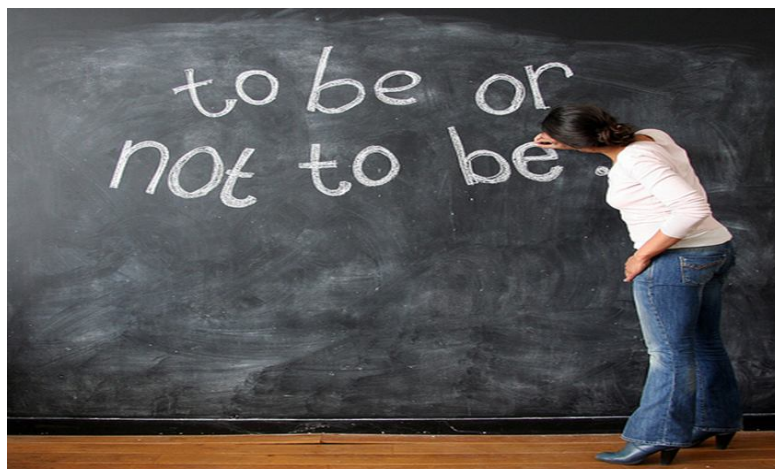


РОСЖЕЛДОР

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионально образование
«Ростовский государственный университет путей сообщения»
(ФГБОУ ВПО РГУПС)
Тихорецкий техникум железнодорожного транспорта
(ТТЖТ – филиал РГУПС)

Е. С. Варганын

РАБОЧАЯ ТЕТРАДЬ
ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
для студентов 1 курсов



Тихорецк
2015



СЕРЖДАЮ

директора по учебной работе

2015 уч. г.

Н.Ю. Шитикова

Рабочая тетрадь по грамматике английского языка для студентов 1 курса специальностей технического и социально-экономического профиля разработана для закрепления грамматических навыков по изученным темам.

Организация-разработчик: Тихорецкий техникум железнодорожного транспорта – филиал Федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего профессионального образования «Ростовский государственный университет путей сообщения» (ТТЖТ – филиал РГУПС)

Разработчик:

Варганян Елена Самвеловна, преподаватель ТТЖТ – филиала РГУПС

Рекомендована цикловой комиссией № 1 «Общеобразовательные дисциплины».

Протокол заседания № 1 от 01.09.2015 г.

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Введение

Рабочая тетрадь по грамматике создана для закрепления грамматических навыков студентов первых курсов. Последовательность заданий составлена в соответствии с требованиями программы по изучению дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

В каждом разделе данной тетради после краткого схематического объяснения темы следуют грамматические упражнения, которые студенты могут выполнять, как в данной тетради, так и в обычной классной. Для достижения максимальных результатов и выработки устойчивых грамматических навыков, данная тетрадь должна быть в распечатанном виде у каждого студента. Студент должен аккуратно вести рабочую тетрадь на протяжении двух курсов.

По окончании каждого раздела подразумевается тестовый контроль знаний.

1. СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ

Классификация существительных		
Собственные	Нарицательные	
Great Britain	a (the) town	
the Thames	a (the) room	
London	а) исчисляемые	б) неисчисляемые
John Brown	towns	air
	rooms	water

1.1 Перепишите исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные в два столбика.

Time, water, music, snow, word, coffee, money, idea, family, knowledge, sea, hour, tree, meat, happiness, speed, book, news, house, friend, milk, student, pen, paper, clothes, picture, air.

исчисляемые	неисчисляемые

Множественное число существительных	
a flower	some flowers
a week	six weeks
a place	many nice places
-es после -s/ -ss/ -sh/ -ch/ -x	bus – buses, box-boxes, dish-dishes
-y -ies	baby-babies, party-parties
-ay- ays/ -ey- eys/ -oy – oys/ -uy – uys	day – days, boy – boys, guy – guys
-f/ -fe - ves	shelf – shelves, wife - wives
исключения:	man – men woman – women
	child – children
	foot – feet tooth – teeth
	mouse – mice
	sheep – sheep fish – fish
	person - people

1.2 Напишите существительное во множественном числе.

flower	woman	umbrella
man	address	person
boat	sheep	family
language	sandwich	holiday
watch	tooth	foot
country	leaf	city
knife	child	mouse

1.3 Вставьте *is* or *are*

1. ___ the shop open?
2. ___ the shops open?
3. My hands ___ cold.
4. My nose ___ cold.
5. My feet ___ cold.
6. Where ___ my camera?
7. Where ___ my glasses?
8. Where ___ the children?
9. Your coat ___ dirty.
10. Your jeans ___ dirty.
11. Who ___ those men?
12. Who ___ that woman?
13. Who ___ those people?
14. Mice ___ small animals.

1.4 Напишите существительные во множественном числе, обращая внимание на артикль.

The star, a mountain, a tree, a waiter, the queen, a man, the woman, an eye, a shelf, a box, the city, the boy, a goose, a watch, a mouse, a dress, a toy, a sheep, a tooth, a child, an ox, the life, a tomato.

Progress check 1

Поставьте выделенные существительные во множественное число:

1. A **copy** of the contract was sent to London.
2. The last **leaf** fell from the **tree**.
3. The **woman** standing by the window is our **secretary**.
4. This **shoe** is too large for my **foot**.
5. "Is this **worker** an **Englishman** or a **German**?" — "He is a **Frenchman**".
6. The **mouse** was caught.
7. What is the **child's name**?
8. The **roof** of the **house** was covered with snow.
9. A **potato** is a **vegetable** and a **cherry** is a **fruit**.

2. АРТИКЛЬ.

неопределенные артикль	
<p>Употребляется перед:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе: <p>I have a pen. I saw a good film.</p>	<p>Не употребляется перед:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - неисчисляемыми существительными: <p>I like cheese.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - существительными во множественном числе: <p>There are pupils in the classroom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - именами собственными: <p>Peter is my brother.</p>
определенный артикль	
<p>Употребляется в единственном и множественном числе перед:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - названием известного предмета: <p>The film I saw is very interesting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - существительным единственным в своем роде: <p>the Sun, the Moon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - названиями водных пространств водных пространств и горных цепей: <p>The Volga, the Black Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Alps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - порядковыми числительными: <p>the first of September</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - прилагательными в превосходной степени: <p>the largest city</p>	<p>Не употребляется перед:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - названиями городов, стран, континентов, горных вершин, именами, фамилиями: <p>London is the capital of Great Britain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - притяжательными, указательными и неопределенными местоимениями: <p>This book is on the desk. There are some theatres in the city.</p>

2.1 Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

- This is ___ pen. ___ pen is red.
- These are ___ pencils. ___ pencils are black.
- This is ___ soup. ___ soup is tasty.
- In the morning I eat ___ sandwich and drink ___ tea.
- She gave me ___ coffee and ___ cake. ___ coffee was hot. ___ cake was tasty.
- Do you like ___ ice-cream?
- I see ___ book in your ___ hand. Is ___ book interesting?
- She bought ___ meat, ___ butter and ___ potatoes yesterday. She also bought ___ cake. ___ cake was very tasty. We ate ___ cake with ___ tea.
- This is my ___ table. On ___ table I have ___ book, two ___ pencils, pen and ___ paper.

2.2 Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ___ Moscow is situated on ___ Moscow River. ___ Moscow is a river that moves very slowly. There is ___ canal called ___ Moscow-Volga Canal which joins ___ Moscow to ___ Volga. ___ Volga runs into ___ Caspian Sea.
2. Several rivers run into ___ sea at ___ New York. ___ most important river is ___ Hudson River which empties into ___ Atlantic Ocean. Besides ___ Hudson there are ___ two other rivers: ___ East River and ___ Harlem river.
3. In ___ Siberia there are many long rivers: ___ Ob, ___ Irtysh, ___ Yenissei, ___ Lena and ___ Amur.
4. ___ Altai Mountains are ___ higher than ___ Urals.

2.3 Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. ___ Neva flows into ___ Gulf of ___ Finland.
2. ___ Pacific Ocean is very deep.
3. ___ Urals are not very high.
4. ___ Kasbek is ___ highest peak of ___ Caucasus.
5. ___ Alps are covered with ___ snow.
6. ___ Shetland Islands are situated to ___ north of Great Britain.
7. ___ Lake Baikal is ___ deepest lake in ___ world.
8. ___ USA is ___ largest country in ___ America.
9. ___ Crimea is washed by ___ Black Sea.
10. ___ Paris is ___ capital of ___ France.

Progress check 2 :

Выберите правильный вариант:

1. ...Smiths have a dog and a cat.
a) ... b) The c) A
2. He knows how to work on ... computer.
a) a b) an c) ...
3. She was the first woman to swim across ... English Channel.
a) a b) ... c) the
4. Go down ... Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.
a) the b) a c) ...
5. I don't like milk in ... tea.
a) ... b) the c) a
6. At the end of... busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.
a) the b) a c) ...
7. We'll go for a walk if ... weather is fine.
a) a b) ... c) the
8. Could you give me ... information I asked for in my letter?
a) the b) ... c) a
9. ...war is a terrible thing.
a) The b) ... c) A
10. I spent ... very interesting holiday in England.

a) the b) a c) ...

3. МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ

I	me	my	mine
I know Tom.	Tom knows me.	It's my car.	It's mine.
We know Tom.	Tom knows us.	It's our car.	It's ours.
You know Tom.	Tom knows you.	It's your car.	It's yours.
He knows Tom.	Tom knows him.	It's his car.	It's his.
She knows Tom.	Tom knows her.	It's her car.	It's hers.
They know Tom.	Tom knows them.	It's their car.	It's theirs.

3.1 Закончите предложения по образцу.

1. We invited her *to stay with us at our house.*
2. He invited us to stay with _____.
3. They invited me to stay with _____.
4. I invited her to stay _____.
5. We invited them to _____.
6. You invited him _____.
7. She invited me _____.

3.2 Допишите предложения по образцу.

1. I gave him *my address and he gave me his.*
2. I gave her ___ address and she gave me ___.
3. He gave me ___ address and I gave _____.
4. We gave her ___ address and she gave ___.
5. I gave them ___ address and they _____.
6. She gave us ___ address and _____.
7. You gave him ___ address and _____.
8. We gave them ___ address and _____.
9. They gave you ___ address and _____.
10. She gave him ___ address and _____.



Progress check 3

Дополните предложения местоимениями (my, your, his, her, our, their).

- 1 . I left ... car in the garage.
- 2 . Mary hung ... coat on the peg.
- 3 . Jack had ... hair cut.
- 4 . Neil and David ate ... supper.
- 5 . I hope you enjoy ... holiday.
- 6 . We'll invite you round to ... house sometime and complete these by addig a possessive with own.
- 7 . You must make up ... own mind.
- 8 . The children had to cook ... own supper.
- 9 . Bill borrowed Jenny's car ... own can was being repaired.
- 10 . I'll bring ... own sheets and towels.
- 11 . Every dog had ... own special basket to sleep in.
- 12 . You should do ... own washing up.

4. ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНОЕ

Степени сравнения прилагательных

	положительная	сравнительная	превосходная
Односложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения прилагательных путем прибавления: er – сравнительная the ... -est - превосходная	long large big easy	longer larger bigger easier	the longest the largest the biggest the easiest
Многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения путем прибавления: more - сравнительная the most - превосходная	beautiful famous impossible	more beautiful more famous more impossible	the most beautiful the most famous the most impossible
Некоторые прилагательные образуют степени сравнения не по правилам. Их нужно запомнить.	old late far	older elder later latter farther further	the oldest- старейший the eldest - старший the latest – более поздний the last - последний the farthest-более дальний the furthest - дальнейший

4.1 Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степень сравнения следующих прилагательных

1.old			7.difficult		
2.strong			8.large		
3.happy			9.far		
4.careful			10.serious		
5.important			11.crowded		
6.bad			12.pretty		

4.2 Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующую форму прилагательного

1. Which is (larger) _____:the United States or Canada?
2. What is the name of the (big) _____ port in the United States?
3. Moscow is the (large) _____ city in Russia.
4. London underground is the (old) _____.
- 5.The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.
6. The island of Great Britain is (small) _____ than Greenland.
7. What is the name of the (high) _____ mountains in Asia?
8. The English Channel is (wide) _____ than the Strait of Gibraltar.

Запомните:

as ... as – *такой же ... как*

not so ... as – *не такой ... как*

Не забывайте употреблять союз **than**
при сравнительной степени прилагательного

Tom is taller *than* Kate

4.3 Вставьте **as** or **than**

1. Athens is older ___ Rome.
2. I don't watch TV as much ___you
3. You eat more ___ me.
4. I feel better ___ I felt yesterday.
5. Jim isn't as clever _____ he thinks.
6. Belgium is smaller ___ Switzerland.
7. Brazil isn't as big ___ Canada.
8. I can't wait longer ___ an hour.

Progress check 4

Поставьте прилагательные в правильную форму.

1. John is (young) of the 3 brothers.
2. The Sun is (bright) the Moon.
3. Is the diameter of Jupiter (big) than that of the Earth?
4. That room is (light) than yours.
5. This room is (large) than the one upstairs.
6. It doesn't take (much) than four days to cross the Atlantic, does it?

Выберите правильную форму прилагательного.

1. Jane is the (taller — tallest) of the 2 girls.
2. Father was the (eldest — elder) of seven sons.
3. Albert is (elder — older) than John.
4. I think your plan is the (best — better) of the two.
5. This is the (most large-largest) power — station, I've ever seen.
6. Henry is the (oldest — eldest) of the 3 brothers.



5. ГЛАГОЛ to be

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Present Simple		
I am he she } is it we you } are they	Am I? he Is { she? it we Are { you? they	I am not he she } is not it we you } are not they
Past Simple		
I he she } was it we you } were they	I he Was { she? it we Were { you? they	I he she } was not it we you } were not they
Future Simple		
I we } shall be he she it } will be you they	I Shall { we be? he she will { it be? you they	I we } shall not be he she it } will not be you they

5.1. Вставьте глагол **to be** в **Present Simple**.

1. I ___ a pupil. 2. My father ___ not a teacher, he ___ a scientist. 3. ___ your aunt a doctor? - Yes, she __ 4. ___ they at home? - No, they ___ not at home, they ___ at work. 5. My brother ___ a worker. He ___ at work. 6. ___ you an engineer? - Yes. I ___. 7. ___ your sister a typist? - No, she ___ not a typist, she ___ ... a student. 8. ___ your brother at school? - Yes, he ___. 9. ___ your sister at school? - No, she ___ not at school. 10. My sister ___ at home. 11. ___ this your watch? - Yes, it ___. 12. She ___ an actress. 13. This ___ my bag. 14. My uncle ___ an office-worker. 15. He ___ at work. 16. Helen ___ a painter. She has some fine pictures. They ... on the walls. She has much paper. It ___ on the shelf. The shelf ___ brown. It ___ on the wall.

5.2. Составьте утвердительные или отрицательные предложения. Используйте **am/am not/ is/isn't/ are/aren't**.

1. (Paris/the capital of France)
_____.
2. (I/interested in football)
_____.
3. (I/hungry)
_____.
4. (It/warm today)
_____.
5. (Rome/in Spain)
_____.
6. (I/afraid
of)
_____.
7. (My hands/cold)
_____.
8. (Canada/a very big country)
_____.
9. (Cats/big animals)
_____.
10. (Diamonds/cheap)
_____.

5.3. Вставьте глагол **to be** в *Present, Past* или *Future Simple*.

1. My father ___ a teacher.
2. He ___ a pupil twenty years ago.
3. I ___ a doctor when I grow up.
4. My sister ___ not ___ at home tomorrow.
5. She ___ at school tomorrow.
6. ___ you ___ at home tomorrow?
7. ___ your father at work yesterday?
8. My sister ___ ill last week.
9. She ___ not ill now.
10. Yesterday we ___ at the theatre.
11. Where ___ your mother now? - She ___ in the kitchen.
12. Where ___ you yesterday? - I ___ at the cinema.
13. When I come home tomorrow, all my family ___ at home.
14. ___ your little sister in bed now? - Yes, she ___.
15. ___ you ___ at school tomorrow? - Yes I ___.
16. When my granny ___ young, she ___ an actress.
17. My friend ___ in Moscow now.
18. He ___ in St. Petersburg tomorrow.
19. Where ___ your books now? - They ___ in my bag.

Progress check 5

Поставьте соответствующую форму to be

1. My uncle ... a director of the large company. He ... often on a business trip. Yesterday he ... in France. Tomorrow he ... in England. Last week he ... in Spain. Now he ... at home with his family. His daughters ... so much excited.

2. The students ... at the hostel now ? My sister ... not at work next month. Where ... your mother now? He ... not a pupil 20 years ago. We ... at this place last week.

6. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Спряжение глагола to work		
I am working He is working She is working It is working We are working You are working They are working	I am not working He is not working She is not working It is not working We are not working You are not working They are not working	
Am I working? Is he working? Is she working? Is it working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?	Yes, I am Yes, he is Yes, she is Yes, it is Yes, we are Yes, you are Yes, they are	No, I am not No, he isn't No, she isn't No, it isn't No, we aren't No, you aren't No, they aren't

6.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Progressive*.

- (NOW) 1. The boys (to run) about in the garden. 2. I (to do) my homework. 3. John and his friends (to go) to the library. 4. Ann (to sit) at her desk. She (to study) geography. 5. A young man (to stand) at the window. He (to smoke) a cigarette. 6. The old man (to walk) about the room. 7. The dog (to lie) on the floor. 8. You (to have) a break? 9. What language you (to study)? 10. Who (to lie) on the sofa? 11. What they (to talk) about? 12. It still (to rain).

7. PRESENT SIMPLE

Спряжение глагола to work		
I work He works She works It works We work You work They work	I do not work He does not work She does not work It does not work We do not work You do not work They do not work	
Do I work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	Yes, I do Yes, he does Yes, she does Yes, it does Yes, we do Yes, you do Yes, they do	No, I do not No, he doesn't No, she doesn't No, it doesn't No, we don't No, you don't No, they don't

7.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Simple*.

(USUALLY) 1. My sister (to get) up at eight o'clock. 2. She (to be) a school-girl. She (to go) to school in the afternoon. 3. Jane (to be) fond of sports. She (to do) her morning exercises every day. 4. For breakfast she (to have) two eggs, a sandwich and a cup of tea. 5. After breakfast she (to go) to school. 6. It (to take) him two hours to do his homework. 7. She (to speak) French well. 8. 'My working day (to begin) at seven o'clock. I (to get) up. (to switch) on the radio and (to do) my morning exercises. It (to take) me fifteen minutes. At half past seven we (to have) breakfast. My father and I (to leave) home at eight o'clock. Fie (to take) a bus to his factory. My mother (to be) a doctor, she (to leave) home at nine o'clock. In the evening we (to gather) in the living-room. We (to watch) TV and (to talk).



8. PAST SIMPLE

infinitive	positive		negative			question		
watch clean play do go have begin	I we you they he she it	watch cleaned played did went had began	I we you they he she it	didn't	watch clean play do go have begin	Did	I we you they he she it	watch? clean? play? do? go? have? begin?

8.1. Перепишите предложения, употребляя глаголы в **Past Simple**.

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
2. They always get up early. Yesterday they _____.
3. Bill often loses his key. He _____ last Saturday.
4. I watch TV every evening. Last evening I _____.
5. The accidents happen every day. The accident _____ last week.

8.2. Поставьте глаголы в правильную форму в **Past Simple** (утвердительную, отрицательную или вопросительную).

1. I _____ (play) tennis yesterday but I _____ (not/ play).
2. We _____ (wait) a long time for the bus but it _____ (not/ come).
3. That's a nice shirt. Where _____ (you/ buy) it?
4. She _____ (see) me but she _____ (not/ speak) to me.

5. “_____ (it/ rain) yesterday?” “No, it was a nice day.”
 6. That was a stupid thing to do. Why _____ (you/ do) it?

9. PRESENT PERFECT

Спряжение глагола to work		
запомните типичные для Present Perfect обстоятельства времени: already, not yet, just, ever, never		
I have worked He has worked She has worked It has worked We have worked You have worked They have worked	I have not worked He has not worked She has not worked It has not worked We have not worked You have not worked They have not worked	
Have I worked? Has he worked? Has she worked? Has it worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?	Yes, I have Yes, he has Yes, she has Yes, it has Yes, we have Yes, you have Yes, they have	No, I have not No, he hasn't No, she hasn't No, it hasn't No, we haven't No, you haven't No, they haven't

9.1. В следующих предложениях измените время глагола на *Present Perfect*.
 Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. I am eating my breakfast. 2. We are drinking **water**. 3. He is bringing **them** some **meat** and vegetables. 4. You are putting the dishes on the table. 5. They are having tea. 6. She is taking the dirty plates from the table. 7. The children are putting on their coats. 8. The pupils are writing a dictation. 9. My friend is helping me to solve a difficult problem. 10. I am **learning** a poem. 11. She is **telling** them an interesting story. 12. Kate is sweeping the floor. 13. The waiter is putting a bottle of lemonade in front of him. 14. Susan is making a new, **dress** for **her birthday** party. 15. She is opening a box of chocolates.

9.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в требуемой форме, так чтобы получить **Present Progressive** 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. What is he _____ (to do)? - He is _____ (to read) a newspaper.

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

1. We _____ (to travel) around Europe last year. 2. My father knows so much because he _____ (to travel) a lot. 3. I _____ (to see) Pete today. 4. She _____ (to see) this film last Sunday. 5. Alex _____ (to meet) his friend two hours ago. 6. I _____ just (to meet) our teacher. 7. The children _____ already (to decide) what to do with the books. 8. Yesterday they _____ (to decide) to help their grandmother. 9. Helen speaks French so well because she _____ (to live) in France. 10. She _____ (to live) there last year.

10. FUTURE SIMPLE

Спряжение глагола to work	
I will (shall) work	I will (shall) not work
He will work	He will not work

She will work It will work We will (shall) work You will work They will work	She will not work It will not work We will (shall) not work You will not work They will not work
Will (shall) I work? Will he work? Will she work? Will it work? Will (shall) we work? Will you work? Will they work?	Yes, I will (shall) No, I will (shall) not Yes, he will No, he won't Yes, she will No, she won't Yes, it will No, it won't Yes, we will (shall) No, we won't (shan't) Yes, you will No, you won't Yes, they will No, they won't

10.1. Дополните предложения. Используйте I will (I'll) + один предложенных глаголов.

<i>carry do eat send show sit stay</i>	
1. My case is very heavy.	<i>I'll carry</i> it for you.
2. Enjoy your holiday.	Thank you. I _____ you a postcard.
3. I don't want this banana.	Well, I'm hungry. _____ it.
4. Are you coming with me?	No, I don't think so. _____ here.
5. Did you phone Jack?	Oh no, I forgot. _____ it now.
6. Do you want a chair?	No, it's okay. _____ on the floor.
7. How do you use this camera?	Give it to me and _____ you.

10.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Progressive*, *Present Simple* или в *Future Simple*.

1. We _____ (to play) chess tomorrow.
2. I _____ (not to play) chess tomorrow.
3. _____ You (to play) chess tomorrow?
4. He _____ (to play) chess every day.
5. He _____ (not to play) chess every day.
6. _____ He (to play) chess every day?
7. They _____ (to play) chess now.
8. They _____ (not to play) chess now.
9. They _____ (to play) chess now?
10. Nick _____ (to go) to the park now.
11. Nick _____ (to go) to school every day.
12. Nick _____ (to go) to school tomorrow.
13. You _____ (to come) to my place next Sunday?
14. You _____ (to read) this book next week?
15. You _____ (to read) books every day?
16. You _____ (to read) a book

now? 17. I _____ (not to see) him tomorrow. 18. What _____ you (to do) tomorrow?
 19. What _____ your friend _____ (to do) tomorrow? 20. Where _____ you _____ (to go) next
 summer? 21. Where _____ you _____ (to go) every morning? 22. Where _____ you _____ (to
 go) now? 23. Look! Mary _____ (to dance). 24. She _____ (to dance) every day.
 25. _____ She (to dance) tomorrow?

11. PAST PROGRESSIVE

Спряжение глагола to work		
I was working	I was not working	
He was working	He was not working	
She was working	She was not working	
It was working	It was not working	
We were working	We were not working	
You were working	You were not working	
They were working	They were not working	
Was I working?	Yes, I was	No, I was not
Was he working?	Yes, he was	No, he wasn't
Was she working?	Yes, she was	No, she wasn't
Was it working?	Yes, it was	No, it wasn't
Were we working?	Yes, we were	No, we weren't
Were you working?	Yes, you were	No, you weren't
Were they working?	Yes, they were	No, they weren't

11.1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Progressive* или *Past Simple*.

1. When we went (go) out, it was raining (rain).
2. I wasn't hungry last night. I _____ (not/ eat) anything.
3. _____ (you/ watch) TV when I _____ (phone) you.
4. Jane wasn't at home when I went to see her. She _____ (work).

5. I _____ (get) up early this morning. I _____ (wash), _____ (dress) and then I _____ (have) breakfast.
6. The boys _____ (break) the window when they _____ (play) football.
7. Margaret _____ (not/ work) yesterday. She was ill.
8. "What _____ (you/ do) on Saturday evening?" "I went to the cinema."
9. "What _____ (you/ do) at 9.30 on Saturday evening?" "I _____ (watch) a film in the cinema".
10. The postman _____ (come) while I _____ (have) breakfast.

11.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Progressive* или *Past Progressive*.

1. I _____ (to write) an English exercise now.
2. I _____ (to write) an English exercise at this time yesterday.
3. My little sister _____ (to sleep) now.
4. My little sister _____ (to sleep) at this time yesterday.
5. My friends _____ (not to do) their homework now.
6. My friends _____ (not to do) their homework at seven o'clock yesterday.
7. _____ You _____ (to eat) ice-cream now?
8. _____ You _____ (to eat) ice-cream when I rang you up yesterday?
9. What _____ your father _____ (to do) now?
10. What _____ your father _____ (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?
11. Why _____ she (to cry) _____ now?

12. PAST PERFECT

Спряжение глагола to work		
I had worked	I had not worked	
He had worked	He had not worked	
She had worked	She had not worked	
It had worked	It had not worked	
We had worked	We had not worked	
You had worked	You had not worked	
They had worked	They had not worked	
Had I worked?	Yes, I had	No, I had not
Had he worked?	Yes, he had	No, he hadn't
Had she worked?	Yes, she had	No, she hadn't
Had it worked?	Yes, it had	No, it hadn't
Had we worked?	Yes, we had	No, we hadn't

Had you worked? Had they worked?	Yes, you had Yes, they had	No , you hadn't No , they hadn't
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12.1 Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Past Simple* или *Past Perfect*.

1. When I (to come) home, mother already (to cook) dinner. 2. When father (to return) from work, we already (to do) our homework. 3. When the teacher (to enter) the classroom, the pupils already (to open) their books. 4. Kate (to give) me the book which she (to buy) the day before. 5. Nick (to show) the teacher the picture which he (to draw). 6. The boy (to give) the goats the grass which he (to bring) from the field. 7. Mother (to see) that Nick (not to wash) his hands. 8. The teacher (to understand) that Lena (not to do) her homework. 9. I (to know) that my friend (not yet to come). 10. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock. 11. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock. 12. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock. 13. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock. 14. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money. 15. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film. 16. When I (to wake) up yesterday, father already (to go) to work. 17. Nick (to think) that his father (not yet to come) home. 18. Mary (to tell) us that she (to cook) a good dinner. 19. Yesterday I (to find) the book which I (to lose) in summer. 20. When we (to come) to the station, the train already (to leave).

13. PASSIVE VOICE

Таблица всех времен в Passive Voice				
	Present	Past	Future	Future-in the Past

Simple	Letters are written <i>everyday.</i>	The letter was written <i>yesterday.</i>	The letter will be written <i>tomorrow.</i>	(He said that) the letter I would be I written I <i>the next day.</i>
Progressive	The letter is being written <i>now.</i>	The letter was being written <i>at 5 o'clock yesterday.</i>	X	X
Perfect	The letter has <i>already</i> been written.	The letter had been written <i>by 5 o'clock yesterday.</i>	The letter will have been written <i>by 5 o'clock tomorrow.</i>	(He said that) the letter . would have been written <i>by 5 o'clock the next day.</i>

12.1. 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. Many houses (to build) in our town every year. 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.

13.2 Раскройте скобки, выбирая требуемую 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.

13.3. Переделайте следующие предложения в *Passive voice*

1. I bought potatoes yesterday. 2. We shall bring books tomorrow. 3. They are repairing the clock now. 4. They sell milk in this shop. 5. I have translated the whole text. 6. They broke the window last week. 7. When I came home, they had eaten the sweets. 8. We shall do the work in the evening. 9. He wrote this book in the 19th century. 10. They were playing tennis from four till five.

13. СОГЛАСОВАНИЕ ВРЕМЕН

He lives in New York. I thought that lived in New York.	Одновременное действие
Mother is sleeping . I knew that mother was sleeping .	Одновременное действие
He has returned from London. I was told that he had returned from London.	Предшествующее действие
He bought a new car. I heard that he had bought a new car.	Предшествующее действие
He will send us a letter. I supposed that he would send us a letter.	Последующее действие

14.1 Выберите правильную форму глагола, соблюдая правила согласования времен

1. He said he (is staying, was staying) at the "Plaza" Hotel.
2. I thought that I (shall finish, should finish) my work at that time.
3. He said he (worked, had worked) at school two years ago.
4. Mike said he (is, was) very busy.
5. I was sure he (posted, had posted) the letter.
6. My friend asked me who (is playing, was playing) the piano in the sitting room.

При переводе предложения в косвенную речь, не забывайте заменять обстоятельства времени, как указано в таблице.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Today	that day
Yesterday	the day before
Tomorrow	the next day
... ago	... before
this ...	that ...
here	there
last year	the year before
last month	the month before
last ...	the ... before
next ...	the following

He told me “**Keep quite! Don’t make noise!**”

He asked me **to keep quiet and not to make noise.**

14.2. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в требуемом времени

1. He said he (to live) tomorrow morning.
2. He said that he (to know) the laws of the country
3. We heard that he (to paint) this picture the next door.
4. I knew that he (to buy) the book yesterday.
5. She supposed that he (to send) the letter next Monday.
6. I thought that Ann (to live) in Moscow.
7. “Go home”, said the teacher to us.
8. “Don’t sit up late”, said the doctor to Mary.
9. The doctor said to Pete: “Don’t go for a walk today”.
10. “Open your mouth and show me your tongue”, said the doctor to John.
11. He said to me: “Ring me up tomorrow”.
12. “Don’t be late for dinner”, said mother to us.

15. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Запомните три типа условных предложений

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

15.1 Вставьте подходящее слово

A) will

B) won't

C) would

D) wouldn't

1. What you do if you won lots of money?
2. If the students were studying, you disturb them?
3. If you make so much noise, I be able to sleep.
4. They have to hurry or they miss the train.
5. They have missed the last bus if they had hurried.
6. If I were you, I buy a new bicycle.
7. If she had locked all the doors, the burglars have got in.
8. If my train is late, I take a taxi.
9. He must build a strong boat, otherwise he be able to sail round the world.
10. If you are a good girl, I buy you some chocolate.
11. I finish the work if you don't help me.
12. If only they arrive on time.
13. You understand unless you listen carefully.
14. If he hadn't cut his finger, it not have hurt for weeks.

15. I give you \$5 if you do me a favour.

16. If Chris didn't fall in love with Jane, he give her flowers.

15.2 Раскрывая скобки, напишите каждое предложение три раза, образуя условные предложения I, II и III типов.

1. If you (to be) busy, I (to leave) you alone. 2. If I (to live) in Moscow, I (to visit) the Tretyakov Gallery every year. 3. If I (to get) a ticket, I (to go) to the Philharmonic.

4. If I (to live) near a wood, I (to gather) a lot of mushrooms. 5. If my father (to return) early, we (to watch) TV together. 6. If she (to know) English, she (to try) to enter the university.

7. If my friend (to come) to see me, I (to be) very glad. 8. If mother (to buy) a cake, we (to have) a very nice tea-party.

9. If we (to receive) a telegram from him, we (not to worry). 10. If you (not to work) systematically, you (to fail) at the examination.

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