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Кафедра иностранных языков

English Grammar and Oral Practice in Use
Говорим по-английски правильно

Методические указания к практическим занятиям и самостоятельной
работе по английскому языку для студентов 1 курса
всех направлений и специальностей

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Предисловие

Методические указания «English Grammar and Oral Practice in Use» («Говорим по-английски правильно») составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой направления подготовки бакалавров 13.03.02 (140400.62) «Электроэнергетика и электротехника» и предназначены для студентов 1 курса, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык».

Целью данных методических указаний, как и самой дисциплины, является обучение практическому владению иностранным языком для его активного применения в ситуациях общения; владению английской грамматикой, использованию грамматических форм в устной речи, развитию быстроты реакции и достаточно высокой степени автоматизации грамматического навыка.

Методические указания предназначены для расширения и закрепления ранее полученных знаний по иностранному языку и, в соответствии с ФГОС, направлены на формирование следующих общекультурных (ОК):

– готовность к использованию одного из иностранных языков (ОК-2);

– способность и готовность владеть основными методами, способами и средствами получения, хранения, переработки информации (ОК-11).

Предлагаемые методические рекомендации помогут освоить правила наиболее употребительной грамматики и основные грамматические явления, характерные для устной и письменной речи повседневного общения (ОК-2), базовую лексику повседневного, общекультурного и общепрофессионального общения (ОК-2), (ОК-13), (ПК-6).

Материал данных методических указаний представлен грамматическими темами в соответствии с рабочей программой направления подготовки бакалавров 13.03.02 (140400.62) «Электроэнергетика и электротехника». Поэтому в методических указаниях сделан акцент на следующие грамматические темы:

- Времена группы: Indefinite (Simple); Continuous; Perfect; Perfect Continuous (Active Voice);
- Пассивный залог (Passive Voice);
- Модальные глаголы (Modal Verbs).

Упражнения по каждой теме располагаются в порядке постепенного нарастания трудностей и способствуют закреплению моделей, иллюстрирующих их выполнение. Упражнения помогают автоматизации грамматического навыка и его реализации в устных и речевых действиях.

UNIT 1

Active voice Simple / Indefinite Tenses.

Table 1

Present Indefinite / Simple	Past Indefinite / Simple	Future Indefinite / Simple
Утвердительная форма		
<p>Инфинитив без частицы to для всех лиц</p> <p>I write letters every day. Я пишу письма каждый день. He writes letters every day. Он пишет письма каждый день.</p>	<p>II форма глагола</p> <p>I wrote a letter yesterday. Я писал (написан) письмо вчера. He wrote a letter yesterday. Он писал (написал) письмо вчера.</p>	<p>will + I форма глагола</p> <p>I will write a letter tomorrow. Я буду писать (напишу) письмо завтра. He will write a letter tomorrow. Он будет писать (напишет) письмо завтра.</p>
Вопросительная форма		
<p>Вспомогательный глагол do или does (3л.ед.ч.)</p> <p>Do you write letters every day? Does he write letters every day?</p>	<p>Вспомогательный глагол did (do в прош. времени)</p> <p>Did you write a letter yesterday? Did he write a letter yesterday?</p>	<p>Вспомогательный глагол</p> <p>Will I write a letter tomorrow? Will he write a letter tomorrow?</p>
Отрицательная форма		
<p>I do not (don't) write letters every day He does not (doesn't) write letters every day.</p>	<p>I did not (didn't) write a letter yesterday. He did not (didn't) write a letter yesterday.</p>	<p>I will not (won't) write a letter tomorrow. He will not (won't) write a letter tomorrow.</p>
Обстоятельства времени		
<p>usually (обычно), always (всегда), every day (каждый день),</p>	<p>yesterday (вчера), last week (на прошлой неделе), last month (в</p>	<p>tomorrow (завтра), the day after tomorrow (послезавтра), next month (в</p>

sometimes (иногда), often (часто), seldom (редко), as a rule (как правило).	прошлом месяце), last year (в прошлом году), ago (тому назад), the day before yesterday (позавчера).	следующем месяце), next week (на следующей неделе), next year (в следующем году) in (через), in a day (через день).
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I. Put the following sentences into the correct tense: Past Simple / Present Simple / Future Simple.

1. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she (want) to see a film.
2. When your brother usually (get) home in the evening?
3. Jane always (bring) us nice presents.
4. In 2 years he (graduate from) the Institute.
5. When I (be) young, I (think) Mary (be) nice. But now I (think) she's fantastic.
6. We (learn) many specialized subjects next year.
7. Jack's father not (work) in London – he not (speak) English.
8. Their father often (go) to the rock concerts.

II. Put these sentences into the Past Simple.

1. We (buy) a new car on Tuesday.
2. She not (do) her homework yesterday.
3. When you (meet) Jane?
4. Why they (go) to London?
5. Jill (be) in London last year.
6. We not (visit) them when they (be) ill.
7. I (listen) to this CD yesterday.
8. When Fred (give) you this telephone?

III. Write the opposite form (positive or negative) to the following sentences.

Model: He studies English. – He doesn't study English.

1. I understand you. – ...
2. He doesn't smoke. – ...
3. He will buy a new cat. – ...

4. I knew his brother. – ...
5. She doesn't want to go there. – ...
6. They speak English. – ...
7. I won't give you money. – ...
8. She doesn't love him. – ...

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

Translate the sentences.

1. finals, I, in, years, 4, have, will.
2. passed, students, our, exams, some, from, successfully, group.
3. to, on, go, she, will, holiday?
4. meet, park, the, usually, we, in.
5. text, we, translate, didn't, this.
6. me, who, to come, with, wants?
7. 100 roubles, but, I, of, get, more, a day, money, much, get, most, pocket.
8. summer, practical, will, in, training, you, have?

V. Complete the sentences using the verbs in the Past Simple.

stay want clean die rain start enjoy finish open happen be

1. It's a nice day today but yesterday it _____ all day.
2. I _____ my teeth twice a day as my dentist told me.
3. It was stuffy in the room, so I _____ the window.
4. Ted's grandmother _____ when she _____ 80.
5. We _____ on holiday last year. We _____ at a very nice place.
6. The show _____ at 7 p.m. last Sunday.
7. The car accident _____ yesterday.
8. When I was a little child, I _____ to be a truck driver.

VI. Read the biography of Robbie Williams. Write any questions you like and then answer them. Work in pairs.

Robbie Williams started his musical career as a teenager in the boy band, *Take That*. The band split up in 1995 and Robbie wanted to make it to the top of the music profession as a solo performer. His first solo single, *Freedom*, sold about a quarter of a million copies. More

than a year later he produced his first solo album, *Life thru a lens*¹. It didn't sell very well at first, but success came suddenly, when the single *Angels* came out.

He performed at the Glastonbury festival in 2001, one of the most important events in his career. He is now one of the top pop singers in the world.

1. thru = through
2. lens – линза

VII. Translate the following sentences into English using Simple Tenses.

1. Через 3 года они будут сдавать выпускные экзамены.
2. Куда они ходили вчера?
3. Некоторые студенты нашей группы получают стипендию. Они успешно сдали все экзамены.
4. Он не ходит в институт по субботам.
5. Я знаю его очень хорошо. Мы вместе учились в школе.
6. Какую музыку он любит слушать?
7. В прошлом году он был помощником директора, а сейчас он директор.
8. Мы приедем к вам завтра и все объясним.

Unit 2
Continuous / Progressive Tenses.

Table 2

Present Continuous / Progressive		Past Continuous / Progressive		Future Continuous / Progressive	
Утвердительная форма					
I am (I'm) He is (He's) We are (We're)	writing letters now	I was We were	writing letters at 5 o'clock	I will be He will be	writing letters tomorrow at 5 o'clock
Я (он, мы) пишу (пишет,		Я (мы) писал		Я (он) буду (будет)	

пишем) письма сейчас.		(писали) письма в 5 часов.		писать письма в 5 часов завтра		
Вопросительная форма						
Am I Are we Is he	writing letters now?	Was I Were we	Writing letters at 5 o'clock?	Will I Will he	be writing letters tomorrow at 5 o'clock?	
Отрицательная форма						
I am He is We are	not	(I'm not) (He isn't) (We aren't)	I was not We were not	(I wasn't) (We weren't)	I will He will (I won't) (He won't)	Not be writing letters tomorrow at 5 o'clock
writing letters now		writing letters at 5 o'clock yesterday				
Обстоятельства времени						
now (сейчас) at this moment (в этот момент) at the present moment (в данный момент) right now (прямо сейчас)		all day long (весь день) all the time (все время) from 6 to 7 (с 6 до 7) the whole morning (все утро) yesterday at 5 o'clock (вчера в 5 часов) at the moment (в тот момент) when you came (когда ты пришел)		tomorrow at 5 o'clock (завтра в 5 часов) all the evening (весь вечер) when (когда)		

***I. Ask a question to the following sentences and answer it.
Work in pairs.***

Model: I am reading this book now. Are you reading this book now? –Yes, I am. (No, I am not).

1. She is having an English class now.
2. They are translating a very interesting article.
3. He is listening to the news at the moment.
4. The teacher is examining the students.
5. We are working on this important problem.
6. We are playing tennis now.
7. They are looking at the picture.
8. I am reading a book now.

***II. Put the sentences into the Past and Future Continuous /
Progressive.***

1. Margaret is listening to music.
2. We are translating this text.
3. The singer is singing very well.
4. I am looking for a post office.
5. They are doing the morning exercises.
6. He is watching TV at the moment.
7. The students are passing exam now.
8. My parents are having dinner.

***III. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past
Continuous.***

Model: They were cleaning (clean) the window when it started (start) to rain.

1. As he _____ (drive) to work, he _____ (remember) that his suitcase was still at home.

2. She _____ (cook) dinner when her husband _____ (come) home.

3. She _____ (type) a letter when her boss _____ (arrive).

4. I _____ (hear) a loud crash as I _____ sit in the garden.

5. While the dog _____ (dig) in the garden, it _____ (find) a bone.

6. Mary _____ (ride) her bicycle when she _____ (notice) the tiny kitten.

7. While I _____ (do) my homework, the phone _____ (ring).

IV. Use the correct tense: Present Simple or Present Continuous / Progressive.

1. Vegetarians are people who (don't eat / are not eating) meat.
2. I (play / am playing) tennis every weekend.
3. Who (sits / is sitting) at that table?
4. What (happens / is happening) in golf if you lose the ball?
5. Look! She (does / is doing) the same task as me.
6. We usually (stay / are staying) with Peggy when we go to Chicago.
7. Can you explain why water always (runs / is running) downhill?
8. What (do you do / are you doing) with my coat?

V. Read and translate a short dialogue paying attention to the Continuous / Progressive Tenses.

"What are you doing, Peter?"

"I'm writing a letter."

"And what were you doing ten minutes ago?"

"I was doing my lessons. And maybe you want to know what I will be doing in twenty minutes, Jack?"

"Yes, Peter, what will you be doing?"

"I will be beating you if don't stop asking me stupid questions."

VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Future Simple or Future Continuous. Work in pairs.

Model:

A: Are you looking forward to your holiday?

B: Oh, yes! This time next week I'll be lying (lie) on the beach.

A: We are having a party on Sunday.

B: Oh, good. I _____ (make) a cake to bring it.

A: Why are you buying all those vegetables?

B: Because I _____ (make) vegetable soup.

A: It's too hot here.

B: You're right. I _____ (open) a window.

A: What are your plans for the future?

B: I want to go to the University after I _____ (finish) school.

A: Excuse me, what time _____ (the train / leave)?

B: At half past three.

A: Are you excited about your trip?

B: Yes. This time tomorrow I _____ (sit) on the plane.

A: I can't hear the television very well.

B: I _____ (turn up) the volume.

A: _____ (you / help) me with dinner?

B: Of course.

VII. Pretend you are in the street now. Make up a short story using the verbs in the Present Simple and Present Continuous / Progressive Tenses.

to go, to walk, to drive, to shine, to play, to cry, to buy, to sell, to run, to jump, to read, to listen to, to date, etc.

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Посмотрите на них! Что они делают?
2. Вчера в это время мы работали в лаборатории.
3. Что они будут делать завтра в 9 часов? – Они будут сдавать экзамен.
4. Когда преподаватель вошел, студенты просматривали тексты.
5. Привет, куда ты идешь? – Я иду домой.
6. Когда я его встретил, он покупал новый телефон.
7. Завтра в это время они будут обсуждать важные вопросы.
8. Что он делал вчера, когда пришли его родители?

Unit3
Perfect Tenses.

Table 3

Present Perfect			Past Perfect		Future Perfect		
I have (I've) He has (He's)	written the letter		I had (I'd) written the letter by 2 o'clock Я написал письмо к 2 часам.	I will (I'll) He will (He'll)	have written the letter by 2 o'clock		
Я (он) написал письмо				Я (он) напишу (напишет) письмо к 2 часам.			
Have I Has he	written the letter?		Had I written the letter by 2 o'clock?	Will I have Will he have	written the letter by 2 o'clock?		
Отрицательная форма							
I have He has	not	written the letter	I had not written the letter by 2 o'clock.	I will He will	not	have written the letter by 2 o'clock.	
Обстоятельства времени							
already – уже never – никогда ever – когда-либо recently – недавно so far – пока, до сих пор just – только что not yet – еще нет lately – последнее время (в вопросительном и отрицательном предложениях) since – с (какого то момента) for (two hours) – в течение (двух часов)			by that time – к тому времени by 3 o'clock – к 3 часам by the end of the month – к концу месяца Past Perfect употребляется также, когда мы хотим подчеркнуть предшествование одного действия другому.		by that time – к тому времени by 8 o'clock – к 8 часам by the end of the year – к концу года by Sunday – к воскресенью		

<p>this week (month, year) – на этой неделе, (в этом месяце, году)</p>	<p>He said that he had left his key at home. Он сказал, что оставил ключ дома.</p>	
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I. Fill in since, for, already, just, yet, ever, never.

1. John has ... finished his homework, so his books are still on the table.
2. I haven't seen Ann ... 2007.
3. Have you ... finished eating? I haven't even started.
4. We've lived there ... ten years.
5. He's ... come back from jogging and he's a bit tired.
6. I haven't visited my sick friend ..., but I am going to do it today.
7. Which places have you been to ... you arrived?
8. Paul has studied Maths ... 2000.
9. Have you ... eaten oysters? I've ... eaten them.
10. He says he's ... seen such a pretty girl before.

II. Change the sentences according to the Model.

Model: I am writing a letter. I have written a letter.

1. He is going home.
2. I am carrying out an experiment.
3. They are speaking.
4. Tom is listening to the latest news.
5. You are reading an interesting article.
6. She is finishing her work.
7. We are working out a new business plan.
8. They are designing a new device in the lab.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Perfect.

1. He said that they (to discuss) everything.
2. They told us they (to manage) to solve the problem.
3. He (to come) from a small town, and nobody (to hear) of him before.

4. When we arrived at the theatre the play already (to begin).
5. He remembered that he (not to lock) the front door.
6. John thought he (to see) the face before.
7. The new owner (to pay) an enormous sum for it.
8. When he went in to the sitting-room he saw that someone (to be) there.
9. They (to send) invitations to 100 people.

IV. Use the Future Perfect according to the Model

Model: I will my lessons (by 6 o'clock). I will have done my lessons by 6 o'clock.

1. We will work in the lab (when you come).
2. Kate will translate this article (by tomorrow morning).
3. They will send us a telegram (by next week).
4. I will bring you an interesting CD tomorrow (by 12 o'clock).
5. She will stay at home tomorrow (for nearly 10 hours).
6. The sun will rise soon (by 8 o'clock in the morning).
7. I will read this magazine (before I go to bed).
8. The workers will start their work tomorrow (when you come).
9. We will construct the new supermarket (next year by this time).

V. Make the sentences interrogative and negative as in the Model

Model: You have done this work. Have you done this work?
You haven't done this work.

1. We have visited many interesting countries.
2. I have heard that radio programme several times.
3. The weather has been very bad this week.
4. He had read the letter before they left.
5. When we came to the club the meeting had begun.
6. We had discussed our plans when he came.
7. By next winter they will have built four houses in that district.
8. I will have finished my report by 5 o'clock.
9. She will have passed all exams before you leave.

VI. Give a short answer.

Model: – Have you made any mistakes in your test?

– No, I haven't.

1. Have you passed your exams successfully?
2. Has he sent e-mail to his parents?
3. Have you ever been abroad?
4. Had she have her own business before she moved in this city?
5. Have you ever met a famous person?
6. We will have translated the article before the lesson is over, won't we?
7. Had the train gone, when you reached the station?
8. Your friend hadn't lived in Kemerovo before he entered this university, had he?
9. Will you have passed all exams before going on holiday?
10. Have you ever flown in a helicopter?

VII. Answer the questions as in the Model.

Model: – Don't forget to post that letter.

– I've already posted it.

1. Don't forget to phone your relatives. I _____ .
2. Why don't you read the paper? I _____ .
3. Shall I pay the waiter? No, he _____ .
4. Don't forget to buy flowers. My mother _____ .
5. Would you like to invite Peter to a picnic? Me? I'm afraid I wouldn't, but my sister _____ .
6. Shall I cook supper? No, I _____ .
7. Don't forget to lock the door. I _____ .
8. Why don't you want to watch this film? We _____ .
9. Let's buy these CDs for him! He _____ .

VIII. Make up sentences with since or for according to the Model.

Model: I know Bob (for five years). I have known Bob for five years.

1. Nick lives in Bolton (since he was born).
2. Bill is unemployed (since April).
3. Ann has a bad cold (for the last few days).
4. I want to go to Disneyland (since I was a child).
5. He is studying English and Spanish (for three years).
6. Tim and Jane are working in Sheffield (since February).

7. My cousin is in the army (since autumn).
8. They are waiting for us (for half an hour).
9. I play tennis (since I was five).
10. My parents are in Sweden (for two months).

Unit 4
Perfect Continuous Tenses.

Table 4

Present Perfect continuous		Past Perfect continuous		Future Perfect continuous	
Утвердительная форма					
I have He has	Been writing the letter for an hour	I had He had	been writing the letter for an hour when he came	I will He will	have been writing the letter for an hour when he comes
Я пишу письмо уже час		Я писал письмо (уже) час когда он пришел		Я буду писать письмо (уже) час когда он придет	
Вопросительная форма					
Have Has he	been writing the letter for an hour?	Had I been writing the letter for an hour when he came?		Will I Will he	have been writing the letter for an hour when he comes?
Отрицательная форма					
I have not He has	writing the letter for an hour (I haven't ..., He hasn't ...)	I had not been writing the letter for an hour when he came (I hadn't ...)		I will He will	not have been writing the letter for an hour

			when he comes.
Обстоятельства времени			
for an hour – в течение часа for a long – долгое время since 5 o'clock – с 5 часов и т.д. Кроме того, выражает длительное действие, которое началось в прошлом и закончилось перед моментом речи.	for two – в течение двух часов for three month – в течение трех месяцев for a long time – долго, давно.	Действие начнется ранее другого будущего действия и будет еще совершаться в момент его наступления.	

I. Put the sentences into the Present Perfect Continuous as in the Model

Model: Pete is free now. / he / translate / an article /. He has been translating an article.

1. Ann is very tired. / she / work / hard /.
2. Nick and Mary are so happy. / they / meet / old friends / at the railway station /.
3. Sam has just come back from the beach. He is very red. /he / lie in the sun /.
4. Tom's hands are dirty. / he / repair / the car /.
5. Paul and Bob are hot and tired. / they / play / tennis /.
6. Linda is busy now. / she / learn / the English poem /.

II. Put the sentences into the Present Perfect Continuous as in the Model

Model: Her eyes were red. It was clear she (cry). Her eyes were red. It was clear she had been crying.

1. Mrs Thompson (wait) for an hour before the secretary came.
2. Jane was very tired. She (do) her room since afternoon.
3. Alex said he (stand) there since 6 o'clock.

4. Kate (study) English for five years before she visited the USA.
5. It (rain) for several days before the wind changed.
6. He (listen to) the record several times before he could understand it.
7. They (live) many years in a town, when they decided to move in the country.
8. My mother (teach) literature for 20 years before she retired.

III. Open the brackets and put the verbs into the Future Perfect Continuous.

1. He (work) in the garden for two hours when I come back.
2. In a month they (travel) abroad for a year.
3. The workers (restore) the building for a year in autumn.
4. Next summer I (study) for two years at this university.
5. It (snow) for a week tomorrow.
6. They (look for) a flat for two months by next Monday.
7. We (fly) non stop for fifteen hours before we get to Calcutta.

IV. Change the sentences according to the Model.

Model: He has been learning German for two years.

– He has been learning German for two years, hasn't he?

1. Your brother has been working in a mine for a year.
2. She had been living in England for five years before she came back in Russia.
3. We will have been studying higher maths for two years by next term.
4. You have been copying exercises for an hour.
5. They had been preparing for exams since early morning yesterday.
6. He will have been playing in this hockey team for three years next winter.
7. It has been snowing for a week.
8. They have been discussing their plans since 10 o'clock.

V. Ask questions using the words in brackets.

1. The conference had been discussing the problem for five hours before it came to a decision. (How many hours ...)

2. The Ivanovs have been living in the North for 7 years. (Where?)
3. Sam had been waiting for an hour before the train came. (Who?)
4. My mother will have been working for 20 years in the office by the time she is forty (How long ...)
5. We had been working in the laboratory for two hours before a professor came. (Where?)
6. The group of tourists will have been walking for two hours when a bus come. (Who?)
7. By the end of the day the engine will have been working forty eight hours. (How many hours ...)
8. Our football team has been training in Sochi for a month by the 1st of May. (Why?)
9. His parents have been growing vegetables in a greenhouse for several years. (What?)

Unit 5

Review of Tenses. Active Voice.

I. Use the proper Tense Form according to time indicators.

1. The students (to write) a test now.
2. He just (to go) to bed.
3. When you called me, I (to do) my homework.
4. Ann always (to cook) breakfast herself.
5. Yesterday we (to visit) University museum.
6. Our group (to work) in the computer centre for 2 hours yesterday.
7. She never (to be) to England.
8. Tomorrow at 5 p. m. we (to fly) to New York.
9. You should (to review) the rule before writing this exercise.
10. They (to study) English since their First year at the University.

II. Use the proper time indicator among the given below.

1. I get up at 7
2. We studied geography.

3. He has repaired his car.
4. Our family is building a country house.
5. I will have been dancing at your party.
6. They had been living in Belovo.
7. He was driving a car.
8. They had finished their experiment.
9. We have been discussing this problem.
10. We will defend our diplomas.

this week, for the whole evening, in a year, every day, before they moved to Kemerovo, since morning, by Monday, at school, yesterday in the evening, now.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend.
2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
4. Don't go into the class room! The students (to write) a dictation there.
5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.
6. Ships (to travel) from Odessa to Batumi in three and a half days.
7. The man who (to smoke) a cigarette is our English teacher.
8. You (to hear) anything? I (to listen) hard, but I not (to hear) anything.
9. My brother (to smoke) a great deal.
10. Listen! The telephone (to ring).
11. Where is Peter? He (to have) his English lesson. I think that he always (to have) it at this time.

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. You (to read) that book yet? – No, I only just (to begin it).
2. Petrov (to leave) Moscow? – No, he is still in Moscow.
3. When the delegation (to arrive) in Moscow? – It (to arrive) yesterday.
4. I not (to see) Andrew at the lecture.

5. I not (to see) this film yet but I (to hear) a lot about it.
6. He isn't here, he just (to go) out.
7. I (to have) no news from him since he (to leave) home.
8. We (to discuss) the matter during supper.
9. I cannot give you a definite answer as I (not to discuss) the matter with the manager.

V. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Helen (to learn) English at the Institute. She (to learn) English since last autumn.
2. They are busy now. They (to discuss) an important question. They (to discuss) it since five o'clock.
3. Where is Petrov? – He (to work) in the library. – He (to work) long? – Yes, he (to work) since morning.
4. My brother (to be) in hospital. He (to be) there for ten days.
5. Ivanov (to teach) French. He is a very experienced teacher. He (to teach) French for fifteen years.
6. I (to know) Peter well. – Since when you (to know) him? – I (to know) him since 2010.

VI. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. He (not to see) me as he (to read) when I (to come) into the room.
2. When he was in Moscow he (to visit) the places where he (to play) as a boy.
3. The telegram (to arrive) five minutes after you (to leave) the house.
4. It (to rain) hard last night when I (to leave) the office.
5. The train could not stop because it (to travel) too fast at the time.
6. When I (to call) for my friend, his sister (to tell) me that he (to leave) half an hour before.
7. I (to shout) to him to stop, but he (to run) too fast and (not to hear).
8. We (to walk) to the station when it (to begin) to rain.
9. He (to sit) in the garden when the storm (to break) out.

10. When I (to wake up) this morning, the sun (to shine) in the sky.

11. Before he (to enter) the Institute, he (to work) at a plant.

12. We (to walk) for about two hours when at last we (to see) the lake.

VII. Put the verbs in brackets into the Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect.

1. I (to wait) for you at five o'clock tomorrow.

2. I am sure that they (to complete) their work by May.

3. At 2 o'clock tomorrow I (to have) an English lesson.

4. Tomorrow at this time you (to sail) down the Moscow River.

5. I hope it (to stop) raining by five o'clock.

6. I hope next mail (to bring) news from home.

7. She (to return) from the library at six o'clock.

8. I (not to work) at eight o'clock. I (to finish) my homework by that time.

9. At what time you (to be) here?

10. What you (to do) at eight o'clock? I (to work on my report).

VIII. Put 4 types of questions. Make the sentences negative.

1. The ship was going to the north when a storm broke out.

2. By this time next year you will have graduated from the University.

3. He is becoming a pilot now.

4. When I got to the station, I learnt that the train had left a few minutes before.

5. He generally plays tennis very well.

6. All last week he had been preparing for the examinations.

7. That man has been teaching at school since 2012.

8. We saw your brother a week ago.

9. Water changes into ice when the temperature drops to zero.

IX. Translate and dramatize the dialogues.

– Что ты собираешься делать в выходные?

– Мы всей семьей поедем за город.

– А вы возьмете с собой свою собаку?

- Ты когда-нибудь слышал Первый концерт Чайковского?
- Боюсь, что никогда не слышал.
- А я только что прослушал его по радио. Это здорово!

- Вчера, когда я зашел в мастерские, они еще не закончили ремонтировать мою машину!
- Почему ты не позвонил, прежде чем идти туда?
- Я не записал номер их телефона.

- Только подумай, я учу это правило с 6 часов и не могу запомнить!
- А я пишу доклад уже два часа и тоже устал. Давай отдохнем.
- Давай.

- Вчера, когда я зашел к Анне, она лежала в постели и читала книгу.
- Вот лентяйка (lazy bones)! Я думал, она готовится к зачету.

- Привет, что ты сейчас делаешь?
- Я делаю домашнее задание по английскому языку. А ты?
- А я смотрю телевизор. Идет интересная передача.

Unit 6

Passive Voice.

I. Use the proper tense form according to the time indicator.

1. My sister (to invite) to the birthday party yesterday.
2. We (to give) much homework usually.
3. A new school (to build) in our street now.
4. Your report (to discuss) before you came.
5. Your question (to answer) at the end of the discussion.
6. He (to present) a new computer lately.
7. She (to pay) for her job in a week.

II. Use the proper time indicator among the given below.

1. Have you heard that Nick failed the exam?

2. My car is being repaired.
3. The experiment was carried out by students.
4. The dinner is cooked by mother.
5. The report will be read at the meeting.
6. Ann will have been sent abroad.
7. The mail was being looked through.

Tomorrow, a month ago, this morning, already, by the end of the month, at this moment, always.

III. Put 4 types of questions. Make the sentences negative.

1. American films are often shown here.
2. Tape – recorders were repaired in this shop.
3. The machine will be designed soon.
4. The letter had been received before you left.
5. The report is being read now by the president of the company.

IV. Translate the sentences paying attention to the phrasal verbs.

1. The monitors of all the groups were sent for.
2. Each student was spoken to separately.
3. The figures which have just been referred to were published in the newspaper.
4. The terms which were insisted upon could not be accepted.
5. In his novels the poor peasants and townsfolk are spoken of with sympathy.
6. Robin Hood is spoken of in several chronics.
7. It is two years since he went away and he has never been heard of since.
8. The young children are being taken care of by their older sister.

V. Open the brackets using the proper tense form.

1. A doctor (to sent for) already.
2. Nice pictures (to show) to us at the exhibition.
3. This book (to speak about) this week.
4. He (to teach) English by a very experienced teacher.
5. A letter (to post) before he came.
6. A poem (to learn) at the moment.

7. A delegation (to meet) in the evening.
8. A boy (to see) nowhere.
9. This problem (to deal with) at the next meeting.
10. The exercise (to do) now.
11. The shop (to close) in two hours.
12. He (to educate) in Oxford.
13. The air (to warm) by the sun.
14. The rule (to explain) before the text (to read).

VI. Translate and dramatize the dialogues.

- Послушай, мне сказали, что ты едешь за границу.
- Ты не ошибся. Меня пригласили на конференцию по новым технологиям.

- Поздравляю! Профессор N согласился на твои эксперименты в своей лекции.
- Он мой научный руководитель, и он заинтересован в моих экспериментах.

- Замечательный пес! Еде его вырастили? (bring up).
- Его вырастили в нашей семье, а тренировали в специальном клубе.

- Насколько я знаю, твой реферат (thesis) одобрен (appreciate) научным обществом.
- Ты прав. Он был написан перед тем, как состоялось заседание научного общества.

- Почему твой доклад не был прочитан на заседании научного общества?
- Сейчас проводят важные эксперименты и мне дачи дополнительное время на подготовку доклада.

- Говорят, тебя видели в ночном клубе.
- Обо мне всегда много говорят. О тебе тоже будут говорить, если тебя будут считать (consider) знаменитостью.

VII. Open the brackets using the proper tense form.

1. I was sorry that I (not tell) about the show before.
2. The work (to finish) by twelve p. m.
3. They (show) the easiest way to do this by their teacher.
4. This clothes (to use) only on special occasions.
5. The Browns (to come back) next week.
6. They (to eat) when I (to enter).
7. He (to sit) here all the time.
8. The mother knew that Ann (to break) a cup.
9. She (to work) there for hours.
10. Kate said that she (to find) the key.

VIII. Open the brackets using the proper tense form.

1. We (to go) for a walk yesterday.
2. He (to read) books in the evening.
3. They (to sit) here for a long time.
4. He gave her flowers he (to buy) for her.
5. John (to call) by the other boys.
6. The delegates (to receive) the information before the meeting.
7. The laboratory (to equip) with new computers by the end of this month.
8. The problem (to solve) yesterday at the simposium.
9. A new method (to introduce) already.
10. Scientists (to give) all possibilities for their research work.

Unit 7
Modal Verbs.

Must —→ be to, have to

ДОЛЖЕНСТВОВАНИЕ

He must go there at once.

Must he go there at once?

He must not go there at once.

May (might) —→ be allowed to

РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ

You may take my book.

May I take your book?

Yes, you may. No, you must not.

No, you need not.

Modal verbs with Perfect Infinitive.

could can't couldn't may (might)	возможность (невозможность) совершения действия в прошлом	They could have helped him. Возможно, они ему помогли. They couldn't have helped him. Не может быть, чтобы они ему помогли. Could they have helped him? Неужели они ему помогли. He might have passed the exam. Возможно, что он сдал экзамен.
must	почти полная уверенность, что действие совершилось	They must have left yesterday. Должно быть они уехали вчера.
would	сильная степень уверенности в совершении действия	He would have been about forty then. Наверняка ему тогда было около сорока.
be to	выражение действия, которое должно было произойти, но не произошло	He was to have met Ann, but he failed to. Он должен был встретить Аню, но не встретил.
needn't	Выражение действия, в совершении которого не было необходимости	You needn't have come so early. Тебе не надо было приходить так рано. (Зря ты пришел так рано).
should / ought to	выражение совета, сожаления, рекомендации	You should have visited them. Вам следовало бы посетить их.

8. ... I smoke here? – No, you
10. I ... finish this work today. I am tired.

Modal verbs with perfect infinitive.

I. Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. They must have lost their way, as they came so late.
2. He cannot have entrusted (передоверить) this scientific work to a man he has known so little.
3. You could not have seen him there because he left the place two months ago.
4. You should have been more attentive.
5. He could have found a job, he looks satisfied.
6. Could he have lost that book? He should be punished.
7. She might have had a good rest. She looks nice.
8. They would have heard his report as they know these important facts.
9. We were to have phoned him, but we forgot his telephone number.
10. You needn't have bought bread, we have much of it.
11. They should have warned (предупредить) us that they would be late.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Должно быть, это популярная традиция – приглашать друзей на чай.
2. Не может быть, чтобы этот француз изучал науку в Кембридже.
3. Наверняка жизнь студентов была гораздо более строгой (strict), чем сейчас.
4. Неужели дружба с девушками была запрещена?
5. Возможно, его пригласили на вечеринку.
6. Студентам не надо было готовить еду, они обедали в столовой.
7. Мы должны были заниматься лыжами на физкультуре, но снег растаял.
8. Не следует судить о людях по одежде.

III. Translate and dramatize the dialogues.

- Ты слышал, Петров поступил в КузГТУ.
- Не может быть, чтобы он поступил туда. Он плохо учился в школе.
- Его приглашали на индивидуальное собеседование. Должно быть, он заплатил за обучение.
- Понятно. Ему придется очень много и упорно работать, чтобы успешно сдать экзамены.
- Насколько я помню, его отец закончил наш вуз. Возможно, он ему помогает.
- Ты знаешь, мне следовало выбрать другую специальность.
- Мне трудно учиться на этом факультете.

- Ты часто пропускаешь лекции. Ты должен много работать, чтобы хорошо учиться.
- Я должен был поступить в институт экономики, но провалился на вступительных экзаменах. Здесь мне неинтересно.
- Жаль. Боюсь, что на будущий год тебе придется все начинать сначала.
- Иван, ты лучший студент по информатике. Не мог бы ты мне помочь написать реферат?
- Возможно, профессор N послал тебя ко мне. Мы должны сдавать рефераты через неделю.
- Ты прав. Я смогу за это время написать реферат?
- Ты должен. Конечно, я помогу тебе.

- Можно задать тебе вопрос?
- Слушаю тебя внимательно.
- Сколько времени тебе надо для подготовки к занятиям?
- Это зависит от предмета. Например, мне приходится тратить больше двух часов, чтобы подготовиться к информатике. А что?
- Ты отличник. Я думал, тебе легко учиться.
- Просто ты должен правильно спланировать свое время.

- Неужели ты провалился по физике?
- Жаль, но это факт.
- Тебе следовало бы хорошо готовиться к экзамену.

– Да, я должен был подготовиться к физике, но Аня позвала меня в горы кататься на лыжах

– Не может быть, чтоб ты был таким легкомысленным (irresponsible).

– Мне придется пересдавать экзамен после сессии. Возможно, что теперь я не буду получать стипендию.

Test I

Insert the proper modal verb.

1. She (возможно) have passed the exam.
2. We (были вынуждены) to find a safe place for the pictures.
3. Cars (нельзя) be parked on the pavement.
4. He (должен) to go to the Far East on business.
5. You (следует) follow all the important scientific researches in your field.
6. She (сможет) to visit us tomorrow.
7. They (наверняка) have helped him.
8. Children under 16 (не разрешают) to see this film.
9. (не могли бы) you tell me where she lives?
10. You (не надо было) have come so early.

Test II

Insert the proper modal verb.

1. They (должно быть) have lost their way.
2. I (следовало) have phoned to tell you I was coming.
3. Next year we (сможем) to go abroad.
4. (Можно) I use a dictionary?
5. He (возможно) have met her at the university.
6. The students (придется) to come to the lecture in the evening.
7. You (нельзя) drink cold water if you don't want to fall ill.
8. He (должен был) to bring this book yesterday, but he didn't.
9. (Неужели) you have translated this text without a dictionary?
10. (Мог) you speak English a year ago?

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