кабанець М. М., Золотарьова О. В., Піскурська Г. В., Скирда А. Є. – Покровськ: ДонНТУ, 2018. – 73 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять вказівки до опрацювання студентами заочної форми навчання теоретичних матеріалів та практичних завдань з курсу «Іноземна мова. Частина 1». 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 1» з правилами та вправами, які сприяють розвитку мовленнєвих навичок.

РОЗДІЛ I

КОНТРОЛЬНІ РОБОТИ ДО КУРСУ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 1»

Unit 1

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

When a computer error is a fatal mistake

Our lives depend on computers. They control our money, transport, exam results. Yet their programs are now so complex that no one can get rid of all the mistakes.

Life without computers has become unimaginable. They are designed to look after so many boring but essential tasks – from microwave cooking to flying across the Atlantic – that we have become dependent on them.

But as the demands placed on computers grow, so have the number of incidents involving computer errors. Now the computer experts are warning that the traditional ways of building computer systems are just not good enough to deal with complex tasks like flying planes or maintaining nuclear power stations. It is only a matter of time before a computer made catastrophe occurs.

As early as 1889, a word entered the language that was to become too familiar to computer scientists: a “bug” meaning a mistake. For decades bugs and “de-bugging” were taken to be part of every computer engineer’s job. Everyone accepted that there would always be some mistakes in any new system. But “safety critical” systems that fly planes, drive trains or control nuclear power stations can have bugs that could kill. This is obviously unacceptable.

One way to stop bugs in computer systems is to get different teams of programmers to work in isolation from each other. That way, runs the theory, they won’t all make the same type of mistake when designing and writing computer codes. In fact research shows that programmers think alike, have the same type of training – and make similar mistakes. So even if they work separately, mistakes can still occur. Another technique is to produce back up systems that start to operate when the first system fails. This have been used on everything from space shuttle to the A320 airbus, but unfortunately problems that cause one computer to fail can make all the others fail, too.

Of course, more often than not the errors are just annoying, but sometimes they can come close to causing tragedies. On the Piccadilly line in London’s Underground a driver who was going south along a track got confused while moving his empty train through a cross-over point. He started to head north straight at a south bound train full of people. The computerized signaling system failed to warn him of impending disaster and it was only his quick human reactions that prevented a crash.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What do the computers look after in our life?
2. What are computer experts warning about?
3. When did a word bug enter the language?
4. What systems are “safety critical” ones?
5. How can we stop bugs in computer system?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. позбавитися (избавляться от)
2. неможливо уявити (невозможно представить)
3. стати незалежним (стать независимым)

4. працювати окремо один від одного (работать отдельно друг от друга)
 5. дратувати (раздражать).
- V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:
1. essential tasks
 2. “safety critical” systems
 3. Have the same type of training
 4. Come close
 5. Cause tragedy
- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. There were... of my friend there.
 2. I saw ...I knew at the lecture.
 3. I haven't seen him ...
 4. Can I have ... milk. – Yes, you can have...
 5. Can you see ... in an empty box?
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. He has got ... friends.
 2. I drink ...coffee. I don't like it.
 3. We must hurry. We have got very ... time.
 4. There are very ... scholarships for students in this university.
 5. The Smith have ... money. They aren't very rich.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. Robert wrote so ... letters that he's never going to write a letter again.
 2. She ate so... ice-cream that she's going to have sore throat.
 3. Does your sister read... ? – Yes, she does.
 4. Have you got ... work to do? – No, not very
 5. The pupils of our class ask ... questions at the lesson. They want to know everything.
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. I (to sit) in the waiting room at the doctor's now.
 2. I (not to work) in my office now.
 3. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment.
 4. My friend (to live) in St. Petersburg.
 5. My cousin (not to live) in Moscow.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep).
 2. I (to go) to the theatre yesterday.
 3. At 7 o'clock yesterday I (to go) to the theatre.
 4. What you (to do) at 5 o'clock yesterday. – I (to play) the piano.
 5. When I (to come) to university, the students (to stand) near the lecture-room.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. Helen speaks French so well because she (to live) in France.
 2. She (to live) there last year.
 3. The rain (to stop) and the sun is shining in the sky again.

4. The rain (to stop) half an hour ago.
5. Mary (to buy) a new hat.

XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.

1. By two o'clock the teacher (to examine) all the students.
2. On my way to university I (to remember) that I (to leave) my report at home.
3. All my friends (to be) glad to hear that I (to pass) all the examinations successfully.
4. Poor Oliver (to lie) unconscious on the spot where Sikes (to leave) him.
5. He (to open) his eyes, (to look) around and (to try) to remember what (to happen) to him.

XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Не беспокойте его, он сейчас работает.
2. Он читал книгу в 5 часов вчера.
3. Я всегда прихожу на работу к 9.00.
4. Вы когда-либо были в Эрмитаже?
5. К 5-ти часам мы уже покинули библиотеку.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

- 1) The room was cleaned and aired.
- 2) Have all these books been read?
- 3) Whom were these letters written by?
- 4) The letter has just been typed.
- 5) She showed me the picture which had been painted by husband.

XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. Nobody (to see) him yesterday.
2. The rule explained by the teacher at the last lesson (to understand) by all of us.
3. The poem was so beautiful that it (to learn) by everybody.
4. The telegram (to receive) tomorrow.
5. I hope the invitation (to accept) by everybody.

Unit 2

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

How to boost your memory?

Perhaps you do badly in exams because you can't recall facts or figures or words and structures in a foreign language. Are you always losing things or forgetting the books you need for studying that day? Or do you forget what Mum wanted you to get at the corner shop? Relax! Help is close at hand. There's a tremendous range of methods to boost your memory.

Your memory is like a brilliant, but unreliable computer storing a vast amount of information. In fact, the memory's capacity is theoretically unlimited. The brain can record more than 86 billion bits of information every day and our memories can probably hold 100 trillion bits in a lifetime.

Nevertheless only about 20 per cent of our daily experience is registered, and of that only a tiny proportion is loaded into long-term memory. Most of the images and ideas that pass through our minds during a day are held for only 25 or 30 seconds. This is just long enough for us to be able to keep the words of a sentence in our head as we read it so we understand its meaning.

Normal, healthy people can improve their memory very easily. First of all learn to relax if you are trying to memorize something. You may miss important items if your mind is on something else or if you weren't paying attention because of anxiety – you retain information best when you are alert and concentrating. If you're having trouble concentrating, increase the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. Despite its small size the brain uses 20 per cent of the body's oxygen requirement. So try to combine study with exercise, particularly the kind of exercise that gets your breathing faster. Keep your mind fit as well as your body by doing mental workouts. Crosswords, scrabbles and quizzes all help to keep the mind in shape.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is your memory like?
2. For how long are most of the images and ideas held?
3. Why do we miss important items?
4. How can you increase the flow of oxygenated blood?
5. What can help to keep mind fit?

II. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

III. Give English equivalents to:

1. пам'ятати факти та цифри (помнить факты и цифры)
2. покращити пам'ять (улучшить память)
3. можливості пам'яті (возможности памяти)
4. проте (тем не менее)
5. зберігати інформацію (сохранять информацию)

IV. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. unlimited capacity
2. unreliable computer
3. close at hand
4. mental workouts
5. to keep mind in shape

- V. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. Have you ever seen ...of these pictures before?
 2. There is ... water in the kettle.
 3. We couldn't buy cherries, so we bought ... plums instead.
 4. I know the place is ... here, but I don't know exactly where.
 5. I saw ... I knew at the lecture.
- VI. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. The theatre was almost empty. There were ... people there.
 2. There was ... lemonade in the bottle. There were ... peaches in the basket.
 3. I have ... time, so I can't go with you.
 4. He has ... English books.
 5. There is ... juice in my glass. Have you got any juice?
- VII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. I don't eat ... apples.
 2. He eats ... fish.
 3. She ate so ... dessert that she is in bed today with a stomachache.
 4. That man drank so ... wine, and he smoke so ... cigarettes that he has a terrible headache today.
 5. Mary must not eat too ... salt because she has problems with her blood pressure.
- VIII. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. The children ... (not to sleep) now.
 2. The children (to play) in the yard every day.
 3. They (not to go) to the stadium on Monday.
 4. She (to read) in the evening.
 5. She (not to read) now.
- IX. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. We (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday.
 2. When I (to prepare) breakfast in the morning, I (to cut) my finger.
 3. Last year I (to go) to the United States.
 4. You (to go) to Great Britain next year? – No, I (to go) to France.
 5. What you (to do) yesterday? – I (to translate) a very long article.
- X. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. I (to buy) a pair of gloves yesterday.
 2. The wind (to blow off) the man's hat and he cannot catch it.
 3. The weather (to change) and we can go for a walk.
 4. The weather (to change) in the morning.
 5. We (to travel) around Europe last year.
- XI. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. All the passengers (to see) at once that the old man (to travel) a great deal in his life.
 2. By the time we (to come) to see him, he (to return) home.
 3. During the holidays my friend (to visit) the village where he (to live) in his childhood.
 4. When they (to enter) the hall, the performance already (to begin).
 5. When I came home, my mother (to tell) me that she (to receive) a letter from grandfather.

XII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Когда утро наступило, буря уже прекратилась, но снег все еще падал.
2. Вчера к 8-ми часам он закончил делать домашнее задания, и когда я пришел к нему в гости в 9, он читал.
3. Я ожидал разрешения выехать за границу в течение трех недель, но я все еще не получил визу.
4. Все были у двери музея, но мой друг еще не пришел.
5. Мы пили чай, когда зазвонил телефон.

XIII. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. I shall not be allowed to go there.
2. He has been told everything, so he knows what to do now.
3. All the questions must be answered.
4. The door has been left open.
5. Betty was met at the station.

XIV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. He (to give) me this book next week.
2. The answer to this question can (to find) in the encyclopedia.
3. The letter (to post) in half an hour.
4. It seems to me that music (to hear) from the next room.
5. At the last the competition (to win) by our team.

Unit 3

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

Portable phones – walk and talk

Ever since Bell patented telephone in 1876, we've been living in the age of instant communication. But there has always been a restriction – you need to find a phone. And that isn't always easy. OK, we've had car phones since the 1950s. But the first car phones were enormous. The machinery filled the boot of the car! More than a portable phone, it was a mobile phone box! One of the first users was a doctor in Sweden. Unfortunately the phone needed so much power that he could only make two calls before the battery went dead. The first to his patient, and the second to the garage to get someone to come and fix his flat battery. By the mid- 1960s phones were small enough to fit into the front of a car, but unfortunately, they were still too heavy for people to carry around. They were also extremely expensive. So, it was no surprise that they didn't become popular.

And then Mr. Cooper made a call. On 3 April 1973, while walking along the street in New York, Motorola employee Martin Cooper took out his portable phone, dialed a number and made a call to rival phone company. I don't know what he said – perhaps, "Nobody has ever done this before!" – but I bet he felt pretty happy when he hung up. He knew that his company was ahead of the competition.

And while I have my crystal ball out, here are some predictions about how we will communicate in the future... Firstly, I think people will forget how to write because all communications will be oral. And one day before too long we will have phones with 3D video screens which allow you to see your friends and watch TV! More good news: phone calls will be free – they'll be paid for by advertising! And finally, I believe that eventually humans in the future will have phones in our brains! With a speaker in an ear, and a microphone in a tooth, we will be able to dial numbers just by saying them.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. When did Bell patent telephone?
2. What were the first telephones like?
3. When was the first portable phone invented?
4. Why was Martin Cooper happy?
5. Who will pay the phone calls in future?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. Зробити дзвінок (делать звонок)
2. Повісити слухавку (повесить трубку)
3. Випереджати у конкуренції (опережать в конкуренции)
4. Якось досить скоро (однажды очень скоро)
5. Сплачуватися за рахунок реклами (оплачиваться за счет рекламы)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. Instant communication
2. Go dead
3. To be no surprise
4. To take out something
5. Dial a number

- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. Will you have ... tea?
 2. Is ... the matter with you? Has ... offended you? I see by your face that ... has happened.
 3. We didn't see ... in the hall.
 4. Do you need ... books to prepare for your report?
 5. Are there ... theatres or cinemas in your town? – There aren't ... cinemas, but there is a theatre festival in summer.
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. There are ... bears in the zoo.
 2. Tom Canty was the son of poor parents so he had very ... clothes.
 3. There is too ... soup in my plate. Give me some more, please.
 4. The children returned from the wood very sad because they had found very ... mushrooms.
 5. There was too ... light in the room that I couldn't read.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. My mother says I eat too ... French fries and drink too ... beer. She wants me to be healthy.
 2. There is not too ... space in my flat.
 3. There are ... new pictures in this room.
 4. There are ... workers in our department and ... of them are women.
 5. ... of these plays are quite new.
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. She (not to read) in the morning.
 2. I (to write) a composition now.
 3. I (not to drink) milk now.
 4. I (to go) for a walk after dinner.
 5. I (not to go) to the theatre every Sunday.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. When I (to ring up) my friend, he (to sleep).
 2. When grandfather (to watch) TV, he (to fall) asleep.
 3. When my friend (to come) to see me, I (to do) my homework.
 4. When I (to go) to the stadium, I (to meet) Kate and Ann.
 5. The cat (to take) a piece of fish and then (to run) away.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. My father knows so much because he (to travel) a lot.
 2. I (to see) Pete today.
 3. She (to see) this film last Sunday.
 4. You (to be) ever to Paris?
 5. Alex (to meet) his friend 2 hours ago.
- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. Where you (to work) before you (to enter) the institute?
 2. He (to study) French before he (to enter) the university.
 3. Lanny (to say) that he (to get) his education in Cape Town.

4. The boy (to want) to act the main part in the play because he (to organize) the theatre.
5. Lanny (not to know) who to attack him in the darkness.

XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Джонни заметил, что все смотрели на него и засмутился.
2. Свет распространяется быстрее, чем звук.
3. Когда я пришел в гости к Пете в прошлое воскресенье, он читал интересную книгу. Сейчас я читаю ее.
4. Уходя, студенты поблагодарили профессора, который прочел интересную лекцию.
5. Мы уже проехали около 10 миль, когда Петр, который смотрел в окно, воскликнул: «Вот станция!»

XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. The girl was not allowed to go to the concert.
2. She said that the new time-table had not been yet hung up on the notice board.
3. The roast chicken was eaten with appetite.
4. It was so dark that the houses could not be seen.
5. The light has not yet been turned off.

XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. We (to show) the historical monuments of the capital to the delegation tomorrow.
2. You can (to find) interesting information about the life in the USA in this book.
3. The question (to settle) as soon as they arrived.
4. Your report must (to divide) into two chapters.
5. Soon he (to send) to a sanatorium.

Unit 4

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

Stories of successful people

When Thomas Edison invented the light bulb, he tried over 2000 experiments before it got it to work. A young reporter asked him how it felt to fail so many times. He said, "I never failed once. I invented the light bulb. It just happened to be a 2000-step process."

In 1962, four nervous young musicians played their first record audition for the executives of the Decca recording company. The executives were not impressed. While turning down this group of musicians, one executive said, "We don't like their sound. Groups of guitars are on their way out." The group was called The Beatles.

In 1944, Emmeline Snively, the director of the Blue Book Modelling Agency, told modeling hopeful Norma Jean Baker, "You'd better learn secretarial work or else get married."

She went on and became Marilyn Monroe.

In the 1940-s, young inventor named Chester Carlson took his idea to 20 corporations, including some of the biggest in the country. They all turned him down. In 1947 – after seven long years of rejections! – he finally got a tiny company in Rochester, New York, the Haloid company, to purchase the rights to his invention – an electrostatic paper copying process.

Haloid became Xerox Corporation we know today.

The morale of the above stories is:

Character cannot be developed in ease and quiet. Only through experiences of trial and suffering can the soul be strengthened, vision cleared, ambition inspired and success achieved. You gain strength, experience and confidence by every experience where you really stop to look fear in the face.... You must do the thing you cannot do. And remember, the finest steel gets sent through the hottest furnace.

A winner is not one who never fails, but one who NEVER QUIT!

II. Answer the following questions.

1. When did Thomas Edison invent the light bulb?
2. Who did four young musicians play their first record audition for?
3. What did the director of the Blue Book Modelling Agency tell Norma Jean baker?
4. What did Holoid company become?
5. How can the character be developed?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. 2000-етапний процес (2000-этапный процес)
2. (не) бути враженими ((не) бить под впечатлением)
3. Продовжити і ставати (продовжать и становиться)
4. Представляти ідею корпораціям (представлять идею корпорациям)
5. Досягати успіху (достигать успеха)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. Turn somebody down
2. To purchase the rights to invention
3. Experiences of trial and suffering

4. To look fear in the face
5. To get sent through the hottest furnace
- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
 1. Is there ... for young people – a zoo, interesting museums? – There are ... museums, ... discos and every three weeks there is a rock concert for young people here.
 2. Has she got ... nephews or nieces? – She has got ... nephews.
 3. Do you know ... about Chinese art?
 4. They have ... cousins in Minsk.
 5. Did you go ... yesterday?
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
 1. We didn’t have any money, but Tom had
 2. He doesn’t speak much English. Only ... words.
 3. Nora’s father died ... years ago.
 4. “Would you like some more cake?” “Yes, please, but only ...”.
 5. This town isn’t very well-known and there isn’t much to see, so ... tourists come here.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
 1. Thanks awfully for the books you sent me yesterday. – Don’t mention it. It wasn’t ...bother.
 2. ...of her advice was useful.
 3. He had ... pairs of socks.
 4. Please, don’t put ... pepper on the meat.
 5. There were ... plates on the table.
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
 1. He (to play) now.
 2. He (to play) now? My mother (to work) at a factory.
 3. My aunt (not to work) at a shop.
 4. You (to work) at an office?
 5. Your father (to work) at this factory?
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
 1. When Nick (to ring) me up yesterday, I (to help) my mother.
 2. When the children (to walk) through the wood, they (to see) a fox.
 3. When I (to come) home, my sister (to wash) the floor.
 4. When Mike (to play) in the yard, he (to find) a ball.
 5. Yesterday I (to get up) at seven o’clock.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
 1. I just (to meet) our teacher.
 2. The children already (to decide) what to do with the books.
 3. Yesterday they (to decide) to help their grandmother.
 4. I (not to see) you for a long time. I (to see) you in town two or three days ago, but you not to see me. I (to be) on a bus.
 5. Last night I (to feel) tired and (to go) to bed very early.
- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
 1. The girl (to be glad) that she (to find) a seat near the window.

2. Suddenly he (to remember) that he (not to ring) her up in the morning.
3. By the time the train (to reach) the city, he (to make) friends with many passengers.
4. When my uncle (to leave), he (to hurry) to the station to book a ticket.
5. She (to think) that Gert and Larry (to quarrel).

XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Он был здесь 5 минут тому назад, но сейчас его здесь нет.
2. Вы читали «Мышеловку» Агаты Кристи? – Нет, еще не читал.
3. Когда мы пришли на станцию, поезд уже прибыл.
4. Пассажиры спешили занять свои места в вагонах.
5. Концерт имел значительно больший успех, чем мы ожидали.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. The boy was punished for misbehaving.
2. By three o'clock everything has been prepared.
3. The dictation was written without mistakes.
4. Whom was the poem written by?
5. Her dress was washed and ironed.

XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. Budapest (to divide) by the Danube into two parts: Buda and Pest.
2. Yuri Dolgorukij (to found) Moscow in 1147.
3. The book (to discuss) at the next conference.
4. The composition must (to hand in) on Wednesday.
5. Yesterday he (to tell) to prepare a speech.

Unit 5

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

Information society

Once upon a time scientists were organized on the base of religion, farming trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important – the exchange of information, and the technologies that we use to do this. Twenty-four hour news, e-commerce, international call centers, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems ... all these are making the world smaller and faster.

But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either, the language that 80% of the information is written in. They don't even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority.

The contrast between countries that have information technology and those that don't is called "digital divide". Scandinavia and South East Asia have a high number of people who use Information Communication Technologies (ICT). Central Africa and the Pacific have almost none.

The United Nations is trying to make the information society a reality for most of the developing world. This organization wants to see rich countries transfer new technology and knowledge to the poorer nations.

Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50% of the world's population will have access to the Internet from school and universities, health centres and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment. At the same time, they say, local communities, languages and cultures will become stronger.

Can the world create an information society at all? If a farmer in Bangladesh can read this in the year 2015, then maybe the answer is "yes".

Answer the following questions.

1. Why can't millions of people read these words?
2. Why is English so important?
3. What are most people worried about?
4. What is called the "digital divide"?
5. Where will the world's population have access to the Internet from?

II. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

III. Give English equivalents to:

1. Організовуватися на основі ... (организовывать на основе)
2. Останні технологічні поліпшення (последние технологические улучшения)
3. Доступ до інтернету (доступ к интернету)
4. Покращити медичне обслуговування та освіту (улучшение медицинского обслуживания и образования)
5. Ділові можливості та працевлаштування (деловые возможности и трудоустройство)

- IV. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:
1. Exchange of information
 2. International call-centres
 3. (not) to be a priority
 4. “digital divide”
 5. Developing world
- V. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. Do you have ... brothers? – No, I don’t.
 2. I have ... good friends.
 3. We didn’t know ... about his problems: he didn’t tell us ...
 4. Have you got ... interesting books?
 5. Can you pass me ... butter, please?
- VI. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. There are very ... people who don’t know that the earth is round.
 2. There is ... salad left in this bowl.
 3. His father earned ... money but he enjoyed his job.
 4. There are ... cookies in the box.
 5. Work quicker, please. We have very ... time.
- VII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. I never eat ... bread with soup.
 2. Why did you eat so ... ice-cream?
 3. She wrote us ... letters from the country.
 4. ... of these students don’t like to look up words in the dictionary.
 5. ... in this work was too difficult for me.
- VIII. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. You (to play) chess now?
 2. Look at the sky: the clouds (to move) slowly, the sun (to appear) from behind the clouds, it (to get) warmer.
 3. How is your brother? – He is not well yet, but his health (to improve) day after day.
 4. Listen! Who (to play) the piano in the next room?
 5. Henry usually (to wear) glasses and now he (to wear) sunglasses.
- IX. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils.
 2. When I (to meet) Tom, he (to go) to the shop.
 3. When I (to look) out of the window, the children (to play) hide-and-seek.
 4. Father (to watch) TV at ten o’clock yesterday.
 5. I (to go) to bed at 9 o’clock yesterday.
- X. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. Where you (to spend) your holidays?
 2. You ever (to spend) your holidays in the Crimea? While travelling in the Crimea I (to meet) your friend.
 3. I (never to visit) that place.
 4. He (to visit) that place last year.
 5. I (just to get) a letter from Tom.

- XI. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at 5 o'clock.
 2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by 5 o'clock.
 3. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
 4. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.
 5. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner.
- XII. Translate using necessary tenses.
1. Ленни вернулся домой после 7-ми лет своего отсутствия. В течение этих лет он учился в Кейп-тауне, куда его направил завод.
 2. Мы не можем выйти, потому что идет сильный дождь.
 3. Она преподает в нашей школе уже 20 лет.
 4. Он начал писать сочинение в 3 часа. Уже 11, а он все еще его пишет.
 5. Мы помогали библиотекарю расставить книги в правильном порядке в течение 3-х дней, но мы уже расставили всего половину книг.
- XIII. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.
1. I wasn't blamed for the mistakes.
 2. The papers had been looked through and corrected by the next lesson.
 3. This house was built last year.
 4. The letter has just been sent.
 5. This article will be translated at the lesson on Tuesday.
- XIV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.
1. Moscow university (to found) by Lomonosov.
 2. We (to call) Zhukovskij the father of Russian aviation.
 3. The article (to publish) last week, if I am not mistaken.
 4. The lecture (to attend) by all of us yesterday.
 5. A taxi (to call) 15 minutes ago, so we are expecting it any moment.

Unit 6

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

Lady Diana

Lady Diana Spencer was born in 1961. She had a normal quiet upbringing. It could never have prepared her for the fame and glamour of being a British princess. Within a few years, she changed from being a shy teenager to the most photographed person on the planet. She hit newspaper headlines around the world, but the biggest one was for her death at the age of 36.

Diana was a kindergarten teacher in London when she caught the interest of Prince Charles. She won the hearts of a nation with her shy smiles and natural beauty. The whole world watched the fairy-tale royal wedding in 1981. A year later, she gave birth to Prince William, the first of her two sons.

Diana was nervous at first in public, but soon she developed a charming manner. She took a strong interest in many charities and important causes. She highlighted the sufferings of the homeless and AIDs victims. She also campaigns for the abolition of landmines and many countries banned them.

Diana and Charles divorced in 1996. She struggled with depression and eating disorders for many years after. She finally found happiness with an Egyptian film producer, Dodi Al-Fayed. Their romance was closely followed by paparazzi, which led to the fatal car crash that killed her in Paris in 1997. At her funeral, British Prime Minister Tony Blair called her the “People’s Princess”. To many, she was simply the “Queen of Hearts”

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Diana by profession?
2. How did she win the hearts of a nation?
3. When was her royal wedding?
4. What did she highlight?
5. Who did she finally find happiness with?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. Заволодіти серцями нації (завладеть сердцами нации)
2. Казкове королівське весілля (сказочная королевская свадьба)
3. Дуже сильно цікавитися добродійними заходами (очень сильно интересоваться благотворительными мероприятиями)
4. Боротися з депресією (бороться с депрессией)
5. Постійно переслідуватися журналістами (постоянно преследоваться журналистами)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. Normal, quiet upbringing
2. Fame and glamour
3. To hit newspaper headlines
4. To catch the interest of
5. To give birth to somebody

- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. Have you got ... interesting books?
 2. Have you got ... friends in America?
 3. He has ... English books in the bookcase.
 4. Could you give me ... butter, please?
 5. Did you meet ... on your way to school?
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. I’m sorry to say I have read very ... books by Walter Scott.
 2. I know very ... about this writer. It is the first book I am reading.
 3. When we walked ... farther down the road, we met another group of students.
 4. I have very ... money at the moment.
 5. At the conference we met ... people whom we knew well.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. ... of their answers were excellent.
 2. ... of their conversation was about university.
 3. You don’t make ... mistakes in your spelling. Do you work hard at it? – Oh, yes, I do, I work very....
 4. We’ll have to hurry. We haven’t got ... time.
 5. Tom drinks ... milk – one litre a day.
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. Who (to listen) to music on his personal stereo over there right now?
 2. I (not to know) what to give my brother for his birthday.
 3. They (to want) to publish this book in July?
 4. She (to think) he (to drive) dangerously.
 5. He (to understand) that he (to eat) noisily, but he always (to forget) about it.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. I (to finish) my work at 9 o’clock yesterday.
 2. I (to play) the piano at 5 o’clock yesterday.
 3. He (to begin) to do his work at 4 o’clock yesterday.
 4. When I (to come) home, Kate (to play) the piano.
 5. When I (to meet) John, he (to go) to railway station.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. You (to take) any photographs while travelling in the south?
 2. He (to be) abroad 5 years ago.
 3. You (to be) in the Caucasus last year?
 4. They (to leave) England when he (to be) still a child.
 5. He (not yet to come) back.
- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. I (to finish) my homework at 7 o’clock.
 2. I (to finish) my homework by 7 o’clock.
 3. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework.
 4. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books.
 5. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before.
- XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Что ты делал, когда я вошел?
2. Когда я вошел в его дом, они мне сказали, что он ушел за час до этого.
3. Проверая свои ответы, он выяснил, что сделал несколько ошибок.
4. Когда я уходил из дома, снег уже перестал идти, но сильный ветер все еще дул.
5. Ты читал эту книгу? – Да, я читал ее. И я думаю, что эта книга очень интересная.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. Invitations have been sent to all the old pupils to be present at the school's anniversary.
2. All the passengers of the bus were listening to the story of the boy who had been saved from drowning by the quickness of the driver.
3. The work was finished in time.
4. The child is taken care of.
5. This book must be read by every student.

XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. He (to speak) very highly of the doctor.
2. The young man (to introduce) to me only a couple of hours ago.
3. They (to look) for the girl everywhere.
4. Two reports on Hemingway's stories (to make) in our group last month. Both of them were very interesting.
5. One of my friends (to take) me to the cinema last week.

Unit 7

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

The millionth word in the English language

It is being claimed that the millionth word in the English language is about to be created. A US company which follows the use of language on the Internet has made the prediction. However, traditional dictionary makers aren't so sure. The idea of the millionth word entering the English language is a brilliant bit of public relations for Texas-based Global Language Monitor (GLM). GLM runs a powerful search service which monitors web traffic. They make their money telling organizations how often their name is mentioned in new media, such as the Internet.

What they can also do is search for newly coined words. Once a word has been used 25 000 times on social networking sites and such like, GLM declares it to be a new word.

By their calculations a new word is created in English every 98 minutes, hence they estimate that the millionth word is about to be created.

If you talk to lexicographers, however, dictionary professionals, they tell a slightly different story. Dictionaries have tighter criteria about what constitutes a new word, for example, it has to be used over a certain period of time.

Lexicographers will tell you that the exact size of English vocabulary is impossible to quantify, but if you accept every technical term or obscure specialist word then we're already way beyond a million.

And if you restrict inclusion of specialist slang, then there are possibly three quarters of a million words in English. All of which is way beyond the 20-40,000 words that a fluent speaker would use, or the few thousand you could get by with in English. Basically, with 1.5 billion people speaking some version of the language, it's small wonder – English is the fastest growing tongue in the world.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What prediction has a US company made?
2. How does GLM make money?
3. What do lexicographers tell you about dictionary criteria?
4. Why is it impossible to quantify English vocabulary?
5. How many words would a fluent speaker use without restriction?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. Робити провіщування (делать предсказание)
2. Бути впевненими (бать уверенным)
3. Суспільні стосунки (общественные отношения)
4. Враховувати кожний технічний термін (учитывать каждый технический термин)
5. Людина, що вільно володіє мовою (человек, который свободно владеет языком)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. To follow the use of language
2. To be mentioned in mass media
3. Newly coined words

4. To have tighter criteria
5. To restrict inclusion of specialist slang
- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
 1. Have you got ... pencils in your bag?
 2. Do we have ... chalk on the blackboard?
 3. She has ... mistakes in her test.
 4. Could you give me ... milk, please?
 5. I can't find my book I have looked all over the house.
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
 1. There are very ... old houses left in the street. Most of them have already been pulled down.
 2. If you have ... spare time, look through this book.
 3. There are ... things here that I can't understand.
 4. There is ... chalk on the desk.
 5. He had ... English books at home, so he had to go to the library for more books.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
 1. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say
 2. I put ... salt in the soup. Perhaps too
 3. ...people do not like flying.
 4. The man was badly injured in the accident. He lost ... blood.
 5. It's not a very lively town. There isn't ... to do.
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
 1. Who that man (to be) who (to stand) in the doorway? – You (not to recognize) him? It (to be) John, my cousin.
 2. I (to have) no time now. I (to have) dinner.
 3. Your family (to leave) St. Petersburg in summer? – Yes, we always (to go) to the seaside. We all (to like) the sea.
 4. Where Tom and Nick (to be) now? – They (to have) a smoke in the garden.
 5. What you (to do) here now? – We (to listen) to the tape recordings.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
 1. She (to wash) the floor at 4 o'clock yesterday.
 2. I (to meet) Nick at 3 o'clock yesterday.
 3. When I (to go) to the museum, I (to see) a big crowd of people in the street.
 4. They (to play) in the yard in the evening yesterday.
 5. They (to play) in the yard the whole evening yesterday.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
 1. He (to go) already?
 2. When you (to see) him last?
 3. I (not to see) him for ages.
 4. His health (to improve) greatly since I (to see) him last.
 5. You (to pass) your driving test yet? – Yes, I (to pass) it in May, but I (not to buy) a car yet.
- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
 1. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw).
 2. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field.

3. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands.
4. The teacher (not to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework.
5. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come).

XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Что делают дети? – Они играют в новую игру, которую я только что им купил.
2. Они уже дошли до угла улицы и стоят на автобусной остановке.
3. После того как мы прошли 2 часа, мы прибыли в красивый сад со свежей травой.
4. Библиотекарь дала книгу, которую я ожидала 2 месяца. Я пошла домой и начала читать ее сразу же.
5. Не отвлекай его: он занят, он выполняет срочную работу.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. This film can be seen at our cinema.
2. Spartan children were taught by their parents to endure all hardships.
3. Which article was translated by your brother?
4. They were being taught drawing at that lesson.
5. This name was seldom mentioned in his novels.

XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. He said that Grandmother's letter (to receive) the day before.
2. Two new engineers just (to introduce) to the head of the department.
3. We (to finish) this work in time.
4. They (to build) this house in 2001.
5. They (to sell) new children's books at that shop when I entered it yesterday.

Unit 8

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

London, the capital of England

London is the largest city in Europe, stretching for almost 30 miles. Enjoy some of the world's finest museums, galleries, parks, concerts, theatres and restaurants all set within the rich historical setting that is London.

With a population of just under eight million, London is Europe's largest city, spreading across an area of more than 620 square miles from its core on the River Thames. Ethnically it's also Europe's most diverse metropolis: around two hundred languages are spoken within its confines, and more than thirty percent of the population is made up of first-, second- and third-generation immigrants.

Home to a range of universities, colleges and schools, London has a student population of about 378,000 people and is a centre of research and development. Most primary and secondary schools in London follow the same system as the rest of England – comprehensive schooling.

With 125,000 students, the University of London is the largest contract teaching university in the United Kingdom and in Europe. It comprises 20 colleges as well as several smaller institutes, each with a high degree of autonomy. Constituent colleges have their own admission procedures, and are effectively universities in their own right, although most degrees are awarded by the University of London rather than the individual colleges. Its constituents include multi-disciplinary colleges such as UCL, King's, Royal Holloway and more specialized institutions such as London School of Economics, Royal Academy of Music, Courtauld Institute of Art and Institute of Education.

Imperial College London and University College London have been ranked among the top ten universities in the world by the Times Higher Education Supplement: in 2008 Imperial was ranked the 6-th best and UCL the 7-th best university in the world.

In addition there are three international universities: Schiller International University, Richmond University and regent's College.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the population of London?
2. How many languages are spoken in London?
3. How many students does the University of London teach?
4. What is the largest contract teaching university?
5. Are there any international universities?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. Простягатися (простирається)
2. Університет, що навчає за контрактом (обучающий по контракту университет)
3. Велика ступінь автономії (большая степень автономии)
4. Коледж, що навчає за різними напрямками (обучающий по разным направлениям колледж)
5. Спеціалізовані заклади (специализированные заведения)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. Comprehensive schooling

2. Rich historical setting
 3. To be made up of
 4. Follow the system
 5. As well as
- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. Here are ... books by English writers. Take ... book you like.
 2. I can see ... on the snow but I don't know what it is.
 3. Are there ... in the classroom? - Yes, there are many.
 4. Johnny lives ... near Chicago.
 5. Could you give me ... sugar?
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. She gave him ... water to wash his face and hands.
 2. I'd like to say ... words about my journey.
 3. After the play everybody felt ... tired.
 4. Let's stay here little longer: it is such a nice place.
 5. There were ... new words in the text, and Peter spent ... time learning them.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. This car isn't expensive to run. It uses ... petrol.
 2. Don't disturb me. I've got ... work to do.
 3. He's got so ... money, he doesn't know what to do with it.
 4. He always puts ... salt on his food.
 5. We didn't take ... photographs when we were on holiday.
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. You (to want) to see my father. – Yes, I ...
 2. Michael (to know) German rather well. He (to want) to know English, too, but he (to have) little time for it now.
 3. What magazine you (to read)? – It (to be) a French magazine. There (to be) good articles on sports here.
 4. We (to have) an English lesson now.
 5. He (to feel) in a position to lend her money.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. I (to clean) my teeth at eight o'clock in the morning yesterday.
 2. We (to go) to the wood in summer.
 3. When the teacher (to open) the door of the lecture-room, the students (to sit) at their desks.
 4. He (to get) up at 7 o'clock yesterday.
 5. I (to read) a book at 6 o'clock yesterday.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. He already (to move). He (to find) a nice flat before Christmas and he (to be) there two years.
 2. I (not yet to eat) today.
 3. He (not to eat) yesterday.
 4. You (to play) the piano yesterday.
 5. You (to play) the piano today.

- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. When I (to wake up) yesterday, father already (to go) to work.
 2. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home.
 3. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner.
 4. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer.
 5. When we (to come) to the station the train already (to leave).
- XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.
1. Я не заметила, что мои часы остановились, и когда я пришла на станцию, мой поезд уже ушел, и мне пришлось покупать билеты на следующий поезд.
 2. Он ожидал 15 минут, затем увидел ее в конце платформы.
 3. К концу года он прочел около 200 страниц.
 4. Мы были счастливы, когда солнце взошло, потому что ночь была холодной.
 5. Где ты положил мой словарь? Я нигде не могу его найти.
- XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.
1. I am often told about it.
 2. This man has never been spoken of.
 3. When was it done?
 4. What museums were visited last year?
 5. Have your compositions been handed in?
- XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.
1. Don't worry, everything will be all right: the children (to take) to the theatre by the teacher and they (to bring) back to school in the evening.
 2. I am sure I (to ask) at the lesson tomorrow.
 3. A large group of young people (to join) us on our way to the station.
 4. A young teacher (to start) school in the village.
 5. They (to translate) this article now.

Unit 9

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

J.K.Rowling: the author of Harry Potter novels

J.K.Rowling is the pen name she uses as a writer. The J. is for Joanne, her real first name, but she prefers to be called Jo. Apparently, people only call her Joanne when they are angry with her. The K. is made up. Her publisher asked her to write using a name with two initials, but she didn't have a middle name.

Jo did a few different things before she struck upon the idea of writing children's books. She worked as a researcher and a bilingual secretary for Amnesty International and as an English teacher in Portugal.

The idea of Harry Potter books came from nowhere while she was on a train to London. She said, "The characters and situations came flooding into my head".

Seven Potter novels later – and Rowling is one of the richest women in the world. In fact, she is the first novelist ever to become a billionaire from writing. Her rags-to-riches story is a fantasy story in itself. She was on government handouts while writing her first novel. Her last four books broke records for the fastest sellers in literary history.

Today she devotes much of her time to many charitable projects. She famously demanded that Coca-cola donate 18\$ million to the Reading is Fundamental charity if it wanted a tie-up with the Potter movies.

The future? In March 2008, she said: "I will continue writing for children because that's what I enjoy".

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What does J. mean?
2. What did Jo do before she started writing for children?
3. How did the idea of Harry Potter come to her?
4. Is J.K.Rowling one of the richest women in the world?
5. Why did she demand that Coco-Cola donate money?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. Побити рекорд у (побить рекорд в)
2. Мати дотацію уряду (иметь дотацию правительства)
3. Присвячувати час (посвящать время)
4. Благодійні заходи (благотворительные проекты)
5. Зв'язок з кіно (связь с кино)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. The pen-name
2. To make up
3. To strike upon the idea of
4. Bilingual secretary
5. Rags-to-riches story

VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert "some", "somebody", "something", "somewhere" or "any", "anybody", "anything", "anywhere".

1. There are ... books on the desk but there aren't ... exercise books.

2. Did he say ... about it? – No, he didn't say
 3. What shall I do now? I have already done everything. – You can do anything you like.
 4. It so happened that he had ... to go to. So last summer he stayed at home in his beloved city for his holidays.
 5. Would you like ... apples?
- VII. Insert "few" or "little".
1. He's got very ... time left. If he doesn't hurry up, he'll miss the plane.
 2. I'm sorry I have seen ... plays by this author.
 3. I think you can spare me ... time now.
 4. She left and returned in ... minutes.
 5. I can't buy this expensive hat today: I have too ... money.
- VIII. Insert "much" or "many".
1. He's got financial problems. He hasn't got ... money.
 2. We need to go to a petrol station. We don't have ... petrol.
 3. We can make omelettes for lunch. We've got ... eggs.
 4. Have you got ... time for reading now?
 5. Has she got ... mistakes in her dictation?
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. I (to think) she (not to feel) safe here.
 2. You (to see) what I (to mean)?
 3. You (to hear) what she (to say)?
 4. He (not to feel) at liberty to tell you the truth.
 5. Ron has got a new job. He (to earn) an fortune as a managing director. They (to think) he (to be) a bag of money.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. He (to read) a newspaper, when I (to come) in.
 2. Yesterday I (to get up) at 7 o'clock.
 3. The train (to start) at fifteen minutes to ten.
 4. He (to put on) his coat and cap, (to open) the door, and (to go out).
 5. When somebody (to knock) at the door, she (to argue) with her husband.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. You (to see) Mary today?
 2. When you (to see) Mary? – I (to see) her last week.
 3. Look at my new dress. I (to make) it myself.
 4. He is not at university today, he (to fall) ill. – When he (to fall) ill? – He (to fall) ill yesterday.
 5. He just (to come) home.
- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (to go) to bed.
 2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I (to go) straight to bed.
 3. Sorry I am late. The car (to break down) on my way here.
 4. There was a car by the side of the road. It (to break down) and the driver was trying to repair it. So we (to stop) to see if we could help.
 5. By 8 o'clock yesterday I (to do) my homework.

- XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.
1. Я еще не заснул, когда телефон зазвонил.
 2. Что ты делал вчера с 6 до 9 вечера?
 3. Дети играли здесь в 11 часов, но сейчас они идут домой.
 4. Ты всегда проводишь лето на море? – Да, как правило. Прошлым летом я ездил в горы, но отдых там не был таким приятным, как отдых в горах.
 5. Когда они вернулись, они рассказали нам о многих интересных вещах, которые они видели в путешествии.
- XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.
1. What has been said is true.
 2. After the facts had thoroughly been explained to her, she no longer felt worried.
 3. He was fined for crossing the street in the wrong place.
 4. The Greeks were attacked by the Persians from the sea.
 5. This mountain has never been climbed before.
- XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.
1. They told me that the new student always (to speak) of.
 2. The hostess said that one more guest (to expect).
 3. Galsworthy (to write) "The Forsyte Saga".
 4. Thousands of people (to attend) this meeting.
 5. He just (to interrupt) me.

Unit 10

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

Bill Gates: the story of success

William Henry Gates III was born on 28 October 1955. He is one of the world's richest people and perhaps the most successful businessman ever. He co-founded the software giant Microsoft and turned it into the world's largest software company. He is the best known entrepreneur of the PC revolution. He has also written two best-selling books and started his own charity with his wife.

Gates was fascinated with electronics from a young age. In 1975 he read about a small technology company. He contacted them to see if they were interested in a computer program he had written. This led to the creation of Microsoft. Gates later struck a deal with IBM that put Microsoft's Windows on IBM computers. This deal made Microsoft a major player in the IT industry.

Gates was in charge of Microsoft from 1975 until 2006. He was an active software developer at the beginning. He had a vision that computers could change everyone's life. He helped to make this vision come true and developed many products that are now part of modern life. His management style has been studied and copied around the world.

Gates stepped down as Microsoft CEO in June 2008. He now spends his time with his wife, Melinda, focusing on their charitable foundation. They provide funds for global problems that are ignored by governments and other organizations. Time magazine voted Gates as biggest influences of the 20-th century.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Who is William Henry Gates III?
2. When did he read about a small technology company?
3. How did he create Microsoft?
4. How long was Gates in charge of Microsoft?
5. What was his vision about computers?

III. Put questions to the underlined parts of the sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents to:

1. Перетворити на найбільшу компанію з програмного забезпечення (превратить в самую большую компанию по программному обеспечению)
2. Заснувати свій власний благодійний фонд (основать свой собственный благотворительный фонд)
3. Привести до створення (привести к созданию)
4. Здійснити уявлення (осуществить представление)
5. Один з найвпливовіших людей (один из самых влиятельных людей)

V. Give Ukrainian (Russian variant) to:

1. To co-found the software giant
2. To be fascinated with
3. To strike a deal with
4. To be in charge at
5. To step down

- VI. Choose the correct form of the pronouns. Insert “some”, “somebody”, “something” “somewhere” or “any”, “anybody”, “anything”, “anywhere”.
1. There wasn't ... in the street because it was very late.
 2. ... wants to see him.
 3. Is there ... here who knows this man?
 4. Have you got ... books on Dickens? I want to read ... about him.
 5. Do you live ... near them.
- VII. Insert “few” or “little”.
1. The hall was almost empty: there were very ... people in it.
 2. This lemon drink is sour: if you put ... sugar in it, it will be sweeter.
 3. This lemon drink is sour, if you put ... lumps of sugar in it, it will be sweeter.
 4. He didn't like it in the camp: he had very ... friends there.
 5. This girl works very ..., that's why she knows nothing.
- VIII. Insert “much” or “many”.
1. Did you spend ... time on your translation?
 2. Were there many students present?
 3. I haven't read ... English books this term.
 4. I didn't have ... spelling mistakes in composition.
 5. Has the place changed ...?
- IX. Open brackets using Present Continuous or Present Simple.
1. In the evening I often (to go) to see my friends.
 2. On Sunday we sometimes (to go) to the cinema or to the disco club.
 3. Where Boris (to be)? I (to look) for him. – He (to have) dinner.
 4. Where your sister (to be)? – She (to do) her home work in the next room.
 5. It usually (to take) me an hour to do my written exercises.
- X. Open brackets using Past Continuous or Past Simple.
1. What you (to do) at 4 o'clock yesterday? – I (to feed) my cat.
 2. What your brother (to do) yesterday? – He (to play) computer games.
 3. I (to begin) repairing my camera at 6 o'clock.
 4. At 5 o'clock yesterday Helen (to cook) soup.
 5. When Pete (to jog) in the park in the morning, he (to lose) his Walkman.
- XI. Open brackets using Present Perfect or Past Simple.
1. He (to come) home a minute ago.
 2. You ever (to be) to New York?
 3. I never (to be) to Washington.
 4. It (to be) very cold yesterday.
 5. I (to invite) Linda to the party. – When you (to see) her? – I (not to see) her for ages.
I (to call) her an hour ago.
- XII. Open brackets using Past Simple or Past Perfect.
1. By 6 o'clock father (to come) home and was having dinner.
 2. By 9 o'clock yesterday grandmother (to wash) the dishes and at 9 she was watching TV.
 3. When I (to meet) Tom he was eating an ice-cream which he (to buy) at the corner of the street.
 4. When father (to come) home we were cooking the mushrooms which we (to gather) in the wood.

5. When I (to see) Ann she was sorting the flowers which she (to pick) in the field.

XIII. Translate using necessary tenses.

1. Когда вы видели его в последний раз?
2. Я встретил его, когда он шел через парк.
3. Вы когда-нибудь играли на сцене? – Да, я играл на сцене в течение 6-ти лет.
4. Не входи в спальню. Там спят дети и они всегда просыпаются, когда кто-то открывает дверь.
5. Где твой багаж? – Я оставил его на станции.

XIV. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the Passive Voice.

1. She told me that those newspapers had carefully been put away where they would not be lost.
2. Why have these cups been put here in the cupboard?
3. Nick was told to go home at once.
4. The rule explained by the teacher at last lesson, was understood by all of us.
5. The young man was introduced to me only a couple of hours ago, but it seemed to me that I have known him for years.

XV. Open brackets using Passive or Active Voice.

1. The students (to finish) their translation in time.
2. Betty often (to take) her brother for a walk.
3. All the texts (to look through) yesterday and not a single mistake (to find).
4. The newspaper said that the interesting exhibition (to open) in the Hermitage the next week.
5. This new dictionary (to sell) everywhere now.

РОЗДІЛ II

ГРАМАТИЧНІ ТЕМИ ДО КУРСУ «ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА. ЧАСТИНА 1»

1. Some, any, much many, few little
2. Present Cont vs Present simple
3. Past cont vs past simple
4. Presen perfect vs past simple
5. Past simple vs past perfect
6. Passive voice

Some, any, much, many, (a) few, (a) little

Some и **any** переводятся «немного, несколько». Но чаще всего они совсем не переводятся в русском предложении. Они указывают на небольшое количество чего-то. Эти слова употребляются с исчисляемыми и с неисчисляемыми существительными.

— **Some** употребляется в утвердительных предложениях:

I have some work for you.

— **Some** употребляется в утверждениях, предложениях, просьбах:

Give me some milk, please.

Shall I buy some juice?

Give me some water, please.

— **Any** используется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях, его можно перевести «какой-либо, какой-то»:

Do you have any questions?

I don't hear any sounds.

Much и **many** переводятся как «много» и указывают на большое количество чего-либо.

— **Much** употребляется с неисчисляемыми существительными (которые мы не можем посчитать):

Much juice, much sugar (мы не можем посчитать сок, так как это жидкость, сок можно посчитать только в стаканах; сахар мы тоже не можем посчитать, так как его по крупинкам никто считать не будет).

— **Many** употребляется с исчисляемыми существительными.

Many cookies, many cats, many men.

Few и **little** означают «мало».

— **Little** употребляем с неисчисляемыми существительными (которые нельзя посчитать):
We have little water left.

— **Few** — с исчисляемыми существительными:
Few people understand me.

Exercises

1. Дополните предложения подходящим словом.

- a) She hasn't got _____ friends. (some / any)
- b) I didn't do _____ work today. (much / many)
- c) She didn't eat _____ food. (much / many)
- d) There aren't _____ trees in the garden. (much / many)
- e) I haven't read _____ books. (many / much)
- f) We have planted _____ roses in the garden. (some / any)
- g) Don't waste _____ time watching TV. (much / many)
- h) She can speak _____ languages. (much / many)
- i) She hasn't got _____ cars. (some / any)
- j) If you find _____ strawberries, keep some for me. (any / some)
- k) You can borrow _____ book you like. (many / any)

2. Дополните предложения much, many, (a) little, (a) few.

- a) There were very _____ people at the concert. The hall was almost empty.
- b) – Cream? Yes please. But only _____ sugar. I don't like my coffee too sweet.
- c) There weren't _____ students at the university yesterday. Were they on strike?
- d) _____ people go there because they've opened some nice cafés.
- e) We've got very _____ eggs, so we can only make one small omelette.
- f) - Did you read any books during your holiday? - Not _____. I didn't have _____ time to sit down and relax.
- g) - How _____ money have you got? - Only _____.
- h) It's a small car. There is very _____ room in it.

i) My brother is very popular. He's got _____ friends.

j) I must hurry. I've got very _____ time.

3. Дополните предложения правильным вариантом: few/a few, little or a little.

a) Hurry! We've got _____ time.

b) I saw Tom _____ days ago.

c) If what you say is true, there is _____ we can do about it.

d) I can't let you use much of this perfume. There's only _____ in the bottle.

e) This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see, so _____ tourists come here.

f) I don't think Jill would be a good teacher. She's got _____ patience with children.

g) "Would you like some more cake?" – "Yes, please, but only _____."

h) There are very _____ scholarships for students in this university.

i) We didn't have any money but Ann had _____.

j) This is not the first time the car has broken down. It has happened _____ times before.

k) There is a shortage of water because there has been very _____ rain recently.

4. Дополните предложения одним из следующих слов: some | any | a little | a few | much | many

a) Not all the children went outside. _____ of them stayed in the classroom.

b) I have to go to the supermarket. There isn't _____ coffee left.

c) How _____ bottles of water do we need?

d) Would you like _____ milk? Yes, please. Just _____.

e) The land is not suitable for agriculture, so _____ food is imported.

f) There are only _____ students ready for the lesson.

g) How _____ people live in this house?

h) Can you tell me _____ about your life in London?

Местоимения something, nothing, anything, somebody, nobody, anybody, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere

Эти местоимения образованы от местоимений some, no, any и подчиняются тем же грамматическим правилам.

Утвердительные предложения	Отрицательные, вопросительные предложения	Отрицательные предложения
somebody <i>кто-то</i>	anybody <i>кто-нибудь</i>	nobody <i>никто</i>
something <i>что-то</i>	anything <i>что-нибудь</i>	nothing <i>ничего</i>
somewhere <i>где-то</i>	anywhere <i>где-нибудь</i>	nowhere <i>нигде</i>

С местоимениями something, nothing, anything, somebody, nobody, anybody употребляются глаголы 3 лица единственного числа.

There is somebody in the room. — В комнате кто-то есть.

There is something on the table. — На столе что-то есть.

Is there anybody in the room?— В комнате кто-то есть?

Is there anything on the table? — На столе что-то есть?

There is nobody in the room. — В комнате никого нет.

There is nothing on the table. — На столе ничего нет.

При наличии в предложении местоимений **nothing, nobody, nowhere** дополнительных отрицаний не требуется.

Nobody knows him. — Никто его не знает.

She has nothing in her bag. — У нее в сумке ничего нет.

I can't find him. He is nowhere. — Я не могу его найти. Его нигде нет.

Exercises

1. Дополните предложения словами somebody / something / somewhere or anybody / anything / anywhere.

- a) There is _____ in the bathroom.
- b) Did _____ answer the telephone?
- c) Come in. I have to tell you _____.
- d) Is there _____ interesting to go to over the weekend?
- e) _____ took my car keys.
- f) I didn't say _____ at the meeting.
- g) For me a good place to go on vacation is _____ by the sea.
- h) She's sure her children are hiding _____ in the house.
- i) I'm so hungry! I would eat _____.
- j) I can do it by myself. I don't need _____ to help me.

**2. В следующих предложениях заполните пропуски одним из следующих слов:
something/anything - somebody/anybody - somewhere/anywhere**

- a) She said _____ but I didn't understand anything.
- b) Has _____ found my blue pencil? No, I'm sorry.
- c) Would _____ help me, please? Yes, I can help you.
- d) Have you got _____ to eat? No, I haven't.
- e) Tom, can you give me _____ to drink, please?
- f) Is there _____ in the house? No, it's deserted.
- g) Do you know _____ about London transport? No, I don't.
- h) What's wrong? "There's _____ in my eye."
- i) Would you like _____ to drink? Yes, please.
- j) _____ has broken the window. I don't know who.
- k) He didn't say _____.
- l) I'm looking for my keys. Has _____ seen them? No, I'm sorry.
- m) Teach me _____ exciting.
- n) I didn't eat _____ because I wasn't hungry.
- o) Dad, can we go _____ on Sunday? Yes, what about going to the zoo?

Present Simple

Образование				Употребление	Временные выражения
Утвердительная				1.Регулярно повторяющееся действие. <i>E.g.</i> <i>I get up at 7 o'clock.</i> 2. Постоянно неизменное действие (или действие, которое остаётся неизменным в течение долгого периода времени). <i>E.g.</i> <i>Vegetarians don't eat meat.</i> <i>She works in a bank.</i> 3.Действие, происходящее в момент речи (с глаголами, которые не употребляются в Present Continues). <i>E.g.</i> <i>I don't understand this sentence.</i> 4.Будущее действие в придаточных предложениях в решении реального условия. <i>E.g.</i> <i>If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay at home.</i> <i>I will ring you when he comes back.</i> 5. Будущее действие, которое произойдет по расписанию <i>E.g.</i> <i>The train leaves at 17.40.</i>	Every day, every other day, often, usually, as usual, seldom, rarely, always, never, sometimes, from time to time, as a rule, regularly, twice a week.

Exercises

1. Поставьте глагол в правильной форме.

Examples:

Water boils (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.

George doesn't go (not/go) to the cinema very often.

How many languages do you speak (you/speak)?

- a) The swimming bath _____ (open) at 9.00 and _____ (close) at 18.30 every day.
- b) What time _____ (the banks/close) in Britain?
- c) I have a car but I _____ (not/use) it very often.
- d) How many cigarettes _____ (you/smoke) a day.
- e) "What _____ (you/do)?" "I'm an electrical engineer."
- f) "Where _____ (your father/come) from?" "He _____ (come) from Scotland."
- g) If you need money, why _____ (you/not/get) a job?
- h) I _____ (play) the piano, but I _____ (not/play) very well.
- i) I don't understand the word 'deceive'. What _____ ('deceive'/mean)?

2. Образуйте отрицательные предложения.

- a) Stefan Edberg plays football.
- b) The Queen lives at 33, Station Road, London.
- c) Kangaroos come from Canada.
- d) The sun shines at night.
- e) In England people drive on the right.
- f) Your teacher arrives late.

3. Ответьте на вопросы, используя краткую форму.

Examples:

“Do you smoke?”

“Yes, I do”/ “No, I don’t”

- a) Do you like science fiction?
- b) Do you dream a lot?
- c) Do you listen to the radio?
- d) Do your parents read a lot?
- e) Does your teacher give you a lot of homework?
- f) Does it rain a lot in your country?

4. Поставьте вопросы к следующим предложениям. Начните с вопросительного слова, данного в скобках.

Examples:

Tom plays tennis. (How often?) How often does Tom play tennis?

I get up in the morning. (What time/usually?) What time do you usually get up?

- a) Ann watches television. (How often?) _____
- b) I write to my parents. (How often?) _____
- c) I have dinner in the evening? (What time/usually?) _____
- d) Tom works. (Where?) _____
- e) I go to the cinema. (How often?) _____
- f) People do stupid things. (Why?) _____
- g) The car breaks down. (How often?) _____

5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

- a) Он не любит писать письма.
- b) Мы всегда приходим вовремя на занятия.
- c) Она часто ездит в Киев.
- d) Он работает в банке.
- e) Где работают твои родители?

- f) Если завтра пойдёт дождь, мы останемся дома.
- g) Я не хочу сейчас туда идти.
- h) Что вы обычно делаете после занятий?
- i) Он говорит по-английски? Да, он хорошо говорит по-английски.
- j) Когда он возвращается? Я не знаю.

Present Continuous

Образование				Употребление	Временные выражения
Утвердительная				1.Действие, совершающееся в момент речи <i>E.g.</i> <i>He is reading a book at the moment.</i> 2.Действие, совершающееся в настоящий период времени <i>E.g.</i> <i>She is writing a new novel.</i>	now, at present, at this moment, at the moment Now, at the present moment
I	am	working			
You	are				
We					
They					
He	is				
She					
It					
Отрицательная форма					
I	am not	working			
You	are not				
We					
They					
He	is not				
She					
It					
Вопросительная					
Where	am	I	working?		
	are	you we they			
	is	he she it			

Exercises

1. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильной форме.

- a) Please, be quiet. I _____ (try) to concentrate.
- b) Look! It _____ (snow).
- c) Why _____ (you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
- d) You _____ (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
- e) Excuse me, I _____ (look) for a phone book. Is there one near here?
- f) (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? _____ (you/enjoy) it?
- g) Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They _____ (shout) at each other again.
- h) Why _____ (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
- i) I _____ (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.
- j) I want to lose weight. I _____ (not/eat) anything today.

2. Дайте краткие ответы на следующие вопросы.

Example:

Are you working hard?

Yes, I am.

- a) Are you enjoying the lesson? _____
- b) Is the teacher smoking? _____
- c) Are people walking on the street? _____
- d) Are they wearing raincoats? _____
- e) Are you feeling OK? _____
- f) Is your friend helping you? _____

3. Образуйте причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) для следующих глаголов:

think	shine	get	play	arrive
wait	smoke	stop	enjoy	rob

rain	have	run	fly	swim
wear	take	begin	dry	start
catch	make	travel	train	write

4. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глагол в нужном времени: Present Simple или Present Continuous.

- a) I _____ (not/belong) to a political party.
- b) Hurry! The bus _____ (come). I _____ (not/want) to miss it.
- c) The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- d) The river _____ (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- e) _____ (it/ever/snow) in India?
- f) We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we
_____ (not/grow) any.
- g) A: Can you drive?
B: No, but I _____ (learn). My father _____ (teach) me.
- h) You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ (not/need) it at the moment.
- i) (at a party) I usually _____ (enjoy) parties but I (not/enjoy) this one very much.
- j) George says he's 80 years old but I _____ (not/believe) him.
- k) Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Hilton Hotel. He usually
_____ (stay) at the Hilton Hotel.

Present Perfect

Образование			Употребление	Временные выражения
Утвердительная форма			1. Действие, совершившееся к настоящему моменту, результат которого имеется налицо в настоящем времени а) с временными выражениями, выражающими период времени, который еще не закончился: E.g. <i>I have read this book today.</i> b) со словами just, yet, already E.g. <i>I have already seen this film.</i> 2. Описание опыта человека: E.g. <i>I have never been to London.</i> 3. Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжающееся в настоящем E.g. <i>I have known her since we came to this town.</i> <i>I haven't seen him for a month.</i>	today, this week, this month, this century, this year yet, already, just ever never for, since
I You We They	have	worked played gone		
He She It	has			
Отрицательная форма				
I You We They	haven't	worked played gone		
He She It	hasn't			
Вопросительная форма				
Have	I you we they	worked played gone		
Has	he she it			

Exercises

1. Составьте предложения об этих людях:

Example: Alice is a journalist.

meet/ a lot of famous people

She **has met** a lot of famous people.

a) Robert Swam is an explorer.

be/North Pole _____.

never/get lost _____.

b) Bill and Sophie are unemployed.

not have/a job for six months _____.

not have/a holiday since Christmas _____.

not be/in the cinema for a year _____.

c) Sandra is a tennis player.

play/since she was six _____.

not win/ a senior competition _____.

never play/at Wimbledon _____.

2. Составьте вопросы в Present Perfect, используя слова, данные в скобках:

a) (you/ever/be/to South America?) _____.

b) (you/read/any English books?) _____.

c) (you/live/in this town all your life?) _____.

d) (how many times/you/be/in love?) _____.

e) (what's the most beautiful country you/ever/visit?) _____.

f) (you ever/speak/to a famous person?) _____.

g) (you/read/a newspaper recently?) _____.

h) (you/see/Tom in the past few days?) _____.

i) (you/play/tennis recently?) _____.

j) (you/eat/anything today?) _____.

3. Напишите следующие предложения в Present Perfect, используя since или for:

a) Jack lives in Bolton. (since he was born) Jack _____.

b) Bill is unemployed. (since April) Bill _____.

c) Ann has a bad cold. (for the last few days) _____.

d) I want to go to the moon. (since I was a child) _____.

e) My brother is studying languages at university. (for two years)
_____.

f) Tim and Jane are working in Sheffield. (since February) _____.

g) My cousin is in the army. (since he was 17) _____.

5. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

- a) Я никогда не читал этой книги.
- b) Я не видел его с лета.
- c) Я уже говорил вам об этом два раза. Разве вы не помните?
- d) Вы написали это упражнение очень плохо. Напишите его ещё раз.
- e) Его здесь нет. Он только что вышел.
- f) Мы знаем друг друга с тех пор, как я переехал в этот город.
- g) Я ещё не видел этот фильм, но я много о нём слышал.

Past Simple

Образование				Употребление	Временные выражения	
Утвердительная форма				1.Завершившееся действие в прошлом. <i>E.g.</i> <i>I met him yesterday.</i>	yesterday,	
I	finished	arrived	yesterday		the day before yesterday	
He					three days ago,	
She					last year, month	
It					in February	
We					on Sunday	
You					in summer	
They						
Отрицательная форма					2.Обычное, повторяющееся действие в прошлом <i>E.g.</i> <i>In summer I went for long walks after breakfast.</i>	every day,
I	didn't (did not)	arrive	finish			seldom,
He/She/It				usually,		
We				never,		
You				sometimes,		
They				as a rule, regularly,		
		go	yesterday	twice a week		

Вопросительная форма			3.Последовательные действия в прошлом	then, after that
Did	I he/she/it we you they	arrive? finish? go?	<i>E.g. He put on his coat, took his umbrella and left the house.</i>	

Exercises

1. Прочтите предложения в настоящем времени и напишите их в прошедшем времени.

Example: Tom usually gets up at 7.30. Yesterday he got up at 7.30.

- a) Tom usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning _____
- b) Tom usually walks to work. Yesterday_____
- c) Tom usually late for work. Yesterday_____
- d) Tom usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday_____
- e) Tom usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday_____
- f) Tom usually sleeps very well. Last night_____

2. Образуйте отрицательные предложения.

- a) Christopher Columbus discovered India.
- b) Beethoven came from Paris.
- c) Leonardo da Vinci lived in Brazil.
- d) The Americans landed on the moon in the nineteenth century.
- e) The USA won the last football World Cup.
- f) Last night I had grass for dinner.

3. Поставьте вопросы к словам, отсутствующим в данных предложениях.

Example:

I went to the States in 19____. When did you go to the States?

a) I went to _____ for my holiday.

Where _____?

b) We stayed in _____.

Where _____?

c) We stayed there for _____ weeks.

How long _____?

d) We had _____ weather.

Did _____ good weather?

e) We traveled round by _____.

How _____?

f) We had _____.

Did _____ good food?

4. Напишите прошедшую форму следующих глаголов.

Want _____

Use _____

Help _____

Like _____

Wash _____

Smile _____

Walk _____

Plan _____

Make _____

Travel _____

Feel _____

Rob _____

Send _____

Translate _____

Know _____

Decide _____

Arrive _____

5. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в нужной форме. Все предложения относятся к прошлому.

Example: I didn't go (not go) to work yesterday because I wasn't (not be) very well.

- a) Tom _____ (not / shave) this morning because he _____ (not / have) time.
- b) We _____ (not / eat) anything because we _____ (not / be) hungry.
- c) I _____ (not / rush) because I _____ (not / be) in a hurry.
- d) She _____ (not / be) interested in the book because she _____ (not / understand) it.

6. Вставьте в предложения слова, данные в таблице. В некоторых предложениях ничего вставлять не нужно.

ago	last	in	for	at	when	on
-----	------	----	-----	----	------	----

- a) I was born in Africa _____ 1970.
- b) My parents moved back to England _____ I was five.
- c) We lived in Brazil _____ three years.
- d) I went to college three years _____.
- e) I found a flat of my own _____ last year.
- f) I usually go home _____ the weekend.
- g) I didn't go home _____ weekend because some friends came to stay.
- h) They arrived _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon.
- i) _____ Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
- j) _____ we got home we listened to some music.
- k) We got up late _____ Sunday morning.
- l) I bought a car a few weeks _____.
- m) I had an accident _____ last night.
- n) I took my car to the garage _____ this morning.

7. Выберите время Present Perfect или Past Simple и поставьте глагол в правильной форме:

1. I _____ (see) three police cars this morning (it's still morning).
2. After he _____ (arrive) home, he _____ (unpack) and _____ (go) to bed early.
3. A: What's wrong?
B: I _____ (break) a glass!
4. My grandparents only _____ (know) each other for a few months before they _____ (get) married.
5. I _____ (be) in London for three years. I love it here.
6. We _____ (see) Julie last night.
7. He _____ (be) a teacher before he _____ (become) a musician.
8. When the boss _____ (walk) into the room, we _____ (know) someone was going to get fired.
9. The children _____ (break) a window in the school last week.
10. He _____ (see) that film last year.
11. Lucy _____ (break) her leg, so she can't come skiing.
12. Julie _____ (arrive)! Come and say hello!
13. They _____ (be) cold when they _____ (arrive) home.
14. Jack _____ (break) his arm when he _____ (fall) off a horse in 2005.
15. I _____ (know) about the problem for months, but I _____ (not / find) a solution yet.
16. A: When _____ (you / arrive)?
B: At 10pm last night.
17. She _____ (be) a teacher for ten years, and she still enjoys it.
18. How long _____ (you / know) Jill? I know you see her often.
19. I _____ (see) the sea before.
20. A: Hello
B: Hi Mum, it's me. I just wanted to say I _____ (arrive) safely and everything is fine.

8. Составьте вопросы к данным предложениям, используя вопросительные слова *when* или *how long*:

a) Ann is learning Italian.

(how long/she/learn/Italian?) _____

(when/she/begin/learning Italian?) _____

b) I know Tom.

(how long/you/know/Tom?) _____

(when/you/first/meet/Tom?) _____

c) Bob and Alice are married.

(how long/they/be/married?) _____

(when/they/get/married?) _____

d) Tom is ill.

(how long/he/be/ill?) _____

(when/he/become/ill?) _____

e) Jim has a beard.

(how long/he/have/a beard?) _____

(when/he/grow/it?) _____

9. Определите, правильное или неправильное предложение. Исправьте ошибки.

a) Have you ever been to Thailand? _____

b) I've had sausages for lunch at half past one. _____

c) She's enjoyed herself at the party last night. _____

d) I've read that book but I didn't like it much. _____

e) Tom has left school one year ago. _____

f) My cousins have lived in Dublin since they've been children. _____

g) We have worked here for a year and a half. _____

h) My parents lived in Britain for a couple of years. _____

i) James has made a cake yesterday. _____

j) I've washed the car. It looks great now. _____

9. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский.

- a) Погода была хорошая, и дети попросили свою сестру повести их в парк.
- b) Где вы были вчера? — Я ходил в кино. — Вам понравился фильм? — Да, это интересный фильм. Мне он очень понравился.
- c) Когда вы пришли домой? — Я пришел домой поздно и сразу же лег спать.
- d) Я очень много читал прошлым летом.
- e) В прошлом году я часто ходил в театр.
- f) Летом я заходил к ним каждый вечер.
- g) Я пришел домой, поужинал и начал читать газету.
- h) Когда вы получили это письмо? — Вчера утром.
- i) Я прочитал его статью на прошлой неделе.
- j) Мы видели его вчера.

Past Continuous

Образование			Употребление	Временные выражения
Утвердительная форма			1. Действие, совершавшееся в определенный момент в прошлом E.g. <i>It was raining at five o'clock yesterday.</i> 2. В некоторых придаточных предложениях времени с while, as (пока, в то время как), when (когда) E.g. <i>The phone rang, while I was having a shower.</i>	Yesterday at five o'clock, at that time, while as when
You We They	were	playing		
I He She It	was			
Отрицательная форма				
You We They	weren't	playing		
I He She It	wasn't			
Вопросительная форма				
Were	you we they	Playing?		

Was	I he she it		
------------	----------------------	--	--

Exercises

1. Сделайте предложения в Past Continuous (утвердительные, отрицательные или вопросы):

a) (they / take the exam?)

b) (when / he / work there?)

c) (you / make dinner?)

d) (they / drink coffee when you arrived?)

e) (when / we / sleep?)

f) (they / study last night)

g) (we / talk when the accident happened)

h) (he / not / exercise enough)

i) (I / talk too much?)

j) (it / not / snow)

k) (how / they / feel?)

l) (they / not / talk)

m) (why / he / study on a Saturday night?)

n) (I / go to school when you saw me)

o) (you / sleep at 6am)

p) (she / work when I called)

q) (we / not / leave when you called)

r) (we / make too much noise?)

2. Выберите правильную форму глагола (Past Simple/Past Continuous) для следующих предложений:

a) I _____ - I didn't hear you come in.

- a) was sleeping b) slept

b) I _____ to see her twice, but she wasn't home.

- a) was coming b) came

c) What _____? I was watching TV.

- a) did you do b) were you doing

d) Robin Hood was a character who _____ from the rich and gave to the poor.

- a) stole b) was stealing

e) Hey, did you talk to her? Yes, I _____ to her.

- a) was talking b) talked

f) I _____ home very late last night.

- a) came b) was coming

g) How long _____ the flu?

- a) did you have b) were you having

h) _____ a good time in Brazil? Yes, I had a lot of fun!

- a) Were you having b) Did you have

i) We _____ breakfast when she walked into the room.

- a) had b) were having

j) Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally _____ it.

- a) bought b) was buying

3. Дополните предложения правильной формой глагола (Past Simple or Past Continuous).

- a) A: What (you, do) _____ when you heard that noise? B: I (try) _____ to change a light bulb that had burnt out.
- b) After I (find) _____ the wallet full of money, I (go, immediately) _____ to the police and (turn) _____ it in.
- c) The doctor (say) _____ that Brian (be) _____ too weak to go to work and that he (need) _____ to stay at home for a couple of days.
- d) My best friend (arrive) _____ at my house a little before 9:00 pm, but I (be, not) _____ there. I (study) _____ at the library for my final examination in Italian.
- e) John is in the living room working on his computer. At this time yesterday, he (work, also) _____ on his computer. That's all he ever does!
- f) I (call) _____ you last night after dinner, but you (be, not) _____ there. Where were you? B: I (work) _____ out at the gym.
- g) When I (walk) _____ into the busy office, the secretaries (talk) _____ on the phone with customers, a clerk (work, busily) _____ at his desk, and two managers (discuss, quietly) _____ methods to improve customer service.
- h) I (watch) _____ a thriller on TV when the electricity went out. Now I am never going to find out how the film ends.
- i) Samantha (be) _____ in the room when Bob (tell) _____ me what happened, but she didn't hear anything because she (be, listen) _____ to music.
- j) It's strange that you (call) _____ because I (think, just) _____ about you.

4. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в нужном времени: Past Simple или Past Continuous.

- a) George _____ (fall) off the ladder while he _____ (paint) the ceiling.
- b) Last night I _____ (read) in bed when suddenly I _____ (hear) a scream.
- c) _____ (you/watch) television when I phoned you?
- d) Ann _____ (wait) for me when I _____ (arrive).

- e) I _____ (not/drive) very fast when the accident _____ (happen).
- f) I _____ (break) a plate last night. I _____ (do) the washing-up when it _____ (slip) out of my hand.
- g) Tom _____ (take) a photograph of me while I _____ (not/look).
- h) We _____ (not/go) out because it _____ (rain).
- i) What _____ (you/do) at this time yesterday?
- j) I _____ (see) Carol at the party. She _____ (wear) a really beautiful dress.

Past Perfect

Образование			Употребление	Временные выражения
Утвердительная форма			<p>1. Действие, совершившееся до определенного момента в прошлом.</p> <p>E.g.</p> <p><i>After the sun had set, we decided to return home.</i></p> <p>2. Past Perfect употребляется в главном предложении при наличии наречий:</p> <p>hardly...when (едва, не успел как, как только)</p> <p>scarcely...when</p> <p>no sooner...when</p> <p>В последующем придаточном предложении употребляется Past Simple.</p>	after, before, when + придаточное предложение времени
I	had	worked		
You				
He		played		
She		gone		
It				
We				
They				
Отрицательная форма				
I	hadn't	worked		
You				
He		played		
She		gone		
It				
We				
They				
Вопросительная форма				

Had	I		
	you		
	he	worked	<i>He had hardly (scarcely) entered the house, when it started to rain. - Едва он вошел в дом, как начался</i>
	she	played	<i>дождь.</i>
	it	gone	<i>No sooner had he arrived, than he fell ill. – Не успел он приехать, как заболел.</i>
	we		
	they		

Exercises

1. Дополните следующие предложения, используя глаголы, данные в скобках:

- My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He _____ (go) away.
- The local cinema was no longer open. It _____ (close) down.
- Mr. Johnson was no longer alive. He _____ (die).
- I didn't recognize Mrs. Johnson. She _____ (change) a lot.
- Bill no longer had his car. He _____ (sell) it.
- The woman was a complete stranger to me. I _____ (never/ see) her before.
- Tom wasn't at home when I arrived. He _____ (just/ go out).
- We arrived at the cinema late. The film _____ (already/ begin).

2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в нужном времени - Past Simple или Past Perfect:

- The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody _____ (go) to bed.
- I felt very tired when I got home, so I _____ (go) straight to bed.
- Sorry I'm late. The car _____ (break) down on my way here.
- There was a car by the side of the road. It _____ (break) down and the driver was trying to repair it. So we _____ (stop) to see if we could help.
- I _____ (be) sorry that I _____ (not be) nicer to him.
- Nobody _____ (come) to the meeting because Angela _____ (forget) to tell people about it.

- g) I _____ (see) her before somewhere – I _____ (know).
- h) Because he _____ (not check) the oil for so long, the car _____ (break) down.
- i) She couldn't find the book that I _____ (lend) her.
- j) They _____ (never find) where he _____ (hide) the money.
- k) It was a firm I _____ (never hear) of.
- l) When she _____ (come) in, we all knew where she _____ (be).
- m) The lesson _____ (already start) when I _____ (arrive).

3. Соедините следующие пары предложений, используя союзы , данные в скобках. Один из глаголов поставьте в Past Perfect:

- a) I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)

- b) He passed his driving test. He bought a car. (as soon as)

- c) I took the book back to the library. I finished reading it. (when)

- d) I didn't go to bed. I did my homework. (until)

- e) I spent all my money. I went home. (when)

- f) I read the book. I saw the film. (before)

- g) Her children left home. She started writing. (after)

- h) I listened to the news. I went to bed.

- i) They finished their work. They went home. (when)

- j) My stomach-ache disappeared. I took some medicine. (after)

4. Переведите следующие предложения с русского языка на английский:

- a) Когда я зашёл за своим другом, его сестра сказала, что он ушёл час назад.
- b) Он рассказал мне о многих городах, которые он посетил во время своих путешествий.
- c) Я не мог ответить на вопросы преподавателя, потому что я ничего не повторял перед экзаменом.
- d) Когда мы пришли в театр, спектакль уже начался, и наши места были заняты.
- e) После того, как я написал письмо другу, я пошел смотреть телевизор.
- f) Она не могла найти книгу, которую я ей одолжил.
- g) Она рассказала мне, что она работала во Франции и Германии.
- h) Когда я пришел на автостоянку, я понял, что потерял ключи.
- i) Это была фирма, о которой я никогда не слышал.
- j) У меня перестала болеть голова после того, как я принял лекарство.

СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ (THE PASSIVE VOICE)

Если подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, совершающий действие, то глагол употребляется в форме действительного залога:

The sun **attracts** the planets.

Солнце притягивает планеты.

Pushkin **wrote** "Poltava" in 1828.

Пушкин написал «Полтаву» в 1828 году.

Если же подлежащее обозначает лицо или предмет, подвергающийся действию со стороны другого лица или предмета, то глагол употребляется в форме страдательного залога:

The planets **are attracted** by the sun.

Планеты притягиваются солнцем.

"Poltava" **was written** by Pushkin in 1828.

«Полтава» была написана Пушкиным 1828 году.

Переходные глаголы могут употребляться как в действительном, так и в страдательном залоге. Непереходные глаголы употребляются только в действительном залоге.

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЁН СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

*Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и формы причастия прошедшего времени (Past Participle,*

третья форма) смыслового глагола. Таким образом, при спряжении глагола в страдательном залоге изменяется только глагол **to be**, смысловой же глагол имеет во всех временах одну и ту же форму - *Past Participle*. Следовательно, время, в котором стоит глагол в страдательном залоге, определяется формой, в которой стоит вспомогательный глагол **to be**:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect
Present	I am invited.	I am being invited.	I have been invited.
Past	I was invited.	I was being invited.	I had been invited.
Future	I will be invited.	—	I will have been invited.
Future in the Past	I would be invited.	—	I would have been invited.

В страдательном залоге имеются только два времени группы *Continuous*: *Present Continuous* и *Past Continuous*; форма *Future Continuous* отсутствует. В страдательном залоге отсутствует также времена группы *Perfect Continuous*.

При образовании вопросительной формы вспомогательный глагол становится перед подлежащим: **Am I invited?** Если вспомогательный глагол употребляется в сложной форме (**have been, will have been** и т. д.), то только первый вспомогательный глагол ставится перед подлежащим: **Have I been invited? Will I have been invited?**

При образовании отрицательной формы частица **not** ставится после вспомогательного глагола: **I am not invited.** Если вспомогательный глагол употреблён в сложной форме (**have been, will have been** и т.д.), то частица **not** ставится после первого вспомогательного глагола: **I have not been invited. I will not have been invited.**

ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ И СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОБОРОТЫ

Предложение со сказуемым, выраженным глаголом в действительном залоге, носит название действительного оборота, а предложение со сказуемым, выраженным глаголом в страдательном залоге, носит название страдательного оборота:

Действительный оборот

Попов **invented** the radio in 1895.

Попов изобрёл радио в 1895 году.

Страдательный оборот

The radio **was invented** by Popov in 1895.

Радио было изобретено Поповым в 1895 году.

Сопоставление действительного оборота с параллельным ему страдательным оборотом показывает следующее:

а) дополнение действительного оборота (the radio) служит подлежащим в страдательном обороте;

б) глаголу в действительном залоге (invented) соответствует глагол в страдательном залоге в том же времени (was invented);

*в) подлежащее действительного оборота (Роров) служит в страдательном обороте дополнением с предлогом **by**, соответствующим в русском языке дополнению в творительном падеже (отвечающему на вопрос кем? чем?).*

*Дополнение с предлогом **by** часто отсутствует в страдательном обороте:*

This bridge **was built** in 1946.

Этот мост был построен в 1946 году

*2. После глагола в страдательном залоге употребляется также дополнение с предлогом **with** для выражения орудия, при помощи которого совершается действие:*

*The paper was cut **with a knife**.*

Бумага была разрезана ножом.

*3. Сказуемому действительного оборота, выраженного сочетанием одного из модальных глаголов **can (could), may (might), should, ought, to have, to be** с инфинитивом действительного залога, соответствует в страдательном обороте сочетание того же модального глагола с инфинитивом страдательного залога:*

Действительный оборот

We **must finish** our work as soon as possible.

Мы должны закончить нашу работу как можно скорее.

You **can buy** this book in any bookshop.

Вы можете купить эту книгу в любом магазине.

You **ought to translate** this article at once.

Вам следует перевести эту статью немедленно.

Страдательный оборот

Our work **must be finished** as soon as possible.

Наша работа должна быть выполнена как можно скорее.

This book **can be bought** in any bookshop.

Эту книгу можно купить в любом магазине.

This article **ought to be translated** at once.

Эту статью следует перевести немедленно.

УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕН СТРАДАТЕЛЬНОГО ЗАЛОГА

Времена страдательного залога употребляются по тем же правилам, что и соответствующие им формы действительного залога:

Действительный залог

Страдательный залог

Present Simple

We **use** cranes for lifting heavy weights.

Cranes **are used** for lifting heavy weights.

Мы применяем краны для подъёма тяжёлых грузов.

Краны применяются для подъёма тяжёлых грузов.

Past Simple

The customs officers **examined** our luggage yesterday.

Our luggage **was examined** by the customs officers yesterday.

Таможенники осмотрели наш багаж вчера.

Наш багаж был осмотрен таможенниками вчера.

Future Simple

They **will build** the bridge next year.

The bridge **will be build** next year.

Они построят мост в будущем году.

Мост будет построен в будущем году.

Future Simple in the Past

Past Perfect

*She showed me the article, which her brother
had translated.*

*Она показала мне статью, которую
перевел ее брат.*

*She showed me the article, which **had been**
translated by her brother.*

*Она показала мне статью, которая
переведена ее братом.*

Future Perfect

I will have translated the article by six o'clock.

Я (уже) переведу статью к шести часам.

The article ***will have been translated*** by 6 o'clock.

Статья будет (уже) переведена к шести часам.

Exercises

1. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам и словосочетаниям.

- a) *She* has been hired by the company.
- b) *Moscow* University was founded *by Lomonosov*.
- c) I am sure *you* will be promoted soon.
- d) He understood that *he* was being watched.
- e) *This man* is very much talked about.
- f) I was taught *music and singing* at school.
- g) He is *very foolish* and is often laughed at.
- h) The doctor was sent for *half an hour* ago.
- i) The film is much spoken about *because it is full of action*.

2. Замените следующие действительные обороты страдательными. Переведите на английский язык.

- a) Many people attended the lecture.
- b) The film disappointed us very much.
- c) Someone has eaten the cake.
- d) He will leave the tickets on the table.
- e) The teacher corrects our exercises at home.
- f) Everyone can see film soon.
- g) The waiter has brought the menu.
- h) An economic crisis followed the war.
- i) The teacher will return our papers tomorrow.

- j) She had finished the report by noon.
- k) They were discussing a new plan when we came in.
- l) They are making arrangements for the departure.
- m) Someone has broken the tree.
- n) You must answer all the questions on the paper.
- o) People speak English in many countries of the world.

3. Переведите глаголы, данные в скобках, и поставьте их в требуемом по смыслу времени.

- a) A lot of new houses (построено) in Kiev and other Ukrainian towns lately.
- b) When (написано) this letter? The letter (было написано) this morning.
- c) By whom (будет переведена) this article into English? The article (переведена) already.
- d) This question (обсуждался) when we came in.
- e) Where are the students? The students (экзаменуются) now in the next room.
- f) By the time they arrived the work (была закончена).

4. Переведите на английский язык.

- a) Нам рассказывали об этом вчера.
- b) Ему уже написали.
- c) Ей дали билет на концерт.
- d) Мне показали новый словарь.
- e) Ему предложили новую работу.
- f) Об этой книге много говорят.
- g) Её не слушали.
- h) Когда будет построена новая школа?
- i) Здесь говорят только по-английски.

5. Закончите предложения, используя глаголы, данные в таблице, в требуемом по смыслу времени.

affect	boost	make	persuade	pay	sell
--------	-------	------	----------	-----	------

- a) Almost half of the shoes which _____ in the United States these days are trainers.
- b) Nowadays major sporting superstars _____ huge sums of money to advertise products.
- c) Sales of sports goods in general _____ by the interest in fitness and running in the 80s and 90s.
- e) Many parents _____ to buy expensive top brands by their fashion-conscious children.
- f) Trainers and other goods _____ in many countries.
- g) Surprisingly, sales of trainers _____ by the fact that they have been a fashion item for so many years.

6. Поставьте глаголы, стоящие в скобках, в требуемом по смыслу времени.

The production of counterfeit is rising. Top brand names _____ (reproduce) illegally all over the world and billions of dollars _____ (lose) each year in tax revenue. In fact, 5% of the world's trade _____ (represent) by this black market. Frequently counterfeit goods _____ (buy) by people who think that they are the real thing. Those that suspect they aren't, buy them because of the price. Fake perfume, for instance, can _____ (buy) at a garter of the price of the real thing. Top companies are complaining that their reputations _____ (damage) by inferior products, and although new anti-counterfeiting laws _____ (introduce) in Europe, the situation has not improved. This is partly because the production of counterfeit goods _____ (organize) by some of the sophisticated criminal organization in the world.

7. Закончите предложения, используя глаголы, данные в таблице, в требуемом по смыслу времени. Переведите на русский язык.

grow	produce	make	pull down	take
deliver	include	employ	decorate	speak

- a. English is _____ here.
- b. Volvos are _____ in Sweden.

- c. Is service _____ in the bill? Our kitchen is being _____ at the moment.
- d. Whisky is _____ in Scotland.
- e. Our factory is being _____ over by an American company.
- f. About one thousand people are _____ in that factory.
- g. Lots of tulips are _____ in Holland.
- h. That block of flats is being _____ because it is unsafe.
- i. In Britain milk is _____ to your doorstep.

8. Прочитайте текст и поставьте глаголы, данные в таблице, в пропуски.

Amy Johnson

The first woman pilot to fly to Australia

(English, 1903-1941)

disappeared	joined	help
didn't succeed	returned	tried
were married	was taught	
was introduced	was written	

Amy Johnson (a) _____ the London Aeroplane Club when she was still a schoolgirl. There, she (b) _____ how to service planes and she (c) _____ to a pilot called Jim Mollison, who (d) _____ the record for a flight to Australia. In 1930, Amy (e) _____ to beat his record. She (f) _____, but she was still the first woman to fly to Australia. When she (g) _____, she and Jim Mollison (h) _____. Amy was very popular and a song (i) _____ about her: Amy, wonderful Amy! Her death is a mystery. During the war, in 1941, she and her aeroplane (j) _____ into the sea.

9. Замените следующие действительные обороты страдательными.

Examples

Somebody **stole** my handbag. *My handbag was stolen.*

Nobody **asked** him to come. *He wasn't asked to come.*

a) Somebody robbed the bank last night.

The bank _____

b) Somebody told me to wait outside.

I _____

c) Nobody invited her to the party.

She _____

d) Somebody drove them to the airport.

They _____

e) Nobody sent us any tickets.

We _____

f) Did anybody find the missing child?

Was _____

g) Did anything disturb you in the night?

Were _____

Present Perfect passive

10. В следующих предложениях подчеркните правильную глагольную форму (активный или пассивный залог). Переведите предложения на русский язык.

a) Tom's *just promoted*/*'s just been promoted* to area manager of Eastern Europe.

b) I've *applied*/*'ve been applied* for a new job

c) How many times *have you made*/*have you been made* redundant?

d) Bob's wife *has just lost*/*has just been lost* her job.

e) My father *has taken*/*has been taken* early retirement.

f) My brother *has given*/*has been given* the sack. His boss said he was lazy.

g) The number of people out of work *has risen*/*has been risen* to nearly 3 million.

h) A strike *has called*/*has been called* by the air traffic controllers.

i) They *haven't offered*/*haven't been offered* more money by the management.

j) How much money *have you saved*/*have you been saved* for your retirement?

11. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в требуемом по смыслу времени.

14 years ago Spanish tourist Gaspar Sanchez (a) _____ (drop) his wallet into the waters of Loch Ness in Scotland. His passport, his car keys, his business card and his money (b) _____ (lose) in 150m of water. This week the phone (c) _____ (ring) in Senor Sanchez's Barcelona flat and a Scottish policeman told him, 'Sir, your wallet (d) _____ (find)! It (e) _____ (discover) last Sunday on the bed of the loch by some scientists in a submarine looking for the Loch Ness monster!'

Senor Sanchez said, 'The whole thing is absolutely amazing. Apparently my wallet and its contents (f) _____ (put) in the post to me already. I should get them tomorrow. I can't believe it!'

12. Замените следующие действительные обороты страдательными. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в требуемом по смыслу времени.

Examples:

That church looks very old. (when / it / build?) When was it built?

A: Is Margaret popular?

B: Yes. (she / like / by everybody) She is liked by everybody.

a) This is a very popular television program. (every week it / watch / by millions of people). Every week it

b) What happens to the cars produced in this factory? (most of them / export?)
.....

c) A: Was there any trouble at the demonstration?

B: Yes. (about 20 people / arrest)
.....

d) A: There is no longer military service in Britain.

B: Really? (when / it / abolish?)
.....

e) A: Did anybody call an ambulance to the scene of the accident?

B: Yes. (but nobody / injure / so it / not / need)
.....

f) A: Last night someone broke into our house.

B: Oh dear. (anything / take?)

g) Mr Kelly can't use his office at the moment. (it / redecorate)

h) George didn't have his car yesterday. (it / service / at the garage)

i) Where's my bicycle? It's gone! (it / steal!)
.....

j) The people next door disappeared six months ago. (they / not / see / since then)

k) This room looks different. (it / paint / since I was last here?)

l) A tree was lying across the road. (it / blow / down in the storm).....

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