Intermediate



Английский клуб

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English
Grammar in Tables

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Английская
грамматика
в таблицах

4-е издание

МОСКВА



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Серия «*Английский клуб*» включает книги и учебные пособия, рассчитанные на пять этапов изучения английского языка: Elementary (для начинающих), Pre-Intermediate (для продолжающих первого уровня), Intermediate (для продолжающих второго уровня), Upper Intermediate (для продолжающих третьего уровня) и Advanced (для совершенствующихся).

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Предлагаемое пособие представляет собой справочное издание, в котором изложены все основные морфологические и синтаксические особенности грамматического строя английского языка. Цель пособия — помочь систематизировать свои знания и овладеть теми сведениями по грамматике, которые необходимы для практического применения английского языка в устной и письменной речи.

Пособие адресовано старшеклассникам, студентам, преподавателям, переводчикам и всем, кто изучает язык самостоятельно.

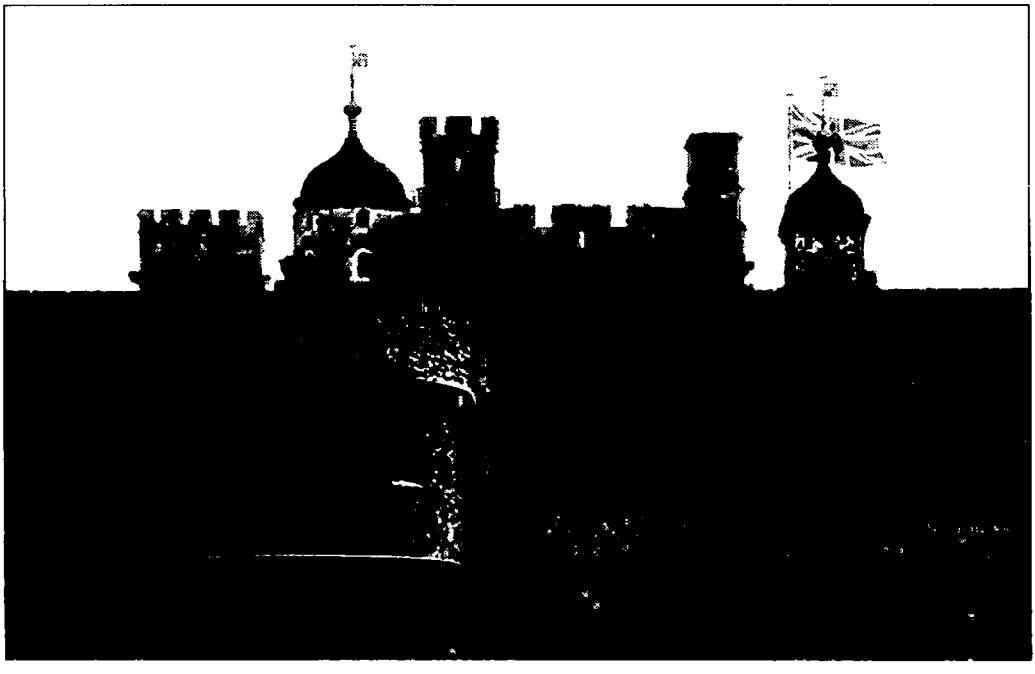
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Предисловие

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В состав пособия включен раздел, посвященный современным грамматическим различиям американского и британского вариантов английского языка, который отражает характерные особенности и тенденции развития английского языка в США и Канаде в области практической грамматики.

Материал систематизирован и представлен в виде компактных таблиц, что позволяет сразу найти нужный раздел и разобраться в сути представленного грамматического явления. Такой способ подачи материала способствует лучшему усвоению правил и особенностей грамматического строя и правильному употреблению форм и конструкций изучаемого языка.



МОРФОЛОГИЯ • MORPHOLOGY
ЧАСТИ РЕЧИ, ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ФОРМЫ И ЗНАЧЕНИЯ СЛОВ

Части речи • Parts of Speech

Знаменательные Notional	**Служебные** Functional
• имя существительное (the Noun) • имя прилагательное (the Adjective) • местоимение (the Pronoun) • глагол (the Verb) • наречие (the Adverb) • числительное (the Numeral) • модальные слова (the Modal Words) • междометие (the Interjection)	• предлог (the Preposition) • союз (the Conjunction) • артикль (the Article) • частица (the Particle)

Классификация по значению

•

Нарицательные Common				**Собственные** Proper
Конкретные Concrete			**Абстрактные** Abstract	
Названия однородных предметов Class	**Вещественные** Material	**Собирательные** Collective		
a teacher a bear a kilo a piece sailing	steel cotton air rice plastic dust	a family police a crowd cattle staff aristocracy	honesty work winter an idea a proposal horror	Matilda Wednesday Christmas President Reagan Leonardo

Классификация по структуре

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Простые Simple	**Производные** Derived	**Составные** Compound
key bank hope guest damage window petrol York beauty money	childhood assistant kingdom booklet physician unemployment reporter	cupboard breakdown raincoat make-up hitch-hiker bird-watching father-in-law

Классификация по признаку исчисляемости-неисчисляемости

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Исчисляемые Countable	**Неисчисляемые** Uncountable
Обозначают предметы, которые можно сосчитать	*Обозначают предметы и понятия, которые нельзя сосчитать*
Есть формы единственного и множественного числа	*Нет формы множественного числа*
Сочетаются с: **числительными** seven days **a/the** a student/the student(s) **местоимениями:** *many* many questions *a lot of/ lots of* a lot of cars/lots of cars *(a) few* a few seats/few seats *some* some ideas *every* every man	*Не сочетаются с числительными* *Сочетаются с:* **the** the meat **местоимениями:** *much* much money *a lot of /lots of* a lot of time/lots of time *(a) little* a little salt/little salt *some* some consolation *all* all the butter

Случаи перехода неисчисляемых существительных в исчисляемые

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1. Вещественное существительное обозначает предмет из данного вещества	glass — стекло iron — железо	a glass — стакан an iron — утюг
2. Вещественное существительное обозначает сорт, вид или порцию вещества	coffee — кофе	a coffee — сорт кофе *или* чашка кофе
3. Отвлеченное существительное конкретизируется	light — свет	a light — фонарь *или* лампа

Образование множественного числа существительных

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Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
С помощью окончания		
I. + *-s*	a set — sets a name — names a boy — boys	[s] после глухой согласной *Но*: mouth [θ] — mouths [ðz] [z] после звонкой согласной и после гласной
-ge, -ce, -ze, -se + *-s*	a judge — judges a place — places a prize — prizes a horse — horses	[ɪz] *Но*: a house — houses [haʊs] [haʊzɪz]
1) -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x + *-es*	a bus — buses a class — classes a toothbrush — toothbrushes a church — churches a box — boxes	[ɪz]
2) -o + *-es*	a potato — potatoes an embargo — embargoes a torpedo — torpedoes a hero — heroes	*Но*: photos, videos, kimonos, kilos *Двойной вариант*: a flamingo — flamingos(es) a volcano — volcanos(es)
3) -y + *-s* → ies (после согласной)	a city — cities a spy — spies	*Но*: the Kennedys the two Germanys
4) -ay, -ey, -oy + *-s* → ys	a ray — rays a journey — journeys a ploy — ploys	
5) -f (-fe) + *-s* → ves [f] [vz]	a thief — thieves a wife — wives a loaf — loaves a half — halves a life — lives	*Но*: roofs, beliefs, chiefs, safes *Двойной вариант*: dwarfs(ves) hoofs(ves) handkerchiefs(ves) *Но*: a still life (натюрморт) — still lifes (натюрморты)
II. + *-en*	an ox — oxen a child — children a brother — brethen (*религ.*)	

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
Другие способы		
III. Изменение корневой гласной	a man — men a woman — women a foot — feet a mouse — mice	['wʊmən] — ['wɪmɪn]
IV. Совпадение форм единственного и множественного числа	a fish — three fish a sheep — two sheep an aircraft — ten aircraft a Chinese — many Chinese a means — numerous means	*Но*: a fish — fishes (в значении «различные виды рыб»)
V. Существительные латинского происхождения на		
1) -us → i	a stimulus — stimuli a bacillus — bacilli	*Но*: a bonus — bonuses a virus — viruses *Двойной вариант:* a radius — radiuses (radii)
2) -a → ae	an alumna — alumnae a larva — larvae	*Но*: an area — areas a diploma — diplomas an arena — arenas *Двойной вариант:* a formula — formulas (в общем значении) formulae (в математике)
3) -um → a	a stratum — strata an agendum — agenda	*Но*: an album — albums a chrysanthemum — chrysanthemums *Двойной вариант:* a memorandum — memorandums (memoranda)
4) -ex, -ix → ces	an index — indices (в математике) an appendix — appendices (в книгах)	*Но:* indexes (в книгах) appendixes (в медицине)
VI. Существительные греческого происхождения на		
1) -s → es	a thesis — theses an analysis — analyses a crisis — crises	*Но:* a metropolis — metropolises
2) -n → a	a criterion — criteria a phenomenon — phenomena	*Но:* a demon — demons an electron — electrons

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
VII. Составные существительные	a breakdown — breakdowns an assistant director — assistant directors an Englishman — Englishmen	*Но:* a mother-in-law — mothers-in-law a passer-by — passers-by a woman doctor — women doctors
VIII. Сокращения	p. (page) — pp. (pages) Mr. (Mister) — Messrs MP (Member of Parliament) — MPs VIP — VIPs	

Существительные, согласующиеся с глаголом в единственном числе

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Вещественные	Абстрактные	Ряд слов на *-s*	Названия дисциплин на *-ics*	Названия игр на *-s*	Названия болезней на *-s*	Собственные названия
sugar	advice	news	politics	billiards	measles	Athens
copper	information	gallows	gymnastics	darts	mumps	the UN
china	poetry	summons	statistics	dominoes	rickets	the USA
water	progress		mathematics	draughts	shingles	

NB Существительные **mathematics, statistics** и т. п. употребляются с глаголом во множественном числе, если они не обозначают научную дисциплину.
Mathematics is not taught here. — Здесь не преподают математику.
His mathematics are poor. — У него слабые знания по математике.

Существительные, согласующиеся с глаголом во множественном числе

•

Названия парных предметов и одежды		Существительные, у которых нет формы единственного числа или она имеет другое значение		Некоторые собирательные существительные	
scissors	clothes	odds	whereabouts	cattle	vermin
scales	tights	proceeds	wages	police	clergy
binoculars	pants	goods	contents	gentry	people

NB В значении «народ, нация» существительное **people** представляет собой форму единственного числа. Во множественном числе употребляется форма **peoples**.
the peoples of Russia — народы России

Особенности употребления собирательных существительных

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Глагол в единственном числе	Глагол во множественном числе
В значении группы людей как единого целого	*В значении группы людей как совокупности индивидуумов*
The present government **is** trying to control inflation. Our team **is** the best.	The government **are** calling for a general election and expect to be re-elected. Our team **are** wearing their new jerseys.

Род

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Способ выражения рода	**Мужской род** Masculine	**Женский род** Feminine	**Средний род** Neuter
1. Лексическое значение	man king brother bull	woman queen sister cow	traffic hotel pumpkin dog
2. Личное местоимение	he	she	it
3. Суффиксы: *-er, -ess, -ine/-ina, -ette*	widower host tsar bachelor	widow hostess tsarina bachelorette	
4. Образование составных существительных	a boyfriend a businessman a he-cook a tom-cat a male nurse a surgeon	a girlfriend a businesswoman a she-cook a tabby-cat a nurse a woman surgeon	

NB • В английском языке к среднему роду относятся названия неодушевленных предметов и животных в общем значении. В тех случаях, когда хотят указать пол животного, вместо **it** употребляются местоимения **he** или **she**.

• Названия стран и средств транспорта (суда, автомобили, самолеты и т. п.) относятся к женскому роду:

*Last week my friend bought a new Ferrari. **She** is very fast.*

*No doubt France will have to change **her** immigration laws.*

Падеж

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Общий падеж Common	**Притяжательный падеж** Possessive
Общее значение *Нет специальных окончаний* *Указывает на независимое употребление существительного*	*Значение принадлежности или описания* *Окончание -'s (-')* *Употребляется преимущественно с одушевленными существительными*
a girl Iran economists the Richardsons	a girl's skirt Iran's oil deposits economists' prognosis the Richardsons' library

Формы притяжательного падежа

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Единственное число	**Множественное число**	
-'s	*-'*	*-'s*
a boy's toys a sheep's skin my mother's cottage Charles's friends	boys' toys workers' tools my parents' cottage the Windsors' rule	children's toys sheep's skins my mother and father's cottage Jack and Jill's troubles

NB Если имя на **-s** является старинным, иностранным или классическим, к нему добавляется только апостроф, который читается как [ɪz]: *Archimedes' law, Hercules's labours.*

Двойной вариант: *Dickens' (Dickens's) novels, Burns' (Burns's) poems*

Особенности употребления притяжательного падежа

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Значение	Примеры
1. Совместное владение чем-то	Peter and Robin's room *Ср.*: Peter's and Robin's rooms (отдельное владение)
2. В функции обстоятельства места (слова **shop, office, house, school, hospital** и т. п. опускаются)	at the cleaner's (shop), at my aunt's (house), at the dentist's (office), at St Anne's (college), at St Paul's, at Madame Tussaud's (museum)
3. В значении «один из» (с предлогом **of**)	He is an old business client of my uncle's (= one of my uncle's clients).

Употребление неодушевленных существительных в притяжательном падеже

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Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. Собирательные существительные	the company's office, government's views
2. Существительные, обозначающие время, расстояние и стоимость (со словом **worth**)	a month's holiday, yesterday's conversation, at a kilometre's distance, a dollar's worth
3. Названия стран, городов, времен года, месяцев, дней недели	Italy's museums, Moscow's parks, winter's timetable, April's projects, Monday's work
4. Слова **country, city, world, nature, earth, sun, moon, ship, play** и т. п.	the country's traditions, the ship's sails, nature's sleep, the play's title
5. В некоторых устойчивых выражениях	for conscience's sake, at one's wit's end, in one's mind's eye, out of harm's way



Артикль • The Article

Употребление неопределенного артикля *a/an*

(только с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе)

•

Правила	Примеры	Примечания
1. При первом упоминании в данной ситуации	They live in a flat. He bought an ice-cream.	
2. В значении один из класса, множества (= любой, каждый)	A child needs love. It's a rose. It's a Picasso.	
3. В значении «один»	I'd like an apple.	
4. При упоминании профессии, национальности, религиозной и политической принадлежности	She'll be a dancer. He's a Frenchman. Cherie Blair is a catholic. My dad is a communist.	В этом случае существительное является частью именного сказуемого.
5. В конструкциях **there is..., I have got..., this is ...** и т. д.	There is a mistake in this word. I've got a cold again.	
6. В восклицательных предложениях после слов **what, such**	What a surprise! Such a long queue!	*Ср.*: What a lot of flowers! What a lot of trouble!
7. При наличии описательного определения	We had breakfast. — We had a very nice early breakfast. I was invited to dinner. — I was invited to a dinner given to welcome the new ambassador.	*Ср.*: The breakfast we ordered is not ready yet.
8. В некоторых устойчивых словосочетаниях	to have a good time to for a walk in a loud (low, angry) voice to be a success	

Употребление определенного артикля *the*
(со всеми существительными, в единственном и множественном числе)

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Правила	Примеры	Примечания
1. Если существительное упоминалось ранее.	His car struck the tree. You can see the mark on the tree.	
2. Если на предмет или лицо указывает ситуация или контекст.	Pass me the salt, please. Who's at the door? — The postman.	(the salt on the table) (the one who comes to us)
3. Если существительное обозначает единственный в своем роде объект	the Earth, sea, the sky, the Sun, the Moon, the stars, the universe, the equator, the Great Bear	Названия других планет употребляются без артикля: Mars, Pluto
4. При наличии лимитирующего определения	The Smith you are looking for no longer lives here. The letters on the shelf are for you.	
5. С прилагательными в превосходной степени, порядковыми числительными, словами **only, next, last, left/right, right/wrong, very, opposite**	It's the worst play I've ever seen. She's the only person for this position. He was the first man who helped me.	*Но*: She was an only child.
6. В обобщающем значении, когда существительное представляет весь класс людей, животных, предметов	The whale is in danger of becoming extinct. The Japanese admire the traditions of the Chinese.	*Но*: Man developed earlier than people think. (артикль опускается)
7. Если существительное является обстоятельством места и в сочетаниях **in the street, to the cinema, in the country**	Ann is in the garden. Can I go to the cinema? They always spend summer in the country.	
8. В устойчивых сочетаниях **the sooner the better, do the shopping, make the bed, on the whole, what's the use?** и т. п.	I haven't made the beds yet. What's the use talking about it now?	

Артикли с географическими названиями

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Названия	*The*	Без артикля
1. Части света, континенты, регионы, страны, области, города	the Middle East, the North Pole, the Yemen, the USA, the Vatican, the Russian Federation, the Hague, the City	Europe, Central Asia, Finland, Denver
2. Океаны, моря, реки, озера, водопады, каналы	the Pacific (Ocean), the Caspian (Sea), the Nile, the Baikal, Suez Canal, the Bay of Biscay	*Ho*: Lake Erie, Lake Baikal *Ho*: Hudson Bay
3. Горные цепи, острова/группы островов, пустыни	the Alps, the Azores, the Isle of Man, the Kalahari (desert)	*Ho*: Mont Blanc, Easter Island (отдельные горы и острова)
4. Улицы, площади, районы, парки, мосты, станции, аэропорты	the High Street, the Drive, the Bronx, the Golden Gate Bridge, Waterloo (station)	Sixty-Sixth street, Manhattan, Times Square, Hyde Park, London Bridge, Gatwick
5. Университеты, театры, кинотеатры, церкви, гостиницы, дворцы, музеи, библиотеки, рестораны, магазины	the University of Cambridge, the Phoenix (theatre), the Odeon, the Hilton, the British Museum, the Library of Congress, the Café Royal	*Ho:* Cambridge University, Sadler's Wells (theatre), St Paul's Cathedral, Brown's Hotel, Buckingham Palace, Leoni's (restaurant), Harrods

Артикли с другими названиями

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Названия	*The*	Без артикля
1. Государственные учреждения, партии, организации	the Senate, the UN, the police, the Labour Party, the Boy Scouts	parliament, congress
2. Исторические события и периоды	the French Revolution, the Stone Age	Roman Britain, Post-War Germany
3. Книги, фильмы, документы	the Bible, the Odyssey, the Graduate, the Great Charter	Jaws
4. Газеты, журналы, радио, телевидение	the Times, the Economist (the press, the radio, the television)	Российские газеты: Izvestia, Trud, Gazeta Life, Time
5. Корабли, поезда	the Titanic, the Orient Express	
6. Оркестры, музыкальные группы	the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Beatles	Duran Duran, Depeche Mode
7. Музыкальные инструменты и танцы	to play the piano/the violin/the guitar, to dance the tango	This is the 1979 recording with Ellison on bass guitar.

Артикли с существительными, обозначающими временные понятия, названиями частей суток, дней недели, месяцев, времен года и праздников (*end, beginning, future, week, dawn, morning, day, evening, night, Monday, June, winter, Christmas,* etc)

•

Без артикля	***A***	***The***
Общее значение	*Описательное определение*	*Лимитирующее определение или контекст*
Monday is always a bad day. We'll wait till night and then call the police. We get good crops of apples in autumn.	It was a very hectic Monday. I could never imagine such an awful night. We are having a wonderful autumn this year.	The Monday you are speaking about was tiring. We stayed at the motel for the night. The autumn in Colorado was long and wet.
Особенности употребления		
at dawn, at midnight, before morning, by day, in winter, on Tuesday, on New Year's day, in March, every other day, day after day, from morning till night next week, last year	in a day a week from today a fortnight from tomorrow	in the evening, in the morning, the other morning, the day after tomorrow, the following day, the year after next, in the past, in the future, in the end, in the 19th century, in the holidays, at the moment

Артикли с названиями приемов пищи (*breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, tea, brunch*)

•

Без артикля	***A***	***The***
Общее значение	*Описательное определение*	*Лимитирующее определение или контекст*
Dinner is served. Let's have lunch. *Но*: to have a meal to have a drink to have a snack	That was a very nice dinner. We had a late lunch.	Soon the dinner was served. I was not invited to the formal dinner.
	В значении «прием гостей, вечер, вечеринка» We met him at a public dinner.	
	В значении «порция» He couldn't afford a dinner in a cheap café.	

Артикли с существительными *bed, hospital, church, school, class, college, court, market, prison, university*

•

Без артикля	*A/The*
Если эти предметы и учреждения используются по назначению	*Если они обозначают просто место*
My father is in hospital. (на лечении) He was taken to hospital after the heart attack. (с целью лечения) The children are in school now, and my mother is in church.	I saw my father in the hospital. (в здании больницы) This is a new hospital. (здание, помещение) There's a meeting at the school at 7 o'clock. It's an old school. *Но*: at a/the office/factory, cathedral, mosque

Артикли с личными именами

•

Без артикля	*A*	*The*
George Bush President Bush	*В значении «кто-то из семьи»* He was a Bush and wanted to become president.	*В значении «члены одной семьи»* The Bushes are coming to this dinner. *Но*: There are many Wilsons, Smiths and Browns in England. (значение просто множественности)
Mr Smith Linda	*В значении «некто»* A Mr Smith left a message for you. A Linda called.	*В значении «определенное лицо»* He's the Smith I met last night. Linda at 45 was still the Linda of 20.
David Beckham Alice in Wonderland	*При указании на черты, ассоциирующиеся с кем-то* Jack plays football well, but he'll never be a Beckham. She felt like an Alice in Wonderland.	
Salvador Dali Christian Dior	*С целью указания на авторское произведение* The art dealer agreed to buy a Dali. She wants to wear a Dior this time.	

Артикли с существительными в функции приложения

•

A	*The*	Без артикля
С исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе	*С именем известного лица, при наличии лимитирующего определения или контекста*	*При указании на должность или положение, которые может занимать один человек* (***president, head, author, minister*** и т. п.)
D. H. Lawrence, an author from Nottingham, wrote a book called 'Lady Chatterley's Lover'. (автор может быть неизвестен) My friend, a dentist, works long hours.	D. H. Lawrence, the author of 'Lady Chatterley's Lover', died in 1930. (имя автора известно многим) Miss Hicks, the supervising nurse, is coming to see you. *Но*: The prime minister is fond of dogs. (имеется в виду сам человек, а не его должность)	D. H. Lawrence, author of 'Lady Chatterley's Lover', died in 1930. (имя автора широко известно) Mrs Banks, Head of Logistics, is from Toronto. Mr Blair, prime minister of England, has arrived in Paris.
	Если приложение предшествует существительному	
	the painter Rubens the playwright Pinter the calculating Becky the Emperor Napoleon	*Но*: Queen Anne Pope Benedict President Lincoln Doctor Hewing

NB Существительные, обозначающие официальный пост или должность, в функции предикатива тоже употребляются без артикля:
*He came to Moscow when he was **Minister of Defense**.*

Артикли с существительными в словосочетаниях с предлогами

•

Предлоги	*A*	Без артикля	*The*
from	*Не употребляется*	from day to day from memory from scratch	from the cradle from the stable from the word go
in	in a mess in a minute in a whisper	in debt in comfort in tears	in the egg in the end in the clouds
on	on a bet on a diet on a leash	on time on strike on reflection	on the hour on the radio on the way
with	with a nod with a heavy heart with a bounce	with smiles with good grace with kid gloves	with the word with the colours with the exception of
like	like a dream like a brother like a king	like beans like show business like clock-work	like the wind
as	as brave as a lion as fit as a fiddle as mad as a hatter	as good as gold as hard as nails as safe as houses	as the crow flies as good as the first time
by	by a majority by a hair by a close shave	by post by degrees by credit card	by the way by the head and ears by the dozen
at	at a profit at a glance at a moment's notice	at sea at first hand at pains	at the cross-roads at the moment at the weekend
for	for a walk for a change for a rainy day	for sale for fun for starters	for the record for the rest for the time being

Артикли в предложных оборотах со значением «целое и его часть»

•

A/The N + *of* + N	
1. С вещественными существительными	*a bit of chalk — two bits of chalk* a roll of paper — a bar of soap a can of beer — a tube of toothpaste a kilo of sugar — a metre of cloth a grain of rice — a crust of bread
2. С неисчисляемыми абстрактными существительными	*an item of news — some items of news* a branch of knowledge — a piece of research a period of calm — a bit of advice
3. С существительными во множественном числе	*a book of stamps — ten books of stamps* a carton of cigarettes — a tin of sardines a box of matches — a vase of flowers
4. С названиями игр	*a game of football — many games of football* a game of chess — a game of billiards
5. С названиями парных предметов и одежды	*a pair of gloves — two pairs of gloves* a pair of jeans — a pair of skates
6. С неисчисляемыми существительными и исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе в значении «тип, сорт, вид чего-то»	*a type of cloth — some types of cloth* a brand of soap — a variety of pasta a sort of cake — a make of car a species of insect — a kind of friendship

Артикли в названиях некоторых стран, национальностей, жителей страны и языков

•

Название страны	Прилагательное	Национальность	Жители страны	Название языка
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian	the Belgians	Dutch, French, German
Britain/ England/ Great Britain/the UK (*официальное название страны*)	British/ English	a Briton/ a Brit / a Britisher/ an Englishman (Englishwoman)	the British/ Britons/ Britishers/ the English/ Englishmen	English
Chile	Chilean	a Chilean	the Chileans	Spanish
Cyprus	Cyprian	a Cypriote	the Cyprians	Greek, Turkish
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	the Danish/ (the) Danes	Danish
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finnish/ (the) Finns	Finnish
France	French	a Frenchman (Frenchwoman)	the French/ Frenchmen	French
Holland/ the Netherlands	Dutch	a Dutchman (Dutchwoman)	the Dutch/ Dutchmen	Dutch
Iraq (Irak)	Iraqi	an Iraqi	the Iraqi	Arabic/ Kurdish
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli	the Israelis	Hebrew
the Philippines	Filipino	a Filipino	(the) Filipinos	Filipino (Tagalog)
Poland	Polish	a Pole	(the) Poles	Polish
Russia	Russian	a Russian	(the) Russians	Russian
Scotland	Scottish/ Scotch (*о виски*)	a Scot/ a Scotsman (Scotswoman)	(the) Scots	Scottish
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard (a Spanish woman)	the Spanish	Spanish



Название страны	Прилагательное	Национальность	Жители страны	Название языка
(the) Sudan	Sudanese/ Sudani	a Sudanese/ a Sudani	the Sudanese/ the Sudani	Arabic
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	the Swedish/ (the) Swedes	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss	the Swiss	German, French, Italian
Thailand	Thai	a Thai	the Thais	Thai
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	(the) Turks	Turkish
the USA/ America	American	an American	(the) Americans	English
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean	a Zimbabwean	the Zimbabwean	English

Артикли с названиями болезней и физических состояний

•

A	Без артикля	Примечания
a broken leg a sore throat (a) toothache a cold a weak heart a fever a headache a high/low blood pressure I've got a cold. I've had (a) toothache all night.	ulcer hepatitis AIDs meningitis scarlet fever Ray is in bed with pneumonia. My friend is to be operated on for stomach ulcer.	*Двойной вариант:* measles/the measles mumps/the mumps flu/ the flu chickenpox/the chickenpox

Артикли с некоторыми неисчисляемыми существительными

•

Без артикля	*A*	Примечания
fruit — фрукт, фрукты	a fruit — плод	fruits — плоды или виды фруктов the fruits of labour — плоды труда
help — помощь	a help — помощник	*Конкретизация значения*
hair — волосы	a hair — волосок	
experience — опыт	an experience — событие	
knowledge — знание, знания	a good knowledge of life	*Уточняющее определение*
hatred — ненависть	a hatred of violence	
education — образование	a classical education	
pity — жалость	It's a pity you can't go.	*Уточняющее придаточное*
fear — страх	There is a fear that he has been murdered.	
suspicion — подозрение	We have a suspicion that she won't return.	



Имя прилагательное • The Adjective

Классификация по значению

•

Качественные Qualitative	**Относительные** Relative
Имеют степени сравнения dry, clever, doubtful, unlucky, open-minded	*Не имеют степеней сравнения* oval, silk, daily, Venetian, well-paid, social

Классификация по структуре

•

Простые Simple	**Производные** Derived	**Составные** Compound
little, square, absurd, cold, Swiss, nice, curious, red	cowardly, disagreeable, useless, beautiful, misleading	tax-free, open-minded, fire-resistant, waterproof

Основные способы образования прилагательных

•

Суффиксы		**Префиксы**	
-able	changeable	***un-***	unthinkable
-ible	possible	***in-***	indifferent
-ful/-less	careful/careless	***il-***	illegal
-ic/-cal	economic/economical	***im-***	impossible
-ive	attractive	***dis-***	dishonest
-ant	hesitant	***ir-***	irresponsible
-i(a)n	Italian/	***a-***	amoral
-ish	foolish	***non-***	non-alcoholic
-ly	friendly	***anti-***	antiseptic
-ous	humorous	***hyper-***	hyperactive
-some	fearsome	***over-***	overdue
-esque	picturesque	***under-***	undercooked
-like	businesslike	***pro-***	pro-American

Способы образования степеней сравнения прилагательных

•

Способ образования	**Положительная** Positive	**Сравнительная** Comparative	**Превосходная** Superlative	**Примечания**
Синтетический способ (в коротких словах: 1-2 слога)				
С помощью окончания: 1. + ***-er***, ***-est*** -y + -er, -est → ***-ier, iest*** (после согласной)	clean gay sad funny busy early	cleaner gayer sa***dd***er funnier busier earlier	cleanest gayest sa***dd***est funniest busiest earliest	Конечная согласная удваивается
2. + ***-r***, ***-st*** (в словах на ***-e***)	nice large	nicer larger	nicest largest	
Аналитический способ (в длинных словах)				
С помощью слов **more/less, most/least**	dangerous important	more dangerous less important	most dangerous least important	
Параллельные формы				
	polite clever unhappy	politer more polite cleverer more clever unhappier more unhappy	politest most polite cleverest most clever unhappiest most unhappy	

NB • Существительные, определяемые прилагательными в превосходной степени, употребляются с определенным артиклем.
*This is **the** best room in the hotel.*
*Yesterday was **the** hottest day of the summer*

• **most** употребляется не только для образования превосходной степени, но и в других значениях:
— «крайне, весьма»: *This is a most unusual flower* — Это очень необычный цветок. (с неопределенным артиклем)
— «большинство, бóльшая часть»: *Most men are fond of football.*

Нетрадиционные и двойные формы степеней сравнения

•

Формы	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
Нетрадиционные	good bad little much/many	better worse less more	best worst least most
Двойные	far (дальний, далекий)	farther (более дальний) further (последующий)	farthest (самый дальний) furthest (самый дальний)
	old (старый)	older (старше по возрасту) elder (старший)	oldest (самый старый) eldest (самый старший по положению)
	late (поздний)	later (более поздний) the latter (последний из двух перечисленных)	the latest (последний) last (прошлый во времени)
	near (близкий)	nearer (ближе, более близкий)	nearest (ближайший) (the) next (следующий)

Качественные прилагательные, не имеющие степеней сравнения

•

1. Прилагательные, определяющие тип людей или предметов	previous, middle, left, childless, medical, dead
2. Прилагательные латинского происхождения со сравнительным и превосходным значением	former, inner, upper, junior, senior, superior, minimal, optimal
3. Прилагательные, обозначающие степень качества	darkish, greenish

Порядок расположения прилагательных перед существительным

•

Качество	Размер	Возраст	Форма	Цвет	Происхождение	Материал	Назначение	N
a cheap		old				cotton	summer	dress
awful	big		square	white	French			tables

Предикативные прилагательные

•

Прилагательные	Примеры	Примечания
Выражают состояние *Употребляются только в функции именной части сказуемого (предикатива)*		
ill, well, glad, sorry, alone, afraid, asleep, alive, awake, ashamed, aware, *etc.*	The children were asleep at 8, but now they're awake. I am glad to meet you.	В качестве определения употребляются другие слова. Сравните: He's ill/unwell. — He's a sick man. That bird is alive. — It's a live bird.

Числительное • The Numeral

Количественные Cardinal *Haw many?*	**Порядковые** Ordinal *Which?*
0 zero	0
1 one	1st first
2 two	2nd second
3 three	3rd third
4 four	4th fourth
5 five	5th fifth
6 six	6th sixth
7 seven	7th seventh
8 eight	8th eighth
9 nine	9th ninth
10 ten	10th tenth
11 eleven	11th eleventh
12 twelve	12th twelfth
13 thirteen	13th thirteenth
14 fourteen	14th fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th sixteenth
17 seventeen	17th seventeenth
18 eighteen	18th eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th nineteenth
20 twenty	20th twentieth
21 twenty-one, *etc.*	21st twenty-first, *etc.*
30 thirty	30th thirtieth
40 forty	40th fortieth
50 fifty	50th fiftieth
60 sixty	60th sixtieth
70 seventy	70th seventieth
80 eighty	80th eightieth
90 ninety	90th ninetieth
100 a/one hundred	100th hundredth
101 a/one hundred and one, *etc.*	101st hundred and first, *etc.*
200 two hundred	200th two hundredth
201 two hundred and one, *etc.*	201st two hundred and first, *etc.*
1,000 one thousand	1000th thousandth
1,001 one thousand and one, *etc.*	1001st thousand and first, *etc.*

10 000	ten thousand	10 000th	ten thousandth
100 000	one hundred thousand	100 000th	hundred thousandth
1 000 000	one million	1 000 000th	millionth
1 000 000 000	one billion	1 000 000 000th	billionth

NB Числительные **hundred, thousand, million, billion** могут употребляться как существительные в единственном и множественном числе: *a million of roses, thousands of birds.*

Употребление порядковых числительных с существительными

•

Правила	Примеры	Примечания
Перед существительным		
Основное употребление (с **the**)	the third month the second page the first room the Second World War	*Но*: page two (2) room twenty-two (22) World War Two (II)
В значении «еще один» (**a/an**)	A second man entered, then a third.	
После существительного		
С именами монархов (с **the**)	Elisabeth II = Elisabeth the Second Peter I = Peter the First	

Дробные числительные

Написание	Произношение	Примечания
$^1/_2$	a half	*Но*: half a second half (of) my earnings
$^1/_3$	a third	
$^1/_4$	a quarter	
$^1/_5$	a/one fifth	
$^3/_4$	three quarters	
$^3/_5$	three fifths	
$1\ ^1/_5$	one and a half	
$2\ ^1/_4$ miles	two and a quarter miles	
8.04	eight point nought four	Для обозначения нуля кроме **nought** используются слова **zero** и o [əʊ]
10.95	ten point nine five	
22%	twenty-two per cent	
$^3/_4$ time (размер три четверти)	three-four time	

Обозначение года

Написание	Произношение
1244	twelve (twelve hundred and) forty-four
1987	nineteen eighty-seven
2002	two thousand two
in 2006	in the year two thousand six
1500 BC	fifteen hundred (one thousand five hundred) BC
in the 60s	in the sixties
in the 1980s	in the nineteen eighties



Местоимение • The Pronoun

Классификация по значению

•

Личные Personal	*Именительный падеж*: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they, thou (*арх.*) = you *Объектный падеж*: me, him, her, us, them, thee (*арх.*) = you
Притяжательные Possessive	my, your, his, her, its, our, their, thy (*арх.*) = your mine, yours, hers, ours, theirs, thine (*арх.*) = yours
Возвратные Reflexive	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, oneself
Отрицательные Negative	no, none, nobody, no one, neither
Взаимные Reciprocal	each other, one another
Указательные Demonstrative	this/these, that/those, such, same
Отделительные Detaching	other, another
Неопределенные Indefinite	some, any (и их производные), one
Количественные Quantitative	all, both, each, every (и его производные), either, much, many, a lot/lots of, (a) few, (a) little
Вопросительные Interrogative	who (whom), whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever (в вопросительных предложениях)
Относительные Relative	who (whom), whose, which, that (в придаточных определительных)
Соединительные Conjunctive	who (whom), whose, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever (в придаточных дополнительных, подлежащных и предикативных)

Личные местоимения

•

Именительный падеж Nominative Case			Объектный падеж Objective Case	
Единственное число	I	**I** found a new job.	me	My brother found **me** a new job.
	you	**You** are a good person.	you	The doctor knows **you**.
	he	**He** leaves nearby.	him	Ann gave **him** a book.
	she	**She** is a good girl.	her	I'll talk to **her** immediately.
	it	**It**'s a lovely baby.	it	Do you hear **it** all right?
Множественное число	we	**We** have no pets.	us	Send **us** your new address.
	you	**You** are only students.	you	We'll help **you** with the visas.
	they	**They** keep sheep.	them	We can't leave **them** alone.

NB В функции предикатива более употребителен объектный падеж личных местоимений, однако, если за местоимением следует придаточное, употребляются местоимения в именительном падеже.

*Ср.: That's **him** over there. — It was **he** who chose it.*
*You're taller than **me**. — You're taller than **I** am.*

Притяжательные местоимения

•

Совмещенная форма местоимение + существительное		Абсолютная форма местоимение без существительного *или* существительное + **of** + местоимение	
my	These are **my** things.	mine	These things are **mine**.
your	This is **your** idea.	yours	This idea is **yours**.
his	It's **his** coat.	his	The coat isn't **his**, it's mine.
her	Betty is **her** friend.	hers	This friend **of hers** is very pretty.
its	I don't remember **its** price.	—	*Такой формы нет*
our	This is **our** room.	ours	This room is **ours**.
their	This is **their** car.	theirs	This car is **theirs** too.

NB В английском языке притяжательные местоимения употребляются шире, чем в русском. Перед существительными, обозначающими части тела, предметы одежды, родственные отношения, они фактически выполняют функцию определенного артикля и не переводятся.

*You can take off **your** coat.* — Ты можешь снять пальто.
*He put **his** hands into **his** pockets.* — Он засунул руки в карманы.

Указательные местоимения *this/these, that/those*

•

Единственное число **this**	Множественное число **these**	Единственное число **that**	Множественное число **those**
Указывают на то, что ближе во времени и пространстве		*Указывают на то, что дальше во времени и пространстве*	
I will start working in school **this** year. **These** pears are very good.		Do you see **that** bird over there? **Those** years were very hard for me.	
Указывают на последующее высказывание **This** is what she said: 'I don't believe you.'		*Указывают на предшествующее высказывание* 'I don't believe you.' **That** is what she said.	
This *с существительными* ***country, market, government, town*** *указывает на страну, в которой живет или находится говорящий*		*Употребляются во избежание повторения существительного*	
The exports of coal from **this** *country* decreased last year. — Экспорт угля из нашей страны уменьшился в прошлом году		The price of gold is higher than **that** of silver. (**that** = the price)	

Употребление местоимений *some, any, no*

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>some</th><th>any</th><th>no</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Утвердительные предложения</td><td>В значении «немного, несколько»
They bought some honey.
I haven't seen him for some days.</td><td>В значении «любой»
He'll need any help he can get.
Any horse will do.</td><td rowspan="5"></td></tr>
<tr><td>В значении «некоторый»
Some people believe anything they read in the papers.</td><td rowspan="2">В значении «какой-нибудь» в условных придаточных и в предложениях, выражающих сомнение
If you need any money, please let me know.
I don't think there's any petrol in the tank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>В значении «приблизительное количество»
It happened some twenty years ago.</td></tr>
<tr><td>В значении «часть»
Some of the sugar was packed in bags.</td><td rowspan="2">Со словами hardly, barely, scarcely, seldom, without
I have hardly any spare time.
We got back without any problems.</td></tr>
<tr><td>В ироничном смысле
That's some consolation. (Ну и утешил.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Вопросительные предложения</td><td rowspan="2">В просьбах и в предложениях, предполагающих положительный ответ
Could you do some typing for me?
Have you got some eggs?
Could I get you some coffee?</td><td>В значении «любой», «какой-нибудь»
Is there any bread?
Did he catch any fish?</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>В сочетании с некоторыми прилагательными
Is that book any good?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Отрицательные предложения</td><td>В значении «не весь, не все»
I don't like some of your friends.
I didn't understand some of the information.</td><td>В значении «любой», «некоторое количество»
She has never tasted any wine.
I couldn't get any information about his research.</td><td>Вместо any
I have no apples = I don't have any apples.

Вместо not + существительное
I'm no expert. = I'm not an expert.</td></tr>
</table>

Местоимения *many/much, (a) few/(a) little*

•

С исчисляемыми существительными	С неисчисляемыми существительными	Примечания
many	**much**	
В значении «много» в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях		
There aren't **many** flights to Calcutta. Has your son **many** friends at school?	I haven't **much** work to do. Is there **much** money in the bank?	В утвердительных предложениях **much/many** употребляются со словами ***too, very, so, as*** и т. д. или заменяются словами ***a lot/lots of. plenty of.*** *You spent too **much** time on your homework.* *I met **lots of**.interesting people on this trip.*
В значении «многое, значительная часть»		
Many of the students work in summer.	**Much** of what you said is true.	
a few	**a little**	
«Немного, несколько»		
The police asked him **a few** questions.	I'd like **a little** time to think about your offer.	
few	**little**	
«Мало»		
I have **few** opportunities to practise my English.	We worked on it all day but made **little** progress.	**Few** and **little** часто заменяются словами **not many** и **not much**. *There are **few** Spanish books in the bookstore. = There **aren't many** Spanish books in the bookstore.* *I have **little** time. = I **haven't** got **much** time.*

Употребление возвратных местоимений

•

Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. Если действие переходит на само действующее лицо	She cut **herself**. The refrigerator defrosts **itself**.
2. В значении «себя, себе, собой»	She addressed the letter to **herself**. I'm annoyed with **myself**.
3. В значении «сам, сама, само, сами»	She opened the door **herself**. You heard the explosion **yourself**.
4. В устойчивых выражениях	Help **yourself**! — Пожалуйста, угощайтесь! make **oneself** at home — быть как дома strictly between **ourselves** — строго между нами in **itself** — само по себе

Употребление местоимения *one*

•

Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. В неопределенно-личных предложениях	**One** should be careful when crossing the street.
2. Во избежание повторения ранее упомянутого исчисляемого существительного	These boxes are small. We need bigger **ones**. I'll try on a few coats. Give me that green **one**.
3. Для выражения неопределенного времени	**One** day you will tell me the truth.
4. В конструкции **(the) one ... the other**	You shouldn't get Botticelli and Boccherini mixed up. **One** is a painter and **the other** is a composer.

Употребление местоимения *it*

•

Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. В значении личного местоимения	I love jogging. **It** keeps me fit.
2. В значении указательного местоимения	**It**'s our new next-door neighbour.
3. В безличных оборотах в качестве формального подлежащего	**It**'s Tuesday. **It** rains a lot here. **It**'s easy. to make mistakes.
4. В устойчивых оборотах	**it** doesn't matter, **it**'s no use, this is **it**, **it** is said, **it** is known, run **it** close (иметь в обрез), **it**'s just as well (пусть будет так)



Наречие • The Adverb

Классификация по структуре

•

Простые Simple	**Производные** Derived	**Составные** Compound
soon here late very well after now just	badly backwards clockwise	sometimes nowhere before long so far now and again

Степени сравнения наречий

•

Способ образования	**Положительная степень**	**Сравнительная степень**	**Превосходная степень**
1. Синтетический (с помощью окончания ***-er***, ***-est***) -y + -er, -est → ***-ier***, ***-iest***	fast soon hard early	faster sooner harder earlier	fastest soonest hardest earliest
2. Аналитический (с помощью слов ***more/less***, ***most/least***)	quickly friendly naturally	more quickly less friendly more naturally	most quickly least friendly most naturally
3. Особый	well badly little much late far (дальше)	better worse less more later farther/further (далее **всего**)	best worst least most last farthest/furthest

Способы образования наречий

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Способ образования	Прилагательное	Наречие	Примечания
I. *С помощью суффикса*			
1. прилагательное + ***-ly***	sweet extreme	sweetly extremely	*Но*: truly, wholly
1) -y + ***-ly*** → -ily (после согласной)	heavy	heavily	
2) -le + ***-y*** → -ly (после согласной)	noble	nobly	
3) -c + ***-ally***	fantastic	fantastically	
2. прилагательное, существительное + ***-ward(s)*** ***-wise*** ***-ways***	back north clock side	backwards northwards clockwise sideways	
II. *Конверсия*	a hard work the late hour a fast train the back door the right answer a straight line	to work hard late at night to run fast to come back to turn right to go straight home	*Двойной вариант:* loud/loudly, cheap-cheaply (с одинаковым значением), hard/hardly, late/lately, just/justly (с разным значением)

Классификация наречий по значению

•

Наречия места Adverbs of place	above, away/back, here/there, outside, below, anywhere/everywhere/nowhere, over there
Наречия времени Adverbs of time	now, already, immediately, yet, never, once, subsequently, afterwards, from time to time
Наречия меры и степени Adverbs of degree, measure and quantity	much, little, rather, enough, almost, not at all, nearly, extremely, very, quite
Наречия образа действия Adverbs of manner	well, fast, reluctantly, suspiciously, openly, naturally, foolishly, badly, kindly, angrily
Наречия, придающие словам дополнительные смысловые оттенки Focus adverbs	even, just, only, really, alone, also, as well, simply, merely
Наречия, относящиеся к предложению в целом Viewpoint adverbs	frankly, generally, hopefully, in shirt, possibly, evidently, indeed, obviously, definitely, in fact
Наречия для соединения предложений Connecting adverbs	however, besides, as a result, so, moreover

Наречия, употребляющиеся в формальном стиле

•

hereafter = after this hereby = by this herein = in this hereof = of this hereto = to this herewith = with this	thereafter = after that therein = in that thereof = of that thereon = on that therewith = with that	whereby = by which wherein = in which whereof = of which wherewith = with which

Классификация по значению

•

Основные Main	**Полувспомогательные** Semi-Auxiliary	**Вспомогательные** Auxiliary
Имеют собственное лексическое значение *Употребляются как простое сказуемое* work, sing, have, do, *etc.*	*Не имеют собственного лексического значения* *Употребляются как часть сказуемого* can, may, must, stop, used to, *etc.*	*Не имеют никакого лексического значения* *Употребляются для образования сложных глагольных форм* be, do, have, shall/will, should/would
We **sing** folk songs. He **works** in the factory. I **did** it because I **had** no money.	You **can** come later. They **stopped** talking at once. He **used to** drink a lot of beer.	He **doesn't** work. She **will** return later. You **have** given him good advice.

Классификация по структуре

•

Простые Simple	**Производные** Derived	**Составные** Complex	**Фразовые** Phrasal
run do clean ask see ban	rerun disappear organize shorten	broadcast baby-sit bottle-feed	take off go on sit down pull up

Способы образования основных форм глаголов

•

Формы	Infinitive (I форма глагола)	Past Simple (II форма глагола)	Past Participle (III форма глагола)	Present Simple 3rd Person Singular	Present Participle / Gerund
			Правильные глаголы		
1. С помощью окончаний	to work to watch to plan to refer to hope to play	*-ed* worked watched planned referred hoped played	*-ed* worked watched planned referred hoped played	*-s/-es* works watches plans refers hopes plays	*-ing* working watching planning referring hoping playing
			Неправильные глаголы		
2. Изменение корневой гласной, с помощью окончаний	to begin to teach to do to write to know	began taught did wrote knew	begun taught done written known	*-s/-es* begins teaches does writes knows	*-ing* beginning teaching doing writing knowing
3. Совпадение форм, с помощью окончаний	to cut to put to cost to hurt to upset	cut put cost hurt upset	cut put cost hurt upset	*-s* cuts puts costs hurts upsets	*-ing* cutting putting costing hurting upsetting

Основные формы некоторых правильных глаголов

•

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular	Present Participle/ Gerund
agree	agreed	agreed	agrees	agreeing
carry	carried	carried	carries	carrying
die	died	died	dies	differing
differ	differed	differed	differs	dying
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	enjoys	enjoying
flow	flowed	flowed	flows	flowing
found	founded	founded	founds	founding
hang	hanged	hanged	hangs	hanging
happen	happened	happened	happens	happening
hurry	hurried	hurried	hurries	hurrying
kidnap	kidnapped	kidnapped	kidnaps	kidnapping
marry	married	married	marries	marrying
nod	nodded	nodded	nods	nodding
obey	obeyed	obeyed	obeys	obeying
occur	occurred	occurred	occurs	occurring
offer	offered	offered	offers	offering
prefer	preferred	preferred	prefers	preferring
quarrel	quarreled	quarreled	quarrels	quarrelling/quarreling
queue	queued	queued	queues	queuing
remember	remembered	remembered	remembers	remembering
rob	robbed	robbed	robs	robbing
scan	scanned	scanned	scans	scanning
ski	skied, ski'd	skied, ski'd	skis	skiing
stay	stayed	stayed	stays	staying
study	studied	studied	studies	studying
swap	swapped	swapped	swaps	swapping
tie	tied	tied	ties	travelling/traveling
travel	travelled/traveled	travelled/traveled	travels	trying
try	tried	tried	tries	tying

Основные формы неправильных глаголов

•

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
abide	abode/abided	abode/abided/ abidden	abides	abiding
alight	alighted/alit	alighted/alit	alights	alighting
arise	arose	arisen	arises	arising
awake	awoke	awoken	awakes	awaking
backbite	backbit	backbit	backbites	backbiting
be	was/were	been	is	being
bear	bore	born/borne	bears	bearing
beat	beat	beaten	beats	beating
become	became	become	becomes	becoming
befall	befell	befallen	befalls	befalling
beget	begot/begat	begotten	begets	begetting
begin	began	begun	begins	beginning
bend	bent	bent	bends	bending
beseech	besought	besought	beseeches	beseeching
beset	beset	beset	besets	besetting
bet	bet	bet	bets	betting
betake	betook	betaken	betakes	betaking
bid	bid/bade	bid/bidden	bids	bidding
bind	bound	bound	binds	binding
bite	bit	bitten	bites	biting
bleed	bled	bled	bleeds	bleeding
blow	blew	blown	blows	blowing
break	broke	broken	breaks	breaking
breed	bred	bred	breeds	breeding

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
bring	brought	brought	brings	bringing
broadcast	broadcast/ broadcasted	broadcast/ broadcasted	broadcasts	broadcasting
browbeat	browbeat	browbeat/ browbeaten	browbeats	browbeating
build	built	built	builds	building
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	burns	burning
burst	burst	burst	bursts	bursting
bust	bust	bust	busts	busting
buy	bought	bought	buys	buying
cast	cast	cast	casts	casting
catch	caught	caught	catches	catching
choose	chose	chosen	chooses	choosing
clap	clapped/clapt	clapped/clapt	claps	clapping
cling	clung	clung	clings	clinging
clothe	clad/clothed	clad/clothed	clothes	clothing
come	came	come	comes	coming
cost	cost	cost	costs	costing
creep	crept	crept	creeps	creeping
cut	cut	cut	cuts	cutting
dare	dared/durst	dared	dares	daring
deal	dealt	dealt	deals	dealing
dig	dug	dug	digs	digging
dive	dived/dove	dived	dives	diving
do	did	done	does	doing
draw	drew	drawn	draws	drawing
dream	dreamt/ dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	dreams	dreaming

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
drink	drank	drunk	drinks	drinking
drive	drove	driven	drives	driving
dwell	dwelt	dwelt	dwells	dwelling
eat	ate	eaten	eats	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falls	falling
feed	fed	fed	feeds	feeding
feel	felt	felt	feels	feeling
fight	fought	fought	fights	fighting
flnd	found	found	finds	finding
fit	fit/fitted	fit/fitted	fits	fitting
flee	fled	fled	flees	fleeing
fling	flung	flung	flings	flinging
fly	flew	flown	flies	flying
forbear	forbore	forborne	forbears	forbearing
forbid	forbade/forbad	forbidden	forbids	forbidding
forecast	forecast/ forecasted	forecast/ forecasted	forecasts	forecasting
forego	forewent	foregone	foregoes	foregoing
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	foresees	foreseeing
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgets	forgetting
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgives	forgiving
forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsakes	forsaking
freeze	froze	frozen	freezes	freezing
get	got	got	gets	got
give	gave	given	gives	giving
go	went	gone/been	goes	going
grind	ground	ground	grinds	grinding
grow	grew	grown	grows	growing

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	hangs	hanging
have	had	had	has	having
hear	heard	heard	hears	hearing
heave	heaved/hove	heaved/hove	heaves	heaving
hide	hid	hidden	hides	hiding
hit	hit	hit	hits	hitting
hold	held	held	holds	holding
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurts	hurting
keep	kept	kept	keeps	keeping
kneel	kneeled/knelt	kneeled/knelt	kneels	kneeling
knit	knitted/knit	knitted/knit	knits	knitting
know	knew	known	knows	knowing
lay	laid	laid	lays	laying
lead	led	led	leads	leading
lean	leaned/leant	leaned/leant	leans	leaning
leap	leaped/leapt	leaped/leapt	leaps	leaping
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	learns	learning
leave	left	left	leaves	leaving
lend	lent	lent	lends	lending
let	let	let	lets	letting
lie	lay	lain	lies	lying
light	lit	lit	lights	lighting
lose	lost	lost	loses	losing
make	made	made	makes	making
mean	meant	meant	means	meaning
meet	met	met	meets	meeting
melt	melted	melted/molten	melts	melting

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
misgive	misgave	misgiven	misgives	misgiving
mishear	misheard	misheard	mishears	mishearing
mislead	misled	misled	misleads	misleading
misspell	misspelt	misspelt	misspells	misspelling
mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistakes	mistook
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	misunderstands	misunderstanding
mow	mowed	mown	mows	mowing
outbid	outbid	outbid	outbids	outbidding
outdo	outdid	outdone	outdoes	outdoing
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	outgrows	outgrowing
outride	outrode	outridden	outrides	outriding
overbear	overbore	overborne	overbears	overbearing
overcome	overcame	overcome	overcomes	overcoming
overdo	overdid	overdone	overdoes	overdoing
overhear	overheard	overheard	overhears	overhearing
override	overrode	overridden	overrides	overriding
oversee	oversaw	overseen	oversees	overseeing
oversell	oversold	oversold	oversells	overselling
oversleep	overslept	overslept	oversleeps	oversleeping
overtake	overtook	overtaken	overtakes	overtaking
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	overthrows	overthrowing
partake	partook	partaken	partakes	partaking
pay	paid	paid	pays	paying
plead	pleaded/pled	pleaded/pled	pleads	pleading
prove	proved	proved/proven	proves	proving
put	put	put	puts	putting
quit	quit	quit	quits	quitting

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
rap	rapped/rapt	rapped/rapt	raps	rapping
read	read	read	reads	reading
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	rebuilds	rebuilding
redo	redid	redone	redoes	redoing
relay	relaid	relaid	relays	relaying
remake	remade	remade	remakes	remaking
rerun	reran	rerun	reruns	rerunning
retell	retold	retold	retells	retelling
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	rewrites	rewriting
rid	rid/ridded	rid/ridded	rids	ridding
ride	rode	ridden	rides	riding
ring	rang	rung	rings	ringing
rise	rose	risen	rises	rising
run	ran	run	runs	running
saw	sawed	sawed/sawn	saws	sawing
say	said	said	says	saying
see	saw	seen	sees	seeing
seek	sought	sought	seeks	seeking
sell	sold	sold	sells	selling
send	sent	sent	sends	sending
set	set	set	sets	setting
sew	sewed	sewed/sewn	sews	sewing
shake	shook	shaken	shakes	shaking
shave	shaved	shaved/shaven	shaves	shaving
shed	shed	shed	sheds	shedding
shine	shone	shone	shines	shining
shoot	shot	shot	shoots	shooting

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
show	showed	shown	shows	showing
shrink	shrank	shrunk	shrinks	shrinking
shrive	shrove	shriven	shrives	shriving
shut	shut	shut	shuts	shutting
sing	sang	sung	sings	singing
sink	sank	sunk	sinks	sinking
sit	sat	sat	sits	sitting
slay	slew	slain	slays	slaying
sleep	slept	slept	sleeps	sleeping
slide	slid	slid/slidden	slides	sliding
sling	slung	slung	slings	slinging
slink	slunk	slunk	slinks	slinking
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	smells	smelling
sneak	sneaked/snuck	sneaked/snuck	sneaks	sneaking
sow	sowed	sown	sows	sowing
speak	spoke	spoken	speaks	speaking
speed	sped	sped	speeds	speeding
spell	spelt	spelt	spells	spelling
spend	spent	spent	spends	spending
spill	spilt	spilt	spills	spilling
spin	spun/span	spun	spins	spinning
spit	spat	spat	spits	spitting
split	split	split	splits	splitting
spoil	spoiled/spoilt	spoiled/spoilt	spoils	spoiling
spread	spread	spread	spreads	spreading
spring	sprang	sprung	springs	springing
stand	stood	stood	stands	standing

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
steal	stole	stolen	steals	stealing
stick	stuck	stuck	sticks	sticking
sting	stung	stung	stings	stinging
stink	stank	stunk	stinks	stinking
stride	strode/strided	stridden	strides	striding
strike	struck	struck/stricken	strikes	striking
strive	strove	striven	strives	striving
swear	swore	sworn	swears	swearing
sweat	sweated/sweat	sweated/sweat	sweats	sweating
sweep	swept/sweeped	swept/sweeped	sweeps	sweeping
swell	swelled	swollen	swells	swelling
swim	swam	swum	swims	swimming
swing	swung	swung	swings	swinging
take	took	taken	takes	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaches	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tears	tearing
tell	told	told	tells	telling
think	thought	thought	thinks	thinking
thrive	thrived/throve	thrived/thriven	thrives	thriving
throw	threw	thrown	throws	throwing
thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusts	thrusting
tread	trod	trodden	treads	treading
unbend	unbent	unbent	unbends	unbending
unbind	unbound	unbound	unbinds	unbinding
underbid	underbid	underbid/ underbidden	underbids	underbidding
underdo	underdid	underdone	underdoes	underdoing

Infinitive (I форма)	**Past Simple** (II форма)	**Past Participle** (III форма)	**Present Simple, 3rd Person Singular**	**Present Participle/Gerund**
undergo	underwent	undergone	undergoes	undergoing
understand	understood	understood	understands	understanding
undertake	undertook	undertaken	undertakes	undertaking
unsay	unsaid	unsaid	unsays	unsaying
unwind	unwound	unwound	unwinds	unwinding
uphold	upheld	upheld	upholds	upholding
upset	upset	upset	upsets	upsetting
vex	vexed/vext	vexed/vext	vexes	vexes
wake	woke	woken	wakes	waking
wear	wore	worn	wears	wearing
weave	wove	woven	weaves	weaving
wed	wedded/wed	wedded/wed	weds	wedding
weep	wept	wept	weeps	weeping
wet	wetted/wet	wetted/wet	wets	wetting
win	won	won	wins	winning
wind	wound	wound	winds	winding
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	withdraws	withdrawing
withhold	withheld	withheld	witholds	witholding
withstand	withstood	withstood	withstands	withstanding
wring	wrung	wrung	wrings	wringing
write	wrote	written	writes	writing

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время настоящее простое
The Present Simple (Indefinite)

•

	to work	
Утвердительная форма Affirmative	**Вопросительная форма** Interrogative	**Отрицательная форма** Negative
I work you work he ***works*** she ***works*** it ***works*** we work they work	Do I work? Do you work? ***Does*** he work? ***Does*** she work? ***Does*** it work? Do we work? Do they work?	I do not/don't work you do not/don't work he ***does not/doesn't*** work she ***does not/doesn't*** work it ***does not/doesn't*** work we do not/don't work they do not/don't work

Случаи употребления	
1. Действие обычное, повторяющееся, свойственное подлежащему	My mother **wears** glasses. I sometimes **stay up** till midnight. Summer **follows** spring.
2. Действие, происходящее в момент речи (вместо *Present Continuous*), с глаголами, не употребляющимися во временах группы *Continuous*	He **sees** and **hears** you very well. I **declare** this exhibition open. They **promise** that everything will be all right. He **hates** beer.
3. Будущее действие в придаточных условия и времени (с союзами ***if, unless, when, provided that, until, till, as soon as, as long as, before***)	If I **see** your sister, I'll ask her to call you. Unless you **take** the brake off the car won't move. As soon as it **stops raining** we'll go out.
4. Запланированное действие в будущем в соответствии с расписанием	We **leave** Moscow in the evening and **arrive** in Saint-Petersburg next morning. We **spend** there two days and **go** to Finland. The concert **begins** at 18.00 and **ends** at 20.30.
5. Завершенное действие со значением «знать», «понимать» с глаголами ***see, hear, be told***	I **hear** he is a famous doctor now. (Я слышал, что он теперь знаменитый врач.) I **am told** that it is an unusual film. (Мне сказали, что это необычный фильм.)
6. Действие или последовательные действия в прошлом в связном повествовании	One day he meets a lovely girl and **marries** her. Then they **buy** a house in Ireland and **go** to live there.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Simple *to be*

•

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I **am**/I'm	**Am** I?	I **am not**/ I'm not
you **are**/you're	**Are** you?	you **are not**/you're not (aren't)
he **is**/he's	**Is** he?	he **is not**/he's not (isn't)
she is/she's	Is she?	she is not/she's not (isn't)
it is/it's	Is it?	it is not/it's not (isn't)
we are/we're	Are we?	we are not/we're not (aren't)
they are/they're	Are they?	they are not/they're not (aren't)

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Simple *to have*

•

I. *В значении «иметь, обладать»* **have= have got**		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I have/have (I've) got	Do I have?/Have I got?	I don't have/haven't got
you have/have (you've) got	Do you have?/Have you got?	you don't have/haven't got
he has/has (he's) got	Does he have?/Has he got?	he doesn't have/hasn't got
she has/has (she's) got	Does she have?/Has she got?	she doesn't have/hasn't got
it has/has (it's) got	Does it have?/Has it got?	it doesn't have/hasn't got
we have/have (we've) got	Do we have?/Have we got?	we don't have/haven't got
they have/have (they've) got	Do they have?/Have they got?	they don't have/haven't got
Примеры		
She **has (got)** nice manners, but she **has (got)** a quick temper.	**Do** we **have/Have** we **got** any fresh eggs?	I **don't have/I haven't got** a car.
You **have (got)** a stain on your shirt.	**Have** you **(got)** any objection to this proposal?	He **doesn't have/he hasn't got** headaches.

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
2. В устойчивых сочетаниях со значением деятельности или однократного действия: to have breakfast (dinner, lunch, supper, coffee, tea), to have a cup of tea (a meal, a break, a snack, a drink), to have a bath (a wash, a shower, a walk, a nap, a swim), to have fun (a rest, a holiday, a good time), to have a bad dream, to have an accident, to have difficulties (trouble), to have a row, to have a look (a go, a say, a word)		
Примеры		
We always **have lunch** at one. My mother **has a shower** every morning.	Do they **have supper** at my sister's tonight? Do you **have trouble** with the police?	I don't like **to have dinner** alone. I want to **have fun** at the party

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Время прошедшее простое
The Past Simple (Indefinite)

•

правильные глаголы: инфинитив + *-ed* *неправильные глаголы*: II форма глагола		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I arriv***ed*** you ***saw*** he smil***ed*** she cri***ed*** it snow***ed*** we ***met*** they play***ed***	***Did*** I arrive? Did you see? Did he smile? Did she cry? Did it snow? Did we meet? Did they play?	I ***did not/didn't*** arrive you did not/didn't see he did not/didn't smile she did not/didn't cry it did not/didn't snow we did not/didn't meet they did not/didn't play

Случаи употребления	
1. Действие, совершившееся в прошлом **и** не связанное с настоящим	He **returned** to Moscow last week. I **didn't know** what to do. **Could** I **see** them in Rome last July?
2. Последовательные действия в прошлом	He **left** the hotel, **took** a taxi and **went** to the station.
3. Обычное, повторяющееся действие в прошлом	She always **carried** a big leather bag. They never **drank** red wine.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Past Simple *to be*

•

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I **was**	**Was** I?	I **was not**/wasn't
you **were**	**Were** you?	you **were not**/weren't
he was	Was he?	he was not/wasn't
she was	Was she?	she was not/wasn't
it was	Was it?	it was not/wasn't
we were	Were we?	we were not/weren't
they were	Were they?	they were not/weren't

Другие способы описания привычных, повторяющихся действий в прошлом

•

1. Оборот ***used to*** + *инфинитив*	He **used to drink** beer, now he drinks wine. She **used to dislike** Fred, but now she likes him. **Did** he **use to live** in Sidney?
2. Модальный глагол ***would*** + *инфинитив*	When I worked in hospital I **would** always **get up** at 6 o'clock. As he grew older, he **would** often **talk** about his war experiences.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время будущее простое
The Future Simple (Indefinite)

•

will/ shall + infinitive		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I ***shall/will('ll)*** work	***Shall*** I work?	I ***shall not/shan't*** ***will not/won't*** work
you will/'ll work	Will you work?	you will not/won't work
he will work	Will he work?	he will not/won't work
she will/'ll work	Will she work?	she will not/won't work
it will/'ll work	Will it work?	it will not/won't work
we ***shall/will('ll)*** work	***Shall*** we work?	we ***shall not/shan't*** work ***will not/won't*** work
they will/'ll work	Will they work?	they will not/won't work

Случаи употребления	
Единичные и повторяющиеся действия в будущем	We**'ll find** him in the hotel. The house prices **will rise** every year. I don't know if I **shall see** you next week.

Другие способы выражения будущности

•

Способ	Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. Оборот ***to be going to*** + *инфинитив*	Намерение совершить действие в ближайшем будущем	**I'm going to read** this book. They **are going to build** a new motorway here.
	Вероятное действие в будущем	Look at the clouds! **It's going to rain!** **It's going to take** a long time **to look through** these papers.
2. Модальный глагол ***to be to*** + *инфинитив*	Запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем	She **is to be married** next month. You **are to deliver** these flowers before 10.
	В приказаниях	No one **is to leave** this building without the permission of the police.
3. Present Continuous	Запланированное действие в будущем в основном с глаголами движения (*arrive, come, go, leave, travel*, etc)	**He's arriving** tomorrow morning on the 15.30 train. We **are spending** next summer in Moscow.
4. Present Simple	Запланированное действие в будущем в соответствии с расписанием	The bus **leaves** at 12.00. What time **does** the performance **begin**?
5. Оборот ***to be about*** + *инфинитив*	Действие в ближайшем будущем	He **is about to jump** in the pool himself. (Он готов уже сам прыгнуть в бассейн.)
6. Оборот ***to be on the point of*** + *герундий*	Действие в самом ближайшем будущем	She **is on the point of screaming**. (Она вот-вот закричит.)

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время настоящее продолженное
The Present Continuous (Progressive)

•

am/are/is + Present Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **am** (I'm) working you **are** (you're) working he **is** (he's) working she is (she's) working it is (it's) working we are (we're) working they are (they're) working	**Am** I working? **Are** you working? **Is** he working? Is she working? Is it working? Are we working? Are they working?	I **am not** (I'm not) working you **are not** (you're not) working he **is not** (he's not) working she is not (she's not) working it is not (it's not) working we are not (we're not) working they are not (they're not) working

Случаи употребления	
1. Действие, происходящее в момент речи	He's **talking** to his girlfriend on the phone. Someone's **knocking** at the door. **Is** it **snowing**?
2. Действие, происходящее в определенный период времени в настоящем	She's **writing** a new book. What's your son **doing** these days? — He's **studying** law at Oxford.
3. Запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем в основном с глаголами движения **arrive, leave, come, go,** и т. д.	They **are arriving** tomorrow morning at 9.20. I **am playing** tennis this afternoon.
4. Повторяющееся действие в настоящем, вызывающее у говорящего удивление или раздражение	**I'm** always **making** this spelling mistake. She's constantly **talking** about her work.
5. Будущее длительное действие в придаточных условия и времени	If I **am sleeping** when you come please wake me up. I'll see you when I **am visiting** my parents next time.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Время прошедшее продолженное
The Past Continuous (Progressive)

•

was/were + Present Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **was** working you **were** working he was working she was working it was working we were working they were working	Was I working? **Were** you working? Was he working? Was she working? Was it working? Were we working? Were they working?	I **was not**/wasn't working you **were not**/weren't working he was not/wasn't working she was not/wasn't working it was not/wasn't working we were not/weren't working they were not/weren't working

Случаи употребления	
1. Длительное действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом	She **was working** in the garden at 10.30. He **was talking** on the phone when I came in.
2. Действие, происходившее в течение какого-то периода времени в прошлом	It **was raining** all night. This time yesterday she **was cooking** dinner.
3. Два одновременных действия в прошлом	While I **was washing up**, my sister **was tidying up** the rooms.
4. Повторяющееся действие в прошлом, вызывающее у говорящего удивление или раздражение	He **was** always **working** on weekends. She **was** constantly **ringing** me **up** at night.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Время будущее продолженное
The Future Continuous (Progressive)

•

will/shall be + Present Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **will/shall** ('ll) **be** working	**Shall/will I be** working?	I **shall not**/shan't **will not**/won't **be** working
you will ('ll) be working	Will you be working?	you will not/won't be working
he will ('ll) be working	Will he be working?	he will not/won't be working
she will ('ll) be working	Will she be working?	she will not/won't be working
it will ('ll) be working	Will it be working?	it will not/won't be working
we will/shall ('ll) be working	**Shall/will** we be working?	we **shall not**/shan't **will not**/won't be working
they will ('ll) be working	Will they be working?	they will not/won't be working

Случаи употребления	
1. Длительное действие, которое будет происходить в определенный момент в будущем	By this time tomorrow **I'll be lying** on the beach. You **will** still **be working** when I return.
2. Длительное действие, которое будет происходить в определенный период времени в будущем	He **will be teaching** at Cambridge all term. **We'll be spending** the summer in the country.
3. Запланированное или предполагаемое действие в будущем	You will recognize me at once: **I'll be wearing** a white sweater and white pants. **Will** she **be joining** us for dinner?

Глаголы, не употребляющиеся в формах *Continuous*

•

1. Глаголы умственной деятельности	know, believe, guess, imagine, realize, suppose, remember, recognize, understand, *etc.*
2. Глаголы чувств	love, like, dislike, hate, prefer, *etc.*
3. Глаголы восприятия	hear, see, smell, taste, touch, *etc.*
4. Глаголы, выражающие абстрактные отношения	be, belong, depend, concern, consist of, fit, include, cost, involve, deserve, *etc.*
5. Глаголы впечатления	astonish, impress, please, satisfy, surprise, *etc.*
6. Глаголы обладания и желания	own, possess, need, want, wish, object, agree, refuse, *etc.*

NB Некоторые глаголы в каких-то своих значениях могут употребляться в формах *Continuous*:
*This flower **smells** good.* — Этот цветок приятно пахнет. (пахнуть)
*I **am smelling** a flower.* — Я нюхаю цветок. (нюхать)

*You **look** fine!* — Ты замечательно выглядишь! (выглядеть)
*Why **are you looking** at me like this?* — Почему вы на меня так смотрите? (смотреть)

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время настоящее совершенное
The Present Perfect

•

have/has + *Past Participle*		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **have** ('ve) worked	**Have** I worked?	I **have not**/haven't worked
you have ('ve) worked	Have you worked?	you have not/haven't worked
he **has** ('s) worked	**Has** he worked?	he **has not**/hasn't worked
she has ('s) worked	Has she worked?	she has not/hasn't worked
it has ('s) worked	Has it worked?	it has not/hasn't worked
we have ('ve) worked	Have we worked?	we have not/haven't worked
they have ('ve) worked	Have they worked?	they have not/haven't worked

Случаи употребления	
1. Законченное действие, происходившее в прошлом и связанное с настоящим.	He**'s just returned** from Canada. I **have bought** a new umbrella.
2. Действие, происходившее в прошлом вплоть до настоящего момента или начавшееся в прошлом и еще не завершившееся к моменту речи (в основном с глаголами, не имеющими формы *Continuous*).	**Have** you **seen** him before? He**'s had** a lot of bad luck recently. This is the best wine I **have** ever **drunk**. I**'ve read** one story so far. There **have been** some changes lately.
3. Действие в прошлом, из которого можно черпать жизненный опыт.	I've **seen** that woman. **Have** you ever **been** to Disneyland?

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время прошедшее совершенное
The Past Perfect

•

had + *Past Participle*		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **had** lived you had lost he had seen she had started it had rained we had bought they had refused	**Had** I lived? Had you lost? Had he seen? Had she started? Had it rained? Had we bought? Had they refused?	I **had not**/hadn't lived you not/hadn't lost he not/hadn't seen she not/hadn't started it not/hadn't rained we not/hadn't bought they not/hadn't refused

Случаи употребления	
1. Действие, которого произошло раньше другого действия или момента в прошлом	He thought that he **had seen** this man somewhere before. When I rang, she **had** already **left**. She **had cooked** dinner by 3 o'clock.
2. Действие, которое началось до какого-то момента в прошлом и еще продолжалось в тот момент (в основном с глаголами, не имеющими формы *Continuous*)	My father **had lived** in this town for 5 years when he decided to start his own business. When she **had known** me for a year she invited me to her house.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время будущее совершенное
The Future Perfect

•

will/shall have + Past Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **will** (I'll) **shall** ('ll) **have done**	**Shall** I **have done**?	I **shall not**/shan't **will not**/won't **have done**
you will ('ll) have done	Will I have done?	you will not/won't have done
he will ('ll) have done	Will he have done?	he will not/won't have done
she will ('ll) have done	Will she have done?	she will not/won't have done
it will ('ll) have done	Will it have done?	it will not/won't have done
we **will** ('ll) **shall** ('ll) **have done**	**Shall we have done?**	we **will not**/won't **shall not**/shan't **have done**
they will ('ll) have done	Will they have done?	they will not/won't have done

Случаи употребления	
Действие, которое завершится к определенному моменту в будущем	I **will have retired** by the year 2010. By the end of the year he **will have saved** 10.000 rubles.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время настоящее совершенное продолженное
The Present Perfect Continuous

•

have/has been + Present Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I have ('ve) **been** doing	**Have I been** doing?	I **have not/** haven't **been** doing
you have ('ve) been doing	Have you been doing?	you have not/ haven't been doing
he **has** ('s) **been** doing	**Has** he **been** doing?	he **has not**/hasn't **been** doing
she has ('s) been doing	Has she been doing?	she has not/hasn't been doing
it has ('s) been doing	Has it been doing?	it has not/hasn't been doing
we have ('ve) been doing	Have we been doing?	we have not/ haven't been doing
they have ('ve) been doing	Have they been doing?	they have not/ haven't been doing

Случаи употребления	
1. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, развивалось какое-то время и все еще продолжается (Переводится на русский язык глаголом в ***настоящем*** времени.)	**I have been learning** English for 5 years. He **has been waiting** for her for two hours but she still hasn't come. **I've been doing** my homework since dinner.
2. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, развивалось какое-то время и закончилось недавно или только что (Переводится на русский язык глаголом в ***прошедшем*** времени.)	Your eyes are red. **Have** you **been crying**? Do you like the room? **I have been painting** it all day. Could we go outside? Somebody**'s been smoking** here.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Время прошедшее совершенное продолженное
The Past Perfect Continuous

•

had been + Present Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **had** ('d) **been** doing	**Had I been** doing?	I **had not**/hadn't **been** doing
you had ('d) been doing	Had you been doing?	you had not/hadn't been doing
he had ('d) been doing	Had he been doing?	he had not/hadn't been doing
she had ('d) been doing	Had she been doing?	she had not/hadn't been doing
it had ('d) been doing	Had it been doing?	it had not/hadn't been doing
we had ('d) been doing	Had we been doing?	we had not/hadn't been doing
they had ('d) been doing	Had they been doing?	they had not/hadn't been doing

Случаи употребления	
1. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента или действия в прошлом и все еще продолжалось в этот момент	When I first met her she **had been working** as a shop-assistant for 15 years. She **had been jogging** for two months when I joined her.
2. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента или действия в прошлом и закончилось в этот момент или незадолго до него	I **had been waiting** for two hours when he came. He felt tired because he **had been playing** football.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге:
Время будущее совершенное продолженное
The Future Perfect Continuous

•

will/shall have been + Present Participle		
Утвердительная форма	**Вопросительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
I **will**(I'll) **shall have been** doing	**Shall** I **have been** doing?	I **shall not**/shan't **will not**/won't **have been** doing
you will have been doing	Will you have been doing?	you will not have been doing
he will have been doing	Will he have been doing?	he will not have been doing
she will have been doing	Will she have been doing?	she will not have been doing
it will have been doing	Will it have been doing?	it will not have been doing
we **will shall have been** doing	**Shall we have been** doing?	we **will not shall not have been** doing
they will have been doing	Will they have been doing?	they will not have been doing

Случаи употребления	
Действие, которое началось в прошлом или начнется до какого-то момента в будущем и все еще будет находиться в процессе развития вплоть до этого момента	By the end of the year she **will have been teaching** music for thirty years. We **will have been playing** tennis for half an hour by then.

Личные формы глагола *to ask* в действительном залоге

•

Время/ Форма	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	I ask he asks	I **am** asking he **is** asking we **are** asking	I have asked he **has** asked	I **have been** asking he **has been** asking
	Do I ask? **Does** he ask?	**Am** I asking? **Is** he asking? **Are** we asking?	**Have** I asked? **Has** he asked?	**Have** I **been** asking? **Has** he **been** asking?
	I **do not** ask he **does not** ask	I **am not** asking he **is not** asking we **are not** asking	I **have not** asked he **has not** asked	I **have not been** asking he **has not been** asking
Past	I asked	I **was** asking we **were** asking	I **had** asked	I **had been** asking
	Did I ask?	**Was** I asking? **Were** we asking?	**Had** I asked?	**Had** I **been** asking?
	I **did not** ask	I **was not** asking We **were not** asking	I **had not** asked	I **had not been** asking
Future	I **will/shall** ask	I **will/shall be** asking	I **will/shall have** asked	I **will/shall have been** asking
	Shall I ask?	**Shall** I **be** asking?	**Shall** I **have** asked?	**Shall** I **have been** asking?
	I **will not** ask	I **will not** be asking	I **will not have** asked	I **will not have been** asking
Future-in-the-Past	I **should/would** ask	I **should/would be** asking	I **should/would have** asked	I **should/would have been** asking

Обстоятельства времени для четырех групп времен: *Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous*

•

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	every, always, never, usually, seldom, often, as a rule, sometimes, every day/week/month	now, at the moment, still, always, constantly	already, ever, never, just, yet, today, since, for, lately, so far, for ages, up till now	already, since, for 2 years
Past	yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/month/year/ June, ago, the other day	yesterday at 2 o'clock, at that moment, always, constantly, when, while	already, for, by then as soon as, never ... before, no sooner ... than, hardly ...when	all day, for 2 hours
Future	tomorrow, the day after, one of these days, next week/month/ year, soon, in an hour, some day, as soon as possible	at 2 o'clock, soon, at this time tomorrow	by then, by 2 o'clock, by now, by the end of the year	by this time, for 20 years

Образование и особенности употребления страдательного (пассивного залога)

The Passive Voice

•

to be (в нужной форме) + Past Participle			
Tense		**Active Voice**	**Passive Voice**
Simple	*Present*	He **writes** a new play every time the theatre asks for it.	A new play **is written** by him every time the theatre asks for it.
	Past	He **wrote** a new play last month.	A new play **was written** by him last month.
	Future	He **will write** a new play some day.	A new play **will be written** by him some day.
Continuous	*Present*	He **is writing** a new play now.	A new play **is being written** by him now.
	Past	He **was writing** a new play when we came to see him.	A new play **was being written** by him when we came to see him.
	Future	He **will be writing** a new play on holiday.	***Не употребляется***
Perfect	*Present*	He **has** just **written** a new play.	A new play **has** just **been written** by him.
	Past	He **had written** a new play by then.	A new play **had been written** by him by then.
	Future	He **will have written** a new play by the end of the year.	A new play **will have been written** by him by the end of the year.
Perfect Continuous	*Present*	He **has been writing** a new play since last Monday.	*Не употребляется*
	Past	He **had been writing** a new play for a month when he fell ill.	*Не употребляется*
	Future	He **will have been writing** a new play for 10 years by 2006.	*Не употребляется*

Особенности употребления	
1. Подлежащим страдательного оборота может становиться как прямое, так и косвенное дополнение.	Jack gave me a pen. — **A pen** was given to me by Jack. (прямое дополнение). **I** was given a pen by Jack. (косвенное дополнение)
2. В страдательном залоге не употребляются глаголы состояния ***appear, belong, consist, cost, depend, exist, detest, have, lack, fit, owe, matter, doubt*** и т. д.	The work of the whole group **depends** on him. Strange ideas **exist** in her mind. He **was lacking** in common sense.
3. В страдательном залоге не употребляются глаголы с пассивным значением ***sell, wash, wear, read, bake, clean, reprint*** и т. д.	This wine **is selling** quickly. These clothes **wash** well. Her novel **is reprinting** already.
4. Глаголы, требующие предложного дополнения, в страдательном залоге предлог сохраняют.	They laughed **at** him. — He was laughed **at**. I can depend **on** her. — She can be depended **on**. We'll look **into** this matter soon. — This matter will be looked **into** soon.

Употребление предлогов в страдательном залоге

•

by	with	of, in, from
Указывает на «активного исполнителя»: 1) живое существо (be painted by an artist, be eaten by a lion) 2) механизм, транспортное средство (be wounded by a machine) 3) природное явление (be destroyed by the wind)	*Указывает на «пассивного исполнителя»:* 1) инструмент (be cut with a knife) 2) вещество, материал (be filled with smoke, be washed with hot water)	*Указывают на материал* (be written in pencil, to be made of gold, be made from grape) *Употребляются с прилагательными в функции предикатива*: be interested in law be sorry for the friend be afraid of the darkness



Модальные глаголы • Modal Verbs
can, may, must, have to, be to, should, ought to

Глагол *can*

•

Формы			
can Present Simple	***could*** Past Simple	***could*** Subjunctive Mood	***will/shall be able to*** Future Simple
Can he **swim**? I **can take** a day off anytime.	We **couldn't arrive** earlier. She **could dance** as a true ballerina.	I **could** easily **get** another job. **Could** I **come** at 10 o'clock?	Soon I **shall be able to speak** Japanese. Will you **be able to pay** the debt next month?

Значения	Примеры
1. Умение, способность совершить действие	He **can stand** on my hands. I can't pay you today. **Can** you **wait** till tomorrow? She **could run** very fast when she was a girl.
2. Реальная или предполагаемая возможность	They **can go** to the Crimea by car. It **can be** very **cold** here in March. Who **could have broken** the vase?
3. Сомнение в возможности чего-то	**Can** it **be** still **working**? He **can** hardly **be** at home now. It's only 5. He **can't have done** it alone.
4. Упущенная возможность, упрек	I **could have lent** you the money. Why didn't you ask? You **could have told** me the truth.
5. Просьба, разрешение, запрет, предложение	**Could** you **do** me a favour please? You **can watch** TV as long as you like. You **can't smoke** here. **Can** I **get** you some more coffee?
6. Намерение (употребляется только с ***could***)	I wrote down her address so that I **could remember it**.

Глагол *may*

•

Формы		
may Present Simple	***might*** Past Simple	***might*** Subjunctive Mood
You **may have** anything you want. He **may not know** about it.	He said he **might hire** a car. He **might have got lost**.	You **might have helped** him. He **might have given** you a real explanation.

Значения	Примеры
1. Объективная возможность	He **may know** her address. When **may** we **expect** the delegation? The plane **may be delayed** by the fog.
2. Упрек (*употребляется только с* ***might***)	You **might** at least **clean** the bath after you've used it! **I might have guessed** that he wouldn't come.
3. Предположение с небольшой степенью уверенности	Your typewriter **may be** a good machine, but it is old-fashioned. He thought that she **might have missed** the train.
4. Разрешение, просьба, запрет	**May I take** your car? — No, you **may not**. **May** he **come** to dinner tonight? — Yes, he **may**.
5. Пожелание	**May** you **live** to be a hundred! **May** there never **be** wars!

Глагол *must*

•

Формы	
must Present Simple	***had to*** Past Simple
Something **must be done** to stop violence in this city. You **mustn't repeat** this to anyone.	The bags were too heavy, so we **had to take** a taxi. We **had to throw away** the stale bread.
Значения	**Примеры**
1. Обязанность, необходимость, долг, совет	You **must water** the flowers every day. If you want to feel fit, you **must take** more exercise. **Must** you always **ask** me questions me when I am talking over the phone?
2. Запрет	She **mustn't leave** her car unlocked. You **mustn't take** more than two of these pills at once.
3. Настоятельное приглашение	You **must come** and **have** dinner with us.
4. Уверенное предположение	She **must have come** home after I left. He spends a lot of money on gifts and flowers for my daughter He **must be** in love with her.

Глагол *have to*

•

Формы		
have (has) to Present Simple	***had to*** Past Simple	***will/shall have to*** Future Simple
Do you **have to get up** early? We **have to pay** taxes before the end of the month.	We **had to postpone** the trip because of my illness. He **had to explain** this rule twice.	You **will have to take** vacation in winter. **We'll have to stay** here till morning.

Значения	Примеры
Вынужденная необходимость или обязанность	He **had to spend** a couple of days in hospital. My sister **has to have** at least nine hours' sleep a night. **Will I have to make** a report at the conference?

Глагол *be to*

•

Формы		
am/is/are to Present Simple	***was/were to*** Past Simple	***will/shall have to*** Future Simple
I **am to take** my children to school. This shop **is to open** in June. They **are to be married** next summer.	She **was to meet** us at the airport. The minister **was to make** a speech yesterday.	We **will have to read** these books in summer. **Will** you **have to stay** in the army three years?

Значения	Примеры
1. Обязанность или необходимость в силу договоренности, плана или расписания	He **is to take** them to the nearest hotel. The lectures on Modern Art **are to start** next term. They were **to have met** us at the post-office.
2. Приказание, инструкция, запрет	The medicine **is to be taken** 3 times a day after meals. **Are** we **to leave** now? — You **are to stay** here till I return. He **is not to watch** TV today and tomorrow.
3. Возможность	Such books **are to be found** in all libraries. Nothing **was to be done** under the circumstances.
4. Что-то неизбежное, чему суждено случиться	They did not know that they **were** never **to meet** again. If we **are to be** neighbours we should be on friendly terms.

Глагол *should, ought to*

•

Формы	
should	***ought to***
You **should do** as you are told. **Should I take** the clothes to the cleaner's?	You **ought to put in** central heating. She **ought to be** more friendly with him.
Значения	**Примеры**
1. Моральный долг, обязанность	You **should be** more attentive to your grandfather. We **ought to see** each other more frequently.
2. Совет, упрек	You should stop smoking. She **oughtn't to have paid** the electrician in advance.
3. Уверенное предположение	He **should have arrived** yesterday. She **ought to know** his address.
4. Неодобрение, сильное удивление (употребляется только с **should**)	Why **should I feel** guilty? There's no reason why he **shouldn't be** happy.

Фразовые глаголы
Phrasal Verbs

•

глагол + предлог/наречие		
Фразовый глагол	**Пояснение значения**	**Примеры**
A account for	explain satisfactorily	I can't account for his actions.
agree with	be good for	Milk doesn't agree with me.
ask after/for smb	ask for news of smb	Your friend Nicky asked after you.
ask for smth	seek smth	You are asking for the trouble.
ask out	ask for a date	Steve asked me out last night.
B back out	refuse to give promised help, withdraw from joint action	He agreed to help but backed out when he found how hard it was.
back up	1) move backward; drive the car backwards	I can't open the garage door. Please back up your car.
	2) confirm a story, support verbally	If you don't believe me, talk to Dad. He'll back me up.
break down	collapse	My car broke down in the desert.
break out	begin	That fire broke at night.
break up	disintegrate	Yesterday the party broke up very late.
break up with	end a personal relationship	They got really angry with each other and broke up.
C call at	visit a place	I called at the bank to take some money.
call for	come and collect	He called for my coat at the cleaner's.
call on	visit a person	On the way home he called on his friend.
call off	cancel something that has been scheduled	We called off the show because of the heavy rain.
care for	1) like, want	Would you care for something to drink?
	2) look after	The house looked well cared for.
chew out	scold someone severely	I was angry when Jim came home in the morning and I chewed him out.
come at	attack	He came at them with a knife.
come across	find unexpectedly	I came across an interesting book.
come by	obtain	It's not easy to come by an interesting well-paid job.
come into	inherit	She came into a lot of money.
come over	affect	What came over you then?
chicken out	lost courage or confidence at the last moment	He was going to ask Sandra for a date but chickened out.



Фразовый глагол	Пояснение значения	Примеры
D do for	be all right for	This shirt will do for Paul.
do over	go again	I lost the report, so I'll have to do it over.
do up	redecorate	When I do this room up I'll paint it pink.
do with	need, want badly	I could do with a glass of cold water.
do without	manage in the absence of a person or thing	If there's no milk, we'll have to do without it.
draw back	retire	It's too late to draw back now.
drop in	visit informally	When you're in town, please drop in.
E end up	1) finally arrive at	We got lost last night and ended up in the next town.
	2) arrive somewhere as a result or consequence	You're working too hard. If you don't take it easy, you'll end up in hospital.
F fall back on	use in the absence of something better	We had to fall back on dried milk because fresh milk wasn't available.
fall for	1) like	He fell for a young teacher at once.
	2) be deceived by	I won't fall for his tricks again.
fall through	not happen	We had intended to go to Finland for our vacation, but our trip fell through when I got sick.
figure out	understand	I can't figure Jane out. Sometimes she acts as if she doesn't know me.
fill in	1) add information to a form	Could you fill in these forms?
	2) supply information that someone doesn't know	I missed yesterday's meeting. Could you fill me in on what was discussed?
find out	get information	I found out about the trip a moment ago.
G get about	circulate	She can't get about as well as she used to.
get along (with)	be friendly (with)	Why can't you and your sister get along?
get by	survive financially in a difficult situation	It's going to be hard now that I've lost my job, but somehow we'll get by.
get rid of	dispose of smb, throw away	You should get rid of your secretary.
give in	yield, cease to resist	She was so persuasive that he gave in.
go over	examine	They went over the plans once again.
goof off	do nothing in particular	This weekend I'm going to goof off.
H hand in	give by hand	I handed in my resignation.
hang around	wait near	He hung around all day hoping to see her.
hold on	wait on the telephone	Will you hold on for a moment?

Фразовый глагол	Пояснение значения	Примеры
hold up	1) stop be threats or violence 2) stop, delay	Some people held her up and took her purse and jewelry. The traffic held me up.
I iron out	mutually resolve difficulties	We disagree on lots of things, Kate, but we can iron them out.
J jack up	raise (about the prices)	The petrol dealers have just jacked up the prices for petrol.
join up	enlist in the army	When the war started they both joined up.
jump at	accept with enthusiasm	He was offered a job in China and he jumped at the chance.
K keep down	repress, control	We are trying to keep down expenses.
keep on	continue	I'll keep on working for a while.
keep up	1) maintain (an effort)	He couldn't keep up that speed for long.
	2) keep the same pace	A man can't keep up with a car.
knock out	make unconscious	The drink knocked me out. I slept all day.
L leave out	forget; omit	When I made a list of visitors I left your name out.
let down	disappoint	He let me down when he didn't do what he promised.
live up to	maintain a certain standard	He had high ideals and tried to live up to them.
look down on	regard as inferior	He seems to look down on anyone who doesn't like the same things that he does.
look forward to	expect with pleasure	I'm really looking forward to vacation.
look into	investigate	Could you look into this story of strange telephone calls?
look up to	respect	Everyone looks up to Joyce because she always makes time to help others.
M make up	1) invent	I'm sure she's made up this story.
	2) compensate	I missed the test. May I make it up?
	3) re-establish relationship	John and his girlfriend finally made up.
make for	go to or forward	The policeman was making for the shop.
make out	understand, see, hear	I can't make out the address.
mix up	cause to become confused	Your directions mixed me up.
N nod off	fall sleep (usually unintentionally)	The speech was so boring that I nodded off before it was finished.

Фразовый глагол	Пояснение значения	Примеры
O order smb about	give smb a lot of orders	He used to order people about.
P pass out	1) faint	When she heard that she had won in the lottery she passed out.
	2) distribute	Will you help me pass out these sheets?
pick out	choose; select	Pick out the puppy you like most.
pick up	1) lift, take up	She helped me to pick up the apples.
	2) take with one in a vehicle	The bus will pick them up at the hotel.
	3) acquire easily	Children usually pick up foreign languages very quickly
	4) refresh	Two cups of black coffee picked him up enough to finish his work.
put off	postpone, delay	I can't put this meeting off any longer.
put out	inconvenience smb	I hate to put you out but I need your help.
put up with	tolerate	Do you really put up with his jealousy?
Q quiet down	calm down	I'm sure things will quiet down soon.
R rip off	cheat, charge too much	Don't even think about buying a car there. They'll rip you off.
rule out	eliminate	His family ruled out any further support for the medical research programs.
run down	speak ill of	He's always running down his friends.
run into	meet by chance	I ran down into my dentist in the bar.
run out of	use the last of	On the way home Pete ran out of petrol.
run through	waste supplies or money	He ran through his fortune in a year.
S set up	make arrangements for	I've set the meeting up for 10.30.
set back	cause a delay in scheduling	My illness set us back at least two days.
set off/out	start a journey	They set out/off for California.
show up	1) arrive, appear	He never showed up at the wedding.
	2) do a noticeably better job than someone else	Everyone thought Ray would win, but Tom did. Actually Tom showed Ray up.
slip up	make a mistake	He's slipped up. The figures are wrong.
stand by	continue to support and help	I'll always stand by my family.
stand for	1) represent	Do you know what this letter stands for?
	2) tolerate	He doesn't stand for carelessness.
T take after	resemble in appearance	Both my brothers take after our father.

Фразовый глагол	Пояснение значения	Примеры
take off	1) remove smth you're wearing	Please take your hat off when you go inside a building.
	2) leave suddenly or quickly	She took off without saying goodbye.
	3) make arrangements to be absent from work	Rita isn't here today She's taking today and tomorrow off.
tell off	reprimand	He told Ron off in front of all students.
think over	consider	Think over what I've said.
turn down	1) decrease the volume	Will you turn down the music?
	2) refuse	He turned down my offer.
try on	wear smth to see if it fits	May I try this jacket on?
W wait on	serve in a restaurant, shop	The person who just waited on me was very impolite.
wake up	1) stop sleeping	On Sunday I woke up at noon.
	2) rouse smb	He asked me to wake him up at 8.
watch out for	be careful of	Watch out for ice on this road.
work out	1) exercise to build muscles, body tone	She tries to work out twice a week.
	2) be successful	I'm sure the plan will work out.
wrap up	finish	It's time to wrap up the discussion.
Z zonk out	fall asleep quickly because of exhaustion	I was so tired yesterday I zonked out as soon as I got home.

Правила согласования времен

•

Характер действия в придаточном предложении	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
1. Одновременное действие	*Present Simple/ Continuous* → He said, 'I like winter.' He said, 'Jim is waiting for me.' He said, 'I can do it myself.'	*Past Simple/ Continuous* He said (that) he liked winter. He said (that) Jim was waiting for him. He said (that) he could do it himself.
2. Предшествующее действие	*Present Perfect/Perfect Continuous* → *Past Simple/Continuous* → He said, 'I have found a new job.' He said, 'I've been sitting here for two hours.' He said, 'I sent her a birthday present.' He said, 'She have been working on my paper all day.'	*Past Perfect/Perfect Continuous* *Past Perfect/Perfect Continuous* He said (that) he had found a new job. He said he had been sitting there for two hours. He said he had sent her a birthday present. He said he had been working on his paper all day.
3. Последующее действие	*Future Present /Continuous* → He said, 'I shall see her on Monday.' He said, 'I will be giving a lecture on Tuesday.'	*Future-in-the-Past* He said he would see her on Monday. He said he would be giving a lecture on Tuesday.

Случаи отклонения от правил согласования времен

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Правило согласования времен не соблюдается, если:	
1. глагол обозначает общеизвестный факт	Copernicus proved that the Earth goes round the Sun. Everybody knew that Pushkin was killed in a duel.
2. глагол обозначает регулярное действие	She said that her father has a walk before the breakfast every morning.
3. в предложении указывается время действия	He said that he came to Praga in 1990. I thought that she lived in Kiev till she entered Moscow university.
4. в предложении употребляются модальные глаголы **must, should** и **ought to**	He told us he must go early in the morning. I told him that he should see another lawyer.
5. предложения представляют собой придаточные определительные, причинные или сравнительные	He was once stronger that he is now. They couldn't translate this text because they don't know English well enough. The boxes were loaded on the ship which will arrive here in a few days.
6. действие придаточного происходит практически одновременно с действием главного предложения	I told you I'm in a hurry. Somebody asked me where I am going.



Наклонения • Moods

Изъявительное наклонение Indicative	**Повелительное наклонение** Imperative	**Сослагательное наклонение** Subjunctive
Реальные действия	Приказание, предложение, просьба, запрет	Воображаемое, нереальное, невыполнимое действие, пожелание

Повелительное наклонение
The Imperative Mood

•

Грамматическая структура	**Утвердительная форма**	**Отрицательная форма**
1. инфинитив без частицы **to**	Stop! Hurry! Open the door! Help yourself. Preheat the oven at 300 ϵ.	Don't panic! Don't turn round. Don't be afraid! Don't speak to me like that!
	Do hurry. Do be quiet. (**do** усиливает значение смыслового глагола)	
2. **let** + инфинитив без частицы **to**	Let's go there together. Let him wait outside. Let them go by bus. Let it be. Let there be light.	Let's not argue about it. = Don't let's argue about it. Let him not interrupt you. = Don't let him interrupt you.
3. повелительное предложение + ***will/won't you?, would you?, can/can't you?, could you?***	Mind your own business, will you? Stop fiddling with this pen, can't you? Post the letter for me, could you?	Don't tell anyone about it, won't you? Don't sit here, can't you?

Формы и употребление сослагательного наклонения

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<tr><td colspan="6">Случаи употребления</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. В простых предложениях:
I would call on you, but I have little time.
He would've bought me flowers, but the shop was closed.</td><td colspan="2">1. В конструкциях с it:
It is important that you (should) do this now.
It is necessary that the dinner should be ready by 2 o'clock.
It is bad that you should have heard about it only today.</td><td colspan="2">1. В простых предложениях:
If only my mother were here!
If only I knew what to do!
If only you had told me the truth.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. В сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия (в главном предложении:
If I were you, I wouldn't accept his offer.
If he had gone by air, he would have saved two days.</td><td colspan="2">2. В придаточных дополнительных после глаголов demand, order, ask, suggest, advise, recommend, insist, propose и т. д.:
I suggest that we (should) go there by train.
I advise that you should not apply for this job.</td><td colspan="2">2. В сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условия (в придаточном предложении):
If you knew history better, you remembered these dates.
If we had had lots of rain this summer we would have had a good harvest of apples.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">3. В предложениях после союза lest (чтобы не, бы как бы не):
She closed the window lest the children should catch cold.</td><td colspan="2">3. В придаточных после глагола wish, выражающего желательное действие:
I wish I knew when he comes.
I wish I hadn't told you about my dreams.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">4. В придаточных после союзов as if, as though:
I felt as if I were a little girl.
He looked as if he had run a mile.</td></tr>
</table>



Условные предложения • Conditional Sentences

Виды условий	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
1. Реальное условие; относится к будущему времени	***Present Simple*** If I **have** a car, If it **stops** raining,	***Future/Present Simple*** I **won't be** late for work. we can go out.
2. Маловероятное или нереальное условие; относится к настоящему и будущему	***Present Subjunctive (II)*** *вторая форма глагола (совпадает с Past Simple)* If I **had** a car, If it **stopped** raining now, if I **were** you,	***Present Conditional*** ***would / could / might*** + *инфинитив без* ***to*** i **wouldn't be** always late. we **could go** out. I **might succeed**.
3. Нереальное условие; относится к прошлому	***Past Subjunctive (II)*** *совпадает по форме с Past Perfect* If I **had had** a car that day, If it **had stopped** raining that night, If we **had found** him earlier,	***Past Conditional*** ***would / could / might*** + *перфектный инфинитив* I **wouldn't have been** so late. we **could have gone** out. we **might have saved** his life.
4. Смешение условий	***Present/Past Subjunctive*** If she **didn't iike** animals (now), If I **had worked** harder at school,	***Present/Past Conditional*** she **wouldn't have become** a veterinary doctor. I **would be sitting** in a nice comfortable office now.



Неличные формы глагола • Verbals

Формы инфинитива

•

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Simple	to build	to be built
Continuous	to be building	*Не употребляется*
Perfect	to have built	to have been built
Perfect Continuous	to have been building	*Не употребляется*

Употребление инфинитива без частицы *to*

•

Случаи употребления	Примеры	Примечания
1. После вспомогательных глаголов ***do, shall/will, should/would***	Do **sit** down. I won't **ask** him any questions. You **pay** attention to this deal.	
2. После глаголов ***let, have*** (в сложном дополнении)	I won't let you **leave** now. **Have** the next patient come in. They always let him **see** his daughter.	Глагол ***let*** в страдательном залоге заменяется глаголом ***allow***: He *was* always ***allowed*** **to see** his daughter.
3. После глагола ***make*** (в сложном дополнении)	He made me **postpone** the trip. This beard makes you **look** older than you are.	В страдательном залоге ***make*** употребляется с частицей ***to***: He was ***made*** **to work** without any breaks.
4. После модальных глаголов ***must, can, may*** и модальных сочетаний	You must **read** this book. I can't **wait** for them any longer. This work may **be done** later. He cannot but	
5. После глаголов чувственного восприятия ***see, hear, watch, feel, notice*** в сложном дополнении	I felt somebody **touch** my hand. They heard him **lock** the door. Paul watched the car **drive off**.	В страдательном залоге глаголы ***see*** и ***hear*** употребляются с частицей ***to***: He *was seen* **to enter** their office. She *was heard* **to say** very strange things.
6. После сочетаний ***had better, would rather/sooner, rather/sooner ... than***	You had better **do** it quickly. He would rather **listen** than talk.	
7. В вопросах, начинающихся с ***Why?***	Why not **begin** now? Why **worry**?	

Функции инфинитива в предложении

•

Функции	Примеры
1. Подлежащее После формального подлежащего **it**	**To save** money is not easy. **To grow** vegetables here seems impossible. **It** is dangerous **to go** there alone. **It** would be a mistake **to build a house** here.
2. Часть сложного подлежащего (Complex Subject) 1) после глаголов *say, believe, know, expect, think, state, announce* и т. п. 2) после глаголов *seem, appear, happen, prove, chance* и т. п. 3) после прилагательных *(un)likely, certain, sure*	 She is known **to have** the best garden in town. He is said **to have lived** in Sweden. He proved **to be** a good friend. The bridge appears **to have been built** centuries ago. He is likely **to know** her phone number. She is certain **to sell** her house.
3. Часть составного именного сказуемого (предикатив)	His aim is **to keep** these things secret. This man is easy **to talk** to. Your mistake was **to write** this letter.
4. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого 1) с модальными глаголами 2) с глаголами, характеризующими протекание действия *begin, start, continue, cease, would, used to*	 You ought **to go** to bed earlier. Should I **phone** her? Lisa's just started **to unpack** her things. My mother used **to work** in this building. He would take **me** to the Zoo every Saturday.
5. Дополнение 1) после глаголов *want, wish, decide, aim, fail, hurry, manage, offer, prepare, refuse, try struggle, hesitate, afford, attempt, deserve, hate, love, like, prefer, plan, ask, choose, hope, promise, remember, swear, forget* и т. п. 2) после прилагательных и причастий: *glad, pleased, happy, sorry, able, afraid, ready, useless, fortunate, ashamed* и т. п.	 We asked **to speak** to the manager. I can't afford **to buy** a new car. Please remember **to pay** the bill. Don't hesitate **to ask** any questions. Can you promise **to be** on time? I'm pleased **to meet** you. Sorry **to have missed** you in the airport. He was ready **to help** us.
6. Часть сложного дополнения (Complex Object) 1) после глаголов *want, wish, like, would like, need, prefer, consider, believe, know, think, prove, suppose, expect* и т. д. (с *to*)	 I want you **to speak** to the teacher. I suppose him **to be** about 60. He expects me **to arrive** tomorrow.

Функции	Примеры
2) после глаголов чувственного восприятия *hear, feel, see, watch, notice* и т. д. (без ***to***)	I saw your son **drop** litter in the street. They heard him **cough**. I noticed her **light** a cigarette.
7. Определение	He made an attempt **to stand** up. Their plan **to build** a new school was not taken seriously. Have you anything **to say**? He's the first **to come** and the last **to leave**. I had the courage **to admit** my mistakes.
8. Обстоятельство 1) *цели*	He went to Berlin **to brush** up his German. She closed the door so as not to **wake** her son.
2) *степени и результата* после слов **enough, too**	The tea was too hot **to drink**. She is not old enough **to travel** alone. He was too experienced a businessman **to accept** the first offer.
3) *следствия*	We came up to him **to see** a changed man. They disappeared never **to be seen** again.
8. Вводные фразы *to tell the truth, to be perfectly frank, to be honest, to cut a long story short, to begin with, to put it another way, to say the least*	**To be honest**, I don't like his friends. **To cut a long story short**, we came back. I've never met her, **to tell you the truth**. He was rude **to say the least** of it.



Герундий • The Gerund

Формы герундия

•

Форма	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present (действие в настоящем)	giving	being given
Perfect (действие в прошлом)	having given	having been given

Функции герундия в предложении

•

Функции	Примеры
1. Подлежащее в конструкциях **it's no..., there is no...** (it's no use,it's not worth)	**Parking** is practically impossible here. **Being lost** can be awful. It's no good **complaining**. There's no **telling** when he'll be back.
2. Часть составного именного сказуемого	His hobby is **bird-watching**. He is against **doing** it this way. It is still very far from **being ended**.
3. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	Are you going to start **working**? We went on **talking** till midnight. He began **writing** poetry when he has 30.
4. Дополнение	He was accused of **planning** a theft. I regret **having** said this. He's good at **painting** horses. I'm giving up **smoking**. Sorry for keeping you **waiting**. The grass needs **cutting**.
5. Определение (*после существительных с предлогом* **of**)	I like the idea of **taking** a bubble bath. The door showed no signs of **having been touched**. There are many ways of **decorating** houses.
6. Обстоятельство времени, образа действия, условия (с предлогами)	After **making** some calls she set to work. He left home without **eating** breakfast. You can open the door by **turning** the key twice in the lock. They will never speak English well without **learning** grammar.

Сравнение употребления инфинитива и герундия после глаголов

•

Одинаковое значение		
Глаголы	**Инфинитив**	**Герундий**
attempt, begin, cease, omit, continue, intend, start, can't bear, can't afford, advise, allow, forbid, *etc.*	He began **to write** a new book. I can't bear **to see** children crying. Would you advise me **to phone** him now?	He began **writing** a new book. I can't bear **seeing** children crying. Would you advise me him **phoning** now?
Некоторые смысловые различия		
hate, like, love, prefer, dread, would like	*Более конкретное значение* I prefer **to wait** here. (в данном случае) I hate **to disturb** you. (в данном случае)	*Более общее значение* I prefer **waiting** here. (вообще) I hate **disturbing** you. (вообще)
Разные смысловые значения		
remember, forget, try, stop, go on	Remember **to post** the letter. (Не забудь отправить письмо.) Don't forget **to ask** them about it. (Не забудь спросить их об этом.)	I remember **posting** the letter. (Я помню, что отправил письмо.) Have you forgotten **meeting** them in the bar? (Ты забыл, что встретил их в баре?) I couldn't stop **laughing** for a few minutes. (Я не мог перестать смеяться несколько минут.)



Причастие • Participle

Формы и функции причастия настоящего времени
Present Participle (Participle I)

•

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Simple	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

Функции в предложении	
1. Определение: перед существительным после существительного	He came up to the **crying** child. He picked up a pen **lying** on the carpet. Tourists **wishing** to visit the Zoo may ask for the tickets at reception.
2. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, сопутствующих обстоятельств	**Arriving** at the station we bought two tickets. **Having failed** twice, he didn't tried again. He stood at the door **smoking** a pipe.
3. Часть сложного дополнения (Complex Object) 1) после глаголов чувственного восприятия *see, here, watch, notice, observe, smell, feel* 2) после глаголов *catch, find, leave*	 She smelt something **burning** and saw smoke **rising**. Didn't you hear the clock **striking** midnight? I caught her **reading** my letters. They left him **talking** over the phone.
4. Вводные фразы *generally/strictly/roughly speaking, putting it mildly, judging by (from), allowing for, taking everything in consideration*	It will take months, roughly **speaking**. **Judging** from what we see, he should lose the game.

Форма и функции причастия прошедшего времени
Past Participle (Participle II)

•

правильные глаголы: *инфинитив + -ed* неправильные глаголы: *третья форма глагола* ***finished, shut, been***	
Функции	**Примеры**
1. Определение: перед существительным после существительного	 It was a neatly **written** note. The book **referred to** can be found only in specialized libraries.
2. Часть составного именного сказуемого (предикатив)	This vase is **broken**. You seem **surprised**. Everybody was **gone**.
3. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, условия, сравнения	**Viewed** from the harbour New York looks impressive. **Convinced** that they were trying to poison him he refused to eat anything. She entered **accompanied** by her husband. I'll give it to them if **requested**. He kept on looking at her as if **hypnotized**.
4. Часть сложного дополнения (Complex Object) 1) после глаголов желания *wish, want, prefer, would like* и т. д. 2) после глаголов *have, get, made* для обозначения действия, совершаемого для подлежащего	 I want this table **replaced.** He wants these letters **printed**. He had his hair **cut**. They were talking about having central heating **put** in. We must get our bags **registered**.

Предлоги • Prepositions

Виды предлогов

•

Односложные Single-word	**Составные** Compound
about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but, by, concerning, considering, despite, down, during, except, excepting, excluding, for, from, in, including, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, onto, opposite, out, outside, over, past, per, regarding, round, since, through, throughout, till, to, toward(s), under, underneath, until, up, upon, via, with, within, without	according to, ahead of, along with, apart from, as for, as from, as regards, as a result of, as to, because of, but for, by means of, due to, except for, for the sake of, from under, in addition to, in between, in case of, in charge of, in comparison to/with, in favour of, in front of, in line with, in place of, in spite of, instead of, in view of, next to, on account of, on behalf of, on the left/right of, out of, owing to, regardless of, up to, with the exception of, with reference to, with regard to

Предлоги расположения и движения

•

about, above, across, against, along, among, around, at, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, from, in, in front of, inside, into, near, next to, off, on, onto, opposite, out (of), outside, over, past, round, through, to, toward(s), under, up, upon	
Нахождение внутри пространства или движение к нему **in** (в, на)	*Нахождение в какой-то точке или в учреждении или движение к ним* **at** (в, у, на)
to be in a country, a town, a village, a street, a square, the house, a room, a forest, a field, a desert, in the car, in a factory, in the sky, in the world, in the air, to arrive in a country, city, harbour	to be at home, at work, at school, at university, at the office, at the bus-stop, at the crossroads, at the airport, at the cinema, at a party, at the door, at an address, at sea to arrive at a small station, at the hotel
Нахождение внутри какого-то пространства **in** (в)	*Движение внутрь какого-то пространства* **into** (в)
I poured some water into the vase. We got into the car.	We were sitting in the car. There was no water in the vase.

Нахождение на поверхности или движение к ней **on** (на)	*Движение к поверхности* **onto** (на)
The painting is on the wall. Do you see the ship on the river? I put the book on the chair.	The cat jumped onto the bookcase. We lifted the box onto the table. People climbed onto the roofs.
Нахождение над каким-то предметом **above** (над)	*Нахождение над каким-то предметом или поперек или по другую сторону от него* **over** (над, через, за)
The plane flew above us. I can't sleep with a light on above my head.	Flags waved over our heads. These people live over the mountains. There is a bridge over the river.
Нахождение под предметом **below** (под, ниже)	*Нахождение под предметом (часто в непосредственной близости от него)* **under** (под)
The stone hit me below the knee. We swam just below the surface.	There's nothing new under the sun. The girl put the doll under the pillow.
Нахождение между двумя людьми или предметами **between** (между)	*Нахождение среди многих людей или предметов* **among** (среди)
Divide them between two of you. There's a good service between here and the island.	He is among the men who own the bank. It was strange to see this old boat among beautiful new ships.

Предлоги времени

•

about, after, around, at, before, between, by, during, for, from, in, on, past, since, through, throughout, to, toward(s), until, till, within		
Предлоги	**Значение**	**Примеры употребления**
at	Указание момента во времени Указание возраста	at 2 o'clock, at dawn, at noon, at night, at dinner time, at Easter, at this time, at once at 14, at the age of 45
on	Указание на определенный день, дату, момент	on Sunday, on the 1st of May, on Friday evening, on Christmas Day, on that day, on my birthday, on their wedding day
in	Указание на определенный период времени Значение «через, за»	in the morning, in March, in 1945, in spring, in the 20th century, in that time, in that age, in the past, in the future in a week, in ten years, in seven days' time
by	Указывает предельный срок	by 4 o'clock, by the end of June, by midsummer, by now, by then
from	Указывает на исходный момент	from yesterday, from dusk to dawn This book dates from the 16th century
to	Указывает на временной предел, окончание срока	The working hours were from ten to eight. It's a quarter to six.
till/until	Значение «до какого-то момента»	from two till four, till dark, till now, till doomsday, until last week, until then, until the end of the year, until further notice
since	Значение «с, начиная с»	He has been on vacation since this Monday. They seem to have changed since then.
for	Указание на период времени Указание на определенный момент	to wait for years, to last for hours, for ever The meeting was arranged for 10.30. He was left alone for the first time.
during	Указание на период времени	during 1980, during the night, during his childhood, during my holidays, during

Предлоги *on, at, in* + time

•

Предлоги	Значение	Примеры употребления
on time	в запланированное время, своевременно	The train started on time.
in time (for) ***in good time(for)***	без опоздания, вовремя, с запасом	You should hurry to be in time for your train. I'll be back in time to cook supper. He arrived at the theatre in good time.
at the time	в конкретный момент, тогда	She was a little girl at the time.
at times	иногда	She can be very rude at times.

Предлоги, выражающие различные отношения

•

Предлоги	Значение	Примеры употребления
about, on	о чем-то, на какую-то тему	Have seen this book on the history of this place? She saw a lot of films about lions and other wild animals.
after	за, после, позади по, в соответствии с за чем-то, с какой-то целью	Come and see me after school. She was dressed after the latest fashion. He went to New York after big money. What are they after?
beside, near, ***next to, by***	рядом, около, у	He stood beside me. I sat next to him all the way. They live near Minsk. I saw him by the river.
besides	кроме, помимо	There were lots of girls at the game besides me.
but, except	кроме, за исключением	There was no one but me. Everyone except you has come.

Предлоги	Значение	Примеры употребления
by	на, посредством указание на автора или субъекта действия	She came there by bus/by train/by plane/by air/by car. He read some books by Thomas Hardy. Our dog was hit by a bus.
due to, owing to, because of	из-за, благодаря, вследствие	He lost his job due to/owing to/ because of his bad temper.
for	для кого-то для чего-то, ради какой-то цели в направлении из-за, по причине	He bought this dress for me. This table is not for sale. I did it just for fun. This is the train for Chicago. I can't do it for many reasons.
from	происхождение причина или основание материал, из которого сделан предмет	She's from Greece. I know this from experience. He died from a stroke. Bronze is made from copper and tin.
of	материал, из которого состоит предмет принадлежность отношение части и целого возрастные и другие характеристики человека	These carpets are made of wool and silk. He's the owner of that boat. I would like a cup of tea. She's a woman of 55. He was a man of means.
with	с, вместе с с, по отношению к орудие или средство совершения действия физические характеристики или обладание чем-то	She went shopping with me. Why are you angry with me? He cut bread with a knife. I will buy it with your money. Who's the man with a long beard?

Употребление прилагательных и причастий с предлогом

•

to	*of*	*from*
accustomed to	afraid of	absent from
contrary to advice	ashamed of	different from
exposed to	aware of	free from danger
faithful to	capable of	safe from
grateful to	careless of	separate from
kind to	certain of	
liable to	confident of	*on*
married to	danger	keen on (doing) smth
obliged to	fond of	
thankful to	free of charge	*by*
	full of	bored by
with	jealous of	
angry with smb	nervous of	*at*
annoyed with smb	proud of	amazed at
bored with	scared of	angry at
busy with	suspicious of	awful at (doing) smth
content with	terrified of	bad at (doing) smth
good with one's hands	tired of	busy at
happy with		clever at (doing) smth
pleased with	*about*	good at (doing) smth
popular with	anxious about	slow at (doing) smth
satisfied with	certain about	surprised at
	curious about	terrible at (doing) smth
against	excited about	
prejudiced against	glad about	*for*
	happy about	eager for
in	pleased about	bound for
absorbed in	right about	famous for (doing) smth
dressed in	sad about	fit for
interested in	sorry about	late for work
involved in	surprised about	ready for
rich in	upset about	responsible for
successful in	worried about	sorry for (doing) smth
	wrong about	

Употребление глаголов с предлогом

•

to	*between*	*by*
accuse smb of	choose between	judge by smth
apologize to		mean by
apply to	*of*	take by
attend to	accuse smb of	
belong to	approve of	*from*
charge to my account	become of	borrow from
confess to	beware of	claim smth from
conform to	consist of	differ from
explain smth to smb	deprive of	differ from
get used to	dream of	emerge from
happen to	get rid of	escape from
listen to	inform smb of	graduate from
matter to smb	know of	hide smth from smb
object to	remind smb of	prevent from
occur to	rob smb of smth	recover from
prefer smb/smth to	smell of	resign from a job
refer to	suspect smb of	retire from one's job
reply to	taste of	steal smth from smb
report to	think of	stop smb from doing smth
resort to	warn smb of	suffer from an illness
subscribe to		translate from
talk to smb	*in*	
	arrive in	*at*
with	believe in	aim at
agree with	consist in	arrive at
begin with	deal in	call at
charge smb with	end in	estimate at
compare smth with	fail in an exam	guess at the truth
comply with	include smth in smth	hint at smth
deal with	interest smb in smth	knock at the door
fight with smb	invest money in	laugh at
fill with	persist in	look at
identify smth with	result in	point at
interfere with	succeed in	wonder at
meet with	trade in smth	work at
quarrel with smb	trust in	
reason with		
supply with	*against*	
trade with smb	advise against (doing) smth	
tremble with	insure against	
	vote against	

on	*for*	*into*
comment on	apologize for	divide into
congratulate smb on	apply for smth	inquire into smth
depend on	ask for	look into
insist on (doing) smth	beg for	translate into
live on (food, money)	blame smb for	turn smth into smth
operate on smb	compensate smb for	
rely on	excuse smb for	
report on	fight for	
	fine smb for	
after	forgive smb for smth	
look after	hope for	
take after	leave for	
	long for	
about	look for	
ask about	neglect for	
dream about	pay for	
know about	prepare for	
quarrel about smth	punish smb for	
talk about	search for	
tell smb about smth	vote for	
think about	wait for	
warn smb about	wish for	



СИНТАКСИС • SYNTAX
ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, ТИПЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ

Классификация предложений по структуре

Простое Simple	**Сложносочиненное** Compound	**Сложноподчиненное** Complex	
		Главное предложение The Main Clause	**Придаточное предложение** The Subordinate Clause
I bought a new alarm-clock. It was very cold and windy that day. The dinner won't be ready by 2.	He could find his notebook, so he wrote the address on a piece of paper. I speak Dutch, and my friend speaks French and German.	He was angry, She orders him, He showed me the stamp, I got up at half past five ,	because we were late. as if he is her husband. which he had found in a small shop in Paris. so that we could go on the journey as early as possible.

Классификация простых предложений по цели высказывания

•

Повествовательные Declarative	**Вопросительные** Interrogative	**Повелительные** Imperative
He showed me the photo of his family. We can't tell him from his twin brother.	When does this shop open? Won't you come to my birthday party?	Shut the door! Hurry up! Don't be so sure. Let's go there together.

Восклицательные предложения с местоимениями *what* и *such*

•

	С исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе	***С исчисляемыми существительными во множественном числе***	***С неисчисляемыми существительными***
What **What a lot of**	What a cosy place! What a awful man! *Не употребляется*	What strange ideas! What small chocolates! What a lot of roses!	What dirty water! What courage he has! What a lot of snow!
such	He's such a fool!	Those are such high buildings!	It's such good news!

Другие употребительные виды восклицательных предложений

•

1. С прилагательными	How sweet of you to bring my favourite ice-cream! How clever he is! Wasn't he kind to help us!
2. С модальными глаголами	How could he do such a stupid thing! You must be mistaken!
3. С личными местоимениями в объектном падеже	She is ill with flu. — Poor her! He's just passed his last exam. — Lucky him! I'm glad it's Friday today! — Me too!
4. С наречием **so**	She's so small! The water was so clear!

Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении

•

Подлежащее Subject	**Сказуемое** Predicate	**Дополнение** Object	**Обстоятельство** Adverbial Modifier of		
			Образа действия Manner	**Места** Place	**Времени** Time
He She I	sent didn't see will read	this letter him this article	by post	in school at home	last week. today. first thing in the morning.

Типы вопросительных предложений

•

Общий вопрос Yes-No question (образуется с помощью инверсии или вспомогательных глаголов)	**Специальный вопрос** Special question (образуется с помощью вопросительных слов *who, what, where, how, when, why, which* и т. д., инверсии/вспомогательных глаголов)	**Альтернативный вопрос** Alternative question (ответ предполагает выбор; объединяет общие вопросы)	**Разделительный вопрос** Tag-question (состоит из утвердительного или отрицательного вопроса и вопросительной части (*глагол + местоимение*)
Is he your friend? Have you got anything to eat? Could you wash up? Do they live here? Did he recognize you then?	***Вопросы к подлежащему (вспомогательного глагола не требуют):*** Who is your friend? What made her do it? ***Вопросы к другим членам предложения:*** How is it done? Where does he leave? Who did you give it to? What kind of films do you prefer? How well do you know him?	Would you prefer, tea, coffee or mineral water? Did you laugh or cry? Can you do it or can't you? Is he sleeping, reading or watching TV?	She lives in Warsaw, doesn't she? You don't smoke, do you? It can't be so easy, can it? This mirror was expensive, wasn't it? Nobody's been told, have they? Let's take a taxi, shall we?



Члены предложения

Подлежащее (Subject)

•

Может быть **выражено**:	**Примеры**
1. существительным	**The train** has arrived at the station. **Paper** is made from wood.
2. местоимением	**He** believes in ghosts. **Nobody**'s perfect.
3. инфинитивом	**To find** a good nurse will be impossible here. **To fly** a helicopter is my old desire.
4. герундием	**Reading** serious books bores children. **Rafting** in this river is very dangerous.
5. формальными словами **it, there, they, one, you, we**	**It**'s noisy here. **There**'s a new bar not far from here. **They** say this summer will be hot. **One** cannot work without rest. **You** should do your best at all times.
6. субстантивированными словами (словами, перешедшими в разряд существительных)	**The unknown** is always interesting. **Three** were absent from the meeting.
7. любыми словами в значении существительных	**'The'** is the definite article. **'Pride and Prejudice'** was filmed again.

Сказуемое (Predicate)

•

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Типы сказуемого</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Глагольное
Verbal
Выражает действия</td><td>Именное
Nominal
Выражает состояния, качества, факты</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Простое
Simple</td><td colspan="2">Составное
Compound</td><td rowspan="2">Составное
Compound
глагол-связка + именная часть (предикатив)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Модальное
Modal
can, may, must, ought to, etc. + инфинитив</td><td>Аспектное
Aspective
(begin, finish, want, like, try, happen, turn out, hope, etc. + инфинитив/ герундий)</td></tr>
<tr><td>He jumps
She was seen</td><td>We must have missed them.
You should see him.</td><td>He likes walking in the rain.
She turned out to be a good swimmer.</td><td>He’s a good writer.
She seemed perfectly happy.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Состав именного сказуемого</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Глагол-связка (a link verb)
выделяются следующие виды:</td><td colspan="2">Предикатив
может быть выражен:</td></tr>
<tr><td>«быть»:
be, look, sound, feel, taste, smell
«становиться»:
get, grow, become, turn
«оставаться»:
remain, keep, go on, stay
«казаться»:
seem, appear</td><td>
He looks ill.
The soup tasted salty

She turned very pale.
It’s getting dark.

She keeps physically fit.

They seem interested.</td><td>существительным

прилагательным

причастием
местоимением
числительным

инфинитивом

герундием</td><td>My father is an engineer.
Her voice became angry.
The chair is broken.
This bag is hers.
She was 50 last Monday.
My dream is to see Tibet.
His hobby is playing chess.</td></tr>
</table>

Дополнение (Object)

•

Прямое Direct	**Косвенное** Indirect	
	Предложное	**Беспредложное**
Yesterday I saw a **helicopter**. You can borrow **my umbrella**.	I gave the pen **to the teacher**. She arranged a party **for her friends**.	I'll show **you** something. Can you tell **me** the real name of this actor?

Определение (Attribute)

•

Может быть выражено:	**Примеры**
1. прилагательным	It was an **expensive** suit.
2. существительным • в общем падеже • в притяжательном падеже • с предлогом	 She gave me a **table** spoon. It was a good **girls'** school. The leg **of the table** is broken.
3. местоимением	This is **our** flat.
4. числительным	The **first** lecture on optics is tomorrow.
5. причастием	The **running** boy looked round. I was asked to make a **written** report.
6. герундием	I don't like the idea **of inviting** her here.
7. инфинитивом	He had a great desire **to visit** Japan.

Обстоятельство
Adverbial Modifier (of)

•

Значение	Примеры
1. времени (time)	He must've returned **in the afternoon**.
2. места (place)	I found my keys **in the drawer**.
3. образа действия (manner)	He spoke **with great difficulty**.
4. сопутствующих обстоятельств (attendant circumstances)	She stood in the garden **looking** at the flowers.
5. степени (degree)	The town has **greatly** changed.
6. причины (cause)	We delayed the walk **because of the storm**.
7. цели (purpose)	I've come **to talk** to you.

Сложные члены предложения (Синтаксические комплексы)

•

1. Сложное подлежащее ***(Complex Subject)*** существительное/местоимение + инфинитив/герундий/причастие	**The train** is expected **to arrive** in 5 minutes. It's difficult **for me to meet** you after classes.
2. Сложная именная часть сказуемого ***(Complex predicative)***	The only way out is **for him to change** his will. The good thing was **my knowing** the customs of those people.
3. Сложное дополнение ***(Complex Object)*** существительное/местоимение + инфинитив/причастие/прилагательное/существительное	
• после глаголов *want, wish, like, would like, need, prefer, consider, believe, know, think, expect, catch, find, leave* и т. д.	I expect **him to arrive** in a few months. They found **the safe empty**. He wants **this job done** today. She caught **him reading** her letters.
• после глаголов чувственного восприятия *hear, feel, see, watch, notice* и т. д.	I saw **him planting** trees. They heard **the man cry** with pain.
• после глаголов *make, let, have, get*	He made **me phone her**. He had **his car stolen** last week. She got **him to repair** the fence.
• после глаголов *report, declare, pronounce*	They reported **the man missing**. He declared **the work finished**. We were waiting **for the door to open.**
• после глаголов *wait(for), rely (on/upon), listen (to), count (on)*	I rely **on you to do** it in time.
• после глаголов *order, ask, allow*	She wouldn't allow her **picture taken**.
4. Сложное определение ***(Complex Attribute)***	The first thing **for you to do** is phone the doctor. It was an idea **of great importance**.
5. Сложное обстоятельство ***(Complex Adverbial Modifier)***	The tea is too hot **for me to drink**. He motioned **for me to sit down**.



Сложноподчиненные предложения

Придаточные предложения

•

Виды придаточных предложений	Примеры
1. Придаточное подлежащное (Subject clause)	Where he got a gun is still unknown. It is good that he decided to stay.
2. Придаточное предикативное (Predicative clause)	The trouble is that I was late for the train. The weather is not what was in the morning.
3. Придаточное дополнительное (Object clause)	He told me that he had retired the year before. We laughed at what we heard.
4. Придаточное определительное (Attribute clause)	The man whom you mean is over there. The watch which was bought by the man was very old.
5. Придаточное обстоятельственное (Adverbial clause of): • времени (time) • места (place) • образа действия (manner) • цели (purpose) • причины (cause) • уступки (concession) • условия (condition) • сравнения (comparison)	 As soon as I arrive I'll call you. I shall go where my mother goes every year. You ought to do it as we do. I brought it there so you could have a look. They were angry because we were late. No matter what he says, stay calm. If he is at home he'll help me. It is warmer today than it was yesterday.

Наиболее употребительные союзы

•

Сочинительные союзы Coordinating conjunctions (*в сложносочиненных предложениях*)	Подчинительные союзы Subordinating conjunctions (*в сложноподчиненных предложениях*)
and, but, or, than, as well as, not only, both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor	as, as long as, as soon as, as if, because, (al)though, that's why, before, if (whether), once, since, that, while, where, when, unless, until (till), so that, now that



Косвенная речь • Reported Speech

Способы передачи косвенной речи

•

Типы предложений Type of sentences	**Прямая речь** Direct Speech	**Косвенная речь** Indirect (Reported) Speech
Повествовательное	He says, 'I often play football.' He said to me, 'You are wrong.' He said, 'I must call her now.'	He says (that) he often plays football. He ***told*** me (that) I was wrong. He said (that) he ***had to*** call her then.
Повелительное	He says to me, 'Get your coat.' He said to me, 'Don't go away.' He said, 'You'd better not drink this water.'	He ***tells*** me to get my coat. He ***asked*** me not to go away. He ***advised*** me not to drink that water.
Восклицательное	He said, 'What a good idea!' He said, 'Thank you!' He said, 'Liar!'	He exclaimed that it was a good idea. He thanked me. He called her a liar.
Вопросительное 1) общий вопрос	He asks, 'Is anyone there?' He asked, 'Did you see the accident?' He asked, 'Will you be here tomorrow?'	He asks ***if*** anyone is there. He asked ***whether*** I had seen the accident. He ***wondered if*** I would be there the next day.
2) специальный вопрос	He says, 'Laura, when is the next flight?' He asked, 'Why didn't you come yesterday?' He asked, 'When shall I see you again?'	He asks Laura ***when the next flight is***. He asked ***why we hadn't come the day before***. He ***wondered when he would see*** her again.

Глаголы, вводящие косвенную речь

•

accuse encourage	command	refuse
admit	explain	remind
advise	deny	request
apologize	implore	suggest
ask	insist	tell
assure	offer	warn
beg	order	whisper
	promise	wonder

Изменение обстоятельств времени и места при переводе из прямой речи в косвенную

•

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
today	that day, the same day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day, the following day, the day after
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
in two days	two days later
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
two days ago	two days before, two days earlier
a year ago	a year before, the previous year
last week/year	the previous week/year, the week/year before
next week/year	the following week/year, the week/year after, the next week/year
now	then, immediately
here	there
this/these	that/those

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

Грамматические различия между американским и британским вариантами английского языка

•

Грамматические явления	Британский вариант	Американский вариант
1. Употребление местоимения **one** в неопределенно-личных предложениях	**One** should be more attentive to ***one's*** relatives. **One** cannot learn a language unless ***one*** studies hard.	**One** should be more attentive to ***his*** relatives. **One** cannot learn a language unless ***he*** studies hard.
2. Употребление **have/ have got** для выражения значения «иметь, обладать»	**have/have got** I *have/have got* a parrot. *Does* he *have* a computer? *Has* he *got* a computer?	**have** I *have* a parrot. *Does* he *have* a computer?
3. Выражение действия, происходившего в прошлом и связанного с настоящим	**Present Perfect** I*'ve lost* my keys. He *has* already *left*. *Have* you ever *seen* a zebra?	**Past Simple/Present Perfect** I *lost* my keys./ I*'ve lost* my keys. He already *left./* He *has* already *left*. *Did* you ever *see* a zebra?/ *Have* you ever *seen* a zebra?
4. Употребление глаголов **shall/will, should/would** в отношении первого лица	**shall/will, should/would** I *shall/will* do it tomorrow. We *should/would* be happy to meet her.	**will, would** I *will* do it tomorrow. We *would* be happy to meet her
5. Употребление сослагательного наклонения в придаточных дополнительных после глаголов **demand, insist, suggest, propose, recommend, order, advise, ask, command**	**should + инфинитив** I suggest that you *should bring* it to me. I demanded that she *shouldn't drive* at night.	**инфинитив** I suggest that you *bring* it to me. I demanded that she *not drive* at night.
6. Образование основных форм ряда глаголов	**Неправильные глаголы** lean — leant — leant learn — learnt — learnt burn — burnt — burnt spell — spelt — spelt spoil — spoilt — spoilt wake — woke — woken prove — proved — proven	**Правильные глаголы** lean — leaned — leaned learn — learned — learned burn — burned — burned spell — spelled — spelled spoil — spoiled — spoiled wake — waked — waked prove — proved — proved

→

Грамматические явления	Британский вариант	Американский вариант
	Правильные глаголы fit — fitted — fitted quit — quitted — quitted wet — wetted — wetted dive — dived — dived	**Неправильные глаголы** fit — fit — fit quit — quit — quit wet — wet — wet dive — *dove* — dived
7. Образование формы **Past Participle**	to get — **got** He's ***got*** much better in riding.	to get — **gotten** He's ***gotten*** much better in riding.
8. Употребление артиклей	*in/to hospital* The injured man was taken to hospital. *toothache/earache/ stomachache/backache* I've got toothache.	*in/to* **the** *hospital* The injured man was taken to ***the*** hospital. ***a*** *toothache/earache/ stomachache/backache* I've got ***a*** toothache.
9. Употребление собирательных существительных (**family, government, committee, audience, jury, team** и т. п.)	*Согласуются с глаголом в ед. и мн. числе* The family ***want/wants*** to sell the house. The jury ***are*** considering their verdict.	*Согласуются с глаголом в единственном числе* The family ***wants*** to sell the house. The jury ***is*** considering its verdict.
10. Выражение предназначения	**Существительное в притяжательном падеже** a *baby*'s bottle a *doll*'s house	**Существительное в общем падеже** a baby-bottle a doll-house
11. Употребление неисчисляемых существительных	*Единственное число* The ***research*** proved important ideas.	*Множественное число* His ***researches*** proved important ideas.
12. Употребление прилагательных/наречий с глаголами	**Наречие** Go ***slowly*** here. You look ***really*** nice. **Прилагательное** I feel ***bad*** today.	**Прилагательное** Go ***slow*** here. You look ***real*** nice. **Наречие** I feel ***badly*** today.
13. Употребление прилагательных **sick** и **ill**.	He's ***ill*** now. He's a ***sick*** man.	He's ***sick*** now.
14. Употребление выражений со значением «принимать пищу»	to ***have*** lunch to ***have*** supper	to ***eat*** lunch to ***eat*** supper

Грамматические явления	Британский вариант	Американский вариант
15. Расположение наречий	He was ***probably*** in the office. We ***also*** have that./We have that ***too***.	He ***probably*** was in the office. We have that ***also***.
16. Употребление предлогов • с названиями улиц • со словом **home** • со словами **college, lesson** • в значении «кругового движения» • при сравнениях • с глаголами и существительными	She lives ***in*** Bond Street. I stayed ***at*** home all day. We study ***at*** college. It happened ***at*** the last lesson. He turned ***(a)round***. Can I look ***(a)round***? She's spending money ***as if*** there was no tomorrow. speak ***to/with*** smb talk ***to/with*** smb write ***to*** smb meet smb visit smb protest ***against*** smth fill ***in*** a form check smth do smth ***again*** be ***in*** a team the shop opens ***on*** Tuesday Monday ***to*** Friday ***at*** the weekend ***at*** weekends work ***at*** night	She lives ***on*** Hazel Avenue. I stayed home all day We study ***in*** college. It happened ***in*** the last lesson. He turned ***around***. Can I look ***around***? She is spending money ***like*** there was no tomorrow. speak ***with*** smb talk ***with*** smb write smb meet ***with*** smb visit ***with*** smb protest smth fill ***in/out*** a form check smth ***out*** do smth ***over*** be ***on*** a team the shop opens Tuesday Monday ***through*** Friday ***on*** the weekend ***on*** weekends work ***nights***
17. Употребление глаголов в качестве однородных сказуемых	*С союзом* ***and*** Come ***and*** see what I bought. I'll go ***and*** have tea.	*Союз* ***and*** *опускается* Come see what I bought. I'll go have tea.

Основные грамматические тенденции современного американского разговорного языка

•

Грамматическое явление	Нормативное употребление	Американский разговорный вариант
1. Форма **going to** в обороте *be going to* + *инфинитив* заменяется сокращенной формой ***gonna***	I'm going to buy a new bed. He's going to invite me to the show.	I'm ***gonna*** buy a new bed. He's ***gonna*** invite me to the show.
2. Глагол *want to* заменяется сокращенной формой ***wanna***	I really want to learn English.	I really ***wanna*** learn English.
3. Степени сравнения местоимения ***little*** (less, least) употребляются с исчисляемыми существительными наряду с местоимением ***few*** (***fewer***, ***fewest***)	The biggest differences are the ***fewer*** conveniences.	The biggest differences are the ***less*** conveniences.

Различия между американским и британским вариантом при обозначении времени

•

Значение	Британский вариант	Американский вариант
Который час?	What time is it?	What time do you have?
Без четверти семь.	It's a quarter ***to*** seven.	It's a quarter ***of*** seven.
Четверть седьмого.	It's a quarter ***past*** six.	It's a quarter ***after*** six.
Половина седьмого.	It's half past six.	It's five thirty.
Без десяти минут семь.	It's ten minutes ***to*** seven.	It's ten minutes ***before*** seven.
через 20 минут	***within*** 20 minutes	***in*** 20 minutes
05.30	5.30.a.m.	5:30.a.m.
17.30	5.30.p.m.	5:30.p.m.
101	a/one hundred and one	a/one hundred one
1 000	ten hundred	a/one thousand
1 000 000 000	milliard	billion
0	nought/zero	zero
Дата 15 апреля 2005 года	day/month/year 15.04.2005	month/day/year 04.15.2005
День двадцатого января	on December ***the*** twentieth on the twentieth of December	on December twentieth
сейчас	now, at present	presently

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