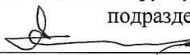


3, 5 анги.

Приложение 10

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
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«20» 01 20 19 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА

Грамматические нормы английского языка

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1. Цели и задачи дисциплины

УМК по практической грамматике английского языка разработана для слушателей переводческого отделения Центра языковой подготовки, обучающихся на первом и втором курсе. Курс практической грамматики ориентирован на обучение грамматическим аспектам языка на морфологическом и синтаксическом уровнях. Для успешного усвоения курса студентам необходимо опираться на полученные ранее лингвистические и фоновые знания: знание основ общего языкознания, знание грамматических явлений родного и иностранного языков, а также базовые навыки перевода с иностранного языка на родной и с родного на иностранный.

Целями курса практической грамматики являются:

- подготовка студентов к общению на английском языке в устной и письменной формах;
- формирование навыков языковой компетенции;
- систематизация и закрепление знаний грамматики английского языка, с последующей выработкой умения применять полученные знания в процессе перевода с иностранного языка на русский и с русского на иностранный.

В задачи курса входит:

1. Развитие навыков письменной речи;
2. Развитие навыков ситуативного применения грамматики английского языка в устноречевом общении;
3. Развитие навыков работы с текстами на иностранном языке;
4. Развитие навыков лексико-грамматического и синтаксического анализа текста с помощью изученной терминологии;
5. Развитие навыков применения полученных знаний в области грамматики для выражения собственных мыслей;
6. Развитие навыков перевода текстов с иностранного языка на русский и с русского на иностранный.

Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины:

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

- обладает готовностью преодолевать влияние стереотипов и осуществлять межкультурный диалог в общей и профессиональной сферах общения (ПК-7);

В результате изучения дисциплины студент должен:

знать:

- основы построения и разделы грамматики;

- грамматические категории английского языка и грамматические значения, выражаемые ими;
 - части речи английского языка и лексико-грамматические классы слов, выделяемые внутри частей речи;
 - синтаксической модели английского языка как единицы построения высказывания; **уметь:**
 - воспринимать зрительно и на слух единицы грамматики английского литературного языка и давать им соответствующую интерпретацию и оценку;
 - трансформировать одну грамматическую конструкцию в другую на основании синонимических отношений, существующих между ними;
 - верно оценивать грамматический вариант формы или структуры и стиль текста;
 - корректировать собственную речь в грамматическом аспекте, вырабатывать способность к самонаблюдению;
 - делать синтаксический анализ простого и сложного предложений, сложного синтаксического целого;
 - характеризовать словоформу с позиций выражаемых ею грамматических категорий и значений, синтаксической позиции;
- владеть:**
- алгоритмами морфемного и морфологического анализа словоформы;
 - навыками синтаксического анализа простого и сложного предложения;
 - основными грамматическими (морфологическими, синтаксическими) вариантами как из элементами системы, отвечающими определенной экстралингвистической ситуации;
 - приемами диагностики грамматических ошибок.

2. Содержание дисциплины

I семестр

The Noun.

Существительные в английском языке. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые имена существительные. Образование множественного числа имен существительных. Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только в единственном числе. Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе. Общей и притяжательный падежи имени существительного.

The Article.

Формы артиклей. Употребление определенного и неопределенного артикля с именами существительными. Употребление местоимений *some* и *any* с исчисляемыми существительными. Отсутствие артикля перед исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми именами существительными.

The Adjective.

Степени сравнения имен прилагательных . Переход прилагательных в существительные.

The Adverb.

Формы наречий. Степени сравнения наречий. Место наречия в предложении

The Pronoun.

Личные местоимения. Притяжательные местоимения. Возвратные местоимения. Указательные местоимения. Вопросительные местоимения. Относительные местоимения. Неопределенные местоимения. Местоимения *some* и *any* и их производные. Местоимения *no* и *none*. Местоимения *much* и *many*. Местоимения *little* и *few*. Местоимение *all*. Местоимение *both*. Местоимения *either* и *neither*. Местоимения *each* и *every*. Местоимение *other*. Местоимение *one*.

The Numeral.

Количественные числительные. Порядковые числительные. Дробные числительные.

The Conjunction.

Общие сведения. Сочинительные союзы. Подчинительные союзы. Союзные слова.

The Preposition.

Простые, составные и групповые предлоги. Предлоги, совпадающие по форме с наречиями. Место предлога в предложении. Употребление отдельных предлогов с некоторыми фразовыми глаголами.

The Simple Sentence

Простое предложение. Нераспространенные и распространенные предложения. Главные члены предложения и их выражение. Формальное подлежащее *it*. Неопределенные подлежащие *one* и *they*.

The Compound and the Complex Sentence.

Сложно-сочиненное предложение. Сложно-подчиненное предложение. Виды придаточных предложений.

Clauses.

Придаточные предложения подлежащие. Придаточные предложения сказуемые.

Дополнительные придаточные предложения.

Direct and Indirect Speech

Обращение прямой речи в косвенную. Повествовательное предложение. Вопросительное предложение. Повелительное предложение.

II семестр

The Active Voice: Present Tenses.

Употребление времен, обозначающих настоящее время в действительном залоге. Настоящее неопределенное время. Настоящее длительное время. Настоящее совершенное время. Настоящее совершенное длительное время.

The Active Voice: Past Tenses.

Употребление времен, обозначающих прошедшее время в действительном залоге. Прошедшее неопределенное время. Прошедшее длительное время. Прошедшее совершенное время. Прошедшее совершенное длительное время. Будущее неопределенное время в прошедшем.

The Active Voice: Future Tenses.

Употребление времен, обозначающих будущее время в действительном залоге. Будущее неопределенное время. Будущее длительное время. Будущее совершенное время. Будущее совершенное длительное время.

The Passive Voice.

Образование времен страдательного залога. Действительные и страдательные обороты. Употребление страдательных оборотов. Употребление времен страдательного залога. Способы перевода страдательных оборотов на русский язык. Перевод русских оборотов, выражающих страдательный залог, на английский язык. Особенности употребления страдательных оборотов в английском языке.

Sequence of Tenses.

Последовательность времен в сложных предложениях с несколькими придаточными. Случай отклонения от правил последовательности времен. Употребление повелительного наклонения. Употребление форм сослагательного наклонения.

Modal Verbs

Вспомогательные и модальные глаголы. Глагол can (could). Глагол may (might). Глагол must. Глагол ought. Глагол need. Способы выражения долженствования при помощи сочетания модальных глаголов с инфинитивом.

Non-Finite Forms of the Verb.

Инфинитив. Герундий. Отглагольное существительное. Причастие.

Conditional Sentences.

Условные предложения. Первый тип условных предложений. Второй тип условных предложений. Третий тип условных предложений. Употребление could и might в главной части условных предложений второго и третьего типа.

Программа обеспечивает наличие на каждом занятии таких видов деятельности как говорение, чтение и письмо. Соотношение видов деятельности изменяется в зависимости от уровня подготовленности группы.

Говорение

1. Становление и развитие навыков

- комментирование схем и таблиц с целью ознакомления с терминологией изучаемых грамматических явлений и ее повторения;

- составление собственных диалогов и монологов с использованием изучаемых грамматических явлений;
- перевод отдельных слов с русского языка на английский в контексте предложения с необходимыми изменениями в предложении;
- установление переводных эквивалентов изучаемого грамматического явления;
- перевод предложений с английского языка на русский и сравнение форм выражения частеречных категорий;
- перевод предложений на русский язык с последующим комментированием изучаемого грамматического явления.

2. Типы упражнений:

- воспроизведение диалогов и монологов;
- подстановочные упражнения;
- трансформационные упражнения;
- продолжение рассказа;
- переводные предложения.

Чтение

1. Становление и развитие навыков:

- отработка перевода предложений на русский язык с целью последующего комментирования изучаемого грамматического явления.
- нахождение грамматических ошибок в высказываниях.
- комментирование использованных изучаемых грамматических явлений.

2. Типы упражнений:

- устное чтение переводных текстов;
- корректирование грамматических ошибок.

Письмо

1. Становление и развитие навыков:

- умение написать рассказ с использованием изучаемого грамматического явления;
- умение составить предложение из отдельных слов с последующим грамматическим анализом;
- умение перевести предложения с английского языка на русский и с русского на английский.

2. Типы упражнений:

- письменное заполнение пропусков;
- подстановочные упражнения;
- написание рассказа;

- письменный перевод.

ГЛОССАРИЙ

Active Gerund	герундий в форме действительного залога
Active Infinitive	инфинитив в форме действительного залога
The Active voice	действительный залог
The Adjective	имя прилагательное
The Adverb	наречие
Adverbial Clause	определяющее придаточное предложение
Adverbial Clause of Cause	придаточное предложение причины
Adverbial Clause of Concession	придаточное предложение уступительное
Adverbial Clause of Condition	придаточное предложение условия
Adverbial Clause of Manner	придаточное предложение образа действия
Adverbial Clause of Place	придаточное предложение места
Adverbial Clause of Purpose	придаточное предложение цели
Adverbial Clause of Result	придаточное предложение следствия
Adverbial Clause of Time	придаточное предложение времени
Adverbial Modifier	обстоятельство
Alternative Question	альтернативный вопрос
The Apostrophe	апостроф
The Article	артикли
The Attribute	определение
Auxiliary Verb	вспомогательный глагол
Attributive Clauses	определяющее придаточное предложение
Adverbial Clause of Condition	придаточное предложение уступительное
Cardinal Numeral	количественное числительное
Case	падеж
The Colon	двоеточие
The Comma	запятая
The Common Case	общий падеж
The Complex Sentence	сложно-подчиненное предложение
The Compound Sentence	сложно-сочиненное предложение
Conditional Sentence	условное предложение
The Conjunction	союз
Countable Noun	исчисляемое существительное
Declarative Sentence	повествовательное предложение
Definite Article	определенный артикли
Demonstrative Pronoun	указательное местоимение
Determinative	определятель
The Direct Object	прямое дополнение
Direct Speech	прямая речь
Disjunctive Question	расчлененный вопрос
Exclamatory Sentence	восклицательное предложение
Extended Sentence	распространенное предложение

Finite Form of the Verb	личная форма глагола
Fractional Numeral	дробное числительное
The Full Stop	точка
The Future Continuous Tense	будущее длительное время
The Future Continuous in the Past Tense	будущее длительное время в прошедшем
The Future Indefinite Tense	будущее неопределенное время
The Future Indefinite in the Past Tense	будущее неопределенное время в прошедшем
The Future Perfect Continuous Tense	будущее совершенное длительное время
The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense	будущее совершенное длительное время в прошедшем
The Future Perfect Tense	будущее совершенное время
The Future Perfect in the Past Tense	будущее совершенное время в прошедшем
Gender	род
General Question	общий вопрос
Gerund	герундий
The Hyphen	дефис
Indefinite Article	неопределенный артикль
Indefinite Pronoun	неопределенное местоимение
Imperative Sentence	повелительное предложение
The Imperative Mood	повелительное наклонение
The Infinitive	инфинитив
Independent Elements	слова, грамматически не связанные с предложением
The Indicative Mood	изъявительное наклонение
The Indirect Object	косвенное дополнение
Indirect Speech	косвенная речь
The Interjection	междометие
Intransitive Verb	непереходный глагол
The Inverted Commas	кавычки
Interrogative Pronoun	вопросительное местоимение
Interrogative Sentence	вопросительное предложение
Irregular Verb	неправильный глагол
Modal Verb	модальный глагол
Mood	наклонение
Nominative with the Infinitive	оборот «именительный падеж с инфинитивом»
Non-Finite Forms of the Verb	неличная форма глагола
The Note of Exclamation	восклицательный знак
The Note of Interrogation	вопросительный знак
The Noun	имя существительное
Number	число
The Numeral	имя числительное
The Object	дополнение
Object Clause	дополнительное придаточное предложение
Objective with the Infinitive	оборот «объективный падеж с

	существительным»
Ordinal Numerals	порядковое числительное
The Participle	причастие
Passive Gerund Passive Infinitive	герундий в форме страдательного залога
The Passive Voice	страдательный залог
The Past Continuous Tense	прошедшее длительное время
The Past Indefinite Tense	прошедшее неопределенное время
Past Participle Passive	причастие прошедшего времени страдательного залога
The Past Perfect Continuous Tense	прошедшее совершенное длительное время
The Past Perfect Tense	прошедшее совершенное время
Person and Number	лицо и число
Personal Pronoun	личное местоимение
The Possessive Case	притяжательный падеж
Possessive Pronoun	притяжательное местоимение
The Predicate	сказуемое
Predicative Clause	придаточное предложение сказуемое
The Preposition	предлог
The Prepositional Object	предложное дополнение
The Present Continuous Tense	настоящее длительное время
The Present Indefinite Tense	настоящее неопределенное время
Present Participle Active	причастие настоящего времени действительного залога
Present Participle Passive	причастие настоящего времени страдательного залога
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense	настоящее совершенное длительное время
The Present Perfect Tense	настоящее совершенное время
The Pronoun	местоимение
Proper Name	имя собственное
Punctuation Marks	знаки препинания
Reciprocal Pronoun	взаимное местоимение
Reflexive Pronoun	возвратное местоимение
Regular Verb	правильный глагол
Relative Pronoun	относительное местоимение
The Sentence	предложение
Sentence with Homogeneous Parts	предложение с однородными членами
Sequence of Tenses	согласование времен
The Simple Sentence	простое предложение
Special Question	специальный вопрос
The Subject	подлежащее
Subject Clause	придаточное предложение подлежащие
The Subjunctive Mood	сослагательное наклонение
Transitive Verb	переходный глагол
Uncountable Noun	неисчисляемое существительное
Unextended Sentence	нераспространенное предложение

The Verb	глагол
Verbal Noun	отглагольное существительное
Voice	залог

3. Форма аттестации

Курс практической грамматики рассчитан на 112 часов: 56 аудиторных часов практических занятий в течение I, II семестров и 56 часов самостоятельной работы. В конце I семестра предусмотрен зачет в письменной форме, по окончании курса – письменный экзамен по практическому курсу грамматики.

Объём дисциплины в часах, виды учебной работы, формы контроля.

I семестр

Тема	Количество часов	
	Практические занятия	Самостоятельная работа
The Noun Word Order	4	4
The Article The Simple Sentence	4	4
The Adjective The Compound and the Complex Sentence	4	4
The Adverb. Clauses Direct and Indirect Speech	4	4
The Pronoun	2	2
The Number	2	2
The Conjunction	4	4
The Preposition and Phrasal Verbs	2	2
Всего	26	26
Итоговый контроль	Зачёт	

II семестр

Тема	Количество часов	
	Практические занятия	Самостоятельная работа

The Active Voice: Present Tenses	4	4
The Active Voice: Past Tenses	4	4
The Active Voice: Future Tenses	4	4
The Passive Voice	4	4
Modal Verbs	4	4
Sequence of Tenses	4	4
Conditional Sentences		
Non-finite Forms of the Verb	6	6
Всего	30	30
Итоговый контроль	Экзамен	

4. Оценочные материалы дисциплины

В задачи контроля обучения практической грамматики английского языка входят: объективная характеристика достигнутого уровня владения практической грамматикой, самоконтроль.

Текущий контроль основан на поурочном контроле упражнений по всем вышеперечисленным видам работ (узнавание, подстановка, трансформация, перевод, корректирование), проводится по окончании каждого изученного грамматического явления, указанного в рабочих материалах. Студенты оцениваются согласно сравнению выявленных результатов с требованиями программы. Положительная оценка выставляется при соответствии уровня обученности 50 % нормативов, указанных в программе.

Для максимального усвоения дисциплины рекомендуется проведение промежуточного тестирования студентов по материалам курса и практических работ. Подборка вопросов для тестирования осуществляется на основе изученного теоретического и практического материала.

Промежуточный контроль представляет собой письменный тест на изучаемую часть речи, включающий в себя следующие виды заданий текущего контроля:

- выполнение трансформационного упражнения на изучаемые грамматические явления;
- комментирование изученных грамматических явлений;
- перевод предложений с русского языка на английский и с английского на русский с использованием изученных грамматических явлений.

Зачеты проводятся по окончании I и II семестров по итогам текущей успеваемости и результатов промежуточных тестовых работ.

Итоговый контроль в виде экзамена по практической грамматике предусматривается по окончании III семестра. На экзамене проверяется практическое владение грамматикой английского языка в объеме требований программы к уровням обученности.

Формы текущего и итогового контроля

- письменные грамматические тесты;
- трансформационные упражнения;

- перевод предложений с русского языка на английский и с английского на русский с использованием изученных грамматических явлений.

Номер семестра	Промежуточная аттестация						
	Курсовая работа	Курсовой проект	Контрольная работа (для заочной формы обучения)	Промежуточное тестирование	Зачет	Зачет с оценкой	Экзамен
1					+		
2							+

4.1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы.

Изучение дисциплины Профессионально-ориентированный перевод в образовательной программе направлено на формирование у обучающихся следующих компетенций:

Профессиональные компетенции (ПК):

ПК-7 - владение методикой предпереводческого анализа текста, способствующей точному восприятию исходного высказывания	Знать	Уметь	Владеть
	функциональные стили, подстили языка и их отличительные черты;	определять адресата и реципиента текста; формулировать коммуникативное задание текста;	навыками работы со специализированным программным обеспечением;
	план предпереводческого анализа текста; переводческую классификацию видов речевой информации;	определять состав информации и её плотность	навыками осуществления поиска внешних сведений о тексте в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях
	критерии измерения		

	плотности информации в тексте;		
--	--------------------------------	--	--

Этап формирования компетенции - завершающий

4.2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания.

Промежуточный контроль по дисциплине позволяет оценить степень выраженности (сформированности) компетенций:

Таблица 5

Уровни сформированности компетенций

Компетенции (код, наименование)	Уровни сформированности компетенции	Основные признаки уровня (дескрипторные характеристики)
ПК-7 - владение методикой предпереводческого анализа текста, способствующей точному восприятию исходного высказывания	1. Пороговый	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - функциональные стили, подстили языка и их отличительные черты; - план предпереводческого анализа текста; <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - определять адресата и реципиента текста; - формулировать коммуникативное задание текста; <p>Владеть:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - навыками работы со специализированным программным обеспечением; - навыками осуществления поиска внешних сведений о тексте в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях

	2. Повышенный	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - функциональные стили, подстили языка и их отличительные черты; - план предпереводческого анализа текста; - переводческую классификацию видов речевой информации; - критерии измерения плотности информации в тексте; <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - определять адресата и реципиента текста; - формулировать коммуникативное задание текста; - определять состав информации и её плотность <p>Владеть:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - навыками работы со специализированным программным обеспечением; - навыками осуществления поиска внешних сведений о тексте в справочной, специальной литературе и компьютерных сетях
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Шкала и критерии оценки

Число правильных ответов	Оценка	Уровень сформированности компетенции
90-100% правильных ответов	Оценка «отлично»	Повышенный
70-89% правильных ответов	Оценка «хорошо»	Повышенный
51-69% правильных ответов	Оценка «удовлетворительно»	Пороговый
Менее 50% правильных ответов	Оценка «неудовлетворительно»	Компетенция не сформирована

Шкала и критерии оценки (зачет)

Зачтено	Незачтено
<p>Выставляется при условии, если студент в процессе обучения показывает хорошие знания учебного материала, выполнил все задания для подготовки к опросу, подготовил доклад по тематике практического занятия. При этом студент логично и последовательно излагает материал темы, раскрывает смысл вопроса, дает удовлетворительные ответы на дополнительные вопросы</p>	<p>Выставляется при условии, если студент обладает отрывочными знаниями, затрудняется в умении использовать основные категории, не выполнил задания для подготовки к опросу, не подготовил доклад по тематике практического занятия, дает неполные ответы на вопросы из основной литературы, рекомендованной к курсу</p>
Повышенный / пороговый	Компетенции не сформированы

Шкала и критерии оценки (экзамен)

Отлично	Хорошо	Удовлетворительно
<p>1. Полно раскрыто содержание вопросов билета;</p> <p>2. Материал изложен грамотно, в определенной логической последовательности, правильно используется терминология;</p> <p>3. Показано умение иллюстрировать теоретические положения конкретными примерами, применять их в новой ситуации;</p> <p>4. Продемонстрировано усвоение ранее изученных сопутствующих вопросов,</p>	<p>Ответ удовлетворяет в основном требованиям на оценку «5», но при этом может иметь следующие недостатки:</p> <p>1. В изложении допущены небольшие пробелы, не исказившие содержание ответа;</p> <p>2. Допущены один - два недочета при освещении основного содержания ответа, исправленные по замечанию экзаменатора;</p> <p>3. Допущены ошибка или более двух недочетов при освещении</p>	<p>1. Неполно или непоследовательно раскрыто содержание материала, но показано общее понимание вопроса и продемонстрированы умения, достаточные для дальнейшего усвоения материала.</p> <p>2. Имелись затруднения или допущены ошибки в определении понятий, использовании терминологии, исправленные после нескольких наводящих вопросов;</p> <p>3. При неполном знании теоретического материала</p>

<p>сформированность и устойчивость компетенций, умений и навыков; 5. Ответ прозвучал самостоятельно, без наводящих вопросов.</p>	<p>второстепенных вопросов, которые легко исправляются по замечанию экзаменатора.</p>	<p>выявлена недостаточная сформированность компетенций, умений и навыков.</p>
<p>Повышенный уровень сформированности компетенций</p>		<p>Пороговый уровень</p>

Вопросы для экзамена (зачета и т.п.)

Билет №1

1: Conditionals Type 1,2

2: Вставьте соответствующую форму

Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 They would be offended if I didn't go to their party. (not / go)
- 2 If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)
- 3 If they offered me the job, I think I it. (take)
- 4 A lot of people would be out of work if the car factory (close down)
- 5 If I sold my car, I much money for it. (not / get)
- 6 (in a lift) What would happen if somebody that red button? (press)
- 2 I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.
I when
- 3 I'll do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home.
..... after
- 4 It's going to get dark. Let's go home before that.
..... before
- 5 She must apologise to me first. I won't speak to her until then.
..... until

Билет №2

1. Conditionals Type 3, wish

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Put the verb into the correct form.

1 I didn't know you were in hospital. If I'd known (I / know), I would have gone (I / go) to see you.

2 Sam got to the station just in time to catch the train to the airport. If (he / miss) the train, (he / miss) his flight.

3 I'm glad that you reminded me about Amanda's birthday. (I / forget) if (you / not / remind) me.

4 Unfortunately I forgot my address book when I went on holiday. If (I / have) your address, (I / send) you a postcard.

5 A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?

B: It was OK, but (we / enjoy) it more if (the weather / be) nicer.

6 I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic was bad. (it / be) quicker if (I / walk).

7 I'm not tired. If (I / be) tired, I'd go home now.

8 I wasn't tired last night. If (I / be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

Put in wish(ed) or hope(d).

1 I wish you a pleasant stay here.

2 Enjoy your holiday. I you have a great time.

3 Goodbye. I you all the best.

4 We said goodbye to each other and each other luck.

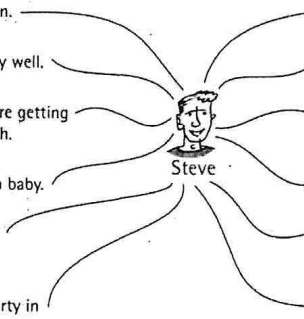
5 We're going to have a picnic tomorrow, so I the weather is nice.

6 I you luck in your new job. I it works out well for you.

Билет №3

1. Reported Speech (утвердительные предложения). Перепишите предложения в косвенную

47.1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:

- 
- 1 I'm living in London.
- 2 My father isn't very well.
- 3 Rachel and Mark are getting married next month.
- 4 My sister has had a baby.
- 5 I don't know what Frank is doing.
- 6 I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.
- 7 I haven't seen Diane recently.
- 8 I'm not enjoying my job very much.
- 9 You can come and stay at my place if you're ever in London.
- 10 My car was stolen a few days ago.
- 11 I want to go on holiday, but I can't afford it.
- 12 I'll tell Chris I saw you.

Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.

- 1 Steve said that he was living in London.
- 2 He said that
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

речь

Билет №4

1. Reported Speech (общие и специальные вопросы)

2. Перепишите вопросы в косвенную речь

You have been away for a while and have just come back to your home town. You meet Tony, a friend of yours. He asks you a lot of questions:

- 1 How are you?
- 2 Where have you been?
- 3 How long have you been back?
- 4 What are you doing now?
- 5 Why did you come back?
- 6 Where are you living?
- 7 Are you glad to be back?
- 8 Do you have any plans to go away again?
- 9 Can you lend me some money?



Now you tell another friend what Tony asked you. Use reported speech.

- 1 He asked me how I was.
- 2 He asked me
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Билет №5

1. Future Perfect and Future Continuous
2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

- 1 Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be having (we / have) dinner then.
- 2 Phone me after 8 o'clock. (we / finish) dinner by then.
- 3 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, (we / play) tennis.
- 4 A: Can we meet tomorrow?
B: Yes, but not in the afternoon. (I / work).
- 5 B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
A: Will you be free at 11.30?
B: Yes, (the meeting / end) by then.
- 6 Ben is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, (he / spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
- 7 Do you think (you / still / do) the same job in ten years' time?
- 8 Lisa is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, (she / travel) more than 3,000 miles.
- 9 If you need to contact me, (I / stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
- 10 A: (you / see) Laura tomorrow?
B: Yes, probably. Why?
A: I borrowed this CD from her. Can you give it back to her?

Билет №6

1. Passive Voice of the Simple Tenses (Present Simple, Past Simple)

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past:

~~cause~~ damage hold invite make
overtake show surround translate write

- 1 Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
- 2 Cheese from milk.
- 3 The roof of the building in a storm a few days ago.
- 4 You to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
- 5 A cinema is a place where films
- 6 In the United States, elections for president every four years.
- 7 Originally the book in Spanish, and a few years ago it into English.
- 8 Although we were driving quite fast, we by a lot of other cars.
- 9 You can't see the house from the road. It by trees.

Билет №7

1. Passive Voice of the Continuous and Perfect Tenses

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

- 1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.
- 2 This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?
- 3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It
- 4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody
- 5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He
- 6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It
- 7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / repair)
It It
- 8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place.
(the furniture / move) The
- 9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)
He
- 10 I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)
I

Билет №8

1. Passive Voice of the Perfect Tenses (Present Perfect, Past Perfect)

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

1. There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.
2. This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?
3. My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It
4. My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody
5. Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He
6. Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It
7. The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / repair)
It It
8. When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place.
(the furniture / move) The
9. The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)
He
10. I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)
I

Билет №9

1. Модальные глаголы (can, could, must, can't, have to)

2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол

- 1 A: What shall we do this evening?
B: I don't mind. We could go to the cinema.
- 2 A: I had a very boring evening at home yesterday.
B: Why did you stay at home? You out with us.
- 3 A: There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You for it.
B: What sort of job? Show me the advertisement.
- 4 A: How was your exam? Was it difficult?
B: It wasn't so bad. It worse.
- 1 You've been travelling all day. You must be tired.
- 2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.
- 3 That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.
- 4 I'm sure I gave you the key. You have it. Have you looked in your bag?
- 5 You're going on holiday next week. You be looking forward to it.
- 3 I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I go to work.
- 4 Whatever you do, you touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
- 5 There's a lift in the building, so we climb the stairs.
- 6 You forget what I told you. It's very important.
- 7 Sue get up early, but she usually does.

1. Модальные глаголы (may, might, should, would)

2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол

Complete the sentences using should + the following:

ask ~~be~~ leave listen say worry

- 1 It's strange that he should be late. He's usually on time.
- 2 It's funny that you that. I was going to say the same thing.
- 3 It's only natural that parents about their children.
- 4 Isn't it typical of Joe that he without saying goodbye to anybody?

Write sentences with might not.

- 1 I'm not sure that Liz will come to the party.
Liz might not come to the party.
- 2 I'm not sure that I'll go out this evening.
I
- 3 I'm not sure that we'll get tickets for the concert.
We
- 4 I'm not sure that Sue will be able to come out with us this evening.
.....

Complete the sentences. Use wouldn't + a suitable verb.

- 1 I tried to warn him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
- 2 I asked Amanda what had happened, but she me.
- 3 Paul was very angry about what I'd said and to me for two weeks.
- 4 Martina insisted on carrying all her luggage. She me help her.

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЕ БИЛЕТЫ

Билет №1

1. Present Tenses (Present Simple, Present Continuous)

2. Вставьте соответствующее время

- 1 Let's go out. It isn't raining (not / rain) now.
- 2 Julia is very good at languages. She speaks (speak) four languages very well.
- 3 Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.
- 4 '..... (you / listen) to the radio?' 'No, you can turn it off.'
- 5 '..... (you / listen) to the radio every day?' 'No, just occasionally.'
- 6 The River Nile (flow) into the Mediterranean.
- 7 The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- 8 We usually (grow) vegetables in our garden, but this year we (not / grow) any.
- 9 A: How's your English?
B: Not bad. I think it (improve) slowly.
- 10 Rachel is in London at the moment. She (stay) at the Park Hotel.
She always (stay) there when she's in London.

3. Вставьте соответствующий артикль

Complete the sentences using the following. Use the where necessary.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (the) basketball | (the) grass | (the) patience | (the) people |
| (the) questions | (the) meat | (the) information | (the) shops |
| (the) history | (the) water | (the) spiders | (the) lies |

- 1 My favourite sport is basketball.
- 2 The information we were given wasn't correct.
- 3 Some people are afraid of
- 4 A vegetarian is somebody who doesn't eat
- 5 The test wasn't very difficult. I answered without difficulty.
- 6 Do you know who live next door?
- 7 is the study of the past.
- 8 George always tells the truth. He never tells
- 9 It was late when we arrived in the town, and were shut.
- 10 in the pool didn't look very clean, so we didn't go for a swim.
- 11 Don't sit on It's wet after the rain.
- 12 You need to teach young children.

Билет №2

1. Present and Past Tenses (Present Perfect and Past Simple)

2. Вставьте соответствующее время

- 1 It's raining. It's been raining since lunchtime. It started raining at lunchtime.
- 2 Ann and Sue are friends. They first met years ago. They've known each other for years.
- 3 Joe is ill. He became ill on Sunday. He has Sunday.
- 4 Joe is ill. He became ill a few days ago. He has a few days.
- 5 Liz is married. She's been married for a year. She got
- 6 You have a headache. It started when you woke up.
I've I woke up.
- 7 Sue has been in Italy for the last three weeks.
She went
- 8 You're working in a hotel. You started six months ago.
I've

3. Вставьте соответствующее местоимение

Put in much/many/few/little (one word only).

- 1 She isn't very popular. She has few friends.
- 2 Ann is very busy these days. She has free time.
- 3 Did you take photographs when you were on holiday?
- 4 I'm not very busy today. I haven't got to do.
- 5 This is a very modern city. There are old buildings.
- 6 The weather has been very dry recently. We've had rain.
- 7 'Do you know Rome?' 'No, I haven't been there for years.'

1. Past Tenses (Past Simple and Past Perfect)

2. Вставьте соответствующее время

1 (1) Somebody broke into the office during the night.

(2) We arrived at work in the morning.

(3) We called the police.

} We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody had broken into the office during the night. So we

2 (1) Laura went out this morning.

(2) I tried to phone her.

(3) There was no answer.

} I tried to phone Laura this morning, but no answer. She out.

3 (1) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago.

(2) I met him the same day.

(3) He looked very well.

} I met Jim a few days ago. just holiday. very well.

4 (1) Kevin sent Sally lots of emails.

(2) She never replied to them.

(3) Yesterday he got a phone call from her.

(4) He was very surprised.

} Yesterday Kevin from Sally. He very surprised. He lots of emails, but she

3. Вставьте соответствующий артикль

Choose the correct form, with or without the.

1 I'm afraid of dogs / the dogs. (*dogs is correct*)

2 Can you pass salt / the salt, please? (*the salt is correct*)

3 Apples / The apples are good for you.

4 Look at apples / the apples on that tree! They're very big.

5 Women / The women live longer than men / the men.

6 I don't drink tea / the tea. I don't like it.

7 We had a very good meal. Vegetables / The vegetables were especially good.

8 Life / The life is strange sometimes. Some very strange things happen.

9 I like skiing / the skiing, but I'm not very good at it.

10 Who are people / the people in this photograph?

1. Времена группы Perfect Continuous (Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous)

2. Вставьте соответствующее время

1 I was very tired when I arrived home.

(I / work / hard all day) I'd been working hard all day.

2 The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.

(they / play / football)

3 I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday.

(I / look / forward to it)

4 Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.

(she / dream)

5 When I got home, Tom was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.

(he / watch / a film)

1 It's raining. The rain started two hours ago.

It s been raining for two hours.

2 We are waiting for the bus. We started waiting 20 minutes ago.

We for 20 minutes.

3 I'm learning Spanish. I started classes in December.

I since December.

4 Mary is working in London. She started working there on 18 January.

..... since 18 January.

5 Our friends always spend their holidays in Italy. They started going there years ago.

..... for years.

3. Вставьте соответствующее местоимение

Complete the sentences with both/neither/either. Use of where necessary.

1 Both my parents are from London.

2 To get to the town centre, you can go along the footpath by the river or you can go along the road. You can go way.

3 I tried twice to phone George, but times he was out.

4 Tom's parents is English. His father is Polish and his mother is Italian.

5 I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately driver was injured, but cars were badly damaged.

6 I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working, but my sisters are still at school.

1. Future Tenses (Future Continuous and Future Perfect)

2. Вставьте соответствующее время

Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

- 1 Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be having (we / have) dinner then.
- 2 Phone me after 8 o'clock. _____ (we / finish) dinner by then.
- 3 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, _____ (we / play) tennis.
- 4 A: Can we meet tomorrow?
B: Yes, but not in the afternoon. _____ (I / work).
- 5 B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
A: Will you be free at 11.30?
B: Yes, _____ (the meeting / end) by then.
- 6 Ben is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, _____ (he / spend) all his money before the end of his holiday.
- 7 Do you think _____ (you / still / do) the same job in ten years' time?
- 8 Lisa is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, _____ (she / travel) more than 3,000 miles.
- 9 If you need to contact me, _____ (I / stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
- 10 A: _____ (you / see) Laura tomorrow?
B: Yes, probably. Why?
A: I borrowed this CD from her. Can you give it back to her?

3. Вставьте соответствующий артикль

Choose the correct form, with or without the.

- 1 Have you ever been to British Museum / the British Museum? (the British Museum is correct)
- 2 Hyde Park / The Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
- 3 Another park in central London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
- 4 Grand Hotel / The Grand Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- 5 Dublin Airport / The Dublin Airport is situated about 12 kilometres from the city centre.
- 6 Frank is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
- 7 If you're looking for a department store, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
- 8 If you're looking for a place to have lunch, I would recommend Ship Inn / the Ship Inn.

1. Времена группы Past Simple and Past Continuous

2. Вставьте соответствующее время

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

- 1 Jenny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived (arrive).
- 2 'What (you / do) at this time yesterday?' 'I was asleep.'
- 3 '..... (you / go) out last night?' 'No, I was too tired.'
- 4 How fast (you / drive) when the accident (happen)?
- 5 Sam (take) a photograph of me while I (not / look).
- 6 We were in a very difficult position. We (not / know) what to do.
- 7 I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last (see) him, he (try) to find a job.
- 8 I (walk) along the street when suddenly I (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (follow) me. I was scared and I (start) to run.
- 9 When I was young, I (want) to be a pilot.
- 10 Last night I (drop) a plate when I (do) the washing up. Fortunately it (not / break).

3. Вставьте соответствующее местоимение

Complete the sentences with neither/either/none/any.

- 1 We tried a lot of hotels, but none of them had any rooms.
- 2 I took two books with me on holiday, but I didn't read of them.
- 3 I took five books with me on holiday, but I didn't read of them.
- 4 There are a few shops at the end of the street, but of them sells newspapers.
- 5 You can phone me at time during the evening. I'm always at home.
- 6 I can meet you next Monday or Friday. Would of those days be convenient for you?
- 7 John and I couldn't get into the house because of us had a key.

1. Формы выражения будущего времени

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

1 A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)

2 A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. _____ you some. (I / lend)

3 A: I've got a headache.

B: Have you? Wait a second and _____ an aspirin for you. (I / get)

4 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: _____ the car. (I / wash)

5 A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ it? (you / paint)

6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?

B: Yes, _____ something for dinner. (I / buy)

7 A: I don't know how to use this camera.

B: It's easy. _____ you. (I / show)

8 A: What would you like to eat?

B: _____ a sandwich, please. (I / have)

9 A: Did you post that letter for me?

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. _____ it now. (I / do)

10 A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?

B: No, it looks as if _____ down. (it / fall)

3. Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол

Complete the sentences using the following adjectives + the correct preposition:

afraid different interested proud responsible similar ~~sure~~1 I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not sure of that.

2 Your camera is _____ mine, but it isn't exactly the same.

3 Don't worry. I'll look after you. There's nothing to be _____.

4 I never watch the news on television. I'm not _____ the news.

5 The editor is the person who is _____ what appears in a newspaper.

6 Sarah is a keen gardener. She's very _____ her garden and loves showing it to visitors.

7 I was surprised when I met Lisa for the first time. She was _____ what I expected.

1. Passive Voice of the Simple Tenses (Present Simple, Past Simple)

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past:

~~cause~~ damage hold invite make
overtake show surround translate write

- 1 Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving.
- 2 Cheese from milk.
- 3 The roof of the building in a storm a few days ago.
- 4 You to the wedding. Why didn't you go?
- 5 A cinema is a place where films
- 6 In the United States, elections for president every four years.
- 7 Originally the book in Spanish, and a few years ago it
..... into English.
- 8 Although we were driving quite fast, we by a lot of other cars.
- 9 You can't see the house from the road. It by trees.

3. Вставьте соответствующую форму

- 10 Who are people / the people in this photograph?
- 11 What makes people / the people violent? What causes aggression / the aggression?
- 12 All books / All the books on the top shelf belong to me.
- 13 Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and beds / the beds are very uncomfortable.
- 14 A pacifist is somebody who is against war / the war.
- 15 First World War / The First World War lasted from 1914 until 1918.
- 16 I'd like to go to Egypt and see Pyramids / the Pyramids.
- 17 Someone gave me a book about history / the history of modern art / the modern art.
- 18 Ron and Brenda got married, but marriage / the marriage didn't last very long.
- 19 Most people / The most people believe that marriage / the marriage and
family life / the family life are the basis of society / the society.

1. Passive Voice of the Continuous and Perfect Tenses

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

- 1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.
- 2 This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?
- 3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It
- 4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody
- 5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He
- 6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It
- 7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / repair)
It It
- 8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place.
(the furniture / move) The
- 9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)
He
- 10 I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)
I

3. Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол

Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 A: The fridge isn't working.
B: That's because you haven't plugged it in . (plug)
- 2 A: What do I have to do with these forms?
B: and send them to this address. (fill)
- 3 A: I've made a mistake on this form.
B: That's all right. Just and correct it. (cross)
- 4 A: Did you believe the story they told you?
B: Yes, I'm afraid they completely (take)
- 5 A: Have you been to that new club in Bridge Street?
B: We wanted to go there a few nights ago, but the doorman wouldn't
because we weren't members. (let)

1. Passive Voice of the Perfect Tenses (Present Perfect, Past Perfect)

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes passive.

- 1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.
- 2 This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?
- 3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It
- 4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody
- 5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He
- 6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It
- 7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / repair)
It It
- 8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place.
(the furniture / move) The
- 9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)
He
- 10 I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)
I

3. Вставьте соответствующее прилагательное

Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.

- 1 The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint...)
a The film was disappointing .
b We were disappointed with the film.
- 2 Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (exhaust...)
a She enjoys her job, but it's often
b At the end of a day's work, she is often
- 3 It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress...)
a This weather is
b This weather makes me
c It's silly to get because of the weather.
- 4 Clare is going to Mexico next month. She has never been there before. (excite...)
a It will be an experience for her.
b Going to new places is always
c She is really about going to Mexico.

1. Модальные глаголы (can, could, must, can't, have to)

2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол

1 A: What shall we do this evening?

B: I don't mind. We could go to the cinema.

2 A: I had a very boring evening at home yesterday.

B: Why did you stay at home? You out with us.

3 A: There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You for it.

B: What sort of job? Show me the advertisement.

4 A: How was your exam? Was it difficult?

B: It wasn't so bad. It worse.

1 You've been travelling all day. You must be tired.

2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.

3 That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.

4 I'm sure I gave you the key. You have it. Have you looked in your bag?

5 You're going on holiday next week. You be looking forward to it.

3 I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I go to work.

4 Whatever you do, you touch that switch. It's very dangerous.

5 There's a lift in the building, so we climb the stairs.

6 You forget what I told you. It's very important.

7 Sue get up early, but she usually does.

3. Вставьте соответствующее прилагательное

Choose the correct word.

1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
(disappointed is correct)

2 Are you interesting / interested in football?

3 The football match was very exciting / excited. I enjoyed it.

4 It's sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.

5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?

6 I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it.

7 She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing / astonished progress.

8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.

1. Модальные глаголы (may, might, should, would)
2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол

Complete the sentences using should + the following:

ask ~~be~~ leave listen say worry

- 1 It's strange that he should be late. He's usually on time.
- 2 It's funny that you that. I was going to say the same thing.
- 3 It's only natural that parents about their children.
- 4 Isn't it typical of Joe that he without saying goodbye to anybody?

Write sentences with might not.

- 1 I'm not sure that Liz will come to the party.
Liz might not come to the party.
- 2 I'm not sure that I'll go out this evening.
I
- 3 I'm not sure that we'll get tickets for the concert.
We
- 4 I'm not sure that Sue will be able to come out with us this evening.
.....

Complete the sentences. Use wouldn't + a suitable verb.

- 1 I tried to warn him, but he wouldn't listen to me.
- 2 I asked Amanda what had happened, but she me.
- 3 Paul was very angry about what I'd said and to me for two weeks.
- 4 Martina insisted on carrying all her luggage. She me help her.

3. Вставьте соответствующий предлог

Complete the sentences using the following adjectives + the correct preposition:

annoyed annoyed astonished bored ~~excited~~ impressed kind sorry

- 1 Are you excited about going away next week?
- 2 Thank you for all your help. You've been very me.
- 3 I wouldn't like to be in her position. I feel her.
- 4 What have I done wrong? Why are you me?
- 5 Why do you always get so things that don't matter?
- 6 I wasn't very the service in the restaurant. We had to wait ages before our food arrived.
- 7 Ben isn't very happy at college. He says he's the course he's doing.
- 8 I had never seen so many people before. I was the crowds.

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных
2. Вставьте соответствующую форму сравнения

Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most ...) or a comparative (-er or more ...).

- 1 We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town. (cheap)
- 2 Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- 3 The United States is very large, but Canada is (large)
- 4 What's country in the world? (small)
- 5 I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit today. (good)
- 6 It was an awful day. It was day of my life. (bad)
- 7 What is sport in your country? (popular)
- 8 Everest is mountain in the world. It is than any other mountain. (high)
- 9 We had a great holiday. It was one of holidays we've ever had. (enjoyable)

3. Вставьте соответствующий предлог

Complete the sentences using the following adjectives + the correct preposition:

afraid different interested proud responsible similar ~~sure~~

- 1 I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not sure of that.
- 2 Your camera is mine, but it isn't exactly the same.
- 3 Don't worry. I'll look after you. There's nothing to be
- 4 I never watch the news on television. I'm not the news.
- 5 The editor is the person who is what appears in a newspaper.
- 6 Sarah is a keen gardener. She's very her garden and loves showing it to visitors.
- 7 I was surprised when I met Lisa for the first time. She was what I expected.

1. Conditionals Types 1,2
2. Вставьте соответствующую форму наклонения

Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 They would be offended if I didn't go to their party. (not / go)
- 2 If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)
- 3 If they offered me the job, I think I it. (take)
- 4 A lot of people would be out of work if the car factory (close down)
- 5 If I sold my car, I much money for it. (not / get)
- 6 (*in a lift*) What would happen if somebody that red button? (press)
- 2 I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address. I when
- 3 I'll do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home. after
- 4 It's going to get dark. Let's go home before that. before
- 5 She must apologise to me first. I won't speak to her until then. until

3. Вставьте соответствующий союз

Choose the correct word or expression for each sentence.

- 1 You can borrow my car unless / as long as you promise not to drive too fast. (as long as is correct)
 - 2 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it rains.
 - 3 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it doesn't rain.
 - 4 I don't mind if you come home late unless / as long as you come in quietly.
 - 5 I'm going now unless / provided you want me to stay.
 - 6 I don't watch TV unless / as long as I've got nothing else to do.
 - 7 Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless / provided they are with an adult.
 - 8 Unless / provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.
 - 9 We can sit here in the corner unless / as long as you'd rather sit over there by the window.
- 10 A: Our holiday cost a lot of money.
B: Did it? Well, that doesn't matter unless / as long as you enjoyed yourselves.

Билет №15

1. Conditionals Type 3, wish

2. Вставьте соответствующую форму наклонения

Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 I didn't know you were in hospital. If I'd known (I / know), I would have gone (I / go) to see you.
- 2 Sam got to the station just in time to catch the train to the airport. If (he / miss) the train, (he / miss) his flight.
- 3 I'm glad that you reminded me about Amanda's birthday. (I / forget) if (you / not / remind) me.
- 4 Unfortunately I forgot my address book when I went on holiday. If (I / have) your address, (I / send) you a postcard.
- 5 A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
B: It was OK, but (we / enjoy) it more if (the weather / be) nicer.
- 6 I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic was bad. (it / be) quicker if (I / walk).
- 7 I'm not tired. If (I / be) tired, I'd go home now.
- 8 I wasn't tired last night. If (I / be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

Put in wish(ed) or hope(d).

- 1 I wish you a pleasant stay here.
- 2 Enjoy your holiday. I you have a great time.
- 3 Goodbye. I you all the best.
- 4 We said goodbye to each other and each other luck.
- 5 We're going to have a picnic tomorrow, so I the weather is nice.
- 6 I you luck in your new job. I it works out well for you.

3. Вставьте соответствующий союз

Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

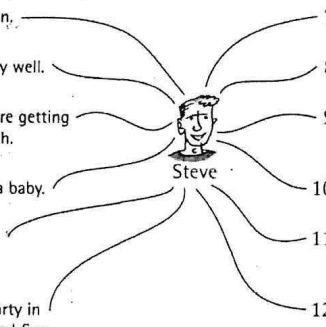
- 1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite)
I couldn't sleep despite being very tired.
- 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of)
In spite of
- 3 My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)
.....
- 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of)
.....
- 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite)
.....
- 6 I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (even though)
.....

Билет №16

1. Reported Speech (утвердительные предложения)

2. Перепишите предложения в косвенную речь

47.1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:

- 
- 1 I'm living in London.
 - 2 My father isn't very well.
 - 3 Rachel and Mark are getting married next month.
 - 4 My sister has had a baby.
 - 5 I don't know what Frank is doing.
 - 6 I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.
 - 7 I haven't seen Diane recently.
 - 8 I'm not enjoying my job very much.
 - 9 You can come and stay at my place if you're ever in London.
 - 10 My car was stolen a few days ago.
 - 11 I want to go on holiday, but I can't afford it.
 - 12 I'll tell Chris I saw you.

Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.

- 1 Steve said that he was living in London.
- 2 He said that
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

3. Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол

Change the underlined words. Keep the same meaning, but use a verb + on or off.

- 1 Did you hear the bomb explode?
Did you hear the bomb go off ?
- 2 The meeting continued longer than I expected.
The meeting longer than I expected.
- 3 We didn't stop to rest. We continued walking.
We didn't stop to rest. We
- 4 I fell asleep while I was watching TV.
I while I was watching TV.
- 5 Gary doesn't want to retire. He wants to continue working.
Gary doesn't want to retire. He wants to working.
- 6 The fire alarm rang in the middle of the night.
The fire alarm in the middle of the night.
- 7 Martin phones me continuously. It's very annoying.
Martin It's very annoying.

Билет №17

1. Reported Speech (общие и специальные вопросы)

2. Перепишите вопросы в косвенную речь

You have been away for a while and have just come back to your home town. You meet Tony, a friend of yours. He asks you a lot of questions:

1 How are you?

5 Why did you come back?

6 Where are you living?

2 Where have you been?

7 Are you glad to be back?

3 How long have you been back?

8 Do you have any plans to go away again?

4 What are you doing now?

9 Can you lend me some money?



Tony

Now you tell another friend what Tony asked you. Use reported speech.

- 1 He asked me how I was.
- 2 He asked me
- 3 He
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

3. Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол

Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + on or off. Sometimes you will need other words as well:

carry finish ~~get~~ get get go rip tell

1 A: How are you getting on in your new job?

B: Fine, thanks. It's going very well.

2 A: Have you written the letter you had to write?

B: I've started it. I'll in the morning.

3 A: We took a taxi to the airport. It cost £40.

B: £40! Normally it costs about £20. You

4 A: Why were you late for work this morning?

B: I overslept. My alarm clock didn't

5 A: How in your interview? Do you think you'll get the job?

B: I hope so. The interview was OK.

6 A: Did you stop playing tennis when it started to rain?

B: No, we The rain wasn't very heavy.

7 A: Some children at the next table in the restaurant were behaving very badly.

B: Why didn't their parents ?

8 A: Why does Paul want to leave his job?

B: He his boss.

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

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