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PREFACE

Пособие содержит базовые сведения в рамках коррективно-повторительного курса английской грамматики и предназначено для школьников, абитуриентов, студентов как языковых, так и неязыковых факультетов.

Основная цель пособия — помочь учащимся преодолеть некоторые трудности английского языка, а также развить и автоматизировать навыки и умения правильного употребления грамматических структур в устной и письменной речи.

Разделы, представленные в первой части, охватывают грамматические темы, которые вызывают определённые трудности при изучении и требуют систематизации и активизации.

Каждый раздел содержит теоретическую часть в виде таблиц с комментариями, тренировочные задания и финальный тест для контроля пройденного материала.

Система заданий построена по принципу постепенного нарастания трудностей в пределах одной темы. Однако структура пособия предусматривает вариативность заданий, рассчитанную на различные уровни подготовки и индивидуальные особенности учащихся.

Вторая часть включает в себя англоязычные тексты с вocabуляром и вопросами, направленными на проверку понимания прочитанного. Они могут быть использованы в качестве материала для аудирования или для чтения с выходом в монологическое высказывание.

В Приложении приводится таблица неправильных глаголов.

PART I

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: RULES AND EXERCISES

THE VERB

Таблица времён английского глагола в действительном залоге

	Indefinite (Simple)	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
	1) обычное, закономерное, периодически повторяющееся действие в настоящем, прошлом или будущем; 2) констатация факта	длительное действие, происходящее в определённый момент в настоящем, прошлом или будущем	действие, которое закончилось к определённому моменту в настоящем, прошлом или закончится к определённому моменту в будущем	1) длительное действие, начавшееся в прошлом и только что закончившееся или продолжающееся (продолжавшееся) до настоящего момента (определенного момента в прошлом); 2) длительное действие, которое начнётся в будущем,

Таблица (продолжение)

	Indefinite (Simple)	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
				будет продол- жаться в те- чение некото- рого периода времени и за- кончится или всё ещё будет происходить в определён- ный момент в будущем
Present	usually, always, never, often, seldom, some- times, every day <i>S + ask (s).</i> <i>Do / does + S +</i> <i>ask?</i> <i>S + do / does</i> <i>not ask.</i>	now, at present, at the moment <i>S + am, are, is</i> <i>asking.</i> <i>Am, are, is +</i> <i>S + asking?</i> <i>S + am, are, is</i> <i>not asking.</i>	already, yet, ever, never, lately, recently, just, this week, today, by now <i>S + have / has</i> <i>asked.</i> <i>Have / has +</i> <i>S + asked?</i> <i>S + have / has</i> <i>not asked.</i>	since 5 o'clock, for a month <i>S + have / has</i> <i>been asking.</i> <i>Have / has +</i> <i>S + been ask- ing?</i> <i>S + have / has</i> <i>not been ask- ing.</i>
Past	yesterday, last week, 2 days ago, in 1980, on Friday <i>S + asked</i> <i>(came).</i> <i>Did + S + ask?</i> <i>S + did not ask.</i>	at 5 o'clock, the whole day yes- terday, from 3 to 5 yesterday, while, when <i>S + was / were</i> <i>asking.</i> <i>Was / were +</i> <i>S + asking?</i> <i>S + was / were</i> <i>not asking.</i>	by 7 o'clock, before <i>S + had asked.</i> <i>Had + S +</i> <i>asked?</i> <i>S + had not</i> <i>asked.</i>	since, for <i>S + had been</i> <i>asking.</i> <i>Had + S + been</i> <i>asking?</i> <i>S + had not</i> <i>been asking.</i>

Таблица (окончание)

	Indefinite (Simple)	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Future	<p>tomorrow, next week, in 3 days, in 2017, every day</p> <p>S + will + ask. Will + S + ask? S + will not ask.</p>	<p>at 5 tomorrow, from 5 to 6 tomorrow, all day long tomorrow, when, while</p> <p>S + will be asking. Will + S + be asking? S + will be not asking.</p>	<p>by 5 o'clock tomorrow, when, before</p> <p>S + will have asked. Will + S + have asked? S + will not have asked.</p>	<p>since, for</p> <p>S + will have been asking. Will + S + have been asking? S + will not have been asking.</p>

Present Indefinite (Simple)

The Present Indefinite (Simple) Tense (настоящее неопределённое (простое) время)

- 1) действие, происходящее всегда, часто, обычно, периодически (He often speaks English in class. — Он часто говорит по-английски на уроке.);
- 2) общеизвестный факт (The Earth goes round the Sun. — Земля вращается вокруг Солнца.).

Число	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
ед.ч.	I am (I'm) happy. he (she, it) is happy. = he's (she's, it's) happy.	Am I happy? Is he (she, it) happy?	I am not happy. He (she, it) is not (isn't) happy.
мн.ч.	we (you, they) are happy. = we're (you're, they're) happy.	Are we (you, they) happy?	We (you, they) are not (aren't) happy.

Число	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
ед.ч.	I (you) work. he (she, it) works.	Do I (you) work? Does he (she, it) work?	I (you) don't work. He (she, it) doesn't work.
мн.ч.	We (you, they) work.	Do we (you, they) work?	We (you, they) don't work.

1. Write the he, she forms of these verbs.

1. I work in the Insurance Company.
2. They go to the office every day.
3. I'm tired.
4. I come to school on time.
5. We get up early.
6. I don't drink coffee in the morning.
7. You don't speak French.
8. I don't know his telephone number.
9. We don't like classical music.
10. They don't play tennis.

2. Supply the correct form for the verbs in brackets.

1. Your father (to know) _____ that we (to be) _____ here.
2. Those cameras (to cost) _____ too much for me.
3. The bus (to stop) _____ at the corner.
4. The children (to learn) _____ Spanish at school.
5. His parents (to live) _____ in Chicago.
6. You (to get up) _____ when the alarm-clock (to ring) _____.
7. My friend (to like) _____ apples but I (to prefer) _____ pears.
8. She (to have) _____ a nice house in the country where we (to spend) _____ every summer.

9. In spring nature (to return) _____ to life.
10. Kate (to arrive) _____ home from work at about seven every evening.
11. I (to sleep) _____ eight hours every night.
12. On Saturday my friends and I (to go) _____ to the cinema.
13. She (to teach) _____ mathematics to children.

3. Write the negative.

1. I play the piano very well.
2. They spend a lot of money.
3. The children are in the garden.
4. She speaks fluent English.
5. The train leaves at nine o'clock.
6. We work six days a week.
7. Mr. Brook's son wants to go to college.
8. You look like a happy man.
9. He knows the way.
10. I drive to the office every morning.
11. These shoes are expensive.
12. It snows much this winter.

4. Write the interrogative.

1. The students read a lot of interesting English books.
2. He listens to the radio in the evening.
3. They go to the disco every Saturday.
4. In winter it snows in Moscow.
5. We have many classes every day.
6. You wear too much make-up.
7. I spend the weekend in the country.
8. Carol does the shopping on Thursday.
9. Mr. Fraser travels to work by train.
10. They are from England.
11. The new student is smart.
12. Children ask a lot of questions.

5. Complete the sentences with **do, does, is, are**.

1. Where _____ she live?
2. Where _____ your parents spend their vacation?
3. What _____ your father do in his spare time?
4. What _____ the weather like today?
5. What _____ you think of me?
6. What sports _____ they fond of?
7. When _____ your brother go to work?
8. Why _____ your sister go shopping on Saturdays?
9. What time _____ you get up?
10. What time _____ Tom come back home?
11. How often _____ they go swimming?
12. How often _____ Dan come to the club?
13. How much _____ your sweater cost?
14. How much _____ your trousers cost?
15. _____ his wife in France now?

Вопросы к подлежащему или его определению, которые начинаются с вопросительных местоимений **who, what, whose, which** имеют прямой порядок слов, т.е. порядок слов повествовательного предложения. Это объясняется тем, что подлежащим или определением к подлежащему являются сами вопросительные слова (Who *lives* in this apartment? Ho: Who *do* you *visit* in Denver?).

6. Put questions to the subjects of these sentences.

1. Both John and Helen wear glasses.
2. My parents often go to the theatre.
3. My optimism helps me to live.
4. His friend knows the way out.
5. Traffic jams are typical of big cities.

6. Nick is my close friend.
7. Pete's sister likes oranges.
8. "B" comes after "A".
9. This car uses a lot of petrol.
10. Japanese cartoons date back to the 1950s.

С формой Present Indefinite часто употребляются следующие слова: **always** (всегда), **often** (часто), **seldom** (редко), **usually** (обычно), **sometimes** (иногда), **never** (никогда), которые, как правило, ставятся перед смысловым глаголом (They **often** read English books.), но после *to be* (His marks are **always** good.). Наречие **sometimes** может стоять в начале и в конце предложения (**Sometimes** he comes here. He comes here **sometimes**.). **Every day, morning, evening, week, month, year** ставятся обычно в конце предложения, однако при перечислении действий могут стоять в начале повествовательного предложения.

7. Complete the sentences.

1. He's late (always).
2. We go by bus (sometimes).
3. I watch television (seldom).
4. It rains in London (often).
5. The sun rises in the east (always).
6. Diamonds are expensive (always).
7. Italians have black hair (usually).
8. Triangles have four sides (never).
9. They answer letters (never).
10. It is hot in December (never).
11. Tim does his morning exercises (every morning).
12. My father reads newspapers (every day).
13. We go to the USA (every year).

8. Choose the correct variant.

1. A) I not usually have lunch at home.
B) I usually have not lunch at home.
C) I doesn't usually have lunch at home.
D) I usually have lunch at home.

2. A) How you often play basketball?
B) How do you often play basketball?
C) How often do you play basketball?
D) How often you play basketball?

3. A) My brother never waits for us.
B) My brother doesn't never wait for us.
C) My brother don't never wait for us.
D) My brother does never wait for us.

4. A) We always go abroad for our holidays.
B) Always we go abroad for our holidays.
C) We go always abroad for our holidays.
D) We go abroad always for our holidays.

5. A) Who does always speak English in class?
B) Who always speaks English in class?
C) Who speaks always English in class?
D) Who always does speak English in class?

9. Translate.

1. Я редко хожу в театр.
2. Я беру уроки английского два раза в неделю.
3. Я всегда тебе помогаю.
4. Люди редко признают свои ошибки.
5. У меня очень интересная работа.
6. Она всегда опаздывает.

7. Иногда мы добираемся до работы на метро.
8. Он редко смотрит телевизор.
9. Мой друг встаёт очень рано.
10. У меня мало свободного времени, так как я много работаю.
11. Джон никогда не покупает дорогую одежду.
12. Обычно мы отдыхаем на побережье.
13. Что лежит на верхней полке?
14. Они не курят, так как это вредно для здоровья.
15. Вы храните деньги в банке?
16. Кто из твоих друзей учится в университете?
17. Кто здесь живёт?
18. Какие книги вы обычно читаете?
19. Этот человек не говорит по-французски.
20. Твоя сестра знает английский язык?

10. Use these sentences to make questions. Begin your question with the words in **italics.**

1. The swimming-bath opens at 9 o'clock.
What time _____?
2. He only works at weekend.
When _____?
3. I like football and tennis.
Do _____?
4. My father smokes a lot.
How many cigarettes a day _____?
5. Some boys want to come with us.
Which _____?
6. His parents often go to the theatre.
Whose _____?
7. The Pearsons like to work in the garden.
Where _____?
8. Pete always travels to work by bus.
How _____?

9. I sometimes spend the weekend in the country.
Where _____?
10. Sam goes to the cinema every Sunday.
How often _____?

11. Supply the correct form for the verbs in brackets. Ask 6—8 questions.

Kate Fox (to get up) _____ at 6.45. She _____ (to work) at an employment agency in London. But she _____ (to live) in Surrey. Kate _____ (to have) breakfast at 7.10. She _____ (to leave) the house at 7.30. She _____ (to travel) to work every day by train. It _____ (to take) her about half an hour. She _____ (to start) her work at 8.15. Kate _____ (to see) a lot of young people every day and she _____ (to help) them to find a job. The girl _____ (to tell) her friends that she _____ (to be) a very happy girl.

12. Translate the following quotes.

1. The old believe everything, the middle-aged suspect everything, the young know everything. (Oscar Wilde)
2. I am where I am because I believe in all possibilities. (Whoopi Goldberg)
3. Wisdom comes with winters. (Oscar Wilde)
4. Beauty is power; a smile is its sword. (Charles Reade)
5. People do not lack strength; they lack will. (Hugo)
6. Success doesn't come to you... you go to it. (Marva Collins)
7. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest. (Benjamin Franklin)
8. I have nothing to declare except my genius. (Oscar Wilde)
9. Knowledge speaks, but wisdom listens. (Jimi Hendrix)
10. The human race has one really effective weapon, and that is laughter. (Mark Twain)

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