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**УТВЕРЖДАЮ**  
**Заместитель директора**  
**по учебно-методической работе**  
**О.В.Фомичева**  
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**Методические рекомендации  
к организации практической работы**

**ОД.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**для специальностей технологического, социально-экономического  
профилей, естественнонаучного и гуманитарного профилей**

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## Пояснительная записка

Данные методические рекомендации предлагаются по курсу «Иностранный язык», для преподавания иностранного языка в образовательных учреждениях среднего профессионального образования.

Методические рекомендации составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой, отражают современные тенденции и требования к изучению и практическому владению иностранными языками в повседневном общении и профессиональной деятельности. Они направлены на повышение общей и коммуникативной культуры специалистов среднего звена, совершенствование коммуникативных умений и навыков, повышение качества профессионального образования, интеллектуализацию и повышение мобильности специалиста. Основной целью курса является обучение практическому владению разговорно-бытовой речью и деловым языком специальности для активного применения, как в повседневной, так и в профессиональной деятельности. Критерием практического владения иностранным языком является умение достаточно свободно пользоваться относительно простыми языковыми средствами в основных видах речевой деятельности: говорении, аудировании, чтении, письме. Практическое владение языком предполагает также умение самостоятельно работать со специальной литературой с целью получения профессиональной информации, оформлять деловую переписку, вести беседу, переговоры. Освоение и совершенствование студентами фонетики, грамматики (морфологии и синтаксиса), правил словообразования и сочетаемости слов, а также лексики и фразеологии происходит в процессе работы с текстами, разного рода словарями и справочниками, организуемой с использованием новых педагогических технологий.

Целью создания данных методических рекомендаций является развитие речевой профессиональной деятельности на английском языке. Реализация этой цели осуществляется благодаря специально подобранным упражнениям, методически организованные таким образом, чтобы способствовать формированию у обучающихся коммуникативной компетенции. Лекционный материал, представленный в методических рекомендациях адаптирован, переработан из современных английских и американских изданий.

### **Времена групп Simple Active/ Continuous Active**

#### УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

##### ***1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous:***

1. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday. 2. I (to go) to the cinema when you met me.  
3. I (to do) my homework the whole evening yesterday. 4. I (to do) my homework when mother came home. 5. I (to do) my homework from five till eight yesterday. 6. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book. 7. When I (to draw) yesterday, I (to break) two pencils. 8. We (to listen) to an interesting lecture yesterday. 9. They (to get ) ready to go out when it (to begin) raining. 10. What you (to do) yesterday?-I (to translate) a very long article.

##### ***2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous:***

1. When I (to come) home, my little sister (to sleep). 2. When Nick (to come) home, his brother (to play) with his toys. 3. When mother (to come) home, I (to do) my homework. 4. When father (to come) home, Pete (to sleep). 5. When mother (to come) home, the children (to play) on the carpet. 6. When I (to get) up, my mother and father (to drink) tea. 7. When I

(to open) the door, the cat (to sit) on the table. 8. While I (to wash) the floor, I (to find) my gold earring. 9. He (to turn off) the electricity when I (to listen to) the radio. 10. She (to look) out of the window when I (to see) her.

**3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Continuous.**

1. I (to play) computer games yesterday. 2. I (to play) computer games at five o'clock yesterday. 3. He (to play) computer games from two till three yesterday. 4. We (to play) computer games the whole evening yesterday. 5. What Nick (to do) when you came to his place? 6. What you (to do) when I rang you up? 7. I (not to sleep) at nine o'clock yesterday. 8. What he (to do) yesterday? - He (to read) a book. 9. What he (to do) the whole evening yesterday? --He (to read) a book. 10. She (to sleep) when you came home? 11. My brother (not to play) tennis yesterday. He (to play) tennis the day before yesterday. 12. My sister (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. 13. She (to play) the piano the whole evening. 14. When I came into the kitchen, mother (to cook). 15. She (to cook) the whole day yesterday. 16. We (to wash) the floor in our flat yesterday. 17. We (to wash) the floor in our flat from three till four yesterday. 18. You (to do) your homework yesterday? 19. You (to do) your homework from eight till ten yesterday? 20. Why she (to sleep) at seven o'clock yesterday? 21. He (to sit) at the table the whole evening yesterday

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из будущих времен: Future Simple, Future Continuous.**

1. I (to do) my homework at six o'clock tomorrow. 2. When I get home tomorrow, my family (to have) supper. 3. When you come to my place tomorrow, I (to read) your book. 4. Don't call on us tonight! We (to pack). 5. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. I (to watch) TV the whole evening. 6. What you (to do) at eight tomorrow? 7. You (to play) volleyball tomorrow? 8. When we arrive in St.-Petersburg, it probably (to rain). 9. When you (to go) to see your friend next time? 10. I (to wait) for you when you (to come).

**5. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Приходи сегодня, я буду ждать. 2. Где он сейчас работает? 3. Кто-нибудь читает эту газету? Я хочу ее взять. 4. Он вошел в комнату, где его ждал экзаменатор. 5. Ты увидишь ее сегодня в институте? 6. Звонок раздался, когда я заканчивала писать сочинение. 7. Ты что несешь в портфеле? Он очень тяжелый. 8. Почему вы в свитере и брюках? 9. Интересно, над чем ты смеешься? 10. Он живет со своими родителями сейчас. Я думаю, он ищет работу.

**6. Переведите предложения на английский язык:**

1. Когда я приду домой, мой младший брат будет смотреть мультики (cartoons). 2. Вы будете ремонтировать телевизор в это время завтра? 3. Секретарь будет печатать письма в это время завтра? 4. Завтра в это время мастер (repairman) будет ремонтировать холодильник (fridge). 5. Мы обязательно встретим вас. 6. Вам сейчас нужен будет словарь (dictionary)? 7. Вам сейчас нужен будет велосипед? 8. Вы будете проходить (pass) мимо банка? 9. Вы будете проходить мимо почты? 10. Что вы будете делать в это время завтра?

**7. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple.**

1. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock every day. 2. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. 3. I (to go) to bed at ten o'clock tomorrow. 4. I (not to go) to the cinema every day. 5. I (not to go) to the cinema yesterday. 6. I (not to go) to the cinema tomorrow. 7. You (to watch) TV every day? 8. You (to watch) TV yesterday? 9. You (to watch) TV tomorrow? 10. When you (to leave) home for school every day? 11. When you (to leave) home for school yesterday? 12. When you (to leave) home for school tomorrow? 13. My brother (to go) to work every day. He (to leave) home at a quarter past eight. As the office he (to work) at (to be) near our house, he (to walk)

there. He (not to take) a bus. Yesterday he (not to go) to work. Yesterday he (to get) up at nine o'clock. 14. You (to have) a PT lesson yesterday? 15. What you (to buy) at the shop yesterday? I (to buy) a book. 16. Yesterday my father (not to read) newspapers because he (to be) very busy. He (to read) newspapers tomorrow.

**8. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple:**

1. He (to spend) last summer in the country. 2. He (not to spend) last summer in the country. 3. He (to spend) last summer in the country? 4. Where he (to spend) last summer? 5. She (to help) mother yesterday. 6. She (not to help) mother yesterday. 7. She (to help) mother yesterday? 8. How she (to help) mother yesterday? 9. Kate (to cook) dinner every day. 10. Kate (to cook) dinner tomorrow. 11. Kate (to cook) dinner now. 12. Kate (to cook) dinner yesterday. 13. I (not to eat) ice-cream every day. 14. I (not to eat) ice-cream now, 15. I (not to eat) ice-cream tomorrow. 16. I (not to eat) ice-cream yesterday. 17. You (to go) to school every day? 18. You (to go) to school now? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer? 20. You (to go) abroad last summer? 21. What your brother (to do) every day? 22. What your brother (to do) now? 23. What your brother (to do) tomorrow? 24. What your brother (to do) yesterday?

**9. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. Mother (to cook) a very tasty dinner yesterday. 2. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to school. 3. Look! My friends (to play) football. 4. Kate (not to write) letters every day. 5. You (to see) your friend yesterday? 6. Your father (to go) on a business trip last month? 7. What Nick (to do) yesterday? 8. When Nick (to get) up every morning? 9. Where your mother (to go) tomorrow? 10. I (to invite) my friends to come to my place tomorrow. 11. He (not to play) the piano tomorrow. 12. We (to see) a very good film last Sunday. 13. Your mother (to cook) every day? 14. We (to make) a fire last summer. 15. I (to spend) last summer at the seaside. 16. Where you (to spend) last summer? 17. Where he (to spend) next summer? 18. What mother (to do) now? — She (to cook) dinner. 19. I (not to play) computer games yesterday. 20. Last Sunday we (to go) to the theatre. 21. I (to meet) my friend yesterday. 22. I (to write) a letter to my cousin yesterday. 23. You (to write) a dictation tomorrow? 24. I (not to write) a report now.

**10. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в одном из следующих времен: Present Continuous, Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.**

1. We (to go) on a tramp last Sunday. 2. Your brother (to go) to the country with us next Sunday? 3. Granny (not to cook) dinner now. 4. We (to cook) our meals on a fire last summer. 5. My sister (to wash) the dishes every morning. 6. When you (to go) to school? 7. What you (to prepare) for breakfast tomorrow? 8. You (to invite) your cousin to stay with you next summer? 9. How you (to help) your sister last summer? 10. I (to send) a letter to my friend tomorrow. 11. Every morning on the way to school I (to meet) my friends. 12. My friend (to go) to the library every Wednesday. 13. He (not to go) to the country yesterday. 14. Why you (to go) to the shop yesterday? 15. We (to grow) tomatoes next summer. 16. What you (to do) now? 17. He (to sleep) now. 18. Where your father (to work) last year? 19. You (to go) to the south next summer! 20. He (not to watch) TV yesterday. 21. Yesterday we (to write) a test-paper. 22. I (to buy) a very good book last Tuesday. 23. My granny (not to buy) bread yesterday. 24. What you (to buy) at the shop tomorrow? 25. Don't make noise! Father (to work).

**Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные. Конструкция like/would like.**

## УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

### 1. Поставьте, где нужно *a/an, the* или *some*.

1. I haven't got car. 2. I read newspaper, wrote letters and listened to music. 3. Salt is not expensive. 4. Ann never wears hat. 5. I need money. I want to buy car. 6. We met interesting people at party. 7. Are you looking for job? 8. I'm going to open window to get fresh air. 9. Mary doesn't eat meat. 10. She didn't eat much for lunch - only apple and bread. 11. I'm going to party tonight. 12. We live in big house. There is nice garden with beautiful trees. 13. Do you like cheese? 14. I'm going to make table. First, I need wood. 15. Do you want cup of coffee? 16. I never drink milk. 17. We talked to her and she gave us very good advice. 18. Britain is island. 19. Jack made very bad mistake. 20. I want to write letter. I need pen and paper. 21. Everybody needs food. 22. Can you drive car? 23. We had nice weather when we were on holiday. 24. I've got very good idea.

### 2. Выберите нужное местоимение:

1. Do you learn (some, any) foreign languages? 2. Has your friend got (some, any) English magazines? 3. I didn't get (some, any) letters yesterday. 4. Please take (some, any) German book you like. 5. I don't think we've got (some, any) time today to discuss this question. 6. I don't see (some, any) mistakes in this sentence. 7. I haven't (some, any) questions to you. 8. \_\_\_ students prepare their classes here (some, any).

### 3. Заполните пропуски в следующих предложениях формами глагола *is* или *are* в зависимости от числа подлежащего. Объясните свой выбор.

1. Several unusual species of birds \_\_\_ found in this area. 2. When a young deer \_\_\_ motionless, its coloring will hide it well. 3. The committee \_\_\_ ready to make its recommendations public. 4. Both apparatus \_\_\_ available for your use. 5. The family \_\_\_ fighting among themselves constantly. 6. The fish in the aquarium \_\_\_ waiting for their daily feeding. 7. All sheep \_\_\_ dipped in the spring to kill the parasites. 8. The press \_\_\_ requested to show their credentials to the guard.

### 4. Выберите правильный вариант числа существительного.

1. This *phenomena* / *phenomenon* follows the Newton Law. 2. *Data* / *datum* speak in favour of this theory. 3. This *hydrolysis* / *hydrolyses* is taken to follow the above scheme. 4. Conclusive proof for the dioxane structure of IV was acquired through an independent *synthesis* / *syntheses*. 5. The free proton resembles an- $\alpha$  particle in that it consists of a *nuclei* / *nucleus* without planetary electrons. 6. As long as the barrier to internal rotation is not too low, the molecule will remain in one of these *minimum* / *minima*. 7. The motion of a valency electron in its orbital is equivalent to the flow of a current in the *loci* / *locus* of its motion. 8. The equation will now be derived on a statistical *basis* / *bases*. 9. We still have a long way to go before we can claim to have solved the problem of sexuality in *bacterium* / *bacteria*. 10. The equilibrium constant was found to equal 0.232 and the data to fit more accurately into a *formulae* / *formula*. 11. This value may be subject to refinement when *analysis* / *analyses* are complete. 12. These workers have examined the *spectra* / *spectrum* of some seventy nitrides.

### 5. Дополните предложения *How much* или *How many*.

1. \_\_\_ money do you spend in a month? 2. \_\_\_ sisters do you have? 3. \_\_\_ hours did you work last week? 4. \_\_\_ chocolate do you eat in a week? 5. \_\_\_ hours of English do you study in a week? 6. \_\_\_ holidays do you have a year? 7. \_\_\_ free time do you have this week? 8. \_\_\_ people live in this city? 9. \_\_\_ meat would you like? 10. \_\_\_ carrots do you need for the recipe? 11. \_\_\_ wine did he drink last night? 12. \_\_\_ is that?

### 6. Выберите правильный вариант из предложенных:

1. *Do you like / Would you like* French food? Yes, I love it. 2. What activities do you do? *I like / I'd like* ice-skating. 3. *Do you like / Would you like* some wine? Yes. A bottle of red, please. 4. *Do you like / Would you like* a drink? No, thanks. I'm not thirsty. 5. Are you ready to order dessert? Yes. *I'd like / I like* some apple pie. 6. Can I help you? Yes. *I like / I'd like* a cheese sandwich, please.

**7. Complete the sentences with a, an, some, or any.**

1. I have \_\_\_ a \_\_\_ brother but I don't have \_\_\_ sisters. 2. There are \_\_\_ letters on the desk. 3. Can I have \_\_\_ Coke, please? 4. Would the children like \_\_\_ apple? 5. Is there \_\_\_ milk in the fridge? 6. We'd like \_\_\_ fruit for dessert. 7. I'd like \_\_\_ strawberries, please. 8. There isn't \_\_\_ art gallery in this town.

**Настоящее завершённое время Present Perfect Active**

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**1. Дополните предложения правильной формой Present Perfect:**

1. I know who your boss is. I (*work*) for him. 2. Look! Somebody already (*broke*) the tree. 3. Mary (*go*) to Moscow, but she'll be back next Monday at the latest. 4. Andy is in hospital now. He (*have*) a bad crash. 5. Jane is crying. She (*hurt*) her knee.

**2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требующейся форме, так чтобы получить Present Continuous или Present Perfect.**

1. What are you (to talk) about? 2. We have just (to talk) about it. 3. He has just (to say) something about it. 4. She is (to tell) them some interesting story. 5. He has (to tell) us nothing about it. 6. She has (to tell) them some stories about dogs. 7. We have (to have) two lessons today. 8. They are (to have) a meeting. 9. She has not (to speak) yet. 10. They have (to ask) me several questions. 11. He has already (to learn) the rule. 12. I am (to write) an exercise. 13. What is he (to do)? — He is (to read) a newspaper. 14. Have you (to | read) any stories by Jack London? 15. What are you (to do) here? — I am (to write) a letter to my friends. 16. Who has (to write) this article? 17. What language are you (to study)? 18. We have already (to learn) a lot of English words. 19. What is she (to teach) them? 20. Who has (to teach) you to do it? 21. He has just (to do) something for us. 22. Have you (to find) the book? 23. What are you (to look) for?

**3. Употребите Past Simple или Past Perfect.**

1. I (to translate) two pages yesterday. 2. By the end of the week they (to translate) the first part of the book. 3. When they (to enter) the theatre the play (to begin). 4. Though he (to learn) the language only for a year he (to show) good knowledge. 5. When you (to receive) a letter from her last? 6. When I (to phone) them they (not to be) ready yet. 7. We (to find) nobody in the house when we (to come) but we (to have) a feeling that somebody (to be) there before. 8. When John (to come) home the family (to have) their dinner, so he (to go) to the kitchen and (to make) himself a cup of tea. 9. The lady (to open) the door only after I (to tell) her who I (to be) and what I (to want). 10. He (to live) in Paris for a long time and (to know) a lot about the city.

**4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present Perfect или Past Simple:**

I (1) \_\_\_ (go) to New York for the first time three years ago. I (2) \_\_\_ (meet) an American girl of my age called Stacy. She was very friendly. She asked me, '(3) \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ (be) to New York before?' 'No, I (4) \_\_\_,' I said, and so Stacy offered to help me. '(5) \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ (see) the Statue of Liberty yet?' she asked. 'Yes, I (6) \_\_\_ (see) it yesterday,' I replied. 'OK. What about the Empire State Building?' 'Yes, I (7) \_\_\_ just \_\_\_ (walk) to the top of it. It (8) \_\_\_ (be) wonderful!' 'What else (9) \_\_\_ you \_\_\_ (visit) in New York?' 'Nothing really. I'd like to go shopping but I (10) \_\_\_ (not find) any good shops yet.' 'Well, let's go to Macy's.

It's the best shop in New York.' So we (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the train to Macy's and I (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money! I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) New York two weeks later after a wonderful holiday.

### **Пассивный залог. Времена группы Simple Passive**

#### **УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

#### **1. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.**

1. Я рассказал - Мне рассказали. 2. Я показал - Мне показали. 3. Она привела - Ее привели. 4. Мы спросили - Нас спросили. 5. Мы ответили - Нам ответили. 6. Мы послали - Нас послали. 7. Они дали — Им дали. 8. Он помог - Ему помогли. 9. Он посоветовал - Ему посоветовали. 10. Он забыл - Его забыли. 11. Он вспомнил - Его вспомнили. 12. Мы пригласили - Нас пригласили. 13. Мы поправили - Нас поправили. 14. Он вылечил - Его вылечили. 15. Он позвал - Его позвали.

#### **2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple Passive.**

1. Bread (to eat) every day. 2. The letter (to receive) yesterday. 3. Nick (to send) to Moscow next week. 4. I (to ask) at the lesson yesterday. 5. I (to give) a very interesting book at the library last Friday. 6. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 7. This work (to do) tomorrow. 8. This text (to translate) at the last lesson. 9. These trees (to plant) last autumn. 10. Many interesting games always (to play) at our PT lessons. 11. This bone (to give) to my dog tomorrow. 12. We (to invite) to a concert last Saturday. 13. My question (to answer) yesterday. 14. Hockey (to play) in winter. 15. Mushrooms (to gather) in autumn. 16. Many houses (to burn) during the Great Fire of London. 17. His new book (to finish) next year. 18. Flowers (to sell) in shops and in the streets. 19. St. Petersburg (to found) in 1703.

#### **3. Раскройте скобки, выбирая требующуюся форму глагола:**

1. The porter will (bring, be brought) your luggage to your room. 2. Your luggage will (bring, be brought) up in the lift. 3. You may (leave, be left) your hat and coat in the cloak-room downstairs. 4. They can (leave, be left) the key with the clerk downstairs. 5. From the station they will (take, be taken) straight to the hotel. 6. Tomorrow he will (take, be taken) them to the Russian Museum. 7. At the station they will (meet, be met) by a man from the travel bureau. 8. She will (meet, be met) them in the hall upstairs.

#### **4. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Present Simple Active или Present Simple Passive:**

1. Он каждый день рассказывает нам что-нибудь интересное. 2. Ему каждый день рассказывают что-нибудь интересное. 3. Я часто посылаю письма друзьям. 4. Меня часто посылают на юг. 5. Я всегда хвалю моих друзей. 6. Меня всегда хвалят дома. 7. Каждую субботу папа показывает дедушке мои оценки. 8. Каждую субботу папе показывают мои оценки. 9. Мы часто вспоминаем вас. 10. Нас часто вспоминают в деревне. 11. Мне дают сок каждое утро. 12. Каждое утро я даю кошке молоко. 13. Меня часто приглашают в кино. 14. Моей сестре часто помогают в школе. 15. Я иногда забываю взять дневник. 16. Он пишет много писем. 17. Книги А. Кристи читают с интересом. 18. Собаки любят кости. 19. Собак любят во многих семьях. 20. Когда в вашей семье пьют чай? 21. Где хранят старые письма? 22. Почему эти правила всегда забывают? 23. Почему вы всегда забываете эти правила? 24. Где живут ваши друзья? 25. Где покупают хлеб? 26. Когда задают вопросы?

**5. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple Active или Past Simple Passive.**

1. Вчера я попросил учителя помочь мне. 2. Вчера меня попросили помочь однокласснику. 3. Прошлым летом я научил сестру плавать. 4. Прошлым летом меня научили плавать. 5. Я посоветовал моему другу поступить в спортивную секцию. 6. Мне посоветовали поступить в спортивную секцию. 7. Я показал доктору мои зубы. 8. Меня показали доктору. 9. Я дал своей собаке кусок сахара. 10. Мне дали на обед суп. 11. Вчера нам задавали много вопросов на уроке. 12 Я ответил на все вопросы. 13. Учитель поставил мне хорошую оценку. 14. Дома меня похвалили. 15. Эти письма принесли утром. 16. Мой портфель купили в прошлом году. 17. Эти орехи съели вчера. 18. Где вы купили эту книгу? 19. Где купили эту книгу? 20. Когда сварили обед? 21. Когда разбили чашку? 22. Когда ты разбил чашку? 23. Что ему обещали? 24. Когда починили машину? 25. Когда исправили ошибку?

**6. Переведите на английский язык, употребляя глаголы в Future Simple Active или Future Simple Passive:**

1. Завтра я принесу новый фильм. 2. Завтра принесут новый фильм. 3. Мой друг поможет мне с математикой. 4. Моему другу помогут с немецким. 5 Я куплю мороженого. 6. Новые коньки купят завтра. 7. Миша попросит меня помочь ему. 8. Мишу попросят рассказать о своем путешествии. 9. Доктор попросит меня открыть рот. 10. Доктора попросят вылечить меня. 11. Билеты принесут завтра. 12. Диктант будут писать в следующий вторник. 13. Маму попросят не беспокоиться. 14. Маме дадут чашечку кофе. 15. Мама поблагодарит доктора. 16. Телеграмма будет отправлена сейчас же. 17. Ковер повесят на стену. 18. Книги положат на полку. 19. Когда пошлют письмо? 20. Когда проверят контрольную работу? 21. Как будут делать эту работу?

**Условные предложения 1-го типа**

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**1. Дополните предложения, выбрав нужную форму глагола:**

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_, we won't go to the park.

- a) will rain
- b) rains
- c) will not rain
- d) doesn't rain

2. You won't pass the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard.

- a) if
- b) when
- c) unless
- d) as soon as

3. When we \_\_\_\_\_ ready, I'll call you.

- a) shall be
- b) are

4. You will pay back, as soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ a new job.

- a) find
- b) will find

5. I will see you when you \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow next time.

- a) are
- b) will be

6. What will you do, when you \_\_\_\_\_ out the truth?

- a) will find out
- b) have find out
- c) find out

**2. Дополните предложения, выбрав нужную форму глагола:**

1. If you (to be) free, I (to come) to see you. 2. If I (to see) her, I (to be) glad. 3. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone. 4. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year. 5. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university. 6. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea party.

**3. Переведите предложения на английский язык:**

1. Если ты закончишь домашнюю работу вовремя, мы пойдем в кино. 2. Матч отменят, если пойдет дождь. 3. Ты опоздаешь, если не поторопишься. 4. Я куплю машину, если мне повысят зарплату. 5. Если ты опоздаешь, позвони мне, пожалуйста. 6. Если я увижу её, я передам ей от тебя привет.

**Условные предложения 2-го типа**

**УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

**1. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, так, чтобы предложения выражали реальное условие.**

1. If I (to see) John, I (to tell) him your news. 2. He (to be) very pleased if it (to be) really true. 3. If you (to go) to town on Monday, you (to meet) my brother Tom. 4. If you (to need) help, my father (to help) you. 5. We (to have) a picnic lunch if the day (to be) fine. 6. If you (to ask) a policeman, he (to tell) you the way. 7. I (to finish) the job tomorrow if I (to can). 8. I (not / to require) an umbrella if it( not / to rain). 9. If she (to think) it over carefully, she (to form) a clear opinion. 10. If they (to catch) the bus now, they (to arrive) at half past nine. 11. He (to find) the answers if he (to look) at the back of the book. 12. If you ( to want) me to, I (to come) for a walk with you. 13. If he (to write) to her, she (to answer) at once. 14. If you ( to wait) a few moments, the waiter (to bring) your coffee. 15. He (to lose) weight if he (to stop) eating too much. 16. If she ( to be) patient, I (to try) to explain. 17. I (to wear) a purple tie only if I (to must). 18. If we (to leave) at once, we (to catch) the early train. 19. If he (to do) that again, his father (to punish) him. 20. If she (drink) this medicine, she (to feel) much better.

**2. Раскройте скобки таким образом, чтобы предложения выражали: а) реальное условие, б) нереальное условие настоящего времени.**

1. If I (to know), I (to tell) you. 2. If she (to want) to talk she (to ring up). 3. Her health (to improve) if she (to sleep) longer. 4. If he (to have) enough money, he (to buy) a large house. 5. She (to feel) lonely if Peter ( to go) out every evening. 6. We (to be) pleased to see you if you (to arrive). 7. If we (to can) come on Sunday, we (to come). 8. I (to understand) Mr. Smith if he (to speak) slowly. 9. We (not / to go) by ship unless there (to be) no other way. 10. If you (not / to give) him good meals, he (not / to be able) to work hard.

**3. Составьте предложения, найдя соответствия между левой и правой колонками.**

1. If I go on a diet	a. we'll make a snowman
2. If it's sunny tomorrow	b. I'll buy you some chocolate
3. If John doesn't hurry	c. she'll have to take a taxi
4. If it snows	d. I'll lose weight
5. If there sre no buses	e. he'll be late
6. If you are a good girl	f. we'll go for a picnic

#### **4. Образуйте условные предложения.**

1. He is busy and does not come to see us. If ... . 2. The girl didn't study well last year and received bad marks. If ... . 3. He broke his bicycle and so he didn't go to the country. If ... . 4. He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If ... . 5. I had a bad headache yesterday, that's why I didn't come to see you. If ... . 6. The ship was sailing near the coast, that's why it struck a rock. If ... . 7. He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting. If ... . 8. The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If ... . 9. The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If ... . 10. They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If ... . 11. It is late, and I have to go home. If ... . 12. I was expecting my friend to come, that's why I couldn't go to the cinema with you. If ... . 13. He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If ... . 14. I didn't translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If ... . 15. We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If ... . 16. The box was so heavy that I couldn't carry it. That's why I took a taxi. If ... .

#### **5. Образуйте условные предложения.**

1. The travellers had no camera with them, so they could not take photos of the beautiful scenery. If ... . 2. There was no sugar left, so we had to go to the shop late in the evening. If ... . 3. This house is very nice and comfortable, but it is not very good for living because it is situated close to a chemical plant and the air around is very bad. If ... . 4. He is an excellent specialist, but I can't ask his advice because I'm not acquainted with him. If ... . 5. You cannot enjoy this merry evening party because you have a toothache. If ... . 6. You know the material well enough, but you are very absent-minded, and that's why you always make many mistakes. If ... . 7. You did not ring me up, so I did not know you were in trouble. If ... . 8. You left the child alone in the room, so he hurt himself. If ... . 9. They spent a year in the tropics, so they got very sun-tanned. If ... . 10. It rained heavily, so we got drenched to the skin. If ... . 11. Why didn't you watch the cat? It ate all the fish. If ... . 12. A huge black cloud appeared from behind the forest, so we had to turn back and hurry home. If ... . 13. We shall not go to see them because it is very late. If ... . 14. Naturally she was angry, because you were in her way. If ... .

### **Согласование времен. Прямая и косвенная речь**

#### **УПРАЖНЕНИЯ**

##### **1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.**

1. Her brother said he never (to see) that film before. 2. He came home and listened: his son (to play) the piano. 3. They didn't worry too much because they (to lock) the door. 4. I asked her when she (to give) me that book to read. 5. We wanted to know if they (to enjoy) the meal. 6. She supposed she (to like) the hotel. 7. I am afraid they (not to come) yet. 8. He wanted to know if the station (to be) far away. 9. Eric doesn't know who (to phone) him at five o'clock. 10. He admitted he (not to be) here for weeks. 11. She was sorry she (to arrive) so late. 12. Jean promised she never (to speak) to me again. 13. Andy said he just (to buy) a new car. 14. My mother decided that she never (to drink) coffee late at night. 15. I hear you already (to find) a new job. 16. We were sure our children (to sleep). 17. I didn't think they still (to discuss) that problem. 18. It is remarkable that you (to come) at last. 19. My doctor thinks I (to be) allergic to pineapples. 20. Sophia knew her aunt (to be) glad to visit her in two days.

##### **2. Переведите на английский язык, используя правило согласования времен.**

1. Он надеялся, что проведет следующее лето у моря. 2. Мама сказала, что она хочет остаться дома. 3. Я знал, что ничего особенного с ним не случилось. 4. Нам казалось, что она смеется над нами. 5. Все знали, что он ошибается, но никто не решался сказать ему об

этом. 6. Она сказала, что ждет свою подругу уже четверть часа. 7. Они спросили меня, что я буду делать в субботу. 8. Я не был уверен в том, что он поговорил с родителями. 9. Тренер объяснил нам, что это очень опасный вид спорта. 10. Моя двоюродная сестра пообещала мне, что навестит меня через неделю. 11. Отец сказал, что не знает, звонил ли мне кто-нибудь, потому что его не было дома. 12. Она сказала, что не хочет кофе, что она выпьет чай. 13. Он сообщил нам, что делегация прибудет сюда около трех. 14. Я хотел знать, какой язык они изучают и разговаривают ли они по-английски. 15. Он понял, что потерял хорошую возможность заработать немного денег. 16. Она волновалась, потому что не знала, понравятся ли детям ее подарки. 17. Они сказали, что экономическая ситуация хуже, чем они думали. 18. Мы надеялись, что это будет интереснейшая встреча. 19. Мой брат написал мне, что он поступил в университет. 20. Его дядя сказал, что придет к ним в гости.

### **3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в нужном времени.**

1. When I opened the window, I saw the sun (to shine). 2. We are sure Simon (to marry) her some time later. 3. He can't remember where he (to put) his glasses. 4. George thought the restaurant (to be) expensive. 5. She was disappointed that she (not to get) the job. 6. I didn't understand why they (to destroy) their relationship. 7. He is not sure they (to find) their way in the darkness. 8. Jane asked me if I (to invite) Ann to the party. 9. People say that he always (to be) very rich. 10. She said she (to wait) for me since seven o'clock. 11. They thought I (to give) them my telephone number. 12. I am afraid I (not can) answer your question. 13. We wanted to know what (to happen) to John. 14. George thought he (can) repair the car himself. 15. She is very upset: she (to break) her watch. 16. Bill said he (to feel) ill. 17. We thought she still (to be) in hospital. 18. I knew he (to pass) his examination at that time. 19. My cousin promised he (to visit) me in a week. 20. We didn't know they (to be) tired.

### **4. Переведите на английский язык, используя правило согласования времен, где необходимо. Обратите внимание на видовременную форму глагола главного предложения.**

1. Я думал, что она болеет. 2. Мы надеялись, что он придет вовремя. 3. Я не знал, что его сестра учит английский язык. 4. Он уверен, что закончит работу до вечера. 5. Она сказала, что не хочет идти на прогулку. 6. Мы хотели знать, когда она пришла. 7. Мой друг говорит, что уже прочитал эту статью. 8. Я не знал, что он занят и не может мне помочь. 9. Никто не хотел верить, что он сказал правду. 10. Она надеется, что я не буду работать целый день в воскресенье. 11. Мы увидели, что дети играют в футбол. 12. Он сказал, что его мама доктор.

### **5. Преобразуйте повелительные предложения в косвенную речь.**

1. "Give me a cup of tea, please", said my mother to me. 2. "Don't ask me such stupid questions", said Susan to him. 3. "Open your books at page ten", said our teacher to us. 4. "Don't make so much noise", said mother to her children. 5. "Please, open the window", asked his friend. 6. "Don't lock the door", said her granny. 7. He said to me: "Turn the sound down". 8. "Don't phone me so late", said my sister to me. 9. She asked me: "Please, give me his address". 10. "Don't tell her the truth", said they to him. 11. He said to his daughter: "Don't tease the dog!" 12. "Give us a drive, please", they asked him. 13. "Don't be late for the lesson", Susan's teacher said to her. 14. Marry told me: "Don't be frightened".

### **6. Преобразуйте повелительные предложения в косвенную речь.**

1. "Sit down, children", she told us. 2. "Hurry up", my friend told me. 3. "Leave your keys on the table, please", mother told him. 4. "Have your tickets ready", two men told us. 5. "Don't eat for several days", my doctor told me. 6. Nick's father said to him: "Please, pass me a cigarette". 7. "Don't smoke in my room", she asked me. 8. "Don't go there," Jane's parents said. "Stay at home". 9. Mary said: "Give me his telephone number, please". 10. Mr. Jones said: "Don't stop!"

11. Jane's mother told her: "Don't spend so much money". 12. "Take the children from school for me, please", he asked. 13. "Please, help me to translate this text", David said to me. 14. "Don't go near the dog", he told to his son. 15. "Give me a cup of tea, please", my granny asked me. 16. My teacher said: "Please, bring the register". 17. "Stay back!" - ordered the police. 18. "Give me a lift into city, please", she asked me. 19. My friend said to me: "Lend me some money, please". 20. "Don't forget to post this letter", she said to me.

**7. Выразите повествовательные предложения косвенной речью.**

1. "I was to London last year", she said to me. 2. "I have never been here before", he said to the girl next to him. 3. She said: "One of these men is my husband". 4. «I have come here to meet Jane", he said to me. 5. "We cannot help you: we are too busy", they told me. 6. "I will come to visit you the day after tomorrow", she said to me. 7. He said: "I was tired so I went home after the party". 8. "They are at the little hotel near the station", said Mike. 9. She said: "I am trying to listen to music. Go out!" 10. "I haven't been waiting long", said Stephen to her. 11. "They are getting married tomorrow", he said. 12. She thought: "I will do it on Sunday". 13. They said to me: "We are meeting them at four o'clock today". 14. "I am going to the cinema", she said to me. 15. "He cannot speak any foreign languages", Mary said to us.

**Приложение**

***Present Simple Active***

<b>Утвердительное</b>	<b>Отрицательное</b>	<b>Вопросительное</b>
I keep	I don't keep	Do I keep?
She (he, it) keeps	She (he, it) doesn't keep	Does she (he/it) keep?
We keep	We don't keep	Do we keep?
You keep	You don't keep	Do you keep?
They keep	They don't keep	Do they keep?

***Past Simple Active***

<b>Утвердительное</b>	<b>Отрицательное</b>	<b>Вопросительное</b>
I showed	I didn't show	Did I show?
She (he, it) showed	She (he, it) didn't show	Did she (he, it) show?
We showed	We didn't show	Did we show?
You showed	You didn't show	Did you show?
They showed	They didn't show	Did they show?

***Future Simple Active***

<b>Утвердительное</b>	<b>Отрицательное</b>	<b>Утвердительное</b>
I will turn	I will not turn	Will I turn?
We will turn	We will not turn	Will we turn?
He (She, it) will turn	He (She, it) will not turn	Will He (She, it) turn?

You will turn	You will not turn	Will you turn?
They will turn	They will not turn	Will they turn?

В разговорной речи больше используются *сокращенные формы*:

You will =you'll

she will =she'll

will not = won't

### Типы вопросительных предложений

№ п/п	Тип вопроса	Правило	Пример
1	Общий	Общими вопросами называют такие, на которые можно ответить <b>да</b> или <b>нет</b> . Они начинаются с глагола, стоящего в вопросительной форме	Do you know him? <i>Вы знаете его?</i> Is this bag clean? <i>Эта сумка чистая?</i>
2	Специальный	Специальные вопросы имеют целью выяснение какого-либо факта или обстоятельства. Начинаются они с вопросительного слова.	Where is he? <i>Где он?</i> Where do you study? <i>Где ты учишься?</i> What do you know? <i>Что вы знаете?</i>
3	Альтернативный	Альтернативные вопросы предполагают в ответе выбор между двумя или более предметами, действиями или качествами, соединенными союзом <b>or</b> или	Do you study at the University <b>or</b> at college? <i>Вы учитесь в университете или в колледже?</i>
4	Разделительный	Разделительные вопросы состоят как бы из двух частей: первая часть представляет собой повествовательное предложение (утвердительное или отрицательное), а вторая — краткий общий вопрос	You bought the tickets, <b>didn't</b> you? <i>Вы купили билеты, не так ли?</i> You had a good time in the country last week, <b>didn't</b> you?

### *Present Continuous Active*

<b>Утвердительное</b>	I <b>am</b> asking. He (she, it) <b>is</b> asking. You (we, they) <b>are</b> asking.
<b>Вопросительное</b>	<b>Am</b> I asking? <b>Is</b> he (she, it) asking? <b>Are</b> you (we, they) asking?
<b>Отрицательное</b>	I <b>am not</b> asking. He (she, it) <b>is not</b> asking. You (we, they) <b>are not</b> asking.

### *Past Continuous Active*

<b>Утвердительное</b>	I (he, she, it) <b>was</b> asking. You (we, they) <b>were</b> asking.
<b>Вопросительное</b>	Was I (he, she, it) asking? Were you (we, they) asking?
<b>Отрицательное</b>	I (he, she, it) <b>was not</b> asking. You (we, they) <b>were not</b> asking.

### *Future Continuous Active*

<b>Утвердительное</b>	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) <b>will be</b> asking.
<b>Вопросительное</b>	<b>Will</b> I (he, she, it, we, you, they) <b>be</b> asking?
<b>Отрицательное</b>	I (he, she, it, we, you, they) <b>will not be</b> asking.

### *Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные*

К неисчисляемым существительным в английском языке относят:

**жидкости:** blood — кровь, coffee — кофе, tea — чай, milk — молоко, oil — масло, water — вода.

**пища, продукты питания, твердые вещества:** bread — хлеб, butter — масло, china — фарфор, coal — уголь, fish — рыба, fruit — фрукты, spaghetti — спагетти, glass — стекло, ice — лед, iron — железо, meat — мясо, beef — говядина, pork — свинина, soap — мыло.

**газы:** air — воздух, oxygen — кислород, pollution — загрязнение, smoke — дым от сигарет, steam — пар.

**языки:** Chinese, English, French, German, Greek, Italian.

**игры:** baseball, football, golf, chess.

**болезни:** cancer — рак, flu — грипп, mumps — свинка, measles — корь.

**явления природы:** darkness — темнота, fog — туман, gravity — гравитация, hail -град, heat — жара, lightning — молния, rain — дождь, snow — снег, sunshine — солнечный свет, weather — погода, wind — ветер **абстрактные существительные:** advice — советы, anger — злость, behavior — поведение, courage — смелость, damage — вред, dirt — грязь, education — образование, health — здоровье, information - информация, knowlegde — знания, luck — удача, music — музыка, news — новости, pease — мир, progress — успехи, traffic — дорожное движение, travel — путешествие, truth -правда , work — работа.

**некоторые собирательные существительные:** hair — волосы, furniture — мебель, jewellery — ювелирные украшения, luggage — багаж, rubbish — мусор.

### *Present Perfect Active*

<b>Утвердительное</b>	I (we, you, they) <b>have</b> asked. He (she, it) <b>has</b> asked.
<b>Вопросительное</b>	<b>Have</b> I (we, you, they) asked? <b>Has</b> he (she, it) asked?
<b>Отрицательное</b>	I (we, you, they) <b>have not</b> asked. He (she, it) <b>has not</b> asked.

### *Пассивный залог. Времена группы Simple Passive*

	<b>SIMPLE</b>	<b>CONTINUOUS</b>	<b>PERFECT</b>
<b>PRESENT</b>	I <b>am</b> invited	I <b>am being</b> invited	I <b>have been</b> invited
<b>PAST</b>	I <b>was</b> invited	I <b>was being</b> invited	I <b>had been</b> invited
<b>FUTURE</b>	I <b>will be</b> invited	<b>не существует</b>	I <b>will have been</b> invited

### *Условные предложения 1 и 2-го типа*

I If the weather is fine, we <i>shall play</i> outside. If you <i>ring me</i> up, I <i>shall tell</i> you something.	Если погода будет хорошая, мы будем играть на открытом воздухе. Если ты мне позвонишь, я тебе кое-что расскажу.
II If the weather <i>were</i> fine, we <i>should play</i> outside. If you <i>rang</i> me up, I <i>should tell</i> you something.	Если бы погода была хорошая ( <i>сегодня; завтра</i> ), мы бы играли на открытом воздухе. Если бы ты мне позвонил ( <i>сегодня, завтра</i> ), я бы тебе кое-что рассказал.

### *Таблица согласования времен в английском языке*

Время в прямой речи	Present Simple	Present Continuous	Present Perfect	Past Simple	Future Simple
Время в косвенной речи	Past Simple	Past Continuous	Past Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Simple in the Past

*Указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места заменяются другими словами:*

this	that
these	those
now	then
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
here	there
the day after tomorrow	two days later
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
ago	before
next year	the next year, the following year
tonight	that night