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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие разработано в соответствии с требованиями программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для обучающихся всех строительных направлений подготовки и специальностей и является дидактическим средством, обеспечивающим полноценную аудиторную работу, направленную на формирование профессиональной иноязычной компетенции обучающихся, так как изначально умение грамотно употреблять грамматические структуры в рамках простого предложения — одно из важнейших условий владения иностранным языком.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 5 разделов, объединяющих основные темы английской грамматики, связанные с особенностями употребления различных частей речи в простом предложении. Представлен широкий диапазон языковых упражнений, предполагающих как выбор правильного варианта из нескольких предложенных, так и самостоятельное употребление грамматических единиц и структур: раскрытие скобок; заполнение пропусков; составление предложений и их трансформация в соответствии с заданием; перевод предложений с иностранного языка на родной и с родного языка на иностранный; образование грамматических форм по образцу и др.

Последовательное выполнение грамматических упражнений данного учебно-методического пособия способствует поэтапному формированию грамматического навыка.

Все упражнения созданы на основе общекультурной и строительной лексики. Такой подход создает дополнительные возможности для активизации навыков осуществления грамотной устной и письменной профессионально-ориентированной коммуникации.

Unit 1. SIMPLE SENTENCE STRUCTURE

I. Make up sentences, arranging the words in the correct order. Define the verb form.

1. new, They, in, area, houses, build, that. 2. a, in, They, big, the, have, house, country. 3. She, at, lecture, is, the. 4. in, two, are, There, the, lifts, house. 5. the, laid, they, First, foundation. 6. Moscow, My, of, study, at, State, civil, friends, the, University, engineering. 7. Mathematics, than, more, is, for, difficult, physics, him. 8. four, have, These, examinations, students. 9. one, the, is, official, Windsor Castle, of, residences, British, of, the, and, inhabited, monarch, oldest, castle, in, world, largest, the, and, the. 10. better, you, knows, English, He, than. 11. entered, My, last, Moscow, of, engineering, State, friend, civil, University. 12. strong, 11th, In, 12th, the, fortifications, and, the, built, Normans, castles, and, centuries. 13. good, was, at, He, mathematics. 14. has, since, Great, of, end, the, started, the, construction, war. 15. The, had, a, mathematics, chemistry, great, Egyptians, knowledge, of, and. 16. My, graduated, five, ago, the, friend, from, years, university. 17. chose, for, castles, strategic, They, their, positions. 18. were, Wood, times, common, structures, in, very, earlier. 19. flats, were, in, There, plenty, city, furnished, of, the. 20. They, of, last, plant, finished, construction, the, year, the.

II. Choose *there is*, *there are*, *it is* or *they are* to complete the sentences.

1. _____ two types of apartments: a rented apartment and a condominium. 2. In this ecosystem _____ interaction between the sun, the rain and the soil which feeds the producers (plants and grass). 3. What about the biosphere? – In short, _____ the part of our planet occupied by life. 4. The children have dinner at school, and _____ a dining-hall completed with modern kitchen. 5. _____ few two-stories houses in our town. _____ old but very beautiful. 6. Blocks of cinder concrete, ordinary concrete and hollow tile are known as Concrete Masonry Units (CMU). _____ larger than ordinary bricks. 7. _____ a lot of very simple ways to save energy. 8. Everyone who visits London today wants to see Tower Bridge. _____ one of the most popular places of interest.

III. Ask the general question for each sentence.

1. They are students of Moscow State University of civil engineering. 2. Students of our group have three exams in January. 3. There is a beautiful garden near our house. 4. I have less free time now than I had last year. 5. Chemistry is as difficult for me as physics. 6. My friend has a big house in the country. 7. Ancient Romans were great road builders. 8. Yesterday it was warmer than three days ago. 9. He had good work. 10. Yesterday there were more students than today.

IV. Put an appropriate adverb into each sentence: *often*, *also*, *never*, *seldom*, *usually*, *probably*, *sometimes*, *always*.

1. She failed in physics. 2. They are great friends. 3. The students of our group attend lectures. 4. We go to the theatre. 5. My friends work in summer. 6. He is late for lectures. 7. I'm wrong. 8. The lectures begin at 8.30.

V. Choose the correct collocation.

(Note the correct sequence of adjectives: General characteristics (opinion) — size (weight) — age — shape — colour — origin — material — purpose — noun)

- a) classical unprecedented marble rectangular temple;
b) marble rectangular classical unprecedented temple;
c) unprecedented classical rectangular marble temple;
d) rectangular marble unprecedented classical temple.
- a) round monotonous pastel medieval paintings;
b) monotonous medieval round pastel paintings;
c) medieval pastel monotonous round paintings;
d) pastel round medieval monotonous paintings.

3. a) vast remarkable brick ancient construction;
b) brick ancient vast remarkable construction;
c) ancient brick remarkable vast construction;
d) remarkable vast ancient brick construction.
4. a) modern marble luxurious colourful mansion;
b) luxurious modern colourful marble mansion;
c) marble colourful modern luxurious mansion;
d) colourful luxurious marble modern mansion.
5. a) well-ordered ancient symmetrical spatial arrangement;
b) ancient spatial well-ordered symmetrical arrangement;
c) symmetrical well-ordered spatial ancient arrangement;
d) spatial symmetrical ancient well-ordered arrangement.
6. a) young Russian invited ingenious engineer;
b) invited ingenious young Russian engineer;
c) ingenious young Russian invited engineer;
d) Russian invited ingenious young engineer.
7. a) old stone notable two-storied tenement;
b) notable two-storied old stone tenement;
c) two-storied old stone notable tenement;
d) stone notable old two-storied tenement.
8. a) stone feudal significant huge castles;
b) significant huge feudal stone castles;
c) huge significant stone feudal castles;
d) feudal stone huge significant castles.
9. a) impressive old limestone decorative work;
b) decorative impressive old limestone work;
c) old limestone decorative impressive work;
d) limestone decorative impressive old work.
10. a) modern geometric constructive outstanding masterpiece;
b) geometric constructive modern outstanding masterpiece;
c) constructive outstanding geometric modern masterpiece;
d) outstanding modern geometric constructive masterpiece.

VI. Correct the sentences paying attention to the word order.

1. Parks are open spaces, large and protected usually areas, in cities and towns. 2. The first bridge on the River Thames was built by the Romans probably between 55 BC and 43 AD. 3. Our lectures begin at 10 o'clock today in the morning. 4. The first-year students yesterday saw the university laboratories. 5. Students twice a year have vacations. 6. The first- and second-year students study engineering general subjects. 7. The academic year lasts 9 months usually. 8. Students will after four years get a bachelor's degree. 9. He went after graduation from the university to his native-town. 10. His parents now have a comfortable flat. 11. He well speaks English and more two foreign languages.

VII. Ask questions for the underlined word.

1. The academic year in our country begins on the 1-st of September. 2. My friend is the youngest in our group. 3. These students have five examinations in June. 4. A mobile home is the cheapest form of housing. 5. We live in a new house of modern design. 6. There are many new high buildings in our street. 7. I usually get up at 8 o'clock in the morning. 8. It takes him 30 minutes to get to the university. 9. She wants to be an engineer. 10. Students of our group often work at the University's laboratories. 11. We translated two texts last lesson. 12. They will go to London next summer.

VIII. Match 1–10 to A–J to make sentences.

1	There are some factories	A	than their flat in the town.
2	The film is not so interesting	B	to see there.
3	Their house in the country is less comfortable	C	in this region.
4	The Assembly Hall is the largest room	D	4–6 years.
5	There were many interesting things	E	old and new ones.
6	The course of studies lasts	F	as you think.
7	Our university has several buildings,	G	to study at our university.
8	It is interesting but difficult	H	in our university.
9	I have a meeting	I	English speakers in the company.
10	He is one of the best	J	with a supplier.

IX. Make question-tags.

1. This facility isn't efficient enough ...?
2. Please, vary the data and measure the units ...?
3. The engineers performed the project properly ...?
4. Let's get "5s" for this test ...?
5. The workers can't operate on the construction site without individual safety equipment ...?
6. More than a hundred of various workers maintain the utility system in our town ...?
7. A surveyor was applying many instruments while measuring ...?
8. The performance of this facility will be varied under the impact of internal and external factors ...?
9. I am so proud to conduct this training for everyone interested in computer-aided design ...?
10. There are many interesting and well-paid positions in the field of building construction ...?

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Различные строительные компании строят более 100 новых конструкций в Москве каждый год.
2. Студенты измеряли размеры деталей, когда в аудиторию зашел декан.
3. Он только что произвел съемку территории и обнаружил много ошибок.
4. Группа инженеров основала свою строительную компанию.
5. Они тренируются работать в Автокаде сейчас.
6. После того, как рабочие возвели фундамент, они были свободны на несколько дней.
7. Завтра целый день у нас не будет электричества: рабочие будут обслуживать инженерные сети в нашем районе.
8. Мы смотрели замечательное представление вчера и советуем его вам.
9. Мои друзья выполняют это задание посредством различных измерений и расчетов к следующему уроку.
10. Вам следует заменить это устройство: рабочие будут применять его уже целый год к следующему месяцу.

XI. Write down an essay (speak) about your university. Pay attention to the word order in different types of sentences.

Unit 2. ACTIVE VOICE

Tense Aspect	Present	Past	Future
Simple (Indefinite)	They construct many houses every year. They build many houses every year	They constructed many houses last year. They built many houses last year	They will construct many houses next year. They will build many houses next year
Continuous (Progressive)	They are constructing a house now. They are building a house now	They were constructing a house then. They were building a house then	They will be constructing a house. They will be building a house
Perfect	They have already constructed the house. They have already built the house	They had constructed the house by last autumn. They had built the house by last autumn	They will have constructed the house by next autumn. They will have built the house by next autumn
Perfect Continuous (Perfect Progressive)	They have been constructing the house for three months. They have been building the house for three months	They had been constructing the house for three months before the contractor asked about the result. They had been building the house for three months before the contractor asked about the result	They will have been constructing the house for three months before the contractor asks about the result. They will have been building the house for three months before the contractor asks about the result

I. Put the verb *to be* in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. My brother ... a managing director in this company. 2. Last month they ... in London. 3. He ... usually tired in the evening. 4. Yesterday I ... at the factory. 5. My sister ... at home tomorrow. 6. Where ... your textbooks now? 7. Last week he ... not at lectures. 8. They ... not ... in Moscow next summer. 9. Always, when I come home in the evening, my family ... not at home. 10. In early times there ... few specialist builders.

II. Put the verb *to be* in Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple and choose the appropriate adverb: *now, yesterday, today, tomorrow, next year, last week, next autumn, at 5 o'clock* and so on.

1. She ... at lecture. 2. ... you an engineer? 3. ... they at home? 4. He ... not an engineer, she ... a student. 5. This lecture ... interesting. 6. I ... interested in architecture. 7. The students ... at the institute. 8. Where ... your friend? 9. Construction trade workers ... on site. 10. The house ... in good order.

III. Use the verb in brackets in Present Simple and add an appropriate adverb: *usually, often, sometimes, always, seldom, never* and so on.

1. My working day (to begin) at 8 o'clock. 2. I (to live) 5 km from the city centre. 3. She (to go) to the theatre. 4. We (go) to the university by Metro and by bus. 5. For breakfast she (to have) a sandwich and a cup of coffee. 6. Our first lecture (to start) at 8.30. 7. My friend (to study) at the Moscow State University of civil engineering. 8. It (to take) me an hour to translate this text. 9. They (to work) in summer. 10. He (to like) to read books in the evening.

IV. Make negative sentences and ask questions for the underlined words.

1. My brother works hard all day long.
2. She lives in Moscow.
3. Every year they construct two houses.
4. A simple beam lies on two supports.
5. Two times a week we eat in the university canteen.
6. They usually build two-story buildings.
7. I like to survey the piece of land.
8. My friend studies civil engineering at the university.
9. Our winter vacations last two weeks.
10. She speaks English well.
11. The construction trade workers worn protective helmets on site.
12. Sometimes he goes to the stadium.

V. Put the verbs in Past Simple.

1. Last year he (to have) a job on a building site.
2. My mother (to leave) home at 9 o'clock yesterday.
3. My father (to supervise) the workers on the construction site.
4. The plumbers (to finish) their work last week.
5. On Monday at English lesson we (to write) a dictation and (to do) some exercises.
6. After the lessons we (to take) a bus to get home.
7. They (to go) to bed at 1 a.m. yesterday.
8. All workers (to come) to the office at 8 o'clock the day before yesterday.
9. The Greeks (to build) a slanting roof because there (to be) much rain in their country.
10. In prehistoric times men (to look) for protection under the branches of trees.

VI. Make negative sentences and ask questions for the underlined words.

1. Roofers installed a tiled roof last week.
2. They built their own house of brick.
3. We passed the examination in English.
4. In my childhood I wanted to be an architect.
5. His family moved from a flat into a house.
6. She lived in Moscow two years ago.
7. Last week I went to my parents.
8. Yesterday I bought two interesting books.
9. He always found time for his hobby.
10. We saw this old film in one cinema.
11. When I met him he told me an interesting story.
12. Yesterday he returned home late.

VII. Put the verb in Future Simple and ask questions.

1. The delegation (to leave) Moscow on Monday.
2. The lecture (to last) two hours.
3. They (to carry) the responsibility for both design and construction.
4. The contractors (to order) material from suppliers.
5. There (to be) a factory near the town.
6. We (to go) to the south next summer.
7. In four years I (to be) an engineer.
8. Our team (to involve) many different trades in the next project.
9. The client (to pay) for the project tomorrow.
10. She (to spend) next summer at the seaside.

VIII. Make sentences in Present and Past Simple. Use different adverbs.

1. My friend will enter Moscow State University of civil engineering next year.
2. Tomorrow we will go to the cinema.
3. The contractor's site agent will control site operations.
4. The next meeting will take place with the client on Monday.
5. After graduation from our university some of the students will work on the construction site.
6. Sponsors will equip the classrooms and laboratories with new apparatuses.
7. Next term she will have a course of lectures in building materials.
8. My brother will bring me an interesting book from London.
9. Our company will complete the construction of the road in two weeks.
10. The secretary will give you all necessary information.

IX. Match 1–8 to A–H to make sentences.

1	The construction industry in the UK consists	A	ten years ago.
2	The factory produces	B	in all the experiments.
3	They tunneled	C	apparatuses for laboratories.
4	It happened	D	of four different sectors.
5	This student has done his scientific work with the help	E	of modern electronic machines.
6	Look up and you will see our building	F	like schools, hospitals and office blocks.
7	They obtained similar results	G	a tall building with a pointed roof.
8	The commercial sector is for things	H	a tube under the river.

X. Put the verb in Present, Past or Future Simple.

1. People in the coldest climates (to prefer) to live in timber-frame houses. 2. I (not to go) to the university every day. We have lessons three times a week. 3. I (not to be) very busy last summer and I (to go) to London. 4. When you (to leave) home for university yesterday? 5. Primitive men (to choose) caves, dwelling places that storm and cold (not can destroy). 6. The best modern buildings (to help) us to live and work in comfort. 7. He (to read) the lecture tomorrow. 8. What types of houses you (to build) in the future? 9. You (to know) the work of the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. He (to design) the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. It (to be) one of the few buildings in Tokyo that (not to fall) in the terrible earthquake of 1923. 10. She always (to use) a computer to do calculations.

XI. Put the verb in Present, Past or Future Continuous.

1. Students (to translate) the article now. 2. My neighbours (to write) their English exercises at this time yesterday. 3. What the student of this group (to do) from eight till nine yesterday? 4. The worker (to build) the foundation now. 5. Plumbers (to lay) the pipes for the water supply from nine till 6 tomorrow. 6. What (to do) at five o'clock tomorrow? 7. When I came to the university, they (to show) the foreign students lecture halls and laboratories of our university. 8. Students from any university (to prepare) for their examinations at the end of May. 9. We (to go) home now because it is late. 10. At 10 o'clock yesterday we (to listen) to a very interesting lecture.

XII. Choose the correct form.

1. I *try/am trying* to find a book on civil engineering.
2. I *try/am trying* to buy all available engineering books.
3. We *go/are going* to start a new project next week.
4. General contractors *build/are building* residential, industrial and commercial buildings.
5. Annie *comes/is coming* from Ireland.
6. She *goes/is going* to work now.
7. My friend *speaks/is speaking* two foreign languages.
8. Do you *want/Are you wanting* to go out tonight?

XIII. Put the verb in Present Simple or Continuous.

- 1: – Good afternoon.
2: – Afternoon. (to be) it Jane?
1: – Yes. Who (to call)?
2: – This (to be) David, from Chicago. You (to remember) me?
1: – Of course I do. What you (to do) in England?
2: – I (to have) a business trip.
1: – Are you on your own?
2: – No. I (to be) here with my colleague. We (to work) on the same project.
1: – How interesting! What your colleague (to do)?
2: – He (to be) an architect, too.
1: – Great!
2: – Anyway. How you (to be)?
1: – I (to be) fine. I (to study) still. Listen. Where you (to be)?
2: – You see, we (to stay) in a hotel very close to you. It's called The Park Tower Knightsbridge. You ever (to heard) about it?
1: – You (to kid)? Everyone has! It (to be) a luxurious hotel – very expensive! You (to like) it?
2: – We definitely do! Jane, what you (to do) tonight? You (to be) free? We'd like to invite for dinner, here in the hotel.
1: – That's fine! What time?
2: – Will 7 p.m. be all right?
1: – Sure! See you at 7 o'clock. Bye, David.
2: – See you, Jane.

XIV. Choose the correct verb form.

1. I *met/was meeting* a friend while I *did/was doing* the shopping.
2. I *paid/was paying* for my things when I *heard/was hearing* someone call my name.
3. I *turned/was turning* round and *saw/was seeing* Paula.
4. She *wore/was wearing* a bright red coat.
5. We *decided/was deciding* to have a cup of coffee.
6. While we *had/were having* a drink, a waiter *dropped/was dropping* a pile of plates.
7. We all *got/were getting* a terrible shock.
8. While the waiter *picked/was picking* up the broken plates, he *cut/was cutting* his finger.
9. We *left/were leaving* the café and *said/were saying* goodbye.
10. I *finished/was finishing* my shopping and *went/was going* home.

XV. Put the following sentences in Present Perfect.

1. He was translating a text. (already)
2. They will go home. (just)
3. He is in London. (never)
4. I visited the British Museum in London. (never)
5. She lived in Moscow in 2013. (since)
6. I did not see her at our university in September. (since)
7. The contractor trade workers were building a high-rising building. (this week)
8. They are finishing their work. (this year)
9. He spoke to the supervisor. (already)
10. We saw our plumber. (just)

XVI. Open the brackets putting the verb in Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. I (to attend) lectures on history since May. — I (to attend) lectures on history in May.
2. He (to enter) the University last year. — He (to enter) the University this year.
3. You (to pass) your examination on Friday well? — You (to pass) your examination?
4. He (to return) already to Moscow — He (to return) to Moscow five years ago.
5. Unfortunately, we (not to obtain) any good results. — We (not to obtain) any good results when we used old models of equipment.

XVII. Put *for* or *since* into each gap.

1. I haven't seen my friend _____ a while.
2. He's been in London _____ January.
3. He works for a company called KMP. He has worked for them _____ several years.
4. This family have been my neighbours _____ their daughter, Samantha, was born.
5. I have known them _____ many years.
6. We have been friends _____ we were at university together.
7. His wife, Carrie, is a designer. She has had her own studio _____ six months.
8. I'm looking after my younger brother today. My parents have been at their work _____ 7.00 this morning.

XVIII. Which of the sentences in each pair is correct? Explain your choice.

1. What did you do last night? — What have you done last night?
2. I went to many countries in my life. — I have been to many countries in my life.
3. He went to Moscow two years ago. — He has been to Moscow two years ago.
4. I study English for three years. — I have studied English for three years.
5. I have known Mary for three months. — I have known Mary since three months.
6. Where have you bought your shoes? — Where did you buy your shoes?
7. I saw Peter yesterday. — I have seen Peter yesterday.

XIX. Use one of the verbs to fill each gap. Put the verb in Present Perfect or Past Simple: *to meet, to go* (x2), *to try, to win, to get, to hear, to find, to have* (x2), *to fall, to be, to leave, to agree, to see.*

Dear Mary

How are you? I _____ from you for a while, so I thought I'd drop you a line and give you some of our news. The most important thing to tell you is that we _____ a new house to buy! We _____ to see it last week, and we think it's wonderful. We _____ on a price last night, and with a bit of luck, we might be in it a couple of months' time. We _____ n't _____ to sell our house yet, but I don't think it will be difficult. I'm going to the estate agent's this afternoon.

Did you know that Joanna, our eldest daughter, _____ in the Far East for the past six months? She was in Melbourne for a while, but now she _____ Australia and _____ to Indonesia. She's going to spend a few weeks there and then she's coming home. She's having a really good time. Jason _____ in love with a lovely girl called Rosene! He _____ her at a party last week, and he thinks she's the most beautiful girl he _____ ever _____. I don't know how long the romance will last – we'll see!

Maggie has some good news, too! She _____ first prize in a ballet exam. The exam was last week. She _____ to go to the Royal Ballet School in London for the whole day, and this morning we _____ a letter saying that she had won, so we're all delighted.

The last bit of news is that Pickles (the dog) _____ puppies! Three of them. They're gorgeous, but we don't know what to do with them!

I hope you're all well. Write soon.

Love

James

XX. Put the verb in Present Simple, Present Continuous or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. My father (to work) at the institute. — My father (to work) at the institute since 1995.
2. My sister (to translate) the text now. — My sister (to translate) the text for two hours.
3. They (to build) different types of houses. — They (to build) different types of houses since 2020.
4. We (to clean) our flat now. — We (to clean) our flat since morning.
5. I (to live) in Novgorod. — I (to live) in Novgorod since childhood.
6. We (to learn) English. — We (to learn) English since the 5th class.
7. I (to work) still on my report. — I (to work) already on my report for three hours.
8. She (to do) still her homework. — She (to do) her homework since morning.
9. My friend (to speak) English very well. — My friend (to speak) English since childhood.
10. The painter (to paint) still the house inside. — The painter (to paint) the house inside for five hours.

XXI. Put the verb in Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous or Present Perfect Continuous.

1. I (to know) this engineer. — I (to know) this engineer for three years.
2. I (to want) to go to London. — I (to want) always to go to London.
3. She (to be) ill. — She (to be) ill for two weeks.
4. He (to prefer) black tee. — He (to prefer) always black tee.
5. She (to like) cats. — She (to like) always cats.
6. You (to read) still this book? — How long you (to read) this book?
7. Where our chief (to be) now? — He (to be) in the Assembly Hall. He (to have) a meeting with our Norwegian partners. They (to talk) since breakfast time.
8. This (to be) the plant where my grandfather (to work). — He (to work) here for fifty years.

XXII. Choose the correct verb and put it in the correct form: to supply, to have (x2), to be interested, to depend, to send out, to be (x2), to make sure, to answer, to work, to co-ordinate, to represent, to walk, to work.

1: – Hello, can I help you?

2: – Hello, we'd like some background information about the project.

1: – Well, I will ask the secretary to send you some details. We _____ a press release a couple of weeks ago.

2: – We have already got a copy of that, thank you. We _____ in finding out more information about the people working here. How many workers do you _____ on site? What are their responsibilities? Where do they come?

1: – That _____ on what's happening. As you know, this _____ quite a complex business, so we _____ different subcontractors and suppliers coming in and out all the time.

2: – I see.

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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