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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

Сборник дополнительных грамматических упражнений к учебному пособию
«Английский язык для студентов экономического факультета
Pre-Intermediate»

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов направлений бакалавриата ЭФ очной формы обучения. Пособие составлено в соответствии с целями и задачами дисциплины «Английский язык». Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для отработки и закрепления грамматических навыков. Пособие содержит теоретический материал по грамматике и упражнения, сгруппированные по темам, соответствующим темам учебного пособия «Английский язык для студентов экономического факультета Pre-Intermediate». Настоящее учебно-методическое пособие может быть использовано как для самостоятельной работы студентов, так и для работы на практическом занятии.

«Сборник дополнительных грамматических упражнений к учебному пособию «Английский язык для студентов экономического факультета Pre-Intermediate размещен в электронном виде на образовательном портале ТУСУРа

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Lesson 1 What is economics? Present Simple, Past Simple (Regular verbs)

Present Simple

Present Simple (настоящее простое время) образуется с помощью присоединения окончания **-s** к основе глагола в 3-м лице ед. числа. В других случаях глагол не изменяется.

I **read** books every day.

He **reads** books every day.

Для образования отрицания используется вспомогательный глагол **do** или **does** (в 3-м лице ед. числа) и частица **not**. **Do not** и **does not** могут сокращаться до **don't** и **doesn't**.

I **don't read** books.

She **doesn't like** swimming.

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **do** или **does**. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в вопросе:

0	1	2	3	4
	Do	you	speak	English?
What	does	he	read?	

Present Simple используется в следующих случаях:

1. речь идет об общеизвестном факте: Water boils at 100 degrees.
2. речь идет о регулярно повторяющемся действии: I go to work every day.

Обратите внимание на слова-маркеры:

- always
- often
- sometimes
- seldom, rarely
- never
- every day (week, year...)

3. Когда речь идет о расписании занятий, поездов, автобусов и т.д.: The bus arrives at 7 o'clock.

Обратите внимание на правописание глагола с окончанием **-s**.

Если глагол оканчивается на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -tch, -x, -z, -zz** то прибавляется окончание **-es**.

watches, pushes

Если глагол оканчивается **-y** с предшествующей согласной, то **y** меняется на **i** + окончание **-s**

studies, cries

Если глагол заканчивается на **-o** то прибавляем окончание **-es**

goes, does

Спряжение глагола **to be** нужно запомнить:

I	am	a student
he, she, it	is	my friend
we, you, they	are	friends

Am	I	a student?
Is	he, she, it	my friend?
Are	we, they	friends?

I	am	not	a student.
he, she, it	is		my friend.
we, you, they	are		friends.

Past Simple (Regular verbs)

Если глагол правильный, то Past Simple глагола имеет окончание **-ed**.

I **played** football yesterday.

Для образования отрицания используется вспомогательный глагол **did** и частица **not**. Did not может сокращаться до **didn't**.

He **didn't paint** this picture.

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did**. Обратите внимание на порядок слов в вопросе:

0	1	2	3	4
	Did	you	call	me?
What	did	he	like?	

Past Simple употребляется:

- если речь идет о факте в прошлом или единичном действии, которое закончилось в прошлом: I worked last summer.
- если речь идет о старых привычках и повторяющихся действиях. Эти действия неоднократно происходили в прошлом, но сейчас уже не совершаются: He collected coins in school.

Наиболее распространенные слова и фразы, с которыми употребляется Past Simple:

<p>1 yesterday – вчера</p> <p>2 last week – на прошлой неделе</p> <p>3 last year – в прошлом году</p> <p>4 last month – в прошлом месяце</p> <p>5 last Friday – в прошлую пятницу</p> <p>6 last summer – прошлым летом</p> <p>7 the other day – на днях</p>	<p>8 two days ago – два дня назад</p> <p>9 five minutes ago – пять минут назад</p> <p>10 a year ago – год назад</p> <p>11 in 1997 - в 1997</p> <p>12 in my childhood – в детстве</p> <p>13 when I was a school boy – когда я был школьником</p> <p>14 when I went home – когда я пошел домой</p> <p>15 during the WWII – во время Второй мировой войны</p>
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- когда рассказываем историю или перечисляем несколько событий, которые происходили одно за другим в прошлом: Yesterday Mary woke up at 7.30, then got dressed and went to university.

Обратите внимание:

Если глагол заканчивается на непроизносимую **-e**, тогда прибавляется только букву **-d**:

improved, liked

Окончание **-ed** произносится как **/t/**, если глагол заканчивается на шипящую или глухую согласную:

stopped, polished

Кстати, в коротких глаголах при добавлении **-ed** происходит удвоение последней согласной, как с глаголом stop.

Окончание **-ed** произносится как **/d/**, если глагол заканчивается на гласную или звонкую согласную:

studied, travelled

Окончание **-ed** произносится как **/ɪd/**, если глагол заканчивается на **-t** или **-d**:

reported, pretended

1. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb “to be”.

1. My best friend ... a second-year student.
2. We ... students of TUSUR.
3. I ... a sportsman.
4. Our university ... not very old.
5. Lisa ... our group mate.
6. I ... a first-year student.
7. They ... at the English lesson now.
8. My native town ... not very big.
9. Students of our group ... very hardworking.

2. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the correct form.

1. People ... much time at the computer. (to spend)
2. My friend ... to the gym two days a week. (to go)
3. I ... lectures every day. (to attend)
4. We often ... with friends. (to go out)
5. George ... in a foreign country. (to live)
6. Students of our faculty ... in many sport competitions. (to take part)
7. I ... at TUSUR. (to study)
8. My friend ... at TUSUR too. (to study)
9. In my free time I ... my friends. (to meet)

3. Fill in the correct auxiliary verb “do” or “does”.

1. ... you speak English?
2. Where ... your best friend live?
3. ... you go to the gym? How often ... you go there?

4. Where ... your parents work?
5. ... Richard play the guitar?
6. ... you know that student? ... he study hard?
7. How ... you usually spend weekends?
8. Why ... your sister get up early?
9. ... Jack take part in sport competitions?
- 10... you conduct experiments at Physics lessons?

4. Open the brackets and put regular verbs into the Past Simple form.

1. When I was five, I ... ice-cream. (to like)
2. Three months ago I ... with my parents. (to live) Now I live in a hostel.
3. Media ... our life greatly. (to influence)
4. Last year scientists ... their innovative idea. (to realise)
5. My friend ... me yesterday. (to call)
6. In 1960s the first communication satellite ... on the orbit. (to appear)
7. Alexander G. Bell ... the telephone. (to invent)
8. We ... that device in our laboratory last week. (to test)
9. He ... foreign articles in his course work. (to use)
10. Students ... the task 5 minutes ago. (to finish)

Lesson 2 Economic theories. Past Simple (Irregular verbs), Future Simple

Past Simple (Irregular verbs)

Неправильные глаголы образуют Past Simple при помощи второй формы, которую можно найти в таблице неправильных глаголов. Наиболее распространенные глаголы представлены в Приложении 1.

Adam Smith **made** his career in Glasgow. He **spent** several years abroad.

He **did not make** a career in Oxford. He **did not spend** all his life at home.

Where **did** he **make** his career? How much time **did** he **spend** in Europe?

Обратите внимание на спряжение глагола **to be** в Past Simple:

+	I, he, she, it+was We, you, they+were	I was at home yesterday. You were late for the first lesson.
?	was+subject were+subject	Where was your book? – Under the table. Were you ill last week? - Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
-	was+not were+not	I wasn't at the lectures in the morning. You weren't at home yesterday.

Future Simple

Future Simple образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **will**. Смысловый глагол при этом не изменяется.

+	I will buy him a present. (I'll buy) You will come. (You'll come) It will be fun! (It'll be)
?	Will you come for his birthday party?
-	He will not mind. (He won't mind)
Short answers	
Yes, I will. No, I won't.	

Future Simple употребляется:

- когда речь идет об общем факте в будущем: He will be 18 in 2019.
- когда речь идет о решении, принятом в момент разговора: Is it really his birthday? I will buy him a present.
- с глаголами и наречиями think, believe, to be sure, probably, perhaps, certainly, imagine, expect, be afraid of, hope, когда речь идет о предположении или предсказании: I hope It will be sunny tomorrow.

5. Open the brackets and put irregular verbs into the Past Simple form.

1. Yesterday Robert ... in the library.(to be)
2. When I ... a schoolboy I ... part in sport competitions. (to be; to take)
3. ... John at the lecture ten minutes ago? (to be)

4. Two days ago Jack ... a letter to his English pen-friend and ... it. (to write; to send)
5. In 2012 my parents and I ... to Greece. (to fly)
6. Alex ... about this meeting and he ... his group-mates about it. (to know; to tell)
7. We ... three lessons yesterday. (to have)
8. The teacher ... us five minutes to revise the words before the dictation. (to give)
9. ... you at the conference last Wednesday? (to be)
10. Richard ... two mistakes in his test last week. (to make)

6. Write questions with “was” or “were” and give short answers.

Example: (you \ at home \ last night)

Were you at home last night? – No. I wasn't.

1. Johnny \ absent from class \ yesterday
2. Alex and Sue \ at home \ last night
3. you \ nervous \ on the first day of study
4. you \ at the library \ last night
5. she \ in class \ yesterday
6. you and your wife \ in Moscow \ last year

7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple form, positive or negative.

1. I ... (to go, not) to the cinema last night. I ... (to stay) home.
2. Mike ... (to come, not) to classes yesterday.
3. I ... (to finish, not) my homework last night. I ... (to go) to bed early.
4. Jane ... (to get up, not) at seven o'clock. She ... (to get up) at 8 o'clock.
5. It ... (to rain, not) long last Sunday. The rain ... (to stop) after a few minutes.
6. The weather ... (to be, not) cold last week, but it ... (to be) cold yesterday.
7. Tina and I ... (to go, not) shopping yesterday. We ... (to go) shopping last Monday.
8. I ... (to go) to the cinema last night, but I ... (to enjoy, not) the film. It ... (to be, not) very good.
9. I ... (to write) a message to my girlfriend yesterday, but she ... (to answer, not).
10. Sue ... (to read) a magazine yesterday evening. She ... (to watch, not) TV.

8. Ask questions to the answers.

1. He lived in a hostel before he found a flat. (Where?)
2. He was absent from lessons because he was sick. (Why?)
3. I bought my bag in the city centre. (Where?)
4. I came to this country five weeks ago. (When?)
5. I had three entrance exams. (How many?)
6. I went to the park yesterday afternoon. (Where?)
7. The movie started at 7:20. (When?)
8. We had an exam two days ago. (When?)
9. I took the bus to the university. (How?)
10. I watched an interesting film last night. (What?)

9. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. How old are you? How old will you be next year?
2. What will you do at weekends?
3. When will you finish the university?
4. Will you help your group mate with the homework?
5. Where will you travel next summer?
6. When will you wake up tomorrow morning?
7. Who will you be in the future?
8. Will you go to the university tomorrow?
9. Will you go to the cinema on Friday evening?
10. Will you listen to music before you go to bed?
11. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
12. Where will you go after the lessons?

10. Complete the sentences. Use will, 'll or won't.

1. ... he ... (to get) his new bike from the shop?
2. ... you ... (to have) a cup of tea with us?
3. Do you think it ... (to rain)?
4. Don't worry! I ... (to be) OK.
5. I ... (not / to do) your housework for you.
6. I'm sure he ... (to do) the test well.
7. My brother ... (to be) 10 next Sunday.
8. She ... (not / to drink) coffee in the evening.
9. There's no bread. I ... (to go) to the grocery.
10. They want to speak to Sam. I ... (to call) him.
11. We're hungry. I ... (to bring) sandwiches.

Lesson 3 Economic Systems. Grammar: Degrees of Comparison

В английском языке качественные прилагательные имеют три степени сравнения:

- положительную степень (positive degree) – это основная форма прилагательного;
- сравнительную степень (comparative degree);
- превосходную степень (superlative degree);

Существует три способа образования степеней сравнения:

1. Для односложных прилагательных и прилагательных из двух слогов, оканчивающихся на –у

Односложные прилагательные в сравнительной степени прибавляют суффикс –**er**, в превосходной – суффикс **-est**. При этом конечное –**у** меняется на **-i**, конечное немое **e** опускается, и согласная после одиночной гласной удваивается. Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени всегда ставится определенный артикль **the**.

Абсолютная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
big	bigger	the biggest
strong	stronger	the strongest
happy	happier	the happiest
nice	nicer	the nicest

2. Двусложные и многосложные прилагательные

Такие прилагательные образуют сравнительную степень при помощи **more** и превосходную – **the most**. При этом форма прилагательного не меняется.

Абсолютная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
important	more important	the most important
adequate	more adequate	the most adequate

Некоторые многосложные прилагательные, которые оканчиваются на **-er**, **-ow**, **-le** могут также образовывать степени сравнения по первому типу.

Абсолютная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
clever	cleverer	the cleverest
narrow	narrower	the narrower

3. Исключения из общего правила

Некоторые прилагательные образуют степени сравнения не по общему правилу, от другого корня. Их следует выучить наизусть.

- Good – better – the best (хороший – лучше – самый лучший)
- Bad – worse – the worst (плохой – хуже – самый плохой)

- Little – less – the least (маленький – меньше – наименьший)
- Many / much – more – the most (многочисленный – больше – наибольший)
- Old – older – the oldest (старый – старше – самый старый)
- Old – elder – the eldest (старый – старше – самый старший) – о членах семьи
- Late – later – the latest / last (поздний – более поздний – последний, самый новый/последний по времени)
- Late – the latter – the last (поздний – последний из перечисленных – последний по порядку)
- Near – nearer – the nearest (близкий – более близкий – ближайший по расстоянию)
- Near – nearer – next / the next (близкий – более близкий – следующий по времени / следующий по порядку)
- Far – farther – the farthest (дальний, далекий – более дальний – самый дальний)
- Far – further – the furthest (дальний, далекий – дальнейший – самый дальний)

Некоторые сравнительные конструкции

- **Чем ... тем: The more you work, the more you earn.** – Чем больше работаешь, тем больше получаешь.
- **Чем: He earns more than you.** – Он работает больше тебя.
- **The greatest risk** of losing value of money is inflation.

11. Complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in the proper form.

1. Mike is ... in his group. (tall)
2. My brother is ... than me. (young)
3. My new cell phone is ... than my old one. (expensive)
4. Rome is old but Athens is ... (old)
5. Russia is ... country in the world. (big)
6. That way is ... (short)
7. The first task was ... than the last one. (easy)
8. This house is ... than that one. (big)
9. This is ... book I have ever read. (interesting)
10. This way is ... than that one. (long)
11. Yesterday I got up ... than today. (early)

12. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Джек старше, чем Том. Том самый младший в группе.
2. Дизайн этого сайта – самый стильный.
3. Не покупай самый дешевый телефон. Купи тот, у которого больше функций.
4. Ричард усерднее Джона. Он самый трудолюбивый студент в группе.
5. Сэм самый толковый программист в фирме.
6. Эта аудитория светлее, чем та.
7. Это здание выше чем то. Это самое высокое здание в городе.
8. Этот метод исследования более удобный.

13. Answer the questions.

1. Which is the most difficult subject for you?
2. What subject do you like more?
3. What is more difficult: Economic Theory or Mathematics?
4. Is English more difficult than Mathematics?
5. What subject is the most interesting for you?
6. What is the least interesting subject?

14. Translate the sentences.

1. Чем больше ты учишь, тем больше ты знаешь.
2. Чем больше ты знаешь, тем больше забываешь.
3. Чем больше ты забываешь, тем меньше ты знаешь.
4. Следовательно, чем больше ты знаешь, тем меньше ты знаешь.
5. Чем больше ты зарабатываешь, тем больше ты тратишь.
6. Чем больше ты тратишь, тем меньше у тебя денег.
7. Следовательно, чем больше ты зарабатываешь, тем меньше у тебя денег.

Lesson 4 Taxation. Grammar: Past Participle (Regular and Irregular Verbs). Passive forms.

Past Participle (Regular and Irregular Verbs)

Причастие II (Past Participle) – это причастие прошедшего времени. На русский язык переводится страдательным причастием. Образуется с помощью суффикса **–ed** для правильных глаголов и третьей формы неправильных глаголов. Причастие II используется для образования совершенных (Perfect) и страдательных (Passive) времен.

The words **used** in advertisements – слова, используемые в рекламе.

I **have written** this. – Я это написал.

Passive forms.

В английском языке, как и в русском, существует два залога: действительный (**Active Voice**) и страдательный (**Passive Voice**). Если подлежащее выполняет действие, выраженное сказуемым, то глагол стоит в форме действительного залога.

Devaluation of the national currency hit ordinary citizens in 1998.

Если действие, выраженное сказуемым, совершается над подлежащим, то сказуемое ставится в форму страдательного залога.

The Apple computers are sold in many countries.

Времена страдательного залога образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be** в соответствующем времени и формы причастия прошедшего времени (**Participle II**) смыслового глагола.

В отрицательной форме к глаголу **to be** добавляется частица **not**. В вопросительной форме вспомогательный глагол переносится на место перед подлежащим.

Present Simple Passive	The economy is characterized by a strong dependence on fluctuations in world oil and gas prices. Most companies aren't owned by the state. Is unemployment reduced?
Past Simple Passive	All economic planning was done by government officials. Some companies were not hit by the crisis. How was workforce estimated ?
Future Simple Passive	A nation must decide how the taxes collected will be spent . Taxes will not (won't) be spent for unnecessary purposes. How will the taxpayers' money be spent ?
modal+ Passive	Taxes consist of direct tax or indirect tax, and may be paid in money. They can be spent for pensions and healthcare system.

В страдательном залоге дополнение с предлогом **by** обозначает субъект действия (кто выполняет это действие), дополнение с предлогом **with** обозначает орудие действия.

The factory is managed **by my father**.

The contract was signed **with a golden pen**.

Страдательный залог употребляется, когда субъект действия не важен или хотят привлечь внимание к лицу или предмету, над которым совершается действие.

Глагол в страдательном залоге на русский язык можно перевести тремя способами.

1. глаголом в страдательном залоге:

The factory **was built** a year ago. - Фабрика **была построена** год назад.

2. Неопределенно-личным оборотом:

The factory **was built** a year ago. - Фабрику **построили** год назад.

3. Глаголом с суффиксом -ся:

The economy **is characterized** by a strong dependence on oil and gas prices. - Экономика характеризуется сильной зависимостью от цен на нефть и газ.

15. Rewrite the following sentences into the Passive form:

1. Grandmother told the children a fairy tale.
2. People make wine from grapes.
3. They opened the new library last year.
4. Willy walks the dog every day.
5. An expert developed a new device.
6. A company delivers new equipment every month.
7. A designer made a project of a program.
8. My mother gave me an MP3 player for my birthday.
9. The scientist published an interesting article.
10. They invited us to a conference last Sunday.

16. Draw a picture for the following sentences:

1. The chicken was eaten by the boy.
2. The chicken ate the boy.
3. The bird sang a song.
4. The tiger was chased by the caveman.
5. The caveman was chased by the tiger.
6. The patient had an X-ray.
7. An X-ray was made by the doctor.
8. The cat ran to eat.
9. The vet was given a shot.
10. The dog was given a shot by the vet.

17. In pairs: look at Alex's to do list.

Student A: You are Alex.

Student B: You are Alex's mother.

Ask and answer questions about the things he did yesterday; use Past Simple Passive:

*Example: Were the dishes washed? - No, they weren't. *

- ✗ wash the dishes
- ✓ water the plants
- ✗ do the homework
- ✗ take out the rubbish
- ✗ clean the room
- ✓ repair the camera
- ✓ do the shopping

18. Put the verb in brackets into the Future Simple Passive.

1. A final decision _____ (make) on Monday.
2. A new airport _____ (build) near here soon.
3. Bill _____ (not/invite) to my party any more.
4. Dinner _____ (serve) in a minute.
5. My new book _____ (publish) soon.
6. My work _____ (finally/finish) tomorrow.
7. That problem _____ (not/solve) until next week.
8. The money _____ (pay) at the end of October.
9. This house _____ (sell) next month.
10. Your bicycle _____ (repair) as soon as possible.

19. Make up the sentences using the Passive Voice of modal verbs.

1. The homework /must/ do.
2. The ball /can/ use/ in the gym.
3. The dishes /must/ wash.
4. The essay/ should/write.
5. The dog/should/ feed.
6. This question/could/discuss/.
7. The things/must/pack.
8. The documents/ couldn't/sign/.
9. Mobile phones/can't/use/during the lesson.
10. Loud music/shouldn't/play/here.

20. Rewrite the sentences using Passive with modal verbs.

1. The children can read books.
2. Susan has to learn geography.
3. The dog should bring the bones.
4. Tom must open the window.
5. Poor people can not spend a lot of money.
6. The pupils must answer a lot of questions.

7. How can we solve that problem?
8. You must not touch this button while the experiment is in progress.
9. We should call the police at once after the accident.
10. We must put an end to this quarrel.
11. You shouldn't make fun of the poor.
12. The policeman should do a good job.

Lesson 5 Credits. Grammar: Modal verbs

Модальный глагол выражает отношение к действию: возможность, долженствование, разрешение и т.д. После модальных глаголов не ставится частица to.

Can, could и **be able to** выражают способность/неспособность, возможность/невозможность в настоящем и будущем времени.

I **can help** you with that next week.

Mike **is able to solve** complicated math equations

The support team **will be able to help** you in about ten minutes.

You **can catch** that train at 10:43.

Could и **be able to** выражают способность/неспособность, возможность/невозможность в прошлом времени.

When I was a child I **could climb** trees.

I **wasn't able to** visit her in the hospital.

Can и **could** используются, чтобы попросить/дать разрешение.

Can you lend me ten dollars?

Could I have your number?

May и **might** выражают официальное разрешение/запрет, вежливую просьбу, возможность/невозможность.

You **may** not wear sandals to work.

May I help you?

Our company **might** get the order if the client agrees to the price.

Shall, should выражают вежливое предложение помощи, совет.

Shall we go for a walk?

Should I call a doctor?

You **should** check that document before you send it out.

Must, have to, need to выражают необходимость или требование. Глагол **must** в прошедшем времени не используется.

You **must** have a passport to cross the border.

I **had to** work late last night.

Mustn't выражает запрет.

You **must not drive** over the speed limit.

Don't/doesn't need to и **don't/doesn't have to** выражает отсутствие необходимости.

Tim **doesn't have to go** to school today. It's a holiday.

You **needn't worry** about me. I'll be fine.

21. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verbs in brackets.

1. I advise you to check this data again. (should)
2. I managed to go to university. (able)
3. It is possible that Anne did not receive my note. (might)
4. It's forbidden to run here. (mustn't)
5. It's impossible for you to finish it in time. (can't)
6. Perhaps Mary is working late. (may)
7. She was able to do all the work in time. (could)
8. They should think very well before acting. (ought)

22. Choose the correct modal verb.

1. It's the end of the term. So we **shouldn't / don't have to** do any homework.
2. Excuse me. **Could / Might** you lend me your pen?
3. If the traffic gets very bad, we **might / should** miss the train.
4. We **couldn't / might not** find the house. You gave us the wrong address.
5. **May / Might** I open the window? It's hot.
6. Tim just **shouldn't / couldn't** speak, he was so shocked.
7. Tomorrow I **can / might** go to the beach, but I'm not sure
8. We **should/ may** go home now. It's getting cold.
9. What are your plans for the summer? I'm not sure. **I must/may** go to London.
10. **You may / must** come and visit us. I would be so nice to see you again.
11. You **mustn't / mightn't** smoke here.

23. Choose the correct variant.

Dear Luke,

I'm writing to tell you about the film I'm going to be in. It's called „Tomorrow“, and I've got a role in it. I have a lot of lines and 1) **must/might** learn them all before the first day of production. We're starting on Friday night. We've been told that Peter Jackson 2) **must/may** come to consult, so the TV news 3) **could/must** show it. I also 4) **needn't/might** even appear in the news! We 5) **might /have to** rehearse some parts every night, because everything 6) **must/shall** be perfect. We 7) **couldn't/mustn't** make any mistakes. 8) **Can/Must** you come to see me next weekend or will you be at work? I hope you'll be able to come. If not, I'll write and tell you how it went. I 9) **could/must** go and learn my lines now. See you soon.

Yours, Charles

Lesson 6 Types of Advertising. Grammar: –ing forms

Причастие I (Present Participle) – это причастие настоящего времени. На русский язык переводится действительным причастием или деепричастием. Образуется с помощью суффикса **–ing**. Причастие I используется для образования длительных (Continuous/Progressive) времен.

colours **obscuring** the message – цвета, делающие неясным сообщение

We solved this problem **using** a new type of material – мы решили эту проблему, используя новый тип материала

All companies **are searching** for a way ... – все компании ищут способ...

Герундий (Gerund) – это особая форма, обладающая признаками глагола и существительного. Наиболее близко соответствует отглагольному существительному в русском языке. Переводится существительным или неопределенной формой глагола.

Advertisements exist to grab the attention of an audience by **promoting** a product. – Реклама существует, чтобы привлекать внимание аудитории с помощью продвижения товара.

24. Rewrite the sentences replacing the italic part with a present participle

1. *As they didn't have enough money* they decided to advertise online.
2. *Fred was talking to his colleague* and forgot to take off his coat.
3. *She walked home* and met an old friend.
4. *Since I didn't feel well* I didn't go to the meeting.
5. *Since we watch the news every day* we know what's going on in the world.
6. *While she was sorting her papers* she found some important documents.

25. Rewrite the following sentences using the gerund.

1. After his usual jogging in the morning he could feel **that his heart was beating fast**.
2. I am very glad **that I helped you**.
3. In the darkness the travelers were afraid **that they might lose their way**.
4. Jane looked at him for some minutes **and didn't speak**.
5. Lucy remembers **that she has seen this picture somewhere**.
6. Our teacher of English insists **that we should read aloud every day**.
7. Thank you **that you helped me**.
8. Thank you **that you invited me to your party**.
9. Their friends suggested **that they should go on a trip together**.
10. Tom suggests **that we should exchange opinions on the matter**.

26. Choose the correct participle.

1. We met a boy **carrying / carried** a heavy bag.
2. The Christmas tree **decorating / decorated** with lights looked beautiful.
3. Children saw the big boat **floating / floated** down the river.

4. Friendships **making / made** in childhood last forever.
5. When we went home we saw the **rising / risen** sun.
6. In the zoo I saw the snake **eating / eaten** a mouse.
7. I helped my brother to solve the riddle **writing / written** in his textbook.
8. We listened to the **speaking / spoken** lecturer very carefully.

27. Put the verb in brackets into the form of Participle I or Participle II.

Translate the sentences.

1. All the students (to study) at our University must know foreign languages.
2. You must learn all the words (to give) on page 24.
3. (to travel) around the country, he saw a lot of interesting places.
4. When (to speak) with him yesterday, I forgot this fact.
5. The question (to discuss) at the meeting was very important.
6. The boy sometimes fell asleep while (to watch) TV.
7. Not (to know) his address, I couldn't visit him.
8. He liked to sit on the sofa (to listen) to music.
9. (to wait) for him I looked through the magazines (to lie) on the table.

Lesson 7 Present Simple VS Present Continuous

Настоящее простое время (Present Simple) в английском языке используется:

- когда речь идет об общем факте, который верен всегда;
- когда в предложении есть наречия **always, sometimes, usually, seldom, rarely, never**;
- когда речь идет о действии, которое повторяется регулярно.

Настоящее длительное время (Present Continuous) используется:

- когда речь идет о том, что происходит в данный момент;
- когда в предложении есть наречия **now, at the moment**;
- когда речь идет о ближайшем будущем.

Present Simple	Examples Marketing management consists of five key tasks. Do all companies adopt marketing concept? Businesses do not undertake marketing activities alone.
Present Continuous	Examples You should find out what competitors are offering . How are tastes changing ? The company is not increasing prices, as it does not want to lose customers.

28. Choose the correct verb form.

1. I'm not going / I don't go by bus.
2. The children are going / go to school on foot every day.
3. We usually read / are reading the newspaper after lunch.
4. I read/ am reading an interesting book this week. When I finish it, I'll give it to you.
5. Mary and Sue are liking / like ice-cream.
6. What are you doing/ do you do for a living? I'm a teacher but at the moment I don't work / I'm not working.
7. I like / am liking my work but my wife needs / is needing help with our children.
8. We usually work / are working together, but at the moment she earns / is earning a higher salary.
9. I don't understand / I am not understanding what she is saying / says. There's a terrible noise.

29. Complete the sentences using the Present Continuous or Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Where is Nick? - He ... football. (to play)
2. Nick ... tennis nearly every Saturday afternoon. (to play)
3. I ... to the cinema every weekend. (to go)
4. I ... home now. Goodbye! (to go)

5. Look! That woman ... your jacket. (to take)
6. Ted ... sugar in tea. (to not put)
7. The bank ... at ten o'clock every morning. (to open)
8. Look! The door (to open)
9. My father ... the car. (to wash) He always it on Saturday morning. (to wash)
10. "What ... Sam?" (to do) "I ... he ... his homework in his bedroom" (to think / to do)

30. Read Ruslan's letter to his friend in Kazakhstan. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous form:

Hi, Temir!

I ... (to have) a great time in Tomsk. It's not so hot like at home, but the sun ... (to shine) today. I met a new friend, Alex. He ... (to live) in Tomsk, so he ... (to tell) me everything about the city. My university is great; there is Wi-Fi everywhere! I ... (to study) from 8.50 to 14.50 p.m. and then I ... (to go) in my hostel. Now I ... (to sit) in my room and ... (to write) you a letter. How are you? What you ... (to do) now?

Say hi to everyone.

Ruslan

Lesson 8 Grammar: Place of adverbs. Imperatives.

Порядок слов в английском предложении строгий. Для запоминания порядка слов может послужить правило SVOPT – Subject, Verb, Object, Place, Time. В расширенном виде порядок слов представлен в таблице ниже:

Обст-во времен и	Подле жащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение			Обстоятельство		
			косвенное	прямое	предло жное	образа действия	места	времен и
	Mike	wrote	you	a note.				
	Mike	wrote		a note	to Jack.			
	Sam	makes		plans		carefully.		
Now	I	speak			quickly			
	I	have made		a plan			at home	today.

Место наречия в предложении.

Наречия частоты, обозначающие частоту (generally, usually, normally, regularly, often, frequently, sometimes, seldom, rarely, occasionally, (almost) never, (hardly/scarcely) ever, (almost/nearly) always) ставятся:

11. перед сказуемым, если оно выражено одним глаголом: Interest rates **usually decrease**.

12. после сказуемого, если оно выражено глаголом **to be**: Customers who **are always** late with the payments have bad credit history.

13. после первого вспомогательного глагола составного сказуемого: Small flats **can usually** be sold quickly.

Если наречие относится к прилагательному или причастию, оно ставится перед ним: **highly professional** sales people, These loans, **basically characterized** by a simple repayment structure, are very popular.

Наречия, обозначающие время ставятся в начале или в конце предложения: I sold all my shares **yesterday**. / **Yesterday** I sold my shares.

Наречие **only** ставится непосредственно перед самым словом, которое оно определяет: I solved **only two** problems.

31. Put the adverbs into the correct place.

1. He meets professional people at work. (rarely)
2. It's risky to provide loans to new companies. (always)
3. Jack is tired after the exam. (really)
4. Mr Green will win in the elections. (probably)
5. My boss is late. (constantly)
6. My father's car is new. (quite)
7. My secretary knows the answer. (definitely)
8. The days are short in winter. (rather)
9. The services are expensive here. (never)
10. We felt nervous before the announcement of the results. (extremely)

32. Correct the word order in the sentences.

1. Sam doesn't like very much meetings.
2. George drives every day his car to work.
3. When I heard the news, I called immediately Tom.
4. My boss speaks very well English.
5. After quickly eating my dinner, I went out.
6. You watch all the time television.
7. I think I'll go early to bed tonight.
8. You should go every six months to the dentist.
9. We last night went to the movies.
10. We go every summer to the sea in August.
11. In the evening go my parents to the cinema with their friends.

33. Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

1. give / the report / tomorrow / we / to the manager / will
2. go / now / to have dinner / will / I
3. in Greece / spend / I / will / next year / my holiday
4. must / at five o'clock / leave / we / the house
5. our partners / met / last night / at / we / the station
6. the library / take / I / the book / will / today / to
7. tonight / want / to the party / to go / we
8. was / last week / he / in the head office
9. wrote / last week / we / at work / for the next year / the plan

Imperatives.

Повелительное наклонение образуется с помощью начальной формы глагола без частицы to. При этом, глагол стоит в начале предложения.

Read a few basic books on personal finance.

Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения (не делайте что-нибудь) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **don't** и начальной формы глагола.

Don't just **keep** away this money under your mattress.

34. Rewrite the sentences.

1. You must listen to your teachers.
2. You mustn't be noisy.
3. You mustn't cheat.
4. You must sit at your desk.
5. You mustn't be late.
6. You must write tests.
7. You mustn't bully your classmates.

8. You must pay attention.

35. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb from the line below:

lock turn on watch go be bring drinks open turn off

Hello Anna, I have to go now, here are the keys for the house, do not ... the door to any body please, you can ... TV until late if you wish but remember to ... all the lights and ... the alarm before you ... to bed. Make sure my son Todd is asleep before you ... to bed, and ... the doors, we will ... back by two in the morning. Ahh, and I forgot, Todd's milk is inside the refrigerator in a small bottle, he always ... it before falling asleep, ... a good girl and don't ... any people in the house. I will see you at two.

36. Match the first column to the second one:

1. don't accept	a. the door to Mike
2. brush your teeth	b. to bring the Cds
3. turn off the lights	c. candies from strangers
4. don't step	d. before you go to bed
5. bring your dictionaries	e. adult programmes
6. don't open	f. when you go to bed to save energy
7. don't watch	g. for language arts class
8. don't forget	h. on the lawn

Lesson 9 Past Simple VS Present Perfect

Past Simple	Present Perfect
Когда речь идет о факте в прошлом: It rained yesterday.	Действие происходило в прошлом и имеет связь с настоящим: The grass is wet and the road is dirty because it has rained .
Указано время в прошлом: I went to Almaty last year .	Время в прошлом не указано: I 've been to London; this is a beautiful city.
Когда речь идет о законченном периоде времени в прошлом: I read this book a month ago .	Речь идет о периоде времени, который еще не закончен: I 've called Peter two times today and I'll try again in the evening.
Когда речь идет об опыте в определенный период времени в прошлом: I was to London when I was 18.	Когда речь идет об опыте до настоящего момента: Have you ever been to London? Yes, I 've been there two times.

37. Answer these questions.

1. Bill says: "I studied at Tomsk State University" Does he study at University now?
2. Maria worked for the same company for five years. Does she still work there?
3. My father has been to Ukraine three times. Is he in Ukraine now?
4. My friend lived in a hostel for four years. Does he live there now?
5. My sister has been married to Sam since 2002. Are they still married?
6. Sarah says: "I've lived in Tomsk for two years". Is Sarah still living in Tomsk?
7. Tom and Julia have gone on holiday. Are they at work now?

38. Read the letter and put the verb in brackets into the proper form.

Dear Alex!

I (1) ... (not/ to have) a holiday for a very long time, but this summer I have four weeks holiday, so I want to go to a really nice place. I like travelling very much and I (2) ... (to visit) lots of exotic countries in the past. So, I need to decide where I want to go. I (3) ... (already/ to be) to Singapore and India but I (4) ... (never/ to be) to Africa. May be I'll go there.

Sally (5) ... (recently/ to travel) to South Africa and she (6) ... (to take) a lot of fantastic photographs of the animals and flowers. She (7) ... (to tell) me about her journey last Sunday and (8) ... (to say) that it (9) ... (to be) quite expensive and dangerous. She (10) ... (to see) ants in size of her hand and even bigger cockroaches.

Can you give me any advice about a good place to go? I know that you (11) ... (to travel) to many countries last years and I need your advice. (12) ... you (ever/ to be) to Africa?

Lesson 10 Participle I - an attribute VS an adverbial modifier

В предложении Participle I может быть определением и обстоятельством. Когда Participle I стоит перед или после существительного и отвечает на вопрос «какой?», то оно переводится действительным причастием настоящего времени.

The following guide is designed to help you understand the various formats of businesses. (**which** guide?)

Следующее руководство разработано для того, чтобы помочь тебе понять различные типы организаций.

Когда Participle I отвечает на вопрос «как?» или «каким образом?» и стоит после запятой, то оно переводится деепричастием. Иногда перед причастным оборотом может стоять союз when или while.

This allows business partners to enjoy the benefit of limited liability, avoiding the problems of joint and several liability. (to do it **how**?)

Это позволяет бизнес-партнерам получать выгоду от ограниченной ответственности, избегая проблем совместной ответственности или обязательства с ответственностью должников порознь.

39. Find the Participle I and translate the sentences. Define the function on the Participle.

1. Truing the apple pie the boy split the juice.
2. The bookcase, standing in the corner of the living-room, was full of unique books.
3. I was standing and looking at the crying girl.
4. They decided to come to the little house, standing in the forest not far from the road.
5. Opening the door of the flat, he remembered that he had to buy some bread for supper.
6. Coming home, he received the letter from his friend.
7. Hearing the voice, he opened the door.
8. When speaking to Tom, Bill was sitting on the sofa.
9. While sitting on the bench in the park, Kate was reading a book.
10. Being younger and having a more slender figure, Alice danced better.
11. He came up to me, smiling and waving his right hand in the air as showing that he was glad to see me.
12. "She is so nice and modest," said Mrs. Brown, sitting down by Kate.
13. The result of her work was horrifying.
14. I saw Bill sitting at the table and reading the book.
15. Generally speaking you should help her.

Lesson 11 Infinitive of purpose

В английском языке инфинитив с частицей to используется для объяснения причины или цели какого-то действия. На русский язык инфинитив переводится сложноподчиненным предложением с союзами для того, чтобы сделать что-то и отвечает на вопрос: зачем? для чего? с какой целью? Инфинитив цели может стоять в начале и в конце предложения.

The capital they provide can be a one-time injection of seed money or ongoing support **to carry the company through difficult times.**

Капитал, который они предоставляют, может быть единовременным вливанием начальных инвестиций или продолжительной поддержкой, **чтобы помочь компании выжить длительное время.**

40. Match the sentences halves 1-6 a-f to make sentences using the infinitive of purpose.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I go to the gym 3 times a week | a. To give to her mother. |
| 2. I went to the supermarket | b. To see the new Woody Allen film. |
| 3. We went to the cinema | c. To do the weekly shop. |
| 4. I drove all night just | d. To clean underneath it. |
| 5. He lifted up the sofa | e. To keep fit. |
| 6. She bought chocolates | f. To see you. |

41. Complete the sentences using the infinitive of the verbs from the box.

1. We use a camera ... photographs.
2. We looked at the map ... the way.
3. I turned on the radio ... to some music.
4. They went to the airport ... Ben's sister.
5. Tom used the computer ... an email.
6. Jack and Carol went to the cinema ... a film.
7. They went to the Natural History museum ... about the natural world.

42. Answer the questions using the infinitive of purpose.

1. What does Philip want the flour for?
2. What did Bill go to the butcher's for?
3. What does Helen want the polish for?
4. What did Alison go to the library for?
5. What did Jane phone Ann for?
6. What does Mary want the money for?
7. What did John phone the police for?
8. What did he go to the shops for?

Lesson 12 Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect описывает действие, начавшееся в прошлом и происходящее до настоящего времени или законченное действие, влияющее на настоящее

Образование

Утверждение образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола have (has) и третьей формы смыслового глагола. Для третьего лица единственного числа (он, она, оно) используем has.

I have written a report. – Я написала отчет.

She has printed an article. - Она распечатала статью.

Отрицание. К вспомогательному глаголу have (has) добавляется отрицательная частичка not:

He hasn't written a report. – Он не написал отчет.

Вопрос. Для образования вопроса вспомогательный глагол have (has) выносится в начало предложения:

Has she printed the docs? – Она распечатала документы?

Использование

Состояния и действия (state verbs), начавшиеся в прошлом и продолжающиеся до сих пор. Как правило в предложении используется **since/for**:

She has had this car since 1998 / for 14 years . – У нее эта машина с 1998 / уже 14 лет.

- Недавно законченное действие с результатом, видимым в настоящем (+just):

Look! He has broken the window. – Смотри! Он разбил окно.

- Действия, произошедшие в неопределенный период времени. Акцент на важности самого действия:
- They have bought a new house. – Они купили новый дом. – Важна сама новость, что купили дом.
- Действие, которое произошло в указанный период времени, который еще не закончен (this week / month / year):

I have read two books this year. – В этом году я прочла уже 2 книги.

- Для описания опыта (ever / never):

Have you ever been to Paris? – No, I have never been to Paris. / Yes, I've been to Paris twice.

Ты когда-нибудь был в Париже? – Нет, не был. / Да, был, дважды.

Present Perfect Continuous - акцентирует внимание на продолжительности действия, начавшегося в прошлом и длящегося какое-то время, с видимым результатом в настоящем или процессе, продолжающимся до сих пор.

Образование

Утверждение / Отрицание образуются с помощью вспомогательной конструкции have been и смыслового глагола с окончанием –ing. Для третьего лица единственного числа (он, она, оно) используем has.

I've been living in Kyiv for 2 years. – Я живу в Киеве 2 года.

He hasn't been living here for a long time. – Он не живет здесь долгое время.

Вопрос. Для образования вопроса Have/ Has выносятся в начало предложения:

Has he been working? – Он работал?

Использование

- Акцент на продолжительности действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается до нынешнего времени (for / since / all day):

He has been watching TV for 2 hours – Он смотрит телевизор уже 2 часа. Начал смотреть 2 часа назад и до сих пор смотрит.

- Действие, которое началось в прошлом и продолжалось (-ется) какое-то время. Возможно, уже завершилось, а может еще продолжается. Имеется видимый результат в настоящем:

Mary is very tired. She has been working all morning. – Мари очень устала. – видимый результат в настоящем. Она работала (-ет) все утро. – Возможно, она наконец-то закончила и сидит уставшая – связь процесса и результата. А, возможно, она работает до сих пор.

43. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive)

1. I (play) ... have been playing football for five years.
2. My team (win / only) ... two matches so far.
3. The others (be / always) ... better.

4. Are we not there yet? We (walk) ... for hours.
5. But we (cover / only) ... an area of five miles so far.
6. I (finish/just) ... my homework.
7. I (work) ... on this essay since two o'clock.
8. Jane (go out) ... with Bob for seven years.
9. Martin (date) ... three girls this week.
10. How long (wait / you) ... for us?

44. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Progressive)

1. It ... continuously since morning. (rain)
2. We ... (visit) them twice, but they ... (not visit) us yet.
3. I ... (not meet) him in a long time.
4. The children are hungry. They ... (play) in the garden for hours.
5. We ... (know) each other since our school days.
6. ... you ... the job? (complete)
7. Her health ... (improve) considerably.
8. He ... a permit. (obtain)
9. Those who ... their work can go home. (finish)
10. This is the fifth time you ... (ask) that question.

Приложение 1

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Перевод
arise	arose	arisen	появляться
be	was, were	been	быть
beat	beat	beaten	бить, побеждать
become	became	become	становиться
begin	began	begun	начинать
blow	blew	blown	дуть
break	broke	broken	ломать
bring	brought	brought	приносить
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	вещать
build	built	built	строить
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	гореть
buy	bought	bought	покупать
catch	caught	caught	ловить
choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
come	came	come	приходить
cost	cost	cost	стоить
cut	cut	cut	резать, стричь
dig	dug	dug	копать
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить
drive	drove	driven	вести машину
eat	ate	eaten	есть
fall	fell	fallen	падать
feed	fed	fed	кормить
feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	драться
find	found	found	находить
fly	flew	flown	летать
forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
get	got	got	получать
give	gave	given	давать
go	went	gone	идти
grow	grew	grown	расти
hang	hung	hung	вешать
have	had	had	иметь
hear	heard	heard	слышать

hide	hid	hidden	прятаться
hit	hit	hit	бить
hold	held	held	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	ранить
keep	kept	kept	хранить
know	knew	known	знать
lay	laid	laid	класть
lead	led	led	вести
learn	learnt	learnt	учить
leave	left	left	уходить, оставлять
let	let	let	позволять
lie	lay	lain	лежать
light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted	освещать
lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
mean	meant [ment]	meant [ment]	иметь в виду
meet	met	met	встречать
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read [red]	read [red]	читать
ring	rang	rung	звонить
run	ran	run	бежать
say	said [sed]	said [sed]	говорить
see	saw	seen	видеть
sell	sold	sold	продавать
send	sent	sent	отправлять
set	set	set	ставить
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed	пришивать
shake	shook	shaken	трясти
shine	shone	shone	светить
shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
show	showed	shown	показывать
shut	shut	shut	закрывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
slide	slid	slid	скользить
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
steal	stole	stolen	красть
swim	swam	swum	плавать
take	took	taken	брать

teach	taught	taught	обучать
tear	tore	torn	рвать
tell	told	told	говорить
think	thought	thought	думать
throw	threw	thrown	кидать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake	woke	woken	просыпаться, будить
wear	wore	worn	носить
win	won	won	побеждать
write	wrote	written	писать