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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ  
И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ 1-го КУРСА  
ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

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Контрольные задания по английскому языку для студентов  
1-го курса заочной формы обучения : методические указания  
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Методические указания и контрольные задания по английскому языку для студентов 1-го курса заочной формы обучения. Методические указания включают контрольную работу (тексты и лексико-грамматические упражнения к ним) и теоретический материал по грамматике.

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## ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Введение

### **Контрольная работа**

*Текст 1.* My Family

*Текст 2.* My Working day

*Текст 3.* Our Flat

*Текст 4.* My native town

### **Грамматический материал**

Глагол to be

Глагол to have (have got)

Личные и притяжательные местоимения

Конструкция There + be

Времена группы Simple (Indefinite)

Конструкция общих и специальных вопросов

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты

Сводная таблица основных форм нестандартных глаголов

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данные методические указания к самостоятельной работе по английскому языку предназначены для студентов 1-го курса всех специальностей заочной формы обучения.

Цель методических указаний – развитие навыков чтения, говорения в упражнениях и текстах, предусматривающих первичное закрепление материала.

Лексический материал методических указаний поможет студентам научиться вести беседу о себе, о семье, о своих увлечениях, о знаменитых людях, о городах.

Данные методические указания включают в контрольную работу 4 текста: My Family, My Working Day, Our Flat, My Native Town. Тексты проработать устно, а лексико-грамматические упражнения к ним выполняются письменно.

Указания содержат рациональную систему грамматических упражнений, которые направлены на развитие речевых навыков. Грамматический материал методических указаний включает в себя следующие темы: глаголы to be, to have (have got); конструкция there + be; личные и притяжательные местоимения; времена группы Simple (Indefinite); образование общих и специальных вопросов; степени сравнения прилагательных; модальные глаголы и их заменители; сводная таблица основных форм нестандартных глаголов.

Перед выполнением контрольной работы студентам рекомендуется проработать грамматический материал.

## Контрольная работа

### TEXT 1

Прочитайте и устно переведите текст на русский язык.

### My Family

We are 6 in our family: my mother, father, my elder brother, my wife, my daughter and I. I think, our family is friendly, united. We spend much time together, go for a walk in the woods, visit theaters, museums, and go to the cinema. My mother's name is Lyudmila Mikhailovna. She is an economist, she works in an office. She is a kind, nice woman. She can cook very well, she keeps house <sup>(1)</sup>. She is fond of reading.

My father's name is Konstantin Alexeevich. My father is 52 years old. He is an engineer. He is strong, clever man. He often tells me interesting stories about different countries, which he visited traveling with my mother. Father can do a lot of things. He teaches me to repair furniture, to drive a car. My brother's name is Alexei. He is 24 years old. He is a student of Tomsk State University. Now it is very difficult period for him, he is passing through state exams.

I work at the construction site. Last year I entered the Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building (extra-mural department)<sup>(2)</sup>. I am married. My wife's name is Helen. She is 21; she is one year younger than me. She studies at the Polytechnic University. She is going to be a manager. My little daughter was born two years ago. Every morning, except Sundays and Saturdays, we take her to the kindergarten.

I have my duties about the house. I often help my wife to clean the rooms and go shopping. It's not difficult for me. I like my home to be clean and tidy. I think home is the nicest place. As proverb says, "East or West home is best". There is no place more delightful than home and there are no people dearer than your relatives.

## **Примечания к тексту:**

- 1) to keep house – *вести хозяйство*;
- 2) extra-mural department – *заочное отделение*;

## *Лексико-грамматические упражнения*

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы.**

#### **a)**

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. When and where were you born?
4. Do you work?
5. Where do you work?
6. Do you study?
7. Where do you study?
8. What do you do? (What are you?)
9. When did you leave school?
10. When did you begin to work?
11. Do you like your job?
12. Are you married?
13. Do you have children?
14. What is your Hobby?

#### **b)**

1. Have you got a family?
2. How many are you in the family?
3. What does your father (mother) do? (What is your father (mother)?)
4. Have you got any sisters or brothers?

5. How old is your mother (father, sister, brother)?
6. Where do they work?
7. Do you live with your parents?
8. Do you live in a new or an old house?

**2. Заполните пропуски предложениями и наречиями, где это необходимо.**

Olga Orlova is a woman ... 32. She graduated ... the Institute ... Foreign Languages eight years ago. She is a lecturer now. She usually goes ... the University ... eight o'clock ... the morning. She teaches English ... the University. Her daughter Ann is a girl ... ten. She goes ... school every day. She spends four hours ... school every day. Mary's son is a boy ... four. Her husband takes the boy ... a nursery school every morning. Mary's parents do not live ... her. They live ... the country, a long way ... Moscow. ...summer Mary takes her children ... the country and they stay ... their grandfather and grandmother.

**3. Поставьте предложения в *Past* и *Future Indefinite (Simple)*, употребляя соответствующие наречия времени: *last year, a year ago, next year, in ...year*.**

**Образец:** I am – I was – I shall be  
 I study – I studied – I shall study  
 Do you study?–Did you study? – Will you study?

1. I am a student.
2. My wife (husband) studies at the Polytechnic University.
3. My father works as an engineer.
4. We are very busy today.

5. There are four rooms in our flat.
6. He comes to the university at 8 o'clock.
7. Do you work? Where do you work?
8. Does your mother keep house?

#### 4. Переведите вопросы на английский язык.

1. Ваша семья большая или маленькая?
2. Вы живете с родителями или отдельно?
3. Вы женаты (замужем)?
4. Есть ли у вас дети?
5. У вас есть близкие родственники?
6. У вас есть двоюродные сестры или братья?
7. Как зовут вашу двоюродную сестру? Сколько ей лет? Она замужем? Чем она занимается? Где она работает или учится?
8. Ваша семья дружная?
9. Вы счастливы?
10. Кто ваш лучший друг?
11. Какой самый популярный спорт в нашей стране?
12. Вы любите читать?

#### 5. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам.

1. Last year I entered the Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building (extra-mural department).
2. My elder brother studies at State University.
3. My little daughter was born two years ago.
4. My father is 52 years old.

## TEXT 2

**Прочитайте и устно переведите текст на русский язык.**

### **My Working Day**

My working day begins early. I always get up at 7 o'clock. Before I leave for the university I have a lot of things to do. First of all I do my morning exercises to music. Then I go to the bathroom where I wash, clean my teeth and dress. At a quarter to eight I have breakfast. It doesn't take me<sup>(1)</sup> long to have breakfast. At a quarter past eight I leave home for the university. As I live far from the university, I go there by bus. It usually takes me twenty minutes to get there. I am never late. Between classes we have short breaks. I usually have dinner in the canteen of our university, which is always full of people at this time.

As a rule, we have three lectures or seminars a day. Classes are over at four o'clock. Sometimes I stay at the university if I have some social work to do. Sometimes I stay at the university because I need a book or an article which I only can get in the reading room. Before and after classes in the reading room there are always many students who read different books and articles, work at their reports or do their lessons.

After classes I usually walk home. I like to walk after a busy day at the university. It usually takes me about two hours to prepare my lessons.

In the evening I have supper, work on computer. Sometimes if I have time, I meet with my friends. I usually go to bed at 12 o'clock. Every day I work at my English. I spend an hour a day on it. I like English very much and I do my best to master it. I can already read easy English books and even speak English a little. Those who want to master English, i.e. (that is) to understand it without difficulty, to speak it well, to read books in the original without dictionary and to write correctly must study hard.

## **Примечания к тексту:**

- 1) it takes him (me, her, us, them) – *ему (мне, ей, нам, им) требуется;*

## *Лексико-грамматические упражнения*

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Do you work or study?
2. Is it easy for you to get up early?
3. Do you do your morning exercises?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. How long does it take you to have breakfast?
6. How long does it take you to get to your work?
7. How do you usually get to your work?
8. Where do you usually have dinner?
9. What time do you come home?
10. What do you do if you have spare time?
11. How often do you use a computer in your work?
12. How do you usually spend your evenings?
13. What are your hobbies?
14. What kind of music do you prefer?
15. Do you collect anything?

### **2. Заполните пропуски предлогами.**

1. My friend lives far ... the university.
2. Our working days begin... half past eight.
3. ... the evening I like to watch TV.
4. Nick works hard ... his English.
5. My friend goes ... bed ... 11 o'clock.

6. This is a letter ... my sister.
7. I live ... my parents.
8. I am fond ... reading.
9. The film starts ... 7 o'clock.
10. We always go skiing ... winter.
11. ... rainy days I stay at home and read books.
12. We study ... Tomsk State University of Architecture and Building.

### 3. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. His sisters work at a new factory.
2. Our English lessons usually last two hours.
3. He sometimes goes to the University by metro.
4. Their child seldom stays at home on Sundays.
5. I never come late to work.

### 4. Употребите глаголы, данные в скобках, в соответствующем времени, лице и числе.

1. He usually (*to go*) home after work.
2. She (*to graduate*) from the University two years ago.
3. Nick (*to work*) hard at his English.
4. They (*to finish*) work at six in the evening tomorrow.
5. Her sister (*to be*) a student.
6. She (*to live*) in Moscow.
7. Ann often (*to get*) letters from her parents...
8. They (*to translate*) text two tomorrow.
9. The great Russian poet Pushkin (*to be born*) in 1799.
10. Our granny always (*to cook*) dinner in the family.
11. Last summer we (*to buy*) a house in the country.
12. Yesterday's meeting (*to begin*) at 6 o'clock.

## TEXT 3

**Прочитайте и устно переведите текст на русский язык.**

### **Our flat**

I live in the city in a block of flats. Our flat is on the first floor and we don't take a lift. We usually go upstairs and downstairs on foot. There are no flats on the ground floor. There are some shops and a library there. It is very convenient.

Our flat is big. There is a living room, a dining room, a bedroom and a children's room in it. At the end of the corridor there is a big hall with a balcony. At the other end of the corridor there is a kitchen and a bathroom. The dining room is opposite the living room, and the children's room is to the left of the bedroom.

We have all modern conveniences<sup>(1)</sup> in our flat: telephone, gas, electricity, cold and hot water.

My room is not very big. There is a table with a computer, a wardrobe and a bookcase in it. In the corner of the room there is an armchair. In the living room you can see a sofa, two armchairs, a TV set with a video tape-recorder and a table. There is a carpet on the floor, nice curtains on the window and a modern lamp on the ceiling. There are also pictures on the walls and a vase on the table.

In the dining room you can see a sideboard and a big table with chairs around it. The door of the dining room leads to the kitchen. The kitchen is not very big. There is a cupboard, a table, a refrigerator and a radio there.

In the evening I help my mother. I go to the kitchen, turn on the cold and hot water and wash dishes. Then I turn off the water, put out the light and go to my room.

#### **Примечания к тексту:**

modern conveniences – *современные удобства*

## Лексико-грамматические упражнения

### 1. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Do you live in a house or a flat?
2. How many rooms are there in your flat?
3. How many flats are there in your building?
4. What floor do you live on?
5. Does your building have a lift?
6. How large is your kitchen?
7. Does your building have balconies?
8. What furniture do you have in your rooms?
9. What modern conveniences do you have in your flat?
10. Does your house have a yard?
11. Are there garages?

### 2. Перефразируйте следующие предложения, употребляя конструкцию *there + be*

**Образец:** I have a telephone in my room.  
There is a telephone in my room.

1. This room has two windows.
2. We have no canteen at our office.
3. We have little cheese and butter in the refrigerator.
4. Some pictures are on the walls in his room.
5. A sofa, two armchairs, a TV set are in my room.
6. A carpet is on the floor.

### 3. Сгруппируйте антонимы (слова, имеющие противоположное значение).

Large, left, to open, new, to sit, old, small, to stand,  
right, to close.

#### 4. Составьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

- 1) There are some English books on the table,
- 2) He did many mistakes in his dictation.
- 3) There are four chairs in my sister's room.
- 4) If it's still warm in September I often go to the forest.

#### 5. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. There is a carpet on the floor.
2. There a modern lamp on the ceiling in the living room.
3. There are a lot of flower-beds near the house.
4. There is a round table in the middle of the room.
5. There are a lot of picture on the wall in the living room.

#### 6. Переведите предложения на английский язык, употребляя конструкцию *there + be*.

1. В нашем городе много школ и шесть университетов.
2. На том столе много журналов? – Нет, только два.
3. Около нашего дома будет большая новая школа.
4. В этом тексте есть новые слова.
5. В вашем диктанте нет ошибок.
6. В Москве много исторических памятников.
7. Какие книги на том столе? – На нем русские и
8. английские книги.
9. В книге 120 страниц.
10. В вашем городе есть музеи? – Да.
11. В его комнате на стенах не было картин.

## TEXT 4

**Прочитайте и устно переведите текст на русский язык.**

### **My Native Town**

I was born in Tomsk; therefore it is my native town. Tomsk is an old Siberian town. It is situated on the right bank of the river Tom, in West Siberia. Tomsk was founded in 1604, therefore it is considered to be one of the oldest Siberian towns. Before the revolution Tomsk was a merchant town and a place of exile. Many outstanding people, such as Korolenko, Sverdlov, Chekhov, visited Tomsk in the past and saw its wooden houses, dirty narrow streets and a lot of churches. At the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Tomsk became an administrative and commercial centre of Siberia. It was often called “Siberian Athens”.

Now Tomsk is known as a great education, scientific, cultural and industrial centre with all modern features of a modern city. There are many fine houses, broad avenues and beautiful parks.

As an educational centre Tomsk is famous for its six universities, plenty of technical secondary schools, some research institutes, many secondary schools, gymnasiums and lyceums. So we may say that Tomsk is a town of students. The most beautiful avenue is named after Lenin. It was called Million Street before the Revolution. Here we can find the museum of regional studies, the cinema after Gorky, Drama Theater and Theatre “Intim”, Concert Hall and Central Post Office, plenty of offices and institutions.

Tomsk is proud of its wooden houses with so called “wooden laces”. Many memorials of wooden architecture are protected by the state. There many places of interest and museums in this town. The population of Tomsk is more than 500, 000 people. I’m proud of my town.

## *Лексико-грамматические упражнения*

### **1. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. Is Tomsk an old town?
2. Where is it situated?
3. When is it founded?
4. What did it look like before the revolution?
5. Is it large or small?
6. What is the main street of the town?
7. How many state universities are there in Tomsk?
8. What is your town famous for?
9. Are there places of interest in Tomsk?

### **2. Поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную и превосходную степень:**

- old –
- modern –
- beautiful –
- interesting –
- famous –
- dirty –
- attractive –

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

1. Москва – столица России.
2. Москва была основана в 1147 году.
3. В Томске много красивых деревянных домов.
4. Население Томска составляет .....
5. Транспорт – серьёзная проблема для всех больших городов.

# КРАТКИЙ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК

## ГЛАГОЛ *TO BE*

Глагол **to be** в **Present, Past** и **Future Simple** имеет следующие формы:

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I <b>am</b>	I (был)	I <b>shall/will be</b> (буду)
he	he <b>was</b> (была)	he
she <b>is</b> (есть)	she       (было)	she <b>will be</b> (будет)
it	it	it
we	we	we <b>shall/will be</b> (будем)
you <b>are</b>	you <b>were</b> (были)	you <b>will be</b> (будете)
they	they	they       (будут)

В вопросительном предложении глагол **to be** ставится перед подлежащим. Например:

**Was** he in Africa last year? *Он был в Африке в прошлом году?*  
**Where were** you yesterday? *Где вы были вчера?*

**Упр. 1. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола *to be*.**

1. I ... an engineer.
2. We ... students.
3. Mary and Henry ... at home yesterday.
4. I... twenty five next year.
5. My sister ... not a doctor.
6. He ... at the office.

7. They ... friends.
8. She ... busy tomorrow.
9. The new film ... long.
10. The expedition ... in Africa.
11. My parents ... not in the town last week.
12. We ... second-year students next year.

### ГЛАГОЛ *TO HAVE (HAVE GOT)*

Глагол **to have** в **Present**, **Past** и **Future Simple** имеет следующие формы:

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I	I	I <b>shall/will</b>
we	у меня	у меня
you <b>have</b>	у нас	we <b>have</b>
they	у вас	у нас
есть	у них	he
he	<b>had</b> был	у него
she <b>has</b>	у него	she
it	у неё	у неё
		you <b>will have</b> у вас (будет)
		they
		у них
		it

Вопросительная форма с глаголом может быть образована следующими способами:

- Do you have a car?
- Have you got a car?
- Have you a car?

**Упр. 2. Заполните пропуски соответствующей формой глагола «to have».**

1. I ... a large flat.
2. We ... many friends in Moscow.
3. Nick ... not a car.
4. I ... a dog when I was a boy.
5. We ... an English lesson yesterday.
6. You ... some time tomorrow.
7. They ... a big house in the country next year.
8. She ... a good map of London.
9. These students ... five examinations last term.
10. His parents ... a comfortable flat.
11. My friend ... many interesting books.
12. These students ... examination two days ago.

**Упр. 3. Заполните пропуски притяжательными местоимениями.**

1. He is a student. ... name is Henry Brown.
2. I am an engineer and ... brother is a doctor.
3. Nick and Andrew are twenty. ... friends are twenty one.
4. This girl is from Britain and ... boy-friend is from Germany.
5. My sister and I are students. ... father and mother are economists.

**Упр. 4. Замените подлежащее, выраженное существительным, личным местоимением *he, she, it, they*.**

1. Her sister is fifteen.
2. The room is large and clean.
3. The boy was in the garden.

4. Those pencils were red.
5. The book is in my bag.
6. Peter is my friend.
7. This woman is a teacher.
8. My brother drives at full speed.
9. The English like to talk about the weather.
10. I took this book from the library.

### КОНСТРУКЦИЯ *THERE + TO BE*

Конструкция **there + to be** имеет значение есть, находится, имеется, существует, следует. Глагол ставится в личной форме (**is, are, was, were will be**) и согласуется с последующим именем существительным. Перевод таких предложений надо начинать с обстоятельства места или со сказуемого, если обстоятельство отсутствует в предложении.

There are many new books at our library.  
*В нашей библиотеке много новых книг.*

There were some students in the room.  
*В аудитории было несколько студентов.*

Если обстоятельства места нет, перевод следует начинать со слов «существует», «имеется».

There are different methods of learning English words.  
*Существуют различные методы (способы) заучивания английских слов.*

В вопросительном предложении глагол в личной форме ставится на первое место перед **there**.

Is there a school in your street?

*На вашей улице есть школа?*

Were there many books on the table?

*На столе было много книг?*

Are there mistakes in his dictation?

*В его диктанте есть ошибки?*

### **Упражнения**

#### **Упр. 1. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. There is a garden near the house.
2. There are many newspapers on the table.
3. There is some chalk in the box.
4. There was a concert at the University last Sunday.
5. There will be a seminar next week.
6. There is no coffee in my cup.
7. There are twelve students in our group.
8. There will be a new theatre in this town.
9. There is a computer on my table.
10. There will be a new stadium in our town next year.
11. There were no pictures in the book.
12. There are a lot of beautiful buildings in our town.

#### **Упр. 2. Скажите следующие предложения в прошедшем и в будущем времени.**

1. There is a nice picture on the wall.
2. There is nobody in the room.

3. There is a lamp on the table.
4. There are two lifts in the house.
5. There are 300 pages in the book.
6. There are no pictures in the book.
7. There is a hospital in two blocks from here.
8. There are a lot of trees in our street.
9. There is a children's room upstairs.
10. There are many women's magazines in the newsstand.
11. There is a TV set in the left corner of the room.
12. There are many managers in this supermarket.

## ВРЕМЕНА ГРУППЫ *SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) ACTIVE*

### Употребляются:

для выражения обычных, постоянных или повторяющихся действий в настоящем, прошедшем или будущем, для выражения всеобщей истины, фактов.

### Образуются:

**Present Indefinite** (настоящее неопределенное) совпадает с формой инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы «to» во всех лицах, кроме 3-го лица, ед. числа, имеющего окончание **-s (-es)**.

**Past Indefinite** (прошедшее неопределённое) правильных глаголов образуется путем прибавления к инфинитиву окончания **-ed**, неправильные глаголы образуют Past Indefinite другими способами (вторая форма глагола):

to translate – translated

to work – worked

to go – went

to give – gave  
to be – was, were

**Future Indefinite** (будущее неопределенное) образуется с помощью вспомогательных глаголов **shall** (для 1-го л, ед. и мн. ч.) и **will** (для остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы «to»:

I shall ask.  
He will ask.

### Переводятся:

глаголами несовершенного и совершенного видов. Отвечают на вопросы: Что делает? Что делал? Что сделал? Что будет делать? Что сделает?

He asks – *Он спрашивает.*  
He asked – *Он спросил. Он спрашивал.*  
He will ask – *Он спросит. Он будет спрашивать.*

### Индикаторы времени группы Indefinite:

<b>usually</b> – обычно	<b>seldom</b> – редко
<b>every day</b> – каждый день	<b>sometimes</b> – иногда
<b>often</b> – часто	<b>yesterday</b> – вчера
<b>5 days ago</b> – 5 дней назад	<b>tomorrow</b> – завтра
<b>in May</b> – в мае	<b>in 1998</b> – в 1998 г.
<b>on Sunday</b> – в воскресенье	
<b>in ten minutes</b> – через десять минут	
<b>last week (month, year)</b> – на прошлой неделе (в прошлом месяце, году)	
<b>next week (month, year)</b> – на следующей неделе (в следующем месяце, году) и др.	

He usually gets up at 7 o'clock.  
*Он обычно встает в 7 часов.*

The earth rotates round its axis.  
*Земля вращается вокруг своей оси.*

Ann finished a secondary school in 1996.  
*Анна окончила среднюю школу в 1996 году.*

They will go to the cinema tomorrow.  
*Завтра они пойдут в кино.*

### Упражнения

**Упр. 1. Скажите следующие предложения в прошедшем и будущем времени. Предварительно повторите формы неправильных глаголов: *have, go, buy, teach, send, get up, meet, take, begin, come.***

1. We have supper at eight o'clock.
2. We go to the cinema on Sundays.
3. They buy a new car.
4. My mother teaches Russian at the University.
5. Peter sends letters to his parents.
6. My sister gets up at seven o'clock.
7. They meet their relatives at the station.
8. We go to Moscow by train.
9. My friend takes books from the library.
10. My working day begins at nine o'clock.

**Упр. 2. Поставьте глаголы в скобках в соответствующем времени.**

1. My elder brother (*to graduate*) from the University last year.
2. I (*to call*) you tomorrow.
3. Our grandmother (*to go*) shopping every day.
4. Next term we (*to study*) physics.
5. We usually (*to have*) dinner at three o'clock.
6. Mary (*to do*) her homework yesterday evening.
7. We (*send*) a telegram on Tuesday.
8. The boss (*to go*) away on business next Monday.
9. I (*to come*) home later than usual yesterday.
10. He (*get*) to the University by bus.

## КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ОБЩИХ И СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ВОПРОСОВ

Порядок слов в утвердительном предложении:

**Подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + обстоятельство**

**Общий вопрос** образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола «do» (does – для 3-го лица ед. ч. настоящего времени, did – для всех лиц и чисел прошедшего времени):

**Do (does, did) + подлежащее + сказуемое + дополн. + обст.**

to be  
to have  
shall  
will  
can  
may  
must  
should

глаголы (исключение), которые при образовании вопроса сами располагаются перед подлежащим, глагол «do» не употребляется.

- Does she study? – Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.
- Did you finish the work? – Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
- Have you a sister? – Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
- Will you go to the cinema? – Yes, I shall/will.  
No, I shan't; No, I won't.
- Can you speak English? – Yes, I can. No, I cannot. No, I can't
- May I take this book? – Yes, you may. No, you may not.
- Must he stay at home? – Yes, he must. No, he need not.

**Специальный вопрос** начинается с вопросительного слова, за которым идет схема общего вопроса.

Вопр. сл. + do(does, did) + подл.+ сказ.+ дополн. + обст.

или глагол – исключение!

- What - что, какой  
 Where - где, куда  
 Who – кто  
 What – что, какой  
 Where – где, куда  
 When – когда  
 Why – почему, зачем  
 How – как  
 How many (much) – сколько  
 Which – какой, который  
 Whom – кому  
 Whose – чей

**На специальный вопрос** дается полный ответ. Вопрос к подлежащему или определению подлежащего строится по схеме утвердительного предложения, т. е. после слов **Who? What? Whose?** следует смысловый глагол в 3-м л. ед. или мн. числа. На вопрос к подлежащему обычно дается краткий ответ.

Who knows this story? – He (does).

Кто знает этот рассказ? – Он (знает).

Whose children are playing here? – Mine (are).

Чьи дети здесь играют? – Мои.

Where do you work?

*Где вы работаете?*

What is she reading?

*Что она читает?*

When were you born?

*Когда вы родились?*

How many children

does your sister have?

*Сколько детей у вашей сестры?*

Why didn't you come yesterday?

*Почему вы не пришли вчера?*

Who entered the University?

*Кто поступил в Университет?*

I work at the Institute.

*Я работаю в институте.*

She is reading a book.

*Она читает книгу.*

I was born in 1980.

*Я родился в 1980.*

She has a son and a daughter.

*У нее сын и дочь.*

I was ill.

*Я был болен.*

My sister entered the

University.

*Моя сестра поступила в*

*университет.*

## Упражнения

**Упр. 1. Укажите общий вопрос, который соответствует данному предложению по времени.**

Russia concludes trade agreements with foreign countries.

1. Did Russia conclude trade agreements with foreign countries?
2. Will Russia conclude trade agreements with foreign countries?
3. Does Russia conclude trade agreements with foreign countries?

**Упр. 2. Составьте вопросы, начинающиеся со следующих вопросительных слов ко всем членам предложения.**

The father read an interesting story to Kate yesterday.

Who ... ?

What ... ?

When ... ?

Whom ... ?

What story ... ?

**Упр. 3. Составьте специальные вопросы.**

4. Birds fly to the South in autumn. (When ... ?)
5. We always do History on Mondays. (On what days ?)
6. These men go to the country every day. (How often .?)
7. Peter lives not far from his office.(Who...?)
8. We'll spend our holidays on the Black sea coast. (Where ... ?)
9. Mary does her work quickly. (How ...?)
10. He didn't come yesterday because he was busy. (Why...?)
11. The Browns live in that white house. (Where ... ?)

## СТЕПЕНИ СРАВНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫХ И НАРЕЧИЙ

Имена прилагательные и наречия в английском языке, как и в русском языке, имеют положительную, сравнительную и превосходную степени.

1. Односложные прилагательные и двусложные прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на **-er, -y, -ow**, образуют сравнительную степень с помощью суффикса **-er**, а превосходную степень – с помощью суффикса **-est**. Перед существительным, определяемым прилагательным в превосходной степени, стоит определенный артикль:

wide – wider – (the) **widest**  
large – **larger** – (the) **largest**  
cold – **colder** – (the) **coldest**  
easy – **easier** – (the) **easiest**  
strong – stronger – (the) **strongest**  
clever – **cleverer** – (the) **cleverest**  
narrow – **narrower** – (the) **narrowest**

2. Многосложные прилагательные образуют степени сравнения с помощью слов **more** (сравнительная степень) и **(the) most** (превосходная степень):

difficult – **more** difficult – **(the) most** difficult  
important – **more** important – **(the) most** important  
beautiful – **more** beautiful – **(the) most** beautiful  
dangerous – **more** dangerous – **(the) most** dangerous

3. Некоторые прилагательные и наречия (исключения) образуют степени сравнения от разных основ.

good, well – **better** – **(the) best**

bad, badly – **worse** – **(the) worst**  
little – **less** – **(the) least**  
many, much – **more** – **(the) most**

4. Другие способы выражения сравнения.

**than** – чем  
**as ... as** – такой же ... как  
**not so ... as** – не такой ... как  
**the ... the** – чем ..., тем

### Упражнения

**Упр. 1. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени прилагательных и переведите на русский язык.**

clean water	thin ice
bad weather	a beautiful flower
a large garden	a good friend
a new dress	a high building
a comfortable sofa	many mistakes
little time	a short pencil
a new computer	a pretty girl
a high building	an old book

**Упр. 2. Раскройте скобки и поставьте прилагательные в сравнительную или превосходную степени и переведите на русский язык.**

1. This is (beautiful) bridge in St.Petersburg.
2. I have (little) time, but I study (good) than you.
3. James is (smart) man in our company.

4. The Moscow river is rather (short) than the Volga.
5. Mr. Robinson is (rich) than Mr. Smith. But I don't think
6. he is (happy).
7. She eats (many, much) fruit and vegetables than meat.
8. Alice is (pretty) girl in her group.
9. Our town flat is (comfortable) than the country flat.
10. Mathematics is (difficult) for him than physics.
11. January is (cold) than Mach.
12. My sister is (young) in our family.
13. February is (short) month in the year.

## МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ И ИХ ЭКВИВАЛЕНТЫ

can	
may	+ infinitive без частицы <b>to</b>
must	
should	

<b>CAN</b> (could) To be able (to) – эквивалент	мочь, уметь, быть в состоянии	She can do it. Can she do it? No, she can't. She will be able to do it.
<b>May</b> (might) To be allowed (to) – эквивалент	можно: 1) Просьба в вопр. предл. 2) Разрешение в утверд. предл.	May I come in? You may take the book/ He was allowed to go away.
<b>Must</b> To have to – эквив. To be to – эквив.	должен должен в силу обстоят-в должен в силу плана	She must do it. She has to do it. She is to do it.
<b>Should</b>	должен (моральный долг)	David is ill. You should visit him.

Модальные глаголы **can (could), may (might), must, should** не обозначают действия, а выражают лишь отношение к нему, т. е. возможность, вероятность или необходимость совершения действия.

Модальные глаголы имеют следующие особенности:

1. Не изменяются по лицам (в 3-м лице нет окончания - s) и числам.
2. За модальным глаголом обязательно следует инфинитив смыслового глагола без **to**.
3. Глаголы **can (could), may (might)** имеют формы настоящего и прошедшего времени.
4. Вопросительную и отрицательную формы образуют без вспомогательного глагола **do**.

He can drive a car. – Он умеет (может) водить автомобиль.  
Can he drive a car? – Он умеет (может) водить автомобиль?  
He can't drive a car. – Он не умеет водить автомобиль.

May I come in?	<i>Можно войти?</i>
Yes, you may.	<i>Да, можете (разрешается).</i>
May I take the book?	<i>Можно взять эту книгу?</i>
Yes, you may.	<i>Да, можете (разрешается).</i>
She must do it.	<i>Она должна это сделать.</i>
Must she do it?	<i>Она должна это сделать?</i>
Yes, she must.	<i>Да, должна.</i>
No, she mustn't.	<i>Нет, не должна.</i>
No, she needn't.	<i>Нет, ей не надо это делать.</i>

## **Эквиваленты модальных глаголов:**

can (could)	– to be able to...
may (might)	– to be allowed to..
must	– to have to.., to be to..

## **Упражнения**

### **Упр. 1. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.**

1. You must stay at home, you are ill.
2. Can you drive a car?
3. We were to meet at the station.
4. May I take your pen?
5. Charles couldn't come by 7 o'clock.
6. We'll not be able to buy this house, it is very expensive.
7. Students are not allowed to smoke in the classroom.
8. Could you help me, please?
9. Don't copy the text now. You should do it at home.

### **Упр. 2. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную форму.**

1. She must ring you up before seven.
2. They can't come early.
3. Mother will be able to clean the house tomorrow morning.
4. He should be here by 5 o'clock.
5. The man was not allowed to drive a car.
6. Ann can speak French.
7. They must be present at the meeting.
8. My mother could play the piano very well.

## СОСТАВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОГИ

according to	– согласно чему-либо
as far as	– до
because of	– из-за, благодаря, вследствие
by means of	– посредством, с помощью
due to	– из-за, благодаря, вследствие
in addition to	– в дополнение к, кроме
in front of	– перед, впереди, напротив
in order to	– чтобы, для того чтобы
in spite of	– несмотря на
instead of	– вместо
on account of	– вследствие, из-за, по причине
owing to	– благодаря, из-за, вследствие
thanks to	– благодаря, из-за, вследствие

## СОСТАВНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ

as ... as	– так(же) ... как (и); такой (же) ... как (и)
as long as	– (до тех пор) пока; при условии (что)
as soon as	– как только
as well as	– так же как (и); и ... и
both ... and	– как ... так и, и ... и
either ... or	– или ...или; либо ... либо
in order that	– (для того) чтобы
neither ... nor	– ни ... ни
so that	– (с тем) чтобы; для того чтобы

### СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ОСНОВНЫХ ФОРМ НЕСТАНДАРТНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Неопределённая форма (The infinitive)	Прошедшее время (Simple Past)	Причастие прошедшего времени (Participle II)	Основные значения
be	was/were	been	быть
become	became	become	стать, делаться
begin	began	begun	начать
break	broke	broken	(с)ломать
bring	brought	brought	принести
build	built	built	строить
buy	bought	bought	купить
catch	caught	caught	ловить, поймать
choose	chose	chosen	выбрать
come	came	come	прийти
cost	cost	cost	стоить
do	did	done	делать
draw	drew	drawn	тащить, рисовать
drink	drank	drunk	пить, выпить
drive	drove	driven	гнать, ехать
eat	ate	eaten	кушать, есть
find	found	found	находить
forget	forgot	forgotten	забыть
get	got	got	получить
give	gave	given	дать
go	went	gone	идти, ходить
have	had	had	иметь
know	knew	known	знать
leave	left	left	оставлять, уезжать

lose	lost	lost	терять
make	made	made	делать
meet	met	met	встретить
pay	paid	paid	платить
put	put	put	класть
read	read	read	читать
say	said	said	сказать
see	saw	seen	видеть
send	sent	sent	послать
show	showed	shown	показывать
sing	sang	sung	петь
sit	sat	sat	сидеть
sleep	slept	slept	спать
speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
spend	spent	spent	тратить
stand	stood	stood	стоять
swim	swam	swum	плыть
take	took	taken	взять, брать
teach	taught	taught	учить
tell	told	told	рассказывать, сказать
think	thought	thought	думать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
write	wrote	written	писать