

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

КАФЕДРА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА № 2

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR COURSE (FOR EVERYDAY ENGLISH)

Учебное пособие

Под редакцией Н. И. Черенковой

**ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА
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Учебное пособие должно помочь в корне опровергнуть с давних пор бытующее мнение о непостижимости английской грамматики и сделать процесс обучения увлекательным и даже приятным, используя нестандартный подход к ее преподаванию.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по направлениям: «Экономика», «Бизнес-информатика», «Информационная безопасность», «Информационные системы и технологии», «Прикладная информатика», «Зарубежное регионоведение», «Международные отношения», магистрантов и аспирантов, а также лиц, давно закончивших формальную учебу, но желающих относительно быстро и при этом полно и системно овладеть грамматикой английского языка. Учебное пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной работы, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

The presented textbook totally refutes the common knowledge on the incomprehensibility of the English grammar. It will make the process of study fascinating and even carrying away due to the nonstandard approach to training.

The textbook is aimed at students studying Economics, Business Informatics, Information Security, Information Systems and Technology, Applied Informatics, Foreign Area Studies, International Relations, master's degree students, postgraduate students and individuals who finished formal education long ago and are willing to master the English grammar quickly and accurately. The textbook can be used both in the classroom and for self-study.

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ВХОДНОЙ ТЕСТ

1. I was shown the way by a small girl.
2. The order wasn't dispatched yesterday but it will be done tomorrow.
3. The answer received from her surprised us greatly.
4. It is believed that garlic is good for health.
5. The lecturer was listened to with great attention yesterday.
6. I wasn't allowed to attend the meeting because they were discussing confidential matters.
7. The wounded have just been flown to hospital.
8. Reading her son fairy tales she always remembers her childhood.
9. We will have flown 1000 km over the Atlantic by the time the sun rises.
10. Our students will have been writing their test for an hour when the teacher finally lets them use their dictionaries.
11. Her main responsibility was to answer the phone calls.
12. He shared his knowledge with anyone interested.
13. I would not have achieved the result unless I had worked hard.
14. The exam will be fine providing you do enough revision.
15. The opportunity of opening a new store is being considered by the investors.
16. Thousands of people crossed the border seeking refuge from the war.
17. Inspired by the sunny weather I decided to explore the woods.
18. Many years ago you might see just a couple of cars in the streets.
19. To obey the laws is everyone's duty.
20. One must take this fact into account.
21. She often has to work at the weekend to get everything done.
22. The report was to be submitted every Wednesday.
23. Having visited the doctor, she went to the pharmacy.
24. If you were an optimist, you would look on the bright side of life.
25. Having been examined, he was enrolled for the course.
26. When explained, the task was easy to do.
27. The shining stars are seen far in the distance.
28. They have to overcome all obstacles that prevent them from achieving their goal.
29. The members of the Liberal Democratic Party avoid claiming that the success of their leader has something to do with his rich relatives.
30. He has an objection to the contract being signed because their partners don't stick to deadlines.
31. The agent informed the firm of the buyer's having insured the goods.
32. He was a man who often said that if a thing was worth doing, it was worth doing well.
33. This project was approved but the engineer was shown some drawbacks that could easily be corrected.
34. This up-to-date method is being used for many projects.
35. The increased competition often results in a greater efficiency among group members.

36. If completed, the experiments will make it possible to draw a definite conclusion.
37. To take advantage of something is to use an opportunity.
38. We are interested in being informed about new developments.
39. One important point should be noticed in connection with the methods just described.
40. To translate the word correctly you should look up all its meanings in the dictionary.
41. He is considered to be a skilled doctor.
42. The students are to make a detailed report on their internship.
43. If he had known the risks, he would have changed his mind.
44. Should people around the world mix more, there would be more cultural understanding.
45. The choice to be made is a difficult one.
46. The problem seems to have occurred in the first decade of the 20th century.
47. You don't have to dress formally in this company – they can wear what they like.
48. My daughter has been staying up late recently – I'm rather worried.
49. Science will have advanced so much that we will have microchips in our bodies to monitor our blood pressure, temperature and heartbeat on a daily basis.
50. Happiness means you have to give and take.

РАЗДЕЛ I

1. ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Начнем, пожалуй, с самого главного, с того, что разительно отличает строй предложений английского языка от русского – с порядка слов в предложении. В русском языке при относительно свободном порядке слов допустима некоторая “грамматическая вольность”; то есть можно, часто давая смысловую нагрузку или расставляя “лексические акценты”, довольно гибко менять местами члены предложения, поскольку в русском языке информация о связи слов в предложении заложена в их окончаниях. Синтезируем из двух известных классических лингвистических опытов XIX–XX веков нечто, потребовавшееся нам для нашей работы в XXI веке. Ну, например, такое: “Варкались куздрики в мове”. В сущности, для русского человека, который привык прокладывать дорогу к смыслу предложения по окончаниям, как по дорожным знакам, все понятно. Кто куздрики, что делали и где. Остается взять словарь и посмотреть значения этих слов – что такое куздрик, варкаться и мова.

Ознакомив Читателя с синтезированной нами грамматически безупречной, но лексической абракадаброй, составленной по всем правилам грамматики русского языка, мы хотели показать, что если Вы научитесь видеть английское предложение так же, как Вы это можете делать в контексте своего родного русского языка, то проблем с пониманием и, следовательно, переводом не будет. Однако, как хорошо известно, английские слова практически лишены информационно богатых окончаний. С другой стороны, английский язык известен фиксированным (жестким) порядком слов. Именно порядок слов выполняет важнейшую функцию “указателя отношений” между членами предложения. Как правило, члены английского утвердительного предложения, в соответствии с их “грамматическим статусом” (**ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ, СКАЗУЕМОЕ, ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ, ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВО, ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ**), расположены следующим образом.

ТАБЛИЦА 1**Порядок слов английского утвердительного предложения**

определение какой?				
Обстоятельство	Подлежащее	Сказуемое	Дополнение	Обстоятельство
<i>когда?</i>	<i>кто?</i>	<i>что делал?</i>	<i>кого?</i>	<i>когда?</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
	The manager	interviewed	applicants	yesterday.
Yesterday	the manager	interviewed	applicants.	

В ТАБЛИЦЕ 1 Вы можете заметить “нумерованные места”, предназначенные в соответствии с их “важностью” для следующих членов предложения: (1) – **ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ**; (2) – **СКАЗУЕМОЕ**; (3) – **ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ**. Эти три члена – каркас предложения. Все остальное будет так или иначе (как, например, **ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА И ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ** в **ТАБЛИЦЕ 1** “пристраиваться” к этому каркасу.

При анализе и переводе английского предложения никогда не делайте типичной ошибки начинающих. Не пытайтесь “раскручивать” предложение с первого, идущего по порядку слова или, еще проще, с первого знакомого слова; наконец, не пытайтесь при переводе отталкиваться от кажущегося понятным Вам смысла. Следуйте ниже предложенной инструкции.

1. Найдите **СКАЗУЕМОЕ**. В предложении английского языка сказуемое отсутствовать не может. В большинстве случаев определить его Вам помогут следующие “особые приметы” (маркеры):

- ***WILL/WOULD, SHALL/SHOULD, MAY/MIGHT, CAN/COULD, MUST, HAVE/HAS/HAD, AM/IS/ARE/WAS/WERE, DO/DOES/DID***
- окончания ***-ED, -S***.

2. Теперь найдите **ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ**. Ясно, что искать его следует только в той части предложения, которая находится перед сказуемым.

3. А сейчас самое время перевести **ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕЕ** и **СКАЗУЕМОЕ** вместе. Если Вы не поленитесь, Вы поймете главное, о чем говорится в этом предложении. Дальше вы будете просто уточнять детали.

4. **ДОПОЛНЕНИЕ**, согласно схеме, находится после сказуемого.

5. **С ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВОМ** проблем у Вас быть не должно. Это максималист, который предпочитает занимать крайние позиции, то есть находиться, как правило, в начале или конце предложения.

6. Опять взгляните на схему. **ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ** может занимать место либо перед, либо после подлежащего и дополнения.

7. И только теперь, когда Вы разобрали и увидели структуру английского предложения, Вы можете смело переводить.

1 2 3

Yesterday the general manager interviewed new applicants.

Вчера генеральный менеджер интервьюировал новых кандидатов.

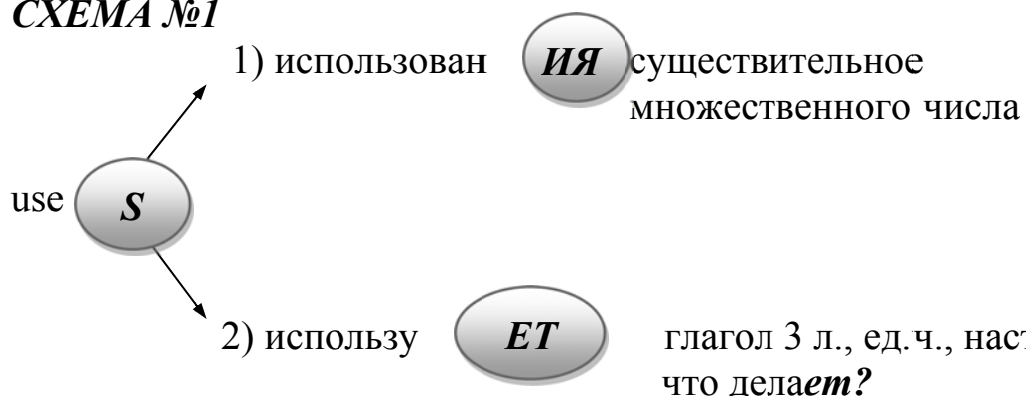
Кроме порядка слов в предложении очень важно также принимать во внимание и окончания слов, или “хвосты”, так как это наши большие друзья и помощники.

2. ФУНКЦИИ ОКОНЧАНИЙ -S, -ING, -ED.

ОКОНЧАНИЕ -S

Посмотрите ниже на схему и запомните, каким явлениям в русском языке она соответствует.

СХЕМА №1



Вспомните хорошо известное со школьных времен правило: “От перемены мест слагаемых сумма не изменяется”. Убедитесь в том, что “в английском от перемены мест членов предложения смысл его, скорее всего, изменяется”, а если речь идет о перемене мест **СКАЗУЕМОГО** и **ПОДЛЕЖАЩЕГО**, то смысл предложения изменяется обязательно.

Вспомнив порядок слов и, применив знания об окончании -S, давайте проанализируем следующие предложения.

1	2
Work	Works
1	2
Works	Work

По схеме “порядок слов” мы определяем место сказуемого и подлежащего (см. **ТАБЛИЦА 1**, стр. 6).

В первом случае “works” является сказуемым и поэтому окончание “S” подсказывает, что это глагол 3 л., ед. ч., настоящего времени, то есть “что делает?” – “работает” (см. **СХЕМУ № 1**).

Во втором случае “works” является подлежащим, и поэтому окончание “S” подсказывает, что это существительное мн. числа – “работы”.

Обратите внимание: в английском языке форма существительного полностью совпадает с формой глагола, и вне контекста невозможно определить существительное это или глагол.

Видите, как важно знать порядок слов в предложении и значение окончаний.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 1.

Переведите предложения, учитывая значения окончания -S.

1. At Christmas the stores stay open late.
2. We store vegetables on the lowest³ shelf.
3. She drinks two cups of coffee for breakfast.
4. Waiters usually bring drinks on a tray.
5. The English classes start at 9 a.m.
6. She likes winter holidays¹.
7. My husband often watches films on his computer.
8. The watch runs slowly².
9. I prefer her later³ works.
10. Tom works in sales.
11. This guidebook lists 1000 hotels and restaurants.
12. Her book is on the top of best-seller lists.
13. He always books a hotel in advance.
14. My English friends live in a nice house that stands on a hill.
15. The course focuses on practical work.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 2.

Раскройте скобки.

1. Bob often (go) to the cinema at the weekend.
2. Paul usually (eat out) on Sundays.
3. Mechanics (repair) cars.
4. She never (park) her car properly².
5. He (work) at a bakery.
6. This jacket (cost) a lot of money.
7. My parents (love) jazz music¹.
8. Pete usually (have) tea for breakfast.
9. My father (buy) a business newspaper¹ every day.
10. he (speak) English?
11. Mr Brown (own) a supermarket.
12. The lecture (start) at 10.15.
13. Our friends (have got) a job for the summer holidays¹.
14. Tim (not/do) his homework.
15. they (go) to the gym in the evenings?

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 3.

Переведите на английский язык.

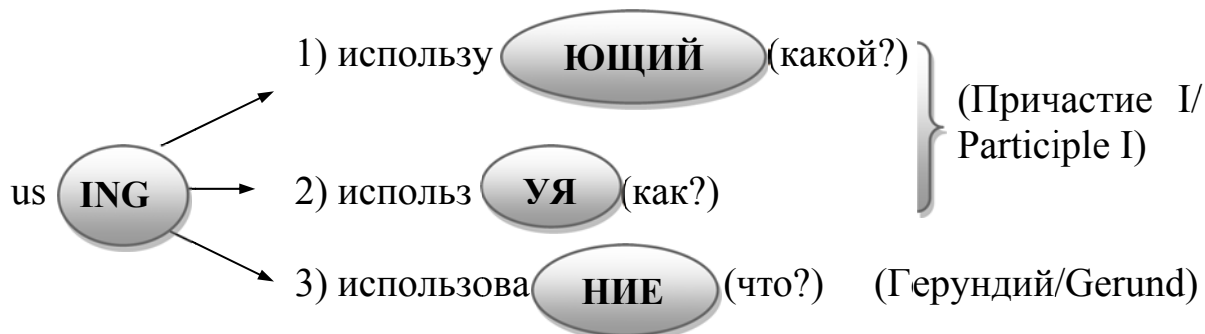
1. Он редко ложится спать после полуночи.
2. Фильм начинается через 10 минут.
3. Наши друзья часто ездят за границу.

4. Этот поезд отправляется в 5 утра каждый день.
5. Джеймс – хороший студент. Он делает домашнюю работу каждый вечер.
6. Свежие фрукты содержат витамины.
7. Кем работают твои родители?
8. У него деловые встречи каждый день.
9. Эта сумка тяжелая. Она весит более³ 20 кг.
10. Он не учит французский язык, он учит английский язык.
11. Его брат работает по 12 часов в день.
12. Мои родители очень часто путешествуют.
13. Джейн управляет крупной компанией.
14. Ее сестра учится в университете.
15. Сотрудники работают усердно каждый день.

ОКОНЧАНИЕ *-ING*

А вот ваш следующий помощник. Знакомьтесь, окончание *-ING*. Посмотрите на схему ниже и запомните, каким явлениям в русском языке оно соответствует.

СХЕМА №2



ПРИЧАСТИЕ I в предложении может быть:

1. **ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕМ** и отвечать на вопрос “*какой?*”

Large firms *producing* cosmetics spend about 25% of sales on ads.

Большие фирмы, *производящие* косметику, тратят на рекламу приблизительно 25% от продаж.

2. **ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВОМ** и отвечать на вопрос “*как?*”, “*каким образом?*”

You will sell more goods *advertising* them on TV.

Вы продадите больше товаров, *рекламируя* их по телевидению.

3. **ГЕРУНДИЕМ.** А вот с ГЕРУНДИЕМ все просто и не просто. Чаще всего мы переводим его существительным. На этом “просто” мы сейчас остановимся, а тем, что не просто, мы займемся позже.

The firm has different means *of selling* goods to the customer.

У фирмы есть различные средства *продажи* товаров покупателю.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 4.

Образуйте от русских глаголов формы, согласно схеме №2, и переведите их на английский язык.

Example:

Выбирать – выбирающий – выбирая – выбор
to choose – choosing – choosing – choosing

покупать
продавать
работать
встречать
планировать
думать
знать
идти пешком
плавать
чувствовать

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 5.

Переведите предложения, учитывая функции Причастия 1 (определение или обстоятельство).

1. She often sits watching the sunset.
2. We are a small manufacturing company with about 50 employees.
3. The people working here are all nice.
4. She supports her family teaching evening classes¹.
5. The woman talking to my colleague is a Chief Finance Officer.
6. Knowing the importance of the right choice, he selects carefully².
7. Tourists often go on a walking tour.
8. Not understanding the language, I find it hard to get around on my own.
9. He sometimes hurts his knees playing football.
10. The students living upstairs are very noisy.
11. Grandad often falls asleep watching TV.
12. People bringing good news are always welcome.
13. He spends much time listening to records.
14. Every day she sits at the table reading letters.
15. Parents worry about the kids eating too much junk food.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 6.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Каждое утро он сидит на кухне, читая газету.
2. Моя сестра проводит свободное время, болтая с друзьями.
3. Существует⁵ много книг, описывающих жизнь известных людей.
4. Девочка, играющая во дворе, – дочь моего брата.
5. Я не помню имя человека, разговаривающего сейчас с Анной.
6. Он часто падает, катаясь на велосипеде.
7. Каждый вечер она лежит на диване, просматривая журналы.
8. Он зарабатывает деньги, строя людям дома.
9. Она часто совершает ошибку, давая пациентам свой номер телефона.
10. К счастью, у нас очень понимающий руководитель.
11. Человек, сидящий рядом с ним, его друг.
12. Она всегда очень нервничает, переходя дорогу.
13. Каждый вечер они сидят с гитарами, напевая народные песни.
14. Старые часы, стоящие в углу, раздражают меня.
15. Выходя из школы, ученики обычно смеются и громко² разговаривают.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 7.

Переведите предложения с Герундием.

1. My father insists on leaving.
2. He advises selling my old car.
3. He always surveys the house before buying it.
4. Marketing includes more³ than just advertising.
5. My job involves listening to music.
6. He earns extra for working on Sunday.
7. Polite people always phone before coming.
8. The problem requires clear thinking.
9. He often dreams of spending a week at the sea.
10. Dirty dishes need washing.
11. She never tires of watching this video.
12. I am interested in getting this job.
13. The students feel nervous about taking the test.
14. He always compares several products before buying one.
15. His hobbies include gardening and swimming.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 8.

Переведите на английский язык.

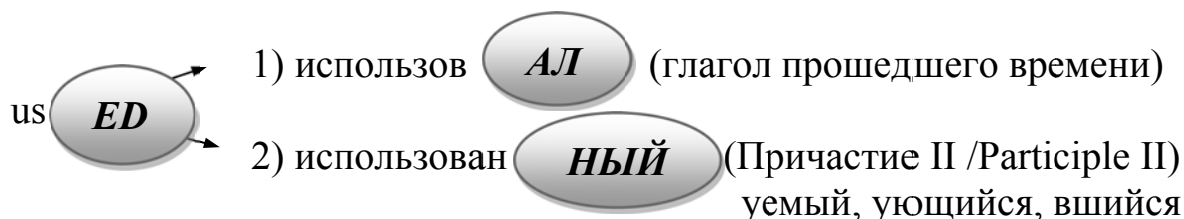
1. Она всегда запирает дверь, перед тем как пойти спать.
2. Он не волнуется по поводу дачи интервью.

3. Ей нравится идея обучения на медсестру.
4. Школьная медсестра¹ проверяет слух учеников каждый год.
5. Ожидание – это скучно.
6. Чтение и письмо – это два различных навыка.
7. Каждое утро он пробегает 2 км без остановки.
8. У нас есть два способа решения этой проблемы.
9. Наши партнеры заинтересованы в получении этого проекта.
10. Некоторые компании инвестируют деньги в улучшение экологии.
11. Анна часто смотрит передачи о приготовлении пищи.
12. Покупка машины – хорошая идея.
13. Она часто забывает об оплате счетов.
14. Понимание приходит с опытом.
15. Они мечтают о строительстве своего собственного дома.

ОКОНЧАНИЕ *-ED*

Посмотрите на схему ниже и запомните, каким явлениям в русском языке соответствует окончание *-ED*.

СХЕМА №3



1. Вряд ли глагол в прошедшем времени вызовет у вас затруднения при переводе.

The demand for product *increased* the price.

Спрос на товары *увеличил* их цену.

2. А теперь обратимся к **Причастию II**. Причастие II, как и Причастие I, может быть в предложении определением, то есть отвечать на вопрос “*какой*”?

The firm *produced* the goods and services *demande*d by society.

Фирма *производила* товары и услуги, *требуемые* обществом.

В большинстве случаев, если после формы с окончанием “*ED*” вы видите предлог “*BY*”, то это будет **Причастие II**, а не глагол прошедшего времени.
USED + BY = Part II.

НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ, ЧТО В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ЕСТЬ “НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫЕ” ГЛАГОЛЫ, КОТОРЫЕ ИМЕЮТ СВОИ СОБСТВЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ПРОШЕДШЕГО ВРЕМЕНИ И ПРИЧАСТИЯ II, ИХ НАДО ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО ВЫУЧИТЬ (см. стр. 107).

С этим окончанием надо особенно дружить. Его лучше не иметь среди своих врагов.

Если вы спутаете окончание **-ING** с **-ED**, то “использующий”, то есть активный, перейдет в ряды пассивных – “использованный”, “использовавшийся”, “использующийся”, “используемый”.

Давайте их сравним.

	Причастие I	Причастие II
to use	us ING	us ED
использовать	использу ЮЩИЙ	использо ВАННЫЙ

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 9.

Образуйте от русских глаголов следующие формы и переведите их на английский язык:

Example:

рекламировать – рекламиру**ющий** – рекламиру**емый**
to advertise – advertising – advertised

продавать
выбирать
получать
оплачивать
покупать
читать
объяснять
забывать
встречать
предлагать

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 10.

Переведите следующие предложения, учитывая значения окончания -ED.

1. My friend is a man respected and admired by his peers.
2. We watched the fish swimming in the river.
3. She put the typed texts on the table yesterday.
4. He is now a forgotten hero.

5. She apologized for the delay in answering my letter.
6. He took the broken camera and threw it away.
7. We almost died laughing during the show.
8. The books offered for sale are interesting.
9. Every day he drinks milk taken from the cow.
10. The car banged against the garage door damaged it.
11. Only a trained eye detects such small faults.
12. We often look at the pictures drawn by our child.
13. He noticed the recommended book in the library.
14. The shot bird fell down.
15. We rewarded him for finding our lost dog.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 11.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Студенты изучали английский язык в прошлом году.
2. Рыба, приготовленная вчера, очень вкусная.
3. Она посмотрела на письмо, написанное в спешке.
4. Они предложили мне работу, и я согласилась.
5. Всем нравится недавно² избранный президент.
6. Это – роман, основанный на реальных событиях.
7. Том показал мне картины, нарисованные его отцом.
8. Одежда, продаваемая здесь, очень дорогая.
9. Сегодня утром я потратил полчаса, беседуя с соседом.
10. Мужчина отрицал кражу денег.
11. Он делился своими знаниями с любым заинтересованным человеком.
12. Наемный рабочий починил дом.
13. На конференции они обсуждали новые методы, применяемые в строительстве.
14. Вчера мы нашли потерянные документы.
15. Книги, написанные этим автором, скучные.

3. ВРЕМЕНА В АКТИВНОМ И ПАССИВНОМ ЗАЛОГАХ. TENSES IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

В уме русского человека закрепилось традиционное представление о том, что грамматика английского языка может быть сравнима разве что с африканскими джунглями. Подобное восприятие особенно связано со сказуемыми, которые имеют такие формы, что запугают любого русскоязычного не хуже тигра. Однако это представление в корне не верно. Всего лишь три схемы дают огромное с точки зрения человека, говорящего на русском языке, количество временных форм, которое сводит с ума непосвященного, а посвященного приводит в восторг от ощущения простоты владения золотым ключиком. Вот они, эти три заветные схемы:

BE + PARTICIPLE I	ING
HAVE + PARTICIPLE II	ED
BE + PARTICIPLE II	ED

Мы здесь не будем касаться группы *Indefinite/Simple*, так как практика показывает, что группа *Indefinite/Simple* при переводе не создает трудностей.

ДЛИТЕЛЬНОЕ/ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ CONTINUOUS/PROGRESSIVE

СХЕМА №4

BE + PARTICIPLE I	ING
--------------------------	------------

что делать?

Временные формы и спряжение
неправильного глагола “BE”
(см. сноску
№10, стр. 97)

Уже само название определяет суть этой группы времен. Оно означает, что в определенный момент или промежуток времени (прошлого, настоящего или будущего) действие развивается, продолжается, длится. Чтобы понять особенности употребления Continuous, вспомним свой родной русский язык. У нас есть глаголы несовершенного вида, отвечающие на вопрос – *что делать?*

Вчера (что делал?) – учился.
Сегодня (что делаю?) – учусь.
Завтра (что буду делать?) – буду учиться.

Как только вы видите в предложении

am/is/are + ing	вы задаете вопрос – что делаю/ет/... ?	(настоящее время)
was/were + ing	вы задаете вопрос – что делал/и/... ?	(прошедшее время)
shall/will be + ing	вы задаете вопрос – что буду/ешь... делать?	(будущее время)

Ответы на эти вопросы дадут вам правильный перевод.

Example:

The company ***is looking*** for new employees at the moment.

В настоящее время компания **ищет** новых сотрудников.

I am studying English at the moment.

В настоящее время я учу английский.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 12.

Образуйте формы глаголов по следующему образцу и переведите их на английский язык.

Example:

что делал? что делаю? что буду делать?

Читать **читал** **читаю** **буду читать**

показывать

красить

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАТЬ

переводить

МОТИВИРОВАТЬ

праздновать

отбирать

НОСИТЬ

переводить

путешествовать

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 13.

Разберите следующие глагольные формы, а потом переведите их.

Example:

will *be* travell *ing*

2 1

1) *be + travelling*– см. *СХЕМУ №4*. (стр. 16). Такое сочетание указывает на то, что действие длится.

2) **will** – указывает на действие в будущем времени.

were reading
will be celebrating
is watching
was learning

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 14.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. At the moment I am having lunch with my friends in a famous cafeteria in our city.
2. I am reading a very interesting book about relations between people.
3. Most people today are travelling by car, because of the cheap price.
4. The woman at the check-in desk is taking the passengers tickets and asking some questions.
5. A waiter is serving the table with tea and coffee for a family.
6. A man who is leaving is saying goodbye to his family.
7. This time next week I will be swimming in the Indian Ocean.
8. In the future, we will all be flying around using jet-packs.
9. When we were young my brother was always borrowing my toys.
10. My cousin was playing games on his laptop all evening yesterday.
11. When Lis left the house, the sun was shining and birds were singing.
12. The taxi drivers aren't stopping at the train station¹ because of the road-works.
13. Eco-friendly Holidays are becoming more and more popular³ among young people.
14. Dad is always cleaning the car when I need it.
15. We were playing Monopoly while others were playing draughts.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 15.

Раскройте скобки.

1. He is out. He (see) the sights. He'll be back later.
2. A girl (play) the piano and (sing) softly to herself. Suddenly there was a knock at the door.
3. At the moment he (prepare) to go back to the Amazon to shoot a film about wild animals.
4. I (try) hard these days because of my exams.
5. My cousin and I (play) on the computer when there was a power cut.
6. Try to understand the overall meaning of what you (read).
7. Molly still (write) her novel but it's difficult, she can't get on.
8. At that time I (talk) with my friend over the telephone.
9. This time tomorrow I (lie) on the beach.
10. At 12 o'clock tomorrow he (give) a lecture to his students.
11. He (have) a party on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 p.m.

12. David thought he (dream).
13. Coming to the table, Helen asked with a smile: «Johnny, whatyou (write)?»
14. Jillian (not/paint) Ben's portrait at the moment.
15. Robert (talk) to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 16.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Они оба сидят за столом и спорят о чем-то.
2. Лили наслаждается вечером и общением.
3. Дженни не шутит, когда говорит такое.
4. Сара не загорает как остальные, так как это небезопасно для ее бледной кожи.
5. Постарайтесь понять общий смысл того, что читаете.
6. Они будут работать в саду весь день завтра.
7. Они будут плавать в бассейне с 3 до 5 вечера.
8. Завтра мы будем смотреть новый фильм в кинотеатре «Колизей».
9. Они будут взбираться на гору весь день завтра.
10. Он будет заниматься этим исследованием весь год.
11. Она готовила пиццу в это время.
12. Я убирала на кухне вчера в 5 часов вечера.
13. Она читала книгу, пока остальные члены семьи смотрели фильм.
14. В тот момент он разговаривал со мной по телефону.
15. Он ремонтировал свою машину с 4 до 6 часов вечера в прошлую субботу.

ЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ/ЗАВЕРШЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ PERFECT

СХЕМА №5

HAVE + PARTICIPLE II *ED*

Что  делать?

Временные формы и спряжение неправильного глагола “**HAVE**” см. сноска № 10 (см. стр. 97). Причастие II неправильных глаголов имеет свои формы (см. стр. 107)

Как и в случае с **Continuous**, название **Perfect** отражает суть этой группы времен. Оно указывает на законченность действия, то есть на то, что действие к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем завершилось. Опять нам не обойтись без своего родного русского языка. Мы вспоминали, что

у нас есть глаголы несовершенного вида, это те, которые отвечали на вопрос “что делать?” (см. стр. 16). Но у нас в языке есть глаголы и совершенного вида, которые отвечают на вопрос “что **С**делать?”. Особое внимание обратите на эту букву **С**, она вам всегда поможет.

Have/has done (today by 5 o'clock) – что **с**делали/**с**делал...? (сегодня к 5 часам)

Had done (yesterday by 5 o'clock) – что **с**делали/**с**делал...? (вчера к 5 часам)

Will have done (tomorrow by 5 o'clock) – что **с**делаем/**с**делает...? (завтра к 5 часам).

I *have translated* the article *by* 5 o'clock.
Я *перевел* статью *к* 5 часам.

Обратите внимание на перевод предлога



УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 17.

Образуйте формы несовершенного и совершенного вида следующих глаголов и переведите их на английский язык.

Example:

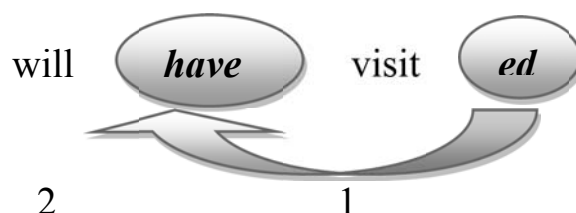
	<i>что делал/буду делать?</i>	<i>что сделал/сделаю?</i>
Читать	читал/буду читать	прочитал/прочитаю

учить
считать
поздравлять
внедрять
исследовать
купаться
загорать
просматривать
использовать
расти

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 18.

Разберите и переведите следующие глагольные формы.

Example:



1) *have* + *visited* – см. *СХЕМУ №5* (стр. 19). Такое сочетание указывает на то, что действие закончено

2) *will* – указывает на будущее время

have sold

will have discussed

has obtained

had selected

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 19.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. I have known him for many years.
2. This week I have called her twice.
3. I haven't seen him since spring.
4. Greg has not told me what he wants from me.
5. A mood of happiness has come upon my friend.
6. Every letter he has written is not for me but for his mum.
7. We have just come back from our holidays.
8. I will have graduated from the university by 2020.
9. The train will have left by the time¹² we get to the station.
10. The plane will have taken off by 3 o'clock.
11. He will have found a new job by the end of the month.
12. We have been to that restaurant many times.
13. Mike has faced some difficulties.
14. Sam will have sold an old lorry before his mother returns from a trip to Austria.
15. By the first of April our group will have done this project.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 20.

Раскройте скобки.

1. We (watch) all the Champions League matches¹ this season.
2. My mum (write) a shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
3. They (stay) at this hotel for a week.
4. By next week the group (shoot) their clip in the country not far from Moscow.
5. The friends (meet) only twice after finishing school.
6. She (finish) her resume by Monday.
7. They (plant) cucumbers and tomatoes by the time their grandchildren come.
8. I have got some time to relax. I (finish) my exams.
9. By the time you get there they (finish) their speeches.

10. It is a pity that the strawberry (not/ripen) yet.
11. Sorry, I (eat) your biscuit! It is so delicious.
12. Hejust..... (finish) reading this book.
13. He (finish) his report by the time you ring me up.
14. I (translate) this text on business by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
15. I (do) a lot of training by then.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 21

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он уже уйдет к тому времени.
2. Я никогда не видела такого счастливого человека.
3. К вечеру среды они переедут в другую квартиру.
4. К тому времени он опубликует свой роман.
5. Я уже приготовила ужин для всей семьи, даже испекла пирог с яблоками.
6. Автобус только что ушел.
7. Самолет только что приземлился в аэропорту «Домодедово».
8. Свою презентацию я разделил на четыре части.
9. К 2020 году наша строительная компания закончит строительство нового общежития.
10. Я посмотрел этот фильм дважды.
11. Фильм уже начнется к тому времени, как мы доедем до кинотеатра.
12. Она уже вернется к двум часам с экскурсии на Ладугу.
13. Я недавно отправил вам приглашение на наш юбилей.
14. У Джима было три дорожно-транспортных происшествия.
15. Это одна из самых интересных книг, которую я когда-либо читала.

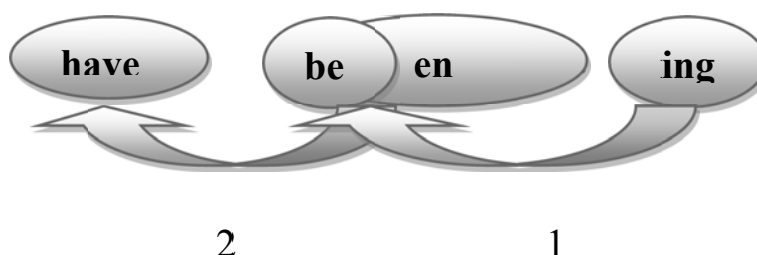
ЗАКОНЧЕННОЕ ПРОДОЛЖЕННОЕ ВРЕМЯ PERFECT CONTINUOUS

СХЕМА №4 + СХЕМА №5

HAVE +BEEN + Participle I *ING*

Давайте разберем эту комбинацию.

Example:

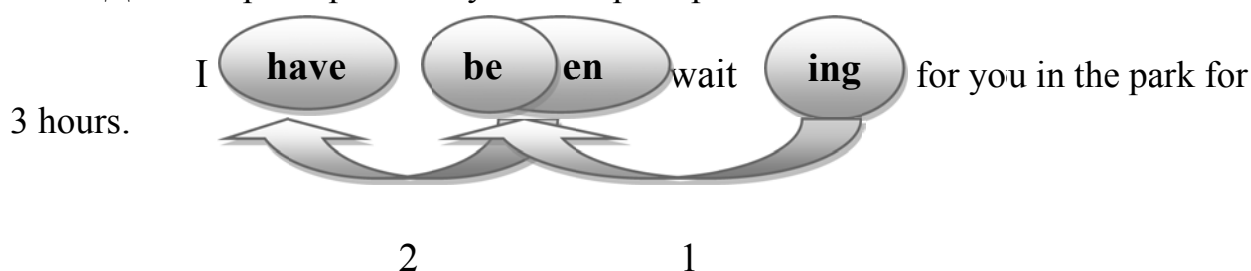


1) **be + waiting** – см. *СХЕМУ №4* (стр. 16). Такое сочетание указывает на то, что действие длится.

2) **have + been** – см. *СХЕМУ №5* (стр. 19). Такое сочетание указывает на законченность действия.

Одно сказуемое вмещает в себя и продолженность действия, и его законченность. Как переводить такие предложения?

Давайте разберем следующий пример:



Perfect (**have + Participle II**) (2) указывает на то, что действие выполнено/закончено – я уже прождал 2 месяца, а Continuous (**be + Participle I**) (1) указывает на то, что я продолжаю в настоящий момент ждать. Эта громоздкая форма переводится одной фразой:

Я *жду* тебя **УЖЕ** три часа.

The plant **has been producing** airplanes **for** 10 years (*since* 1950).

Завод **производит** самолеты уже 10 лет (с 1950).

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 22.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Bob has been playing hockey for ten years.
2. He has been waiting for you for fifteen minutes under the rain.
3. I have been working really hard this morning and I am really tired.
4. He has been working on a film version¹ of one of his first stories. It is really exciting. It is the first time someone has asked him to do anything for film.
5. Finally I've found the book that I have been looking for the whole day.
6. Tom has been looking for an evening job for a week.
7. Mary has been working since the last month, so they will have enough money.
8. I have been preparing an interesting article on pollution for a newspaper for a long time.
9. Tom and Mary have been building their country house for two years.
10. Anthony has been waiting for his airplane for 3 hours because of delay.
11. Rachel's husband has been fixing the car since early morning.
12. I have been cleaning my house all day.
13. My neighbour has been working at the airport for a long time.

14. I have been trying to pass a driving test for the second time.
15. She has been painting the room since morning.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 23.

Раскройте скобки.

1. The sun is shining but the ground is wet because he (water) the garden for a long time.
2. We can't see paths in the garden, because it (snow) heavily during the whole night.
3. She (live) in this house for five years but she doesn't know her neighbours.
4. The text is very difficult, the students (translate) it since the lesson began.
5. I (paint) the fence since morning but I haven't finished it yet.
6. The boss is very angry, because his secretary (type) the report for five hours.
7. Oh, it's not ready! You (write) this composition for the whole day.
8. Someone (eat) my sweets, the box is empty.
9. I have got a terrible headache. My neighbour (play) loud music all day.
10. My sister (send) job applications for 3 months.
11. I (try) to find my documents since last Sunday.
12. He (not/take) his medicine for the last week.
13. She (revise) for her exams since yesterday.
14. We (save) the money for a holiday for a year.
15. They (learn) Japanese for a couple of years.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 24.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Они отдыхают в этом кемпинге со вчерашнего дня.
2. Я искала тебя весь день.
3. Мария работает над этим проектом уже две недели.
4. Он пишет отчет целую неделю.
5. Дети катались на велосипеде в парке все утро.
6. Мы три часа всей семьей гуляем по ботаническому саду.
7. Я не водил машину два года, очень хочется сесть за руль.
8. Мои соседи по даче строят свой дом два года.
9. Мы ждем тебя у музея уже 35 минут.
10. Мы очень устали. Мы гуляли в горах.
11. Я работаю в рекламе последние 10 лет, пора меняться.
12. Он ест шоколад, несмотря на то, что он аллергик.
13. Я на кухне, мои руки все в муке. Я пекла пироги.
14. Одежда Ивана вся в краске. Он красил стены в своей комнате.

15. Мери и Джейн играют в теннис на протяжении двух часов. Они не выглядят уставшими.

Все мы знаем, что не бывает правил без исключений. Случается, что по всем правилам грамматики надо использовать Perfect Continuous, а англичане употребляют Perfect. Обычно это касается действия длительного характера.

I have worked for the firm *for* 20 years.

Я *работаю* в фирме уже 20 лет.

I have lived here *since* 1994.

Я *живу* здесь с 1994.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 25.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. I have known him for 20 years.
2. He has worn contact lenses since the first class at school.
3. We have lived in France for over ten years.
4. I have had this dress since Christmas.
5. I haven't been to America for 11 months.
6. They have published this magazine for nearly 20 years.
7. My mum has been on a diet for such a long period of time.
8. I think they've lived in Chicago for many years.
9. Mary hasn't met her sister since Christmas.
10. Your wife has changed since the time we last met.
11. Bob hasn't practiced his French for a couple of years.
12. Nothing has happened in this village since the Middle Ages.
13. He has worked here for 6 months.
14. I haven't smoked since 2005.
15. We haven't seen our neighbor since last Wednesday.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 26.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я не видела его с января месяца.
2. Я не каталась на велосипеде с прошлой весны.
3. Моя знакомая живет в Токио долгое время.
4. Мария настоящая подруга с самого нашего детства.
5. Я была на этой выставке дважды.
6. У Павла серые глаза с самого рождения.
7. Они не видели друг друга с 1975 года.
8. Мистер Джексон является нашим программистом с прошлой весны.
9. База данных не обновлялась несколько лет.
10. Численность населения острова сильно упала с февраля.

11. Несколько отделов в книжном магазине закрыты с самого утра.
12. Мой отец работает строителем метро в течение пяти лет.
13. Туристы осматривают достопримечательности Выборга в течение нескольких часов.
14. У меня не было отпуска уже несколько лет.
15. Она болеет уже неделю.

ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ PASSIVE VOICE

СХЕМА № 6

BE + Participle II ED

Что делать **СЯ**?

Временные формы и спряжение неправильного глагола “**to be**” (см. сноска №10, стр. 97)

Причастие II неправильных глаголов имеет свои формы (см. стр. 107)

Все ли понимают разницу между Активным и Пассивным залогом? Суть заложена в самих названиях: Активный – значит действует, Пассивный – значит не действует (вспомните Причастие I и Причастие II см. стр. 14). Таким образом, комбинация *be + Participle II* “сигналист”, что подлежащее делать ничего не может.

The flowers *were delivered* **BY** a service company in time.

Цветы *были доставлены* службой доставки в срок. Цветы *доставлялись* службой доставки в срок. Служба доставки *доставила* цветы в срок.

Обратите внимание на перевод предлога

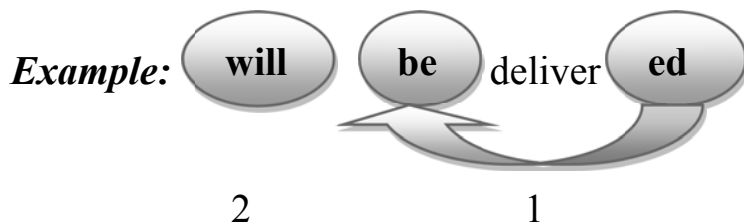
BY

–

кем? чем?

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 27.

Разберите следующие глагольные формы и переведите их.



1) *be + delivered* – см. *СХЕМУ № 6* (стр. 26). Это сочетание указывает на то, что подлежащее действие не совершает, действие совершается над ним.

2) **will** – указывает на действие в будущем времени.

am used
were owned
is seen
was occupied
are issued
will be paid

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 28.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Sorry, we are closed for a short break.
2. A delicious cherry pie was made by his mum for our dinner.
3. The beautiful castle is seen from a long distance.
4. Nice snowmen are made by my little sister every winter.
5. My brother was fined for driving without license.
6. The international exhibition of sport equipment will be held next month.
7. A new hotel will be opened next week in the heart of the city.
8. Important matters are discussed every Tuesday at the meeting.
9. I was never described as a mean person.
10. They were awarded for the best³ acting of the year.
11. The Barnes won't be invited to my party.
12. I always have a cup of coffee while my car is washed.
13. She was warmly welcomed at their house.
14. The package will be delivered soon.
15. The film is based on the book but there are⁵ some differences.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 29.

Раскройте скобки.

1. The College officially (open) last week.
2. The college campus (build) around the square. This is the heart of the college as all the paths and walkways lead out from this point.
3. Car parking (limit) and, in fact, students (not/encourage) to come by car as the college (serve) by a new bus service.
4. The guests (meet) at noon tomorrow.
5. All the flights (cancel) because of thick fog.
6. Service (include) in the bill.
7. My money (steal) from my room in the hotel.
8. My car (wash) in the nearest³ car washing service¹ tomorrow.
9. The fish (catch) by the seagull.
10. The door (always /lock) with another key.
11. The match (play) on Wednesday evening.

12. The windows (break) with a baseball bat.
13. Bonus (give) to the best seller of the week.
14. All the food at the party (eat).
15. The results of the competition (announce) tomorrow on the radio.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 30.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы приглашены на ее свадьбу.
2. Лампочка была изобретена в 19-м веке.
3. Мост был построен в 1895.
4. Эту историю опубликуют в журнале.
5. Компьютер сломан.
6. Новые самолеты будут строить в России.
7. Пропавших детей нашли в пригороде.
8. Диагностику этого оборудования завершат завтра утром.
9. Эту интересную историю рассказала нам наша первая учительница.
10. Несколько простых ошибок было сделано в Тотальном диктанте.
11. Его простили, так как он не был виновен в этом инциденте.
12. Музей варежки был открыт в Санкт-Петербурге в 2017 году.
13. Из-за предстоящего праздника выпускников «Алые паруса» движение в центре города будет ограничено.
14. Ежегодно около тысячи автомобилей нашего автоконцерна продается в Европе.
15. Эту программу смотрят и слушают тысячи зрителей.

Пассив, как любое уважающее себя явление, имеет свои собственные особенности.

1. *Первый случай.*

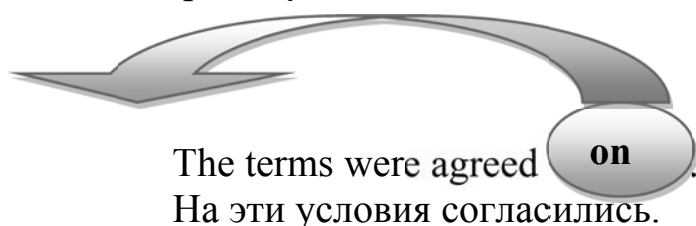
I was given a book.
Мне дали книгу.

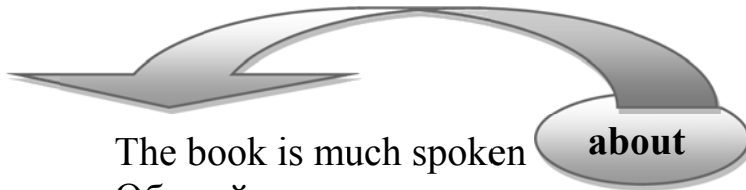
I was asked.
Меня спросили.

Видите, как ловко подлежащее английского предложения при переводе переходит (превращается) в дополнение.

2. *Второй случай.*

The terms were agreed **on**.
На эти условия согласились.





The book is much spoken **about** by specialists.

Об этой книге много говорят специалисты.

Специалисты много говорят об этой книге.

3. Третий случай.

Обратите внимание на то, что следующие английские глаголы принимают дополнение без предлога, а русские с предлогом. И это создает немало проблем при переводе.

follow him
influence him
affect him

следовать **ЗА** ним
влиять **НА** него
воздействовать **НА** него

Давайте разберем и переведем следующее предложение:

1 2 3

The war *was followed by* an economic slump.

Сказуемое “*was followed*” в пассивном залоге, поэтому подлежащее “*the recession*” совершать действие не может. Его совершает дополнение “*the development*”, введенное предлогом “*by*” (кем/чем?). Начнем перевод с деятеля, сделав его подлежащим в русском предложении, тогда сказуемое будет в активном залоге:

3 2 1

Резкий спад в экономике последовал за войной.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 31.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Her accident was followed by a long period of recovery.
2. Her scream was followed by a loud echo.
3. Papers will be commented on by the Government.
4. The boat was soon lost sight of in the fog.
5. These houses are lived in all year long.
6. The picture was looked at with admiration.
7. His jokes are always laughed at.
8. The incident was argued about two weeks ago.
9. The report was followed by a long debate.
10. His remark was taken no notice of.
11. The decision was arrived at.

12. The children are very well looked after.
13. Your mistakes were paid much attention to.
14. The doctor was sent for.
15. The article will be looked through by an expert.
16. The rule was explained to the students.

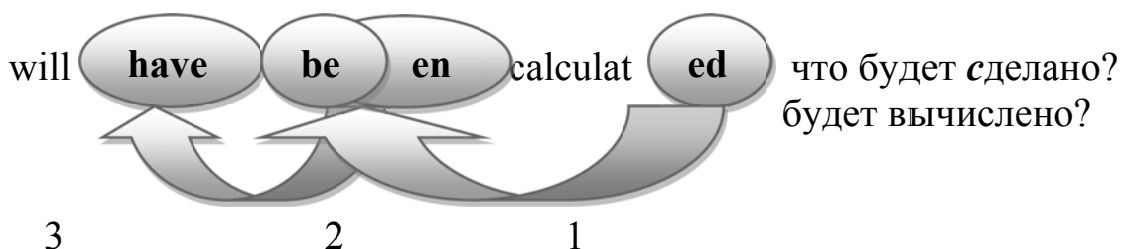
УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 32.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Мы на него полагаемся.
2. За экспертом отправили.
3. За детьми присматривают бабушки и дедушки.
4. Об этом фильме много говорят.
5. Он почувствовала, что на нее смотрят.
6. Этой теме уделяют много внимания в школе и университете.
7. Эту ошибку упустили из виду.
8. На его помощь всегда можно рассчитывать.
9. На его замечание не обратили внимания.
10. За котом очень тщательно ухаживали.
11. Ей часто напоминают о нем.
12. Прошлой ночью за мной следил подозрительный человек.
13. Мне показали окрестности мои друзья.
14. Она всегда будет любима им.
15. Это заявление широко комментируется.

Как мы говорили в начале этого раздела, лишь три схемы дают в комбинации все многочисленные временные формы в Активном и Пассивном залогах, существующие в английском языке.

Разберем следующие глагольные формы и переведем их.



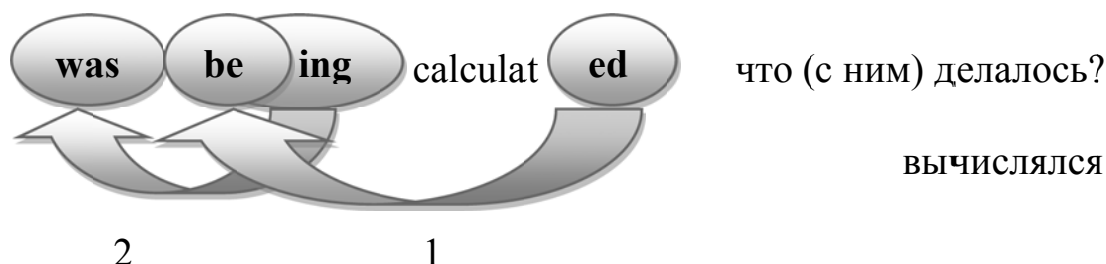
Анализ сложной временной формы всегда надо начинать с конца.

1) **calculated** – “**ED**” показатель Причастия II (см. Причастие II неправильных глаголов на стр. 107)

be + **calculated** – см. **СХЕМУ № 6** (стр. 26), это сочетание указывает на то, что подлежащее действие не совершает

2) **have + been** – см. **СХЕМУ №5** (стр. 19), это сочетание указывает на то, что действие завершено

3) **will** – указывает на действие в будущем времени



1) **calculated** – “ED” показатель Причастия II

be + calculated – см. **СХЕМУ №6** (стр. 26). Это сочетание указывает на то, что подлежащее действия не совершает

2) **be + being** – см. **СХЕМУ №4** (стр. 16). Это сочетание указывает на то, что действие развивается, длится

3) **was** – указывает на действие в прошлом времени

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 33.

Разберите следующие глагольные формы и переведите их.

will be calculated
was being calculated
has been calculated
was calculated
will have been calculated
are calculating
will have been calculating
had been calculated

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 34.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. К концу рабочего дня финансовая проверка была закончена.
2. Возможность открытия нового магазина розничной торговли рассматривается советом.
3. Реклама создается для продвижения товара.
4. Дорогие товары продвигаются специализированными журналами.
5. В прошлом году были введены новые налоги на производство.
6. Мистера Фрая попросили вести собрание.
7. Комиссионные, выплачиваемые агентам, были увеличены менеджером по продажам к концу этого года.
8. Новая пристройка сейчас строится.
9. Отдел будет реорганизован к 5 мая.

10. На новую продукцию всегда смотрят с интересом.
11. Ему предоставили лабораторию для проведения экспериментов.
12. За рекламной кампанией последовал большой спрос на эти товары.
13. Об этом собрании много говорили.
14. Меня попросили послать вам экземпляр программы.
15. Стадион будет реконструирован к 2018 году.

Заполните таблицы времен в Активном и Пассивном залогах.

Таблица времен в активном залоге.
(to produce, to calculate)

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	I he we			
PAST	I he we			
FUTURE	I he we			

Таблица времен в пассивном залоге.

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	I he we			
PAST	I he we			
FUTURE	I he we			

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 35.

Переведите предложения, включающие в себя все явления данного раздела.

Part 1.

1. I've already bought all my Christmas presents and it's only October.
2. He was playing the piano the whole evening.

3. I have been waiting for this moment all my life.
4. Their family has owned this castle since 17th century.
5. I have been working hard the whole year, so I am exhausted.
6. My wife and I are happy together: we have been married since 1985.
7. She was talking on the phone while I was eating sushi.
8. The situation will be changed in a week.
9. Renata has been wearing contact lenses for about 10 years already.
10. She has been cooking a holiday dinner for two hours.
11. I am writing in connection with the advertisement which appeared on 12 April.
12. I've been trying to find a permanent job for a considerable time.
13. I have now completed a postgraduate degree in administration.
14. I have just found out about this.
15. However, I have been waiting for a reply for weeks and I still have not received any answer.
16. Jane has sent Elisabeth many different letters. But neither of them has arrived.
17. Our pupils will be writing their test for an hour when the teacher finally lets them use their dictionaries.
18. But they've done nothing yet. What do you think they are waiting for?
19. This time you've made fewer mistakes.
20. You are constantly showing off and fishing out for compliments!
21. This question has long been worrying me; I have long wanted to ask you this question.
22. Jane will still be making supper in an hour.
23. It's something special, you'll see. And in a minute you'll be thanking me.
24. I am tasting the soup to understand if it needs some more salt. Oh, no, it tastes excellent.
25. We have gone to the forest and now he has a cold.
26. She explained to him that she had lived in England long enough to know the value of money (to be accurate with money).
27. This press conference will be hosting tomorrow at the same time.
28. He'll have done the task before the teacher take notebooks.
29. She is walking up and down the room thinking of the letter she has been writing.
30. I've never seen anything half so splendid.
31. Rooms in this hotel are always booked in advance because of cheap price.
32. He was seen in the travel agency with his family.
33. We were provided with hot meal when we flew from Saint-Petersburg to Rome.
34. A lot of guests from Moscow will be invited to the meeting.
35. Exhibitions, museums and theatre were included in the program of our visit to Prague.

Part II

1. I've been reading that new book you lent me... I'm really enjoying it.
2. Is that Joe? I've been trying to contact you. I've got some bad news. I've been decorating the house since June.
3. 'You've got paint all over your T-shirt.' 'Oh, I've just been painting the living room.'
4. I'm really tired. I haven't been sleeping well lately.
5. I haven't been drinking coffee these last few days and my head is much clearer.
6. When I arrived home, my sister had already made lunch.
7. I woke up late because I'd forgotten to set my alarm clock.
8. I had just taken off my coat when the telephone rang.
9. Last Sunday when Maria woke up and looked outside the weather was fine. She had been planning to go for a ride on her new bike but she decided to wait until it had dried up.
10. John went to the doctor because he'd been having trouble sleeping.
11. It was clear the twins had been fighting despite what they told their mum.
12. Britain declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939 after Germany had attacked Poland two days earlier. Britain had been trying to negotiate a peaceful settlement.
13. When I arrived home, my son had already made a big carrot cake.
14. We were walking as usual one day, when all of a sudden, Bonnie shot off. She started to bark furiously.
15. At 6 o'clock that evening Dan was still missing. Bobby was feeling worried.
16. I was strolling along the beach one day when suddenly, Bonnie ran off.
17. It was still raining when Bobby woke up the next morning. Dan was sitting at the table when she went into the kitchen.
18. I will be travelling around for three months before heading for Nepal.
19. A taxi will be waiting outside the station when you arrive.
20. I'll be thinking of you when I'm sitting on the beach in the Bahamas.
21. We won't be taking the car on the ferry to France. It's too expensive.
22. It's seven o'clock. She'll be driving back now.
23. I'll be starting in the south and making my way north by train.
24. On their next wedding anniversary, they'll have been married 50 years.
25. It's possible that fifty years from now, scientists will have discovered a cure for cancer.
26. The flowers are watered twice a week.
27. The pictures have been painted this week.
28. The road had been destroyed before the troops entered the city.
29. A new movie theatre will be built here in a year.
30. All the work in the garden will be finished next Friday.
31. We were informed that the contest would be interrupted in an hour.
32. The hospital was not reconstructed after the Great Patriotic War.

33. She is spoken of as a woman of great talents.

34. The surgeon has been just sent for.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 36.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Картины были нарисованы на этой неделе.
2. Студента внимательно слушают на экзамене.
3. Мы очень рады вас видеть. Мы вас ждали целый месяц.
4. Мы знаем друг друга уже четыре года.
5. Мы тут живем с апреля.
6. Он написал довольно много книг.
7. Когда Джеймса зачислят в ту школу, он уже будет (к тому моменту) изучать немецкий язык в течение шести месяцев.
8. Джереми прибудет в Осло послезавтра. Он позвонит своей тете, когда придет.
9. Я смотрю игру с тех пор, как сию здесь.
10. Ты весь красный. Ты тренировался?
11. Я разговаривал о твоей проблеме с мамой.
12. Загородный дом был желтый. Сейчас он синий. Анна покрасила его.
13. Мы построим два корабля к концу года.
14. К тому времени, когда взойдет солнце, мы пролетим над Атлантическим океаном 1000 км.
15. Я буду переводить эту статью уже в течение часа, когда вы придете.
16. На новый год будет 20 лет, как он работает врачом.
17. До того как они поедут на соревнования, тренер будет с ними заниматься в течение 3-х месяцев.
18. Рождественский вечер организуют в следующую пятницу дети этого клуба.
19. Все счета были оплачены кредитной картой.
20. Моему старшему брату подарили много подарков на его День Рождения.
21. Маленькая девочка показала мне дорогу.
22. День Святого Валентина празднуется 14 февраля.
23. Раненых самолетом отправили в госпиталь.
24. Я чувствую, что за мной сейчас кто-то наблюдает.
25. Этот кофе только что приготовили, угощайся.
26. Лектора слушали с большим вниманием.
27. Ценная картина была украдена из музея прошлой ночью.
28. Заказ не был отправлен вчера, но это сделают завтра.
29. Ученые утверждают, что эта скульптура была изготовлена в Римской Империи.
30. Она села в машину и вспомнила, что дверь не была закрыта.
31. Комната будет убрана завтра, я обещаю.

32. Считается, что чеснок полезен для здоровья.
33. Прибавка к жалованию была обещана Бобу.
34. Тома обвинили в краже денег.
35. В следующем марте будет два года, как моя сестра живет в Лондоне.
36. Элизабет только что заполнила анкету на получение новой работы и будет ждать соответствующего ответа от этой компании.

Переведите на русский язык следующие тексты

Are women better drivers than men?

Some people believe that women are better drivers than men. Others think that women are the worst drivers. The idea that women are bad drivers is a stereotype. It comes from a time when women drove less than men and driving was seen as a man's responsibility. There are certainly different views and reasons, why a woman is a competent driver.

Firstly, women are more patient and polite towards other road users, such as pedestrians and cyclists. In stressful situations they stay calm and are less involved in road rage incidents. Secondly female drivers are more cautious and take fewer risks. Thirdly they are more responsible so they don't drive when they are tired or after drinking alcohol.

Many people argue that women cause accidents because they are indecisive or react slowly because they lack confidence. They are easily distracted by children in the car. Research also shows that women find map reading more difficult than men and some ladies have problems with the difference between left and right. Also women have accidents when they park their cars, because they often have poor spatial awareness. In contrast, men have more serious accidents.

To sum up, women are safer drivers than men because of the personality. This is supported by the fact that women have fewer accidents in general. It is clear that women are less competitive and aggressive than men behind the wheel and as the result they are better drivers.

How long am I going to live?

Nobody really knows the answer to this question, but scientists are very interested in it. They try to understand what factors are involved. Firstly, it depends a lot on what you eat. The country with the longest average lifespan is Japan. On average, women live to 82, 5 years and men live to 76, 2 years. Scientists think that diet in Japan is a major reason that Japanese people live a long time; they usually eat lots of fish and seafood and not much junk food. Lifestyle habits also make a difference to lifespan. On average, married people live longer than single people and pet owners live longer than non-pet owners. Being mentally active and doing physical exercise are also very important.

Studies of old people don't always support the scientific theories.

Many old people don't eat healthily and don't do exercise, Jean Calment the world's oldest person ever, certainly goes against logical scientific ideas. She was born in France in 1875 and died aged 122. Did she have good lifestyle habits? Well, according to scientists, she had some very good habits: she did plenty of physical exercise and rode a bicycle until she was 100. She was good at thinking positively and she didn't worry much about things. Scientists are surprised by her habits: she was a heavy smoker-and only gave up when she was 120. Also, she didn't eat healthily. She ate more than two pounds of chocolate a week.

So lifestyle is not the only factor in how long we live. Scientists now think that some people are born with genes that protect them from ageing and diseases better than other people. For example, Jeanne Calment probably had a gene that stopped her from cancer that some people get at the age of forty or fifty. Some experts believe that we change our genes when we eat a low-calorie food. Experiments with mice show that when they eat one third fewer calories every day, they live forty percent longer. In human terms, that's the same as living to 170 years old. There is no proof that it works in humans, perhaps it is better when you enjoy the days you have got rather than when you are hungry all your life.

Working-from-home dream now a reality

Sam is a graphic designer with a well-known publishing company. He has lived in England since he was five. He lives in South London and for the last three years he has been working from home. He prefers working from home because he likes spending time with his family. Sam isn't alone: in Britain, there are 2.1 million people who work from home at present. In addition, about eight million people spend some time working in the home rather than in an office. This is almost twice as many as ten years ago.

This trend is the same in many countries. But what are the reasons for it?

The main reason is technological: easy access to broadband and the availability of phone and video-conferencing. These help people use their home as an office in an efficient and cost-effective way.

Other reasons for homeworking are the benefits to both employers and employees: office space is costly so organizations reduce its workstations and save money. Employees work better at home: travelling to work becomes less time-consuming and tiring. Parents with children appreciate the flexibility that homeworking allows and are more relaxed.

Sam says, 'I have been working from home since my son was born and have been really enjoying it. But homeworking requires special skills like self-discipline and time-management. I've known my boss and my colleagues for a long time now, which really helps because you've got to trust each other. You also have regular contact, by phone, email or video conferences, and make regular trips to your office. Otherwise you really miss out on the gossip and on the social side of work.'

Not everyone agrees with Sam now. This response was posted on the Internet: “The only people who work from home are those who do an unnecessary job. Do surgeons work from home? Ambulance drivers? Firefighters? If you work from home full-time, you have a pointless job.”

Fortunately for Sam and 2.1 million people, not many think that way!

An indefinable quality

Nowadays, psychologists are becoming very interested in charisma and want to redefine its meaning. People often misunderstand what charisma is and think of it as a kind of fame, but it is not the same as fame. Charisma is a kind of magic and is relatively rare. A well-known American psychologist thinks that charismatic people are basically brilliant communicators. However, they have other qualities such as sensitivity, self-confidence and vision.

Charismatic personalities attract people, and people feel happy in their company. There is a sense of togetherness when a charismatic person is with other people. A good example of this ability, some say, is the famous American, Oprah Winfrey. She is a highly-successful businesswoman and is best known as the presenter of a very popular talk show. Oprah always has a very good contact with audience, they respond well to her. Her charismatic personality has made her one of the richest women in the world. She owns several houses and publishes her own magazines. Currently, she is presenting new series of her show. She also runs a book club, which influences the nation's reading habits and that is one of the reasons why people are reading more these days in the USA.

A woman who had extraordinary charisma was the film star, Marilyn Monroe. A beautiful woman and a talented actress, she was always the centre of attention wherever she went. She married an ex-baseball player, Joe DiMaggio, and later a famous writer, Arthur Miller. Marilyn Monroe's charisma was so great that DiMaggio was overshadowed by her.






Unlike fame, charisma doesn't fade and disappear over time. Even now, nearly fifty years after her death, when young people see Monroe in her films, her charisma seems as fresh and powerful as ever.

4. МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ MODAL VERBS

Модальные глаголы существуют в языке для того, чтобы выразить отношение долженствования, возможности или способности. Кроме того, их объединяет отсутствие либо формы будущего времени, либо прошедшего, либо вместе взятых, но, к счастью, все они приобрели себе заменителей.

MUST = HAVE  BE  =ДОЛЖЕН

ТАБЛИЦА № 2

Present	Past	Future
MUST	----	----
AM/ IS/ ARE 	WAS/ WERE 	----
HAVE/ HAS 	HAD 	WILL HAVE 
SHOULD – следовало бы, должен	—	—

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 37.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. You must try to relax – all this stress is no good for you.
2. In my last job we had to get a doctor's note if we were ill for more than two days.
3. Passengers must remove their coats before passing through the X-ray machine.
4. You don't have to decide now – think about it and I'll call you tomorrow.
5. Children are not to be left unsupervised.
6. The taxi is here. We have to leave now.
7. All car passengers have to wear a seat belt.
8. These lights must not be used outdoors.
9. Police officers are to visit every home in the area.
10. You must always look both ways before you cross the road.
11. The children will have to stay at home next week while the school is closed for building work.
12. The President is to hold an official reception for the visitors.
13. These pills are not to be taken with any other form of medicine.

14. Crash investigators are to release their findings to the press later³ today.
 15. All visitors to the building site must wear hard hats.

Обратите внимание, как переводятся следующие предложения:

1. Our aim **is to** master our speciality.

Наша цель состоит в том, чтобы овладеть специальностью.

2. He **is to** master his speciality.

Он должен овладеть своей специальностью.

CAN = BE ABLE TO = МОЧЬ

(физические и умственные способности)

ТАБЛИЦА № 3

Present	Past	Future
CAN	COULD	—
AM/ IS/ ARE ABLE TO	WAS/ WERE ABLE TO	WILL BE ABLE TO

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 38.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. I can understand English, but I can't express my opinion very well.
2. From next week customers will be able to access our online help service.
3. Anybody can make mistakes.
4. When Ann was a child she could play the flute quite well.
5. The doctor can't see you this morning; he's busy at the hospital.
6. Valuables can be left in the hotel safe¹. Please ask at the reception desk.
7. We were able to finish the hockey match before it started snowing too heavily.
8. I knew Laura had been decorating. I could smell the paint when I came in.
9. No changes can be made to this rail ticket¹ after purchase.
10. When I was young, I was able to run for miles without getting tired.
11. I will be able to visit my relatives next year.
12. John could read when he was four.
13. I could use the boss's parking space last Friday because he was away.
14. A lot of kids can work on computers today.
15. When I arrived I could see a few⁴ people waiting for the train.

MAY = BE ALLOWED TO = МОЧЬ
 (разрешение)

ТАБЛИЦА № 4

Present	Past	Future
MAY	MIGHT	—
AM/IS/ ARE AL- LOWED TO	WAS/WERE AL- LOWED TO	WILL BE ALLOWED TO

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 39.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Anyone is allowed to fish in this lake.
2. You may use our printer.
3. She may take whatever she likes.
4. I was allowed to stay up quite late when I was young.
5. May I leave early today?
6. You are not allowed to take photos in the museum.
7. These tablets may produce serious side effects.
8. People are allowed to carry guns in many parts of the USA.
9. During the Middle Ages a girl might get married at the age of 12.
10. You may open the window if you want to.
11. I am not allowed to make personal calls from my office phone¹.
12. Wealthy Victorian families might employ as many as⁷ a dozen indoor servants.
13. Journalists were showed the building but they weren't allowed to enter it.
14. You may go there by train.
15. I was allowed to bring a friend with me.

ONE + модальные глаголы

ONE MUST – нужно
ONE SHOULD – следует
ONE CAN – можно
ONE MAY – можно

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 40.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. One should not smoke indoors.
2. One may see a lot of celebrities in Los Angeles.
3. One must have a very good knowledge of general subjects.
4. One can win several battles but lose the war.
5. One should treat neighbours with respect.
6. As for this album, one may say that this is a romance.
7. One must deal with urgent matters quickly².
8. One should always base one's opinion on facts.
9. One can think you are the cleverest³.
10. One must show proper regard to the law.
11. In this restaurant one may try the world-famous Russian cuisine.
12. One should be careful about doing that.
13. One can always find time.
14. One should be respectful of other's beliefs.
15. One must do one's duty.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 41.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Я занят сегодня, я должен подготовить презентацию.
2. Удивительно, но некоторые животные способны спать стоя.
3. Тебе нельзя здесь плавать, это опасно.
4. Мне жаль, что я не смог прийти на собрание на прошлой неделе.
5. Вам нельзя уходить из школы без моего разрешения.
6. Он попытался подняться, но не мог пошевелиться.
7. Хотя у нас не было билетов, нам разрешили войти.
8. Здесь нельзя парковать автомобиль.
9. Вы должны оставаться в постели и принимать лекарства.
10. Завтра – воскресенье, и мне не придется идти в школу.
11. Ей часто приходится работать в выходные дни.
12. Не могу поверить, что этот компьютер такой медленный.
13. Он не сможет есть в течение трех часов после операции.
14. Стоматолог может принять Вас в пятницу.
15. Может быть, я проведу свои каникулы в Испании.
16. Он должен быть в офисе в 9 часов.
17. Я не могла понять ее, потому что она говорила по-итальянски.
18. Много лет назад на улицах можно было увидеть всего пару машин.
19. Этот факт необходимо принять во внимание.
20. Она умеет водить машину.

5. ФУНКЦИИ ГЛАГОЛОВ «HAVE» и «BE».
ФУНКЦИИ ГЛАГОЛА “TO BE”

ТАБЛИЦА № 5

1	Смысловая	TO BE (см. спряжение глагола стр. 97)	являться, представлять собой...
2	Вспомогательная		Continuous (действие длится см. стр. 16)
		BE + PARTICIPLE I (ING)	Passive (подлежащее действия не совершает см. стр. 26)
		BE + PARTICIPLE II (ED)	
3	Модальная	BE + TO	должен см. стр. 39

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 42.

Переведите следующие предложения.

- The friends were to complete the assignment on the 1st of June.
- The mail was delivered every day.
- The team's purpose is to get to the place of destination on time.
- They are often unwilling to share information.
- The purpose of our travel is to see the sights.
- They are creating a new version of the machine.
- They are always playing that silly computer game.
- This wine is produced in Italy.
- You're to get better³ marks next time.
- He was looking at the tower when someone stole his bag.
- Sometimes what I do is painful, but I'm not a sadist, I'm a doctor.
- I'm to work in London next year.
- The summer is nearly finished and it is getting dark earlier³.
- These words are often said to students.
- It was eight o'clock. The sun was setting and people were enjoying the warm evening air.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 43.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя правильную форму глагола to be.

- All I want (be) enough money to enjoy life.
- You (be) to wear glasses as⁸ your eyesight is poor.
- We heard the news when we (be) sunbathing in Corsica.
- Where they (be) to meet yesterday?
- This big shopping mall (be) very attractive for people of all ages.
- The lecture (be) to begin at 8 o'clock.

7. She (be) talking to the cat that lives next door.
8. Skyscrapers (be) a symbol of our city.
9. Be careful! The baby (be) putting a pencil into the mouth.
10. She (be) to come and help the old lady.
11. The airport (be) in the place that is very convenient to reach.
12. Opportunities (be) often missed because people give up easily².
13. Many people think that technology (be) making us ruder³.
14. When he (be) to arrive?
15. Magazines (always/be) bombarding us with images of beautiful young people.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 44.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Что он изучает в данный момент?
2. Родители должны приехать в 7 часов.
3. Я потерял кошелек, когда совершал покупки на Невском проспекте.
4. Как обычно поддерживают людей в такой ситуации?
5. Где находится самый большой аэропорт в Европе?
6. Преподаватель вошел в аудиторию, когда студенты обсуждали новые правила.
7. Как правило, такие решения принимают на общих собраниях.
8. Студенты должны встретиться и обсудить свою практику.
9. В этом клубе всегда обмениваются информацией.
10. Вы согласны, что все люди красивы?
11. Им дали шанс исправить ситуацию, но они не воспользовались им.
12. Эта компания сейчас строит торговый центр в центре города.
13. Самолет взлетает прямо сейчас!
14. Такие ошибки совершают редко.
15. Нездоровое питание сейчас является огромной проблемой не только в США и Европе.

ФУНКЦИИ ГЛАГОЛА “TO HAVE”

ТАБЛИЦА № 6

1.	Смысловая	TO HAVE	обладать, иметь
2.	Вспомогательная	HAVE+PARTICIPLE II (ED)	Perfect (действие законченное см. стр. 19)
3.	Модальная	HAVE TO	должен (см. стр. 39)

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 45.*Переведите следующие предложения.*

1. Nowadays young people have a chance to choose any profession.
2. I've never wanted to leave home as⁸ I really like living with my family.
3. I didn't have to wear a uniform when I went to school.
4. They won't have made a decision before tomorrow.
5. You should always defend members of your family, even if they have done something wrong.
6. I have a few⁴ possessions that are really important to me.
7. Why are some people happier³ than others, even when they have harder³ lives?
8. Jessica doesn't need to have a company car because she doesn't have to travel for her job.
9. This house is too small and we've been thinking of moving for a long time.
10. Unfortunately, he doesn't have time to see his family often.
11. I'll give you a lift. What time do you have to be at the airport?
12. My worst³ characteristic is that I have a tendency to be stubborn.
13. The magazine has chosen a list of people who have an enormous impact on today's world.
14. When we got to the station, the train had already left.
15. I hope that we will have been paid for all that hard work by the end of the week.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 46.*Раскройте скобки, употребляя правильную форму глагола to have.*

1. He (have) a lot of friends online, but he only has a few⁴ close friends that he sees regularly face-to-face.
2. I (have) been working all day and I haven't finished yet.
3. I always (have) to win in sport games.
4. We can't go to the concert because we (not/have) tickets.
5. According to the map, we (have) to walk as far as the river.
6. You (have) ever sold anything on the Internet?
7. I'm really jealous of my sister because she (have) so many perks at her job.
8. She (have) never flown before and she was very nervous.
9. Until the early 1960s, in Britain, young men (have) to do military service.
10. In the UK, more³ than a third of teenagers (have) given time to charities for the last two years.
11. We couldn't find the way home because we (have) lost the path.
12. According to the survey, few people believe that they (have) bad manners themselves.

13. I (have) never done this sort of thing before, but I'm really enjoying it.
14. In some countries people (have) to kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet for the first time.
15. One of train companies (have) banned mobile phones on one carriage of some trains.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 47.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Моя сестра никогда не училась в университете, поэтому у нее нет академического образования.
2. Я читаю эту книгу уже много месяцев, но всё ещё не прочитал её.
3. У вас должна быть виза, если вы хотите поехать в Финляндию.
4. Первые годы брака были трудными, так как у него не было оплачиваемой работы.
5. Вы не обязаны оставлять чаевые в ресторане.
6. Люди, которые имеют поддержку со стороны семьи и которые имеют прочные дружеские отношения, обычно являются счастливыми.
7. Люди всегда меняли свои тела и лица по разным причинам.
8. У меня был ужасный день на работе, и я был очень уставшим.
9. Я действительно горжусь, что поступил в университет.
10. Когда вы пересекаете границы ЕС на автомобиле, нет необходимости показывать паспорт.
11. Вы когда-нибудь тратили деньги впустую на то, что никогда потом не использовали?
12. Ей пришлось заплатить снова, так как она потеряла свой билет.
13. Мне пришлось остаться в постели вчера, так как я неважно себя чувствовал.
14. Я чувствую себя измотанной, так как мы ссорились весь день.
15. С 1960х годов благотворительные организации размещают лозунги на футболках.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 48.

Переведите предложения, включающие в себя все явления данного раздела.

1. Studying hard we were able to make some progress.
2. Mike was an in-born linguist and he was able to speak more than ten languages.
3. These lights must not be used outdoors.
4. Crash investigators are to release their findings to the press later today.
5. You don't have to decide now – think about it and I'll call you tomorrow.
6. Valuables can be left in the hotel safe. Please ask at the reception desk.
7. We were able to finish the hockey match before it started snowing too heavily.
8. No changes can be made to this rail ticket after purchase.

9. Journalists were shown the building but they weren't allowed to enter it.
10. He asked if he might borrow the car.
11. The team's purpose is to develop new product ideas.
12. One should treat neighbours with respect.
13. Automation means that machines can replace people on some jobs.
14. No one may use copyrighted material for his/her economic gain without the permission of the authors.
15. There are various legal procedures that must be followed.
16. One of the primary problems faced by the inventor is how to protect the idea.
17. The Labour Party was not able to form a government but it was clear that the political crisis was not over: there will have to be another election, and another electoral campaign before the new government is to become fully effective.
18. A detailed training program should be developed.
19. You will have to be very realistic in determining what you can afford.
20. Cost of electricity will rise because utility companies have to buy expensive antipollution devices.
21. In this restaurant one may try the world-famous Russian cuisine.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 49.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Джим живет рядом со мной, но на этой неделе он гостит у родителей.
2. Она увидела аварию, когда шла на работу.
3. Школу всегда проверяют, чтобы убедиться, что внутри никого нет.
4. За последнее десятилетие в политических системах многих стран произошли разительные перемены.
5. Демократия – это система управления, при которой люди решают, что должно быть сделано.
6. Мне жаль, что я не смог прийти на собрание на прошлой неделе.
7. Вам нельзя уходить из школы без моего разрешения.
8. Хотя у нас не было билетов, нам разрешили войти.
9. Мы пытаемся связаться с вами весь день, чтобы сказать, что вы выиграли приз.
10. Нет необходимости надевать шлем, когда вы едете на велосипеде в Англии.
11. Рабочих должны (вынуждены) были уволить, так как фирма обанкротилась. (go bankrupt).
12. Я могу работать дома, поэтому мне не надо ходить на работу каждый день.
13. Пассажирам разрешается брать ручной багаж на борт самолета.
14. Мои друзья смогут перевести этот текст.
15. Цель нашей поездки – осмотреть все достопримечательности города.

Переведите на русский язык следующие тексты

Is chocolate the answer?

Have you ever wondered what makes people happy? Why are some people on cloud nine while others are always down in the dumps? What's the secret? Is it pots of money, good health, loving relationships, owning the latest gadget or simply chocolate?

The latest World Happiness report says that prosperity is not the main reason for happiness. If you suffer real hardship, you can't be really happy, but once⁸ your basic needs are met, money and material things become less³ necessary. Happiness depends more³ on how you organize the things you have⁹ and appreciate them, rather than⁸ possibility to get more³ things. Yes, money can buy you the latest smartphone, tablet or fashion item, but this enjoyment is short-lived. Remember all those presents you got for Christmas when you were little? You were over the moon when you opened them, but not for long. A month later they were lying at the bottom of a drawer. And have you forgotten those delicious chocolates that made you feel really happy when you were eating them, but ill after you had finished them all?

It seems that deep, long-lasting happiness comes from intangible things rather than⁸ things like chocolates and smartphones. One essential factor is human relationships. People who have the support of family members and also have strong friendships are usually happier³. The feeling of shelteredness and possibility to trust in the people around you is vital. But happiness means you have⁹ you have to give and take. People who perform acts of kindness and generosity on a regular basis, for example, listen to a friend in need or carry a neighbour's shopping may feel on the top of the world. Even a simple smile can work wonders.

It's not surprising that health is another key contributor to happiness. Poor health will certainly² make you feel down in the mouth. But good health requires some effort. A healthy diet and regular exercise are crucial. Exercising for twenty to thirty minutes a day helps to reduce stress and anxiety and makes you feel more³ positive and optimistic because it releases endorphins (feel-good chemicals). So, if you've been feeling blue and worrying too much about your exams, get exercising. You'll also find that you sleep better³.

Do you often feel miserable when you wake up? Maybe, the reason is that you haven't slept enough? Students often go to bed too late and have to get up early, so many suffer from a lack of sleep. Tiredness affects your happiness levels and puts you in a bad mood. It also affects your ability to concentrate. So if you want to be happy and do well at university, try to sleep at least eight hours at night. Now you know the theory, it's time to put it all into practice!

Passwords reveal your personality

The word or phrase that you use in your email address may provide a key to your personality as well as⁸ to your correspondence, according to a British psychologist. Helen Petrie, professor of human/computer interaction¹ at City University in

London, analyzed the responses of 1,200 Britons who participated in a survey funded by CentralNic, an Internet domain-name company.

Petrie identifies three main password 'genres'. 'Family oriented' respondents numbered nearly half of those⁶ surveyed. These people use their own name or nickname, the name of a child, partner, or pet, or a birth date as their password. They tend to be occasional computer users¹ and have strong family ties¹. 'They choose passwords that symbolize people or events with emotional value,' says Petrie. One third of respondents were 'fans', using the names of athletes, singers, movie stars, fictional characters, or sports teams. The third main group of participants is 'cryptics' because they pick unintelligible passwords or a random string of letters, numerals, and symbols. Petrie says cryptics are the most security-conscious group. They make the safest³ but least³ interesting choices.

Passwords are revealing for two reasons. First, they are invented on the spot. 'Since⁸ you are focused on getting into a system, for example your email account, you often write down something that comes quickly to mind,' says Petrie. In this sense, passwords tap into things that are just below the surface of consciousness. You may unconsciously choose something of particular emotional significance.

Ethical shopping

Here in a typical British high street there are5 plenty of bargains. Handbags at £3.99, T-shirts for a fiver and shoes for under a tenner – all roughly equivalent to the price of an everyday meal. But how many of the people shopping in this high street do not think about how it's possible to sell clothes so cheaply? Is it because some companies are turning a blind eye to the exploitation in the countries where these items are made?

Very broadly speaking, people who are concerned about ethical issues want to know that the product they're buying hasn't been made at the expense of the people who are producing it, whether it's in this country or abroad. They might also be concerned with other kinds of issues: whether the company is involved in armaments, or whether they're donating money to certain political parties.

Unfortunately it isn't always the case that the more expensive something is, the more ethical it is. We can buy very cheap products and it's very likely that when products are cheap, something has suffered. Whether it's the person making it or the animals or the environment. Quality however, is often a good indicator whether something, especially with clothes, has been made well. And unfortunately a lot of ethical products will cost more because they reflect the real cost of bringing that thing into the shops. So something that has been made in a factory where the workers have been paid a proper wage will cost more, simply because the people making it are paid enough.

Everyone can become an ethical shopper. One way of thinking about ethical shopping is thinking about buying less³. Sometimes we buy more³ than we need. We buy more items of clothing than we need. So ethical shopping really means thinking a bit before you go and spend your money in the shops. Some things may cost a little bit more in the short-run, but be worth it in the long-run. If you are paying for quality, the thing will last longer³ and then save you money.

РАЗДЕЛ II

1. ПРИЧАСТИЯ I, II (трудности при переводе)

Мы уже говорили о Причастиях I и II (см. стр. 10, 13). Сейчас мы поговорим о трудностях, с которыми вы можете встретиться при их переводе.

Причастие имеет времена и залоги, так как оно образовано от глагола. Соответственно, переводя причастие, мы учитываем эти характеристики (см. табл. ниже)

Формы причастия

зalog \ время	Active	Passive
Present	reading читающий, читая	being read читаемый
Perfect	having read прочитав	having been read после того как прочитали, будучи прочитанным
Past	----	read прочитанный

ТРУДНОСТИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ПРИЧАСТИЯ I

1. Рассмотрим пассивную форму Причастия I “**being stored**” (см. СХЕМУ №6 **be+Participle II** стр. 26), которая переводится как “хранимый”.

Давайте сравним активную и пассивную форму Причастия I.

storing
хранящий

being stored
хранимый

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 50.

Образуйте от русских глаголов следующие формы и переведите их на английский язык.

Example:

создавать – создающий – создаваемый – созданный
create – creating – being created – created

выполнять
обсуждать
изучать
читать
решать
встречать

The new houses *being built* in this region are expensive.

Новые дома, *строящиеся (которые строятся сейчас)* в этом районе, дорогие.

2. Перфектная форма Причастия I в активном залоге “**having said**” (см. **СХЕМА №5 – have+Participle II, стр. 19**) переводится следующим образом: “Сказав” (что Сделав?). Понятно, сама перфектная форма показывает на завершенность действия.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 51.

Образуйте от русских глаголов следующие формы и переведите их на английский язык:

Example:

спрашивать – спрашивая – спросив
to ask – asking – having asked

выполнять
обсуждать
изучать
читать
решать
встречать

Having called her friend, she met her.

Позвонив подруге, она встретила её.

3. Перфектную форму Причастия I “в пассивном залоге” дает комбинация **СХЕМ № 5 и 6** (см. стр. 19, 26)

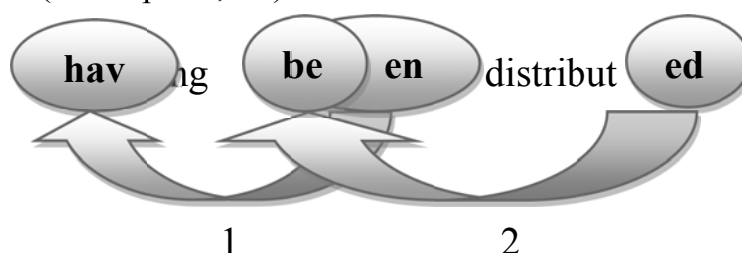


СХЕМА №5	HAVE + PARTICIPLE II <i>ED</i>	(законченность действия)
СХЕМА №6	BE + PARTICIPLE II <i>ED</i>	(пассивный залог)

Having been distributed the goods were delivered to the places of destination.

После того, как товары были распределены (будучи распределенными, когда их распределили), их доставили к месту назначения.

Having been invited to the conference the delegation arrived in time.

После того, как делегацию пригласили на конференцию (будучи приглашёнными, когда их пригласили), она прибыла вовремя.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 52.

Переведите следующие формы причастия на английский:

Делая, написанный, показав, поддерживаемый, говорящий, отвечая, принесённый, рисующий, показываемый, сделав, принося, написав, отвечающий, сказав, сделанный, поддерживающий, нарисованный.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 53.

Переведите на русский язык.

Showing, bringing, having said, drawn, having been brought, being done, having showed, written, saying, being written, answering, having supported, drawing, being said, supporting, done, having been written.

4.Обратите внимание на перевод Причастия I, когда перед ним стоят “**WHILE**” or “**WHEN**”

***When/While* checking**

При проверке

Проверяя

Когда аудитор проверял

the Balance Sheet the auditor noticed some errors.

балансовый счет, он заметил несколько ошибок.

***When/While* looking through the magazine**

При просмотре

Просматривая

Когда читатель просматривал журнал,

the reader found a nice article.

он нашёл хорошую статью.

Причастные обороты

Оборот **To have (to get) something done** выражает действие, совершаемое не самим лицом, выраженным подлежащим, а кем-то другим для него, за него:

I	have	my hair	cut
Подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	причастие II
Мне постригли волосы. Дословно «Я имею свои волосы постриженными».			
Сравните: I have cut my hair – я постриг волосы (сам).			

Примеры:

I had my suit cleaned.

Я почистил костюм. (Мне почистили костюм).

I want to have (to get) this program installed.

Я хочу, чтобы мне установили эту программу.

The Objective Participle Construction Объектный причастный оборот

Объектный причастный оборот представляет собой сочетание личного местоимения в объектном падеже (или существительного в общем падеже) с последующим причастием I в неперфектной форме или причастием II. Объектный причастный оборот в предложении является сложным дополнением и употребляется:

1) после глаголов, выражающих физическое восприятие: to see, to hear, to feel, to notice, to watch, to observe

Следует помнить, что данный оборот переводится на русский язык сложноподчинённым предложением при помощи союзов *что* и *как*.

I	heard	her	singing	a song
подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	причастие I	дополнение
подлежащее	сказуемое,	подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение
Я	слышал, как (что)	она	поёт	песню.

Примеры:

I saw you playing tennis.

Я видел, как ты играл в теннис.

They watched the car repaired.

Они видели (наблюдали), как ремонтируют машину.

2) объектный причастный оборот с причастием II употребляется после глаголов: to wish, to want – хотеть; to see в значении “велеть”, “проследить

Особенность этого оборота заключается в том, что он переводится на русский язык при помощи страдательного залога.

I	want	this message	sent	tomorrow
Подлежащее	сказуемое	дополнение	причастие II	
Я	хочу, чтобы	сообщение	было отправлено	завтра.

Примеры:

I want it done quickly.

Я хочу, чтобы это было сделано быстро.

I will see the luggage carried to your room.

Я прослежу, чтобы багаж отнесли в вашу комнату.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 54.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Having worked in the office for many years he gained a lot of experience.
2. When reading a reference book¹ he found much useful information.
3. Having given a description of the methods used in this type of analysis we have to mention some of the earlier³ results.
4. The report identifies the major changes taking place in this country.
5. When choosing clothes you are¹⁰ interested in the colour, pattern and shape.
6. Having been looked through, the report was approved by his colleagues.
7. Being a good surgeon, he saved the boy's life.
8. When buying a bicycle you are interested in the operation of the brakes and other aspects of its mechanical design.
9. Having had an exact plan you will have to work according to it.
10. We think that the idea being considered will be adopted.
11. He had his room equipped.
12. While choosing the media you should consider the following factors.
13. Having completed this evaluation you will be able to think of where you go.
14. Having been informed of the conference they submitted their abstracts.
15. Having done their job the auditors left the office.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 55.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в соответствующей форме Participle I.

1. (hear) the news, she wanted to tell it to her family.
2. She read the novel (drink) tea.
3. (send) abroad, he felt homesick.
4. Everybody was waiting for the (approach) train.
5. (give) the right direction, the tourists could quickly² find the way home.
6. He was looking at the plane (fly) overhead.
7. (live) for many years in Germany, he speaks German fluently².
8. I saw this old lady (feed) the cat.
9. (give) all the instructions the designer was able to start his work immediately².
10. (apply) a new system of calculation the scientist reported on it.
11. The man went out of the water (shake).
12. I felt refreshed after (sleep) for ten hours.
13. (inform) of the danger, the soldiers took all precaution measures¹.
14. (leave) at home, the children watched cartoons.
15. (support) her by the arm he helped her out of the car.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 56.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Закончив упражнение, спортсмен вышел из зала.
2. Имея достаточно времени, мы решили пойти пешком.
3. Дети вбежали в комнату, смеясь.
4. Девушка, сидящая у окна, моя сестра.
5. Дома, строящиеся в нашем городе, очень высоки.
6. Сказав это, она закончила разговор.
7. После того, как багаж упаковали, его отправили на вокзал.
8. Пока он слушал музыку, он улыбался.
9. Восходящее солнце освещало улицу.
10. Приготовив еду, мать позвала детей обедать.
11. После того, как письмо написали, его отнесли на почту.
12. Она стояла у стола и смотрела на мальчиков, играющих в футбол.
13. Когда учёный описывал свою теорию, он предоставил много интересных фактов.
14. Вчера мне почистили костюм.
15. Проблема, решаемая в данное время, имеет большое значение.

ТРУДНОСТИ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ ПРИЧАСТИЯ II

1. Когда две формы, имеющие одно и то же окончание **ED** (глагол прошедшего времени или Причастие II), расположены рядом, то, в большинстве случаев, первая из них будет Причастием II, а вторая – глаголом в прошедшем времени.

Прич. II Глагол прош. вр.
The device **used** **worked** well.
Используемое устройство **работало** хорошо.

The book **received** **contained** important information.
Полученная книга **содержала** важную информацию.

2. Иногда вызывает затруднение перевод Причастия II, когда перед ним стоят “**WHEN**” или “**WHILE**” или “**IF**”

When asked	he answered.
Когда его спросили,	он ответил.

When addressed	he confused.
Когда к нему обратились,	он смутился.

3. Всегда вызывает затруднение перевод причастий от следующих коварных глаголов:

followed by him	-за которым следовал(дует, ,будет...вать)он
influenced by him	-на которого влиял(ет, будет ... ять)он
affected by him	-на которого воздействовал(вует,будет воздействовать) он

В разделе “Пассивный залог” (см. стр. 26) мы уже говорили об особенностях этих глаголов. Давайте посмотрим нижеприведенное предложение и разберем его.

Mr. Brown **influenced by** his uncle became a painter.

Не забудьте, что вы должны следовать этапам перевода. Сначала найдите сказуемое (**became**), затем подлежащее (**Mr. Brown**). His uncle подлежащим быть не может, так как перед ним находится предлог “**by**” (кем/чем).

Таким образом, мы имеем “*Мистер Браун стал художником*”.

Далее, между сказуемым и подлежащим может по порядку слов находиться определение “*какой?*” *influenced* – Причастие II пассивное, следовательно, нужно переводить *находящийся под влиянием*, но мы так не говорим, поэтому Причастие II в функции определения переводим придаточным определительным предложением (*на которого повлиял*).

Мистер Браун (какой?), *на которого повлиял* его дядя, стал художником.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 57.

Переведите следующие формы причастия на английский:

Собранный, упомянутый, опубликованный, выписанный, неожиданный, воспитанный, возглавляемый, принятый, расположенный, предпочитаемый, оставленный, прибывший, объединённый, произнесённый, увиденный, одетый, обученный.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 58.

Переведите на русский язык.

Tired, excited, planned, arranged, understood, guarded, decorated, designed, concluded, inspired, impressed, constructed, spoken, admired, recognized, respected, known.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 59.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. Some dishes become tastier³ when cooled.
2. A joke told twice becomes silly.
3. The tomatoes bought were¹⁰ fresh.
4. All written letters were sent in time.
5. The material used was of good quality.
6. She wrote down the translated sentences into her notebook.
7. The surprised man looked at his friends.
8. Money saved is money gained.
9. Influenced by the culture of India, he started to play ethno music.
10. Comments will be given if required.
11. The lecture presented caused many debates.
12. Lost time is never found again.
13. In autumn some people gather fallen leaves in the park.
14. When treated, people should be polite and say thank you.
15. The problem paid attention to caused a discussion.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 60.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в соответствующей форме Participle II.

1. (build) of good materials, the tunnel will serve for more³ than 100 years.
2. When (change), the law gave some people more³ freedom.
3. (know) quite well all over the world, the poems by John Keats were also translated into Russian.
4. He took a newspaper (bring) by the secretary.
5. The word (take) out from the context loses its certainty.
6. (write) in a lively manner the book achieved a wide readership.
7. There was⁵ a vase full of (bloom) flowers in the corner of the room.
8. He felt (embarrass) by a mistake at the beginning of his speech.
9. (affect) by the news about the victory of our sports team, the crowd started to hail.
10. The flower grew well, as⁸ it was planted in (fertilize) soil.
11. Though (injure), he continued playing.
12. When (praise), some people are confused, but some people feel comfortable.
13. The phrase (pronounce) by the actor was heard in the far corner of the hall.
14. The idea (express) found a lot of fans.
15. The money (return) helped to solve this problem.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 61.

Переведите на английский язык.


1. Приведённый пример помог объяснить правило.
2. Развёрнутая газета лежала на кресле.
3. У театра стояло несколько красиво одетых людей.
4. Важность полученной инструкции доказана фактами.
5. Он до сих пор помнит представление, увиденное им в детстве.
6. События, произошедшие в России более 100 лет назад, привели к революции.
7. Материал, собранный за год, лёг в основу новой статьи.
8. Испуганные странным шумом, дети выбежали из дома.
9. Любая работа, сделанная с любовью, приносит пользу.
10. Сказанное – это не всегда сделанное.
11. Расположенное в центре города кафе привлекало много туристов.
12. Просмотренная комедия позабавила всю компанию.
13. Он вышел из комнаты, раздражённый криком.
14. Люди, рождённые в неволе, мечтают о свободе.
15. Дети, находясь под влиянием своих родителей, часто копируют их поведение.

2. ГЕРУНДИЙ GERUND

Ранее мы уже говорили о *Герундии* (см. стр. 10). Формы Герундия полностью совпадают с формами *Причастия I*, а их перевод очень отличается. Давайте опять вернемся к порядку слов и сравним функции *Герундия* и *Причастия I* в предложении.

ТАБЛИЦА № 7

Герундий	Причастие
1. Подлежащее	1. нет
2. Дополнение	2. нет
3. Определение	3. Определение
4. Обстоятельство	4. Обстоятельство



(обычно с предлогами *by, in, of.....*)

Перед герундием могут стоять:
my, his, our, their, her, sister's, boy's

NB! Существительное, стоящее после герундия, является дополнением к нему и не может быть подлежащим.

Reading books – чтение книг, читать книги

ПРИМЕРЫ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА ГЕРУНДИЯ

1. Герундий – подлежащее

Reading English books daily will improve your English.

Ежедневное **чтение** английских книг улучшит ваше знание английского языка.

2. Герундий – дополнение

I am fond of **reading** and **translating** English articles.

Я люблю **читать** и **переводить** английские статьи.

3. Герундий – обстоятельство

He had little time and he left **without saying** goodbye to his friends.

У него было мало времени, и он уехал, **не попрощавшись** со своими друзьями.

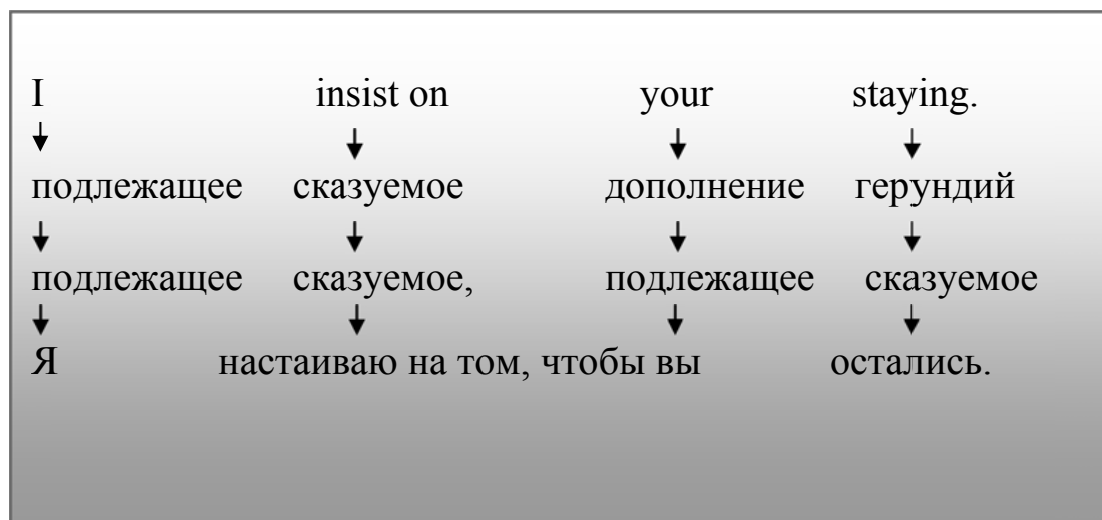
4. Герундий – определение

He has all opportunities *of becoming* a good entrepreneur.

У него есть все возможности *стать* хорошим предпринимателем.

5. Герундиальные обороты

Схема №7.



The professor insists on *both of his students participating* in the International Student Conference.

Профессор настаивает на том, чтобы *оба его студента приняли участие* в Международной студенческой конференции.

Everything depends on *the documents being sent* on time.

Все зависит от того, будут ли *документы отправлены* во время.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 62.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. The granny hates flying and she has never been overseas.
2. Why do you avoid speaking to me?
3. In the darkness we were¹⁰ afraid of losing our way.
4. My sister hates being laughed at.
5. I insist on being told the truth.
6. The fourth-year student insisted on being given that job.
7. The boy was¹⁰ afraid of being punished because he had broken the vase.
8. He has never lost interest in drawing and painting and he has recently taken up a hobby: he attends art classes¹ at the local college every Monday and Friday.
9. I apologize for having to leave the party early².

10. This book is worth reading. We enrich our knowledge by reading books.
11. Blue symbolizes loyalty and for this reason fashion consultants¹ recommend wearing blue clothes to job interviews¹.
12. I can't imagine your mother approving of what you're doing!
13. You don't mind people gossiping about you, do you?
14. The father insisted on his son entering the university.
15. What sorts of things do you enjoy doing with your family, and what sorts of things do you like doing with your friends?

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 63.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму герундия.

1. I enjoy (lie) on the beach and (do) nothing all day.
2. She hates (lend) people her books and having to ask for them back months later³.
3. I can't stand (walk) in the rain without an umbrella.
4. (cook) for other people is my favourite way of relaxing.
5. I am looking forward to (go) to Italy on holiday.
6. She is¹⁰ happy about (send) abroad once a year.
7. My little sister enjoys (photograph) because she thinks she is beautiful.
8. I remember (meet) you for the first time – it was¹⁰ five years ago.
9. I have no objection to your (arrive) late.
10. Soon we became ashamed of (quarrel), and became good at (get) on well with each other.
11. I stopped (drink) coffee because it kept me awake at night.
12. Do you mind my (ask) you a question?
13. The librarian didn't mind the reader (keep) the book one day longer³.
14. The speaker stopped (look) at his notes because he knew what he wanted to say very well.
15. Have you ever regretted (do) something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have?

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 64.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Ему нравится готовить, и он прекрасно справляется с этим.
2. Я с нетерпением жду встречи с тобой.
3. Она много путешествует, потому что любит встречать новых людей и видеть новые места.
4. Моя подруга не любит, когда ей задают глупые вопросы.
5. У меня такое чувство, что меня обманывают. (deceive)
6. Он не прочь прогуляться по городу в одиночестве.
7. Когда я вошел в комнату, мой младший брат был занят переводом статьи с английского на русский.

8. Она предложила взять машину напрокат и съездить на экскурсию по городу.
9. Вы не сможете перевести эту статью, не зная этих правил.
10. Прежде чем принять решение мы должны убедиться, что эта информация достоверна.
11. При списывании текста он сделал несколько ошибок.
12. А что если мы позвоним ему завтра и сообщим, что мы решили принять его предложение.
13. Мама сердилась на сына за то, что он забыл позвонить ей после приезда в Лондон.
14. Она довольна тем, что ее сын так усердно занимается английским.
15. Мы настаивали на том, чтобы собрание отложили. (put off)

3. ИНФИНИТИВ И ИНФИНИТИВНЫЕ КОНСТРУКЦИИ. INFINITIVE

В этом разделе мы рассмотрели лишь те функции инфинитива, которые, как подсказывает практика, действительно вызывают трудности при переводе с английского на русский язык.

Вы знаете, что у глагола имеется четыре временные группы и два залога, все то же самое есть и у инфинитива. Убедитесь сами!

“ФОРМЫ ИНФИНИТИВА”

залог время	Active	Passive
Indefinite/Simple	<i>to use</i>	<i>to be used</i>
Continuous	<i>to be using</i>	----
Perfect	<i>to have used</i>	<i>to have been used</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been using</i>	-

Давайте посмотрим, как переводится инфинитив в зависимости от залога:

He is glad *to give* you a chance.

Он рад, что даёт вам шанс.

He is glad *to be given* a chance by you.

Он рад, что ему дают шанс.

А теперь – как переводится инфинитив в зависимости от времени:

He is glad *to be giving* you a chance.

Он рад, что сейчас предоставляет вам шанс.

He is glad *to have given* you a chance.

Он рад, что он предоставил вам шанс.

He is glad *to have been giving* you a chance for some time.

Он рад, что даёт вам шанс в течение определённого времени.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 65.

Переведите следующие формы инфинитива на английский язык.

думать (Simple Active), помочь (Perfect Active), приглашать (Simple Passive), смотреть (Simple Active), удивлять (Simple Passive), слушать (Simple Active), приходить (Continuous Active), обнаружить (Perfect Passive), привести

(Perfect Passive), позволять (Perfect Active), оставаться (Continuous Active), верить (Simple Active), встречать (Perfect Passive), изучать (Perfect Continuous Active), уважать (Simple Passive), планировать (Perfect Active), создавать (Continuous Active), указывать (Simple Active), идти (Perfect Continuous Active).

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 66.

Переведите на русский язык.

to be studying, to have brought, to have been made, to walk, to be working, to be liked, to have been read, to contain, to be speaking, to have been said, to have taken, to have been doing, to be called, to consider, to have been living, to be spending, to have known.

Сейчас настало время опять вспомнить порядок слов (см. стр. 6), ведь от места инфинитива в предложении зависит его правильный перевод.

Обратите внимание на то, что любое существительное, стоящее после глагола, является дополнением к глаголу и, следовательно, не может быть подлежащим.

Например:

to study science – изучать науку, изучение науки

to draw a picture – рисовать картину, рисование картины

1. Инфинитив – подлежащее

To explain
Объяснение
Объяснить

this simple fact is not very easy.

этого простого факта является не простым.

этот простой факт – не просто.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 67.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. To do morning exercises is a very useful habit.
2. To master this skill is not easy.
3. To be an optimist means to look on the bright side of life.
4. To talk much sometimes does harm.
5. To write a scientific book needs much knowledge, patience and talent.

2. Инфинитив – обстоятельство

To train people a trainer has to have a lot of patience.

**Для обучения
Чтобы обучить**

людей, инструктору требуется много терпения.

To improve your English you must practise regularly².

Для улучшения вашего английского, вы должны заниматься регулярно.

Чтобы улучшить ваш английский, вы должны заниматься регулярно.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 68.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. He has to walk a kilometer to get to the point of destination.
2. She has travelled much to learn peoples and their cultures.
3. You should read different stories to understand the ideas of this author.
4. He took additional training to perfect his mastery.
5. I had to stand in a queue for an hour to get a ticket to the concert of my favourite singer.
6. She kept a diary to note everything happening in her life.
7. We stood under a tree to avoid strong wind and not to get wet.
8. He spoke to them to know about the event in more³ detail.
9. He needed a week to do the task in a good manner.
10. She took this job to earn more³ money.
11. The young scientist went to the library to collect the information for the historical dispute.

NB! *Возможно, вы и сами заметили, что в начале предложения инфинитив может быть либо подлежащим, либо обстоятельством.*

Если вы правильно определите сказуемое и подлежащее в предложении, то проблем никаких с переводом не будет. Не ленитесь!

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 69.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. To see her friends safe was a great relief for her.
2. To spend his time with his family gave him a real pleasure.
3. To tell jokes in a friendly environment makes me happy.
4. To become a specialist requires a lot of time, effort and endurance.
5. He always wanted to go to Africa to see exotic landscape.
6. She entered the Law faculty to get a degree and to become a professional lawyer.

7. He got up early² to take a walk in the park and breathe fresh air.
8. The researcher went to the archive to discover some amazing historic facts.
9. The opponent started to argue to prove that his point of view was correct.

3. Инфинитив – определение

The marketing research
needs a lot of information.
Маркетинговое исследование,
требует большого количества
информации.

to be made

*которое нужно провести,
которое можно провести,
которое будет проведено,*

The plan
demands team work.

to be carried out

План,
требует командной
работы.

*который нужно осуществить
который можно осуществить
который будет осуществлён*

Эти три варианта перевода определения показывают, что действие еще не происходило, оно будет происходить в будущем.

Сравните перевод Причастия II и Инфинитива в качестве определения:

The marketing research *made* needs more information.
проведенное

The plan *carried out* demands team work.
осуществлённый

Причастие II в этих предложениях указывает на то, что действие уже происходит, либо произошло.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 70.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. She gave him a list of a few⁴ books to be read.
2. The discoveries to be made over a period will be registered.
3. He is a nature-lover and knows all the sights to be found in the area.
4. Here is a task to be done during your practical training.

5. The most important³ fact to be observed is that everybody wants to live a long and happy life.
6. The difficulties to be managed must be discussed together.

Обратите внимание на перевод следующих предложений, включающих инфинитив:

1) This sportsman was the first to cover the distance.

Этот спортсмен первым преодолел дистанцию.

2) The parents made their children stay at home when the weather was rainy.

Родители заставили своих детей остаться дома, когда погода была дождливой.

Как мы видим в сочетании с инфинитивом, причем без частицы «to» (bare infinitive) глагол make приобретает значение «заставлять».

3) To live in the modern world is to struggle for survival.

Жить в современном мире значит бороться за выживание.

Когда инфинитив используется сразу в функции подлежащего и дополнения, то глагол «to be» в функции сказуемого приобретает значение «значить».

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 71.

Переведите на русский язык, обращая внимание на все рассмотренные функции инфинитива.

1. During a break she called her sister to chat.
2. There were⁵ some questions to be asked about at the meeting.
3. To love is not the same thing as to be loved.
4. To attend a library you should present your passport.
5. To see the Taj Mahal is my life-long dream.
6. David did his best³ to be admitted to this student society.
7. He was the first to win the poetic competition in our course.
8. Parents make their children wash their hands before meals.
9. To love her means to forgive some of her mistakes.
10. The only thing to be counted is that you should remember what you say and what you do.
11. He obtained his degree to start a scientific career.
12. To plan your project is to make the first step to bring it to an end.
13. To reach the top people learn and practise.
14. To choose the right way in life is not so easy.
15. To hesitate a moment is sometimes to lose much.
16. We have to hurry up to come there in time.
17. Even to think of his dream gave him happiness.
18. I am sure they will be the first to come to the airport to meet us.
19. To do this means to break the promise.

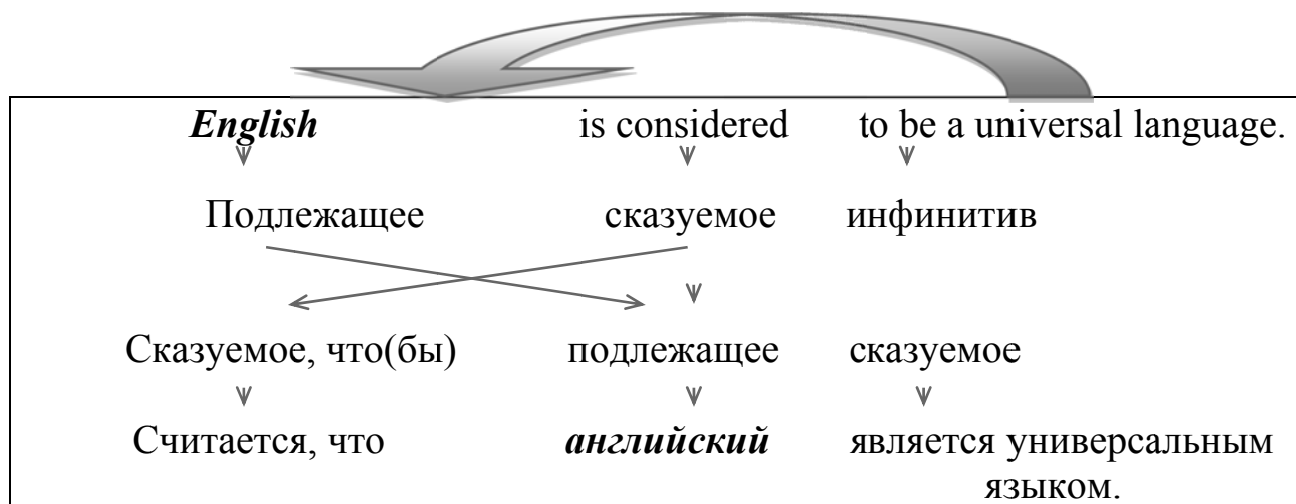
20. John's words made me feel comfortable.
21. To learn hard isn't pleasant, but the result is pleasant.
22. Scientists say that to sleep eight hours is normal to lead a healthy life.
23. To speak English fluently² English learners use communicative techniques.
24. The article to be reviewed is available online.
25. The captain is usually the last to leave the ship.
26. To know more³ about our history we should read some of famous historians.
27. It's practical to take a taxi to come to the railway station to catch a train.

ИНФИНИТИВНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ С ПОДЛЕЖАЩИМ

До сих пор, чтобы понять какое-нибудь явление в английском языке, мы пытались найти похожее явление в русском. Но как не бывает двух совсем одинаковых людей, так не бывает двух совсем одинаковых языков.

Прежде чем переводить нижеприведенное предложение, давайте сначала распишем структуру этого английского предложения и посмотрим, как она изменяется в русском варианте.

СХЕМА № 8



Как уже вы обратили внимание, перевод этой конструкции начинается со сказуемого. Сказуемое в этой конструкции, как правило, стоит в пассивном залоге. Недаром в грамматике М. Свона "Practical English Usage" она называется "пассивная структура" ("passive structure"). Как правило, она переводится на русский язык неопределенно-личным предложением:

was thought – думали
is known – известно
is said – говорят
are supposed – предполагают
was expected – ожидали

ОСОБЕННОСТИ:

1. Нижеследующие приведенные глаголы в данной конструкции употребляются в **активном залоге**:

to seem – казаться
to appear – оказываться
to prove – оказываться
to turn out – оказываться

The Personnel Manager *appeared* to be an experienced specialist.

Оказалось, что менеджер по персоналу является опытным специалистом.

2. Запомните также перевод следующих выражений:

to be likely – вероятно
to be unlikely – маловероятно
to be sure – точно, определенно
to be certain – определенно, несомненно

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 72.

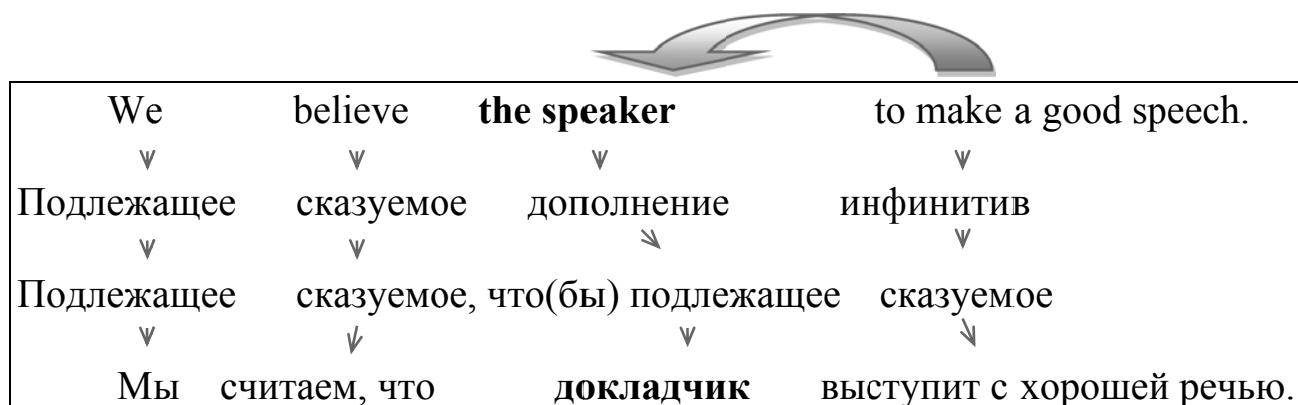
Переведите следующие предложения.

1. This decision appeared to be the best one⁶.
2. The mobile phone is considered to be the most important³ device of the end of the twentieth century.
3. Oscar Wilde is known to be a very good master of style.
4. The last version of this novel turned out to be even more exciting³.
5. Spring seems to be the best³ season in a year.
6. They are unlikely to arrive so early².
7. Great changes are expected to take place in the near future.
8. The lecturer is certain to know his subject well.
9. The design of the car is sure to be published in the latest³ issue of the magazine.
10. The performance of our gymnasts at the last World Cup proved to be a success.
11. He is considered to be one of the most experienced³ experts in the field.
12. He is said to go to work to the United States.
13. They were thought to move to a new place.

ИНФИНИТИВНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ С ДОПОЛНЕНИЕМ

Давайте распишем структуру этой конструкции.

СХЕМА № 9



В отличие от только что рассмотренной “пассивной структуры” эта структура названа упомянутым автором “активной структурой” (“active structure”), так как сказуемое стоит в активном залоге.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 73.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. We know the game to begin in an hour.
2. I think the question to be of great importance.
3. They expect the delegation to come after the holidays.
4. Our tutor considers retelling to be very efficient in studying foreign languages.
5. We suppose the International Students' festival to happen very soon.
6. The author believes his book to be popular among modern youth.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 74.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя соответствующую форму Infinitive.

1. I expected them (talk) to me.
2. I'm sorry (miss) a very good time in the country.
3. The experiment (describe) will be published in the scientific journal.
4. He was the first (pay) attention to her extraordinary capabilities.
5. The project proved (be) useful.
6. We'll make her (tell) the truth.
7. The things (do) are quite essential.
8. How nice it is (walk) in the forest in such summer weather!
9. The minister is sure (come) to our city before the elections.
10. I'm happy (praise) the day before yesterday.

11. She appeared (be) a talented pianist.
12. I'm lucky (take) such an opportunity earlier³.
13. (have) the necessary work experience is (find) the right job.
14. (understand) by people you should express your feelings clearly².
15. I suppose her (grow) beautiful flowers.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 75.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Он обычно первым приходит на помощь.
2. Провести выходные с друзьями – большое развлечение для нас.
3. Быть ответственным значит делать свою работу быстро и качественно.
4. Чтобы улучшить произношение, вы должны слушать английские записи каждый день.
5. Собрание, которое нужно посетить, важно для всех сотрудников.
6. Обычно родители заставляют подростков рано ложиться спать.
7. Они только что собрались, чтобы обсудить текущие вопросы.
8. Ему пришлось сдать экзамены, чтобы быть принятым в университет.
9. Легко отвечать на вопросы из известного материала.
10. Известно, что он поедет в отпуск на следующей неделе.
11. Необходимо выполнить задание за два дня.
12. Вероятно, они пойдут на компромисс.
13. Считается, что Оксфорд – университетская столица Англии.
14. Я полагаю, что его выступление произведет сильное впечатление на молодежь.
15. Оказывается, что эта информация полезна для многих людей.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 76.

Переведите предложения, включающие все явления данного раздела.

Part 1.

1. He was¹⁰ too busy to answer the phone call.
2. From time to time everyone needs to be cared for.
3. I was looking forward to seeing my relatives.
4. The book is supposed to contain a lot of valuable material.
5. Wise people say that to know everything is to know nothing.
6. He accuses me of not helping him.
7. To be a winner is to exercise daily².
8. He appears to have known about it long before.
9. The student interviewed joined the company.
10. The girls were afraid of missing the train.
11. To be given a chance you should display greater³ activity.
12. To emphasize the idea the reporter repeated it twice.
13. She was the first to put the theory into practice.

14. My parents usually make me wake up in the morning.
15. His ambition has always been to be a successful man.
16. To speak like a native speaker it's desirable to live abroad for more³ than a year.
17. The authors to be cited were chosen from the encyclopedia.
18. Do you mind my opening the window?
19. The teacher made her students rewrite the test.
20. They went home without saying good-bye.

Part 2.

1. Why do you spend all your time arguing with your parents?
2. The Universe has many secrets to be discovered.
3. She is said to have good leadership skills¹.
4. Nobody wants to be disturbed during the work.
5. She accuses him of calling her too seldom.
6. Depending on how it is looked at stress can be either good or⁸ bad for an entrepreneur.
7. Having finished the letter the lawyer went out.
8. We need special equipment to perform the work like this.
9. To meet goals a person should move steadily² and continuously².
10. Look at the window! He seems to be waiting for you!
11. All the summer houses¹ in this resort are to let.
12. The purpose of this book is to describe everyday life of common people.
13. Computers are playing an increasingly important role in evaluating data and helping in decision-making.
14. She is so communicative that to talk to new people is easy for her.
15. To be influenced means to take someone's thoughts and ideals.
16. When given in a simple form the theory was understood by all trainees.
17. The student's book to be published next year is recommended by our professor.
18. Our grandparents didn't approve of our quarrelling so much, and insisted on not taking sides.
19. I realized very quickly² that trying to persuade people to buy things they did not really need was not my cup of tea.
20. To minimize the risks is the aim of the newest³ research of our engineers.

Part 3.

1. The latest³ news proved to be true.
2. In the test there is⁵ a task with gaps to be filled.
3. To discover the world means to get to know yourself.
4. On 12th April 1961, a Russian cosmonaut made history by becoming the first man to be in space.
5. To improve your skills in speaking English, you should practice as often as possible⁷.

6. The committee is thought to approve this agenda.
7. She was the first to come to see me when I was in hospital.
8. The appendix was sent alone instead of being attached to the report.
9. To be given this job you have to pass a rigorous exam.
10. The lecture listened with great attention to was delivered by a very experienced businessman.
11. Carrying out this test successfully² was helped by the careful investigation of outstanding scientists.
12. When you are speaking to French people, do not be surprised if they keep interrupting you and even raise their voices.
13. The text to be typed was written in pen and lay on the table.
14. The facts to be checked will be needed for the future investigation.
15. Yesterday's conversation seemed to be lively.
16. To go to an art gallery is a real enjoyment for museum lovers¹.
17. Obviously² there will be⁵ a number of pros and cons connected with being a journalist.
18. Your job will be to prepare the data to be published.
19. The negotiations for liberalization of visa regime¹ with the Russian Federation are far from being ended.
20. The result of modern technology is to make knowledge accessible to public.

Part 4.

1. The initiative is believed to be approved.
2. To join our club one must pay an entry fee.
3. We wish to be informed of all cases of emergency immediately².
4. The problem paid attention to caused a discussion.
5. He is said to specialize in environmental protection.
6. Having been given all the instructions the designer was able to start his work immediately².
7. To read books is absolutely² necessary for every educated man.
8. They have just been informed that trucks are the most adaptable³ method of moving goods.
9. I am surprised at his having become a waiter.
10. They object to the data being published before all the experiments are completed¹².
11. As his background is great, he is considered to be a well-educated person.
12. The President influenced by his deputy arrived at that decision.
13. The topics to be learnt are mentioned in the last chapter of the student's book.
14. He is said to have visited many countries and to speak several languages.
15. The group assembled to discuss the controversy to be resolved.
16. The state of Texas wants to know which magazines are the most effective³ in promoting tourism in the state.

17. The idea of offering a new training course can be very attractive to students.
18. The President objected to raising a loan from a bank.
19. The government is expected to adopt this amendment.
20. The money returned helped to solve this problem.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 77.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Вчера они показали нам список картин, проданных на аукционе.
2. Потеряв адрес соседа, я не смог отправить ему телеграмму.
3. Не понимая этого правила, студенты попросили учителя объяснить его им еще раз.
4. Вы уже закончили диктовать письмо секретарю?
5. Она уехала, не оставив своего адреса.
6. Когда родители вошли в комнату, их сын был занят переводом статьи.
7. Нет никакой надежды найти этого человека.
8. Нет никакой надежды на то, что он устроится на работу в Москве в течение 5 дней.
9. Мы должны отложить обсуждение доклада до получения необходимой информации.
10. Мы считаем, что компьютерная технология оказывает существенное влияние на сектор услуг.
11. Муниципальные власти должны иметь точную информацию, чтобы принять решение.
12. Вероятно, в ближайшие несколько лет в искусстве возникнет новое направление.
13. Оказывается, что много возражений направленно против телевизионной рекламы.
14. Так как его пригласили участвовать в конференции слишком поздно (будучи приглашенным), он не смог послать тезисы (abstracts).
15. Имеются различные способы избавления (get rid of) от плохих привычек, раздражающих ваших родственников и друзей.

Переведите на русский язык следующие тексты

Leo Tolstoy said: “The eyes are the windows to the soul.” It’s kind of a weird expression for saying that the eyes of a person are supposed to give you insight into their inner world – their feelings, thoughts, etc. So the general idea is that if you look into a person’s eyes you get an idea of who they are. If you once looked someone in the eyes and thought, – “He/she looks like he/she/ is happy/sad/mean/nice”, – then their eyes gave you a lot of information about the person’s emotional state. You can also tell a true smile from a fake one by looking into the person’s eyes while they are

smiling – faking a smile is pretty easy, we do it all the time. But when someone is truly happy and smiling, the corners of their eyes crinkle – it's natural. So generally the phrase means that the eyes simply tell you things about a person their words might not – it's just like body language.

Do we see ourselves as we really are?

A worldwide survey casts doubt on national stereotypes. The English are cold and reserved, Brazilians are lively and fun-loving, and the Japanese are shy and hardworking – these are examples of national stereotypes which are widely believed, not only by other nationalities but also by many people among the nationality themselves. But how much truth is there in such stereotypes?

Two psychologists, Robert McCrae and Antonio Terraciano, have investigated the subject and the results of their research are surprising. They found that people from particular country do share some general characteristics, but that these characteristics are often very different from the stereotype.

In the largest survey of its kind, a team of psychologists used personality tests to establish shared characteristics among 49 different nationalities around the world. They then interviewed thousands of people from these same groups and asked them to describe typical members of their own nationality. In most cases the stereotype (how nationalities saw themselves) was very different from the results of the personality tests (the reality).

For example, Italians and Russians thought of themselves as extrovert and sociable, but the personality tests showed them to be much more introvert than they imagined. The Spanish saw themselves as very extrovert, but also as rather lazy. In fact, the research showed them to be only averagely extrovert and much more conscientious than they thought. Brazilians were quite neurotic – the opposite of their own view of themselves. The Czechs and the Argentinians thought of themselves as bad-tempered and unfriendly, but they turned out to be among the friendliest of all nationalities. The English were the nationality whose own stereotype was the furthest from reality. While they saw themselves as reserved and closed, Dr McCrae's research showed them to be among the most extrovert and open-minded of the groups studied. The only nationality group in the whole study where people saw themselves as they really are was the Poles – not especially extrovert, and slightly neurotic.

Dr McCrae and Dr Terraciano hope that their research will show that national stereotypes are inaccurate and unhelpful and that this might improve international understanding – we're all much more alike, than we think we are.

Are you happy about the way you look?

Have you ever thought about changing your appearance? Most of us have complained about having a bad hair day or looking hideous in a photo. But experts say that becoming too obsessed about our appearance can be bad for our health. Psy-

chologist Sue Johnston explains: ‘Of course it’s natural for people to want to change the way they look – have a new haircut, buy something nice to wear to a party or make a good first impression at an interview, and many women don’t like to be seen without their make-up. But the real problems start when people feel that there’s something they can’t change, that makes them feel unattractive. It may be sticking-out ears, an unusually-shaped nose, or perhaps they are overweight. In serious cases this small thing can often take over their lives completely, making them feel anxious about going out in public and making them depressed. In 2006 we did a Body Image Survey to learn more about how people gain confidence in themselves. Below are a few suggestions on how to feel good about yourself.

1. Think about your skills and talents. For example, focus on success at work, participating in sports, and friendships. Once you realize that you can achieve your goals and have a happy, full life, appearance will seem less important. If you do have negative feelings about your appearance, try to do something positive like buying some new clothes or taking up a new hobby.
2. Learn to accept that you are unique. There’s no one else in the world like you and that makes you very special. Love the unusual things about yourself. If you hate your red hair because it’s so different, then teach yourself to think about it as beautiful and exotic!
3. Forget about what you can’t control. There’s one simple rule: be realistic, work on improving what you can change, and don’t spend time worrying about anything else.
4. Stop buying fashion magazines and comparing yourself to the models. This has a very negative effect. Remember – they don’t look that good without a personal hairstylist, make-up artist and computer-generated photography!
5. Finally, if you still feel depressed about the way you look, consider getting professional advice.’

DEVELOPING PERSONALITY.

Developing your personality starts with understanding yourself. Evaluate what traits you see in yourself, and what needs improvement. Identify and focus on the positive personality traits¹ that strengthen your confidence, openness, perseverance, kindness, and humility. On the flipside, it's important to know what traits to avoid. But ultimately, each person's personality is their own, and there is⁵ no one way to have a happier³ or more attractive³ personality. By understanding more³ about yourself, you can let your positive qualities shine through.

Evaluating Yourself

Write down five personality traits about yourself. Think about at least five or more³ personality traits that you have. Write them down, and take a few⁴ sentences to describe why you think this personality trait applies to you.

¹ personality trait – черта личности

Make sure at least one of them is a positive, good personality trait that you see in yourself.

Also, list one personality trait that is negative or bothering you in some way.

Don't use your physical appearance as a way to describe yourself. Focus only on your personality.

When you wrote down these personality traits, did you seem to focus on mostly² positive or mostly² negative traits? For example, did you have four negative traits, and only one good one⁶?

Understand if you are only seeing the negative in yourself. You may feel like you're not worthy or don't believe in yourself. Find ways to boost your self-esteem.

If you only mentioned one negative trait, you may have greater³ confidence in yourself, but lack insight into what needs improvement. Consider evaluating your limits in a healthy way and finding more³ humility.

Identify activities you enjoy⁹

If you are not sure about how to develop your personality, think about what makes you happy. What activities do you enjoy? Do you like to spend time with others, or do more³ things on your own? Do you like fixing or creating things? Are you more³ artistic or science-oriented?

There are⁵ not right or wrong answers about which activities make you a happier³ or more personable³ person. This is just a way to figure out the context of what makes you happy.

No matter the activity, it's important to learn how to interact with and respect others. Good communication skills¹ with others help to show the best³ parts of your personality.

Assess what you want to improve

Think about what is bothering you in particular² about your personality. What do you want to see differently² in yourself? By having greater³ insight, this is an important step to changing. Think about how you could improve in the following areas: your anxiety, anger, or temper; your shyness, fearfulness, or awkwardness; your loneliness, sadness, or depression; your stubbornness, irritability, or frustration; your lack of trust; your arrogance.

Be agreeable and friendly

While it may be tough to be agreeable all the time, people are more³ likely to respond positively² and help you if you're kind and friendly. Show others that you are interested in getting to know them. Be willing to listen and understand another person's perspective.

Show empathy when others need to talk or vent. Imagine what it would be like in their shoes. Listen without interruption. Put away your electronics and devices, and focus on being present with others in need.

Try to remain kind and polite even when others are rude. While it's important to know your limits, avoid trying to pick a fight when someone disagrees with you.

² in particular – в особенности

4. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Англичане используют 3 способа выражения своего отношения к реальности: реальное, маловероятное и абсолютно нереальное условие. Распознать условные предложения вам помогут:

**IF
UNLESS
PROVIDED
PROVIDING
IN CASE**

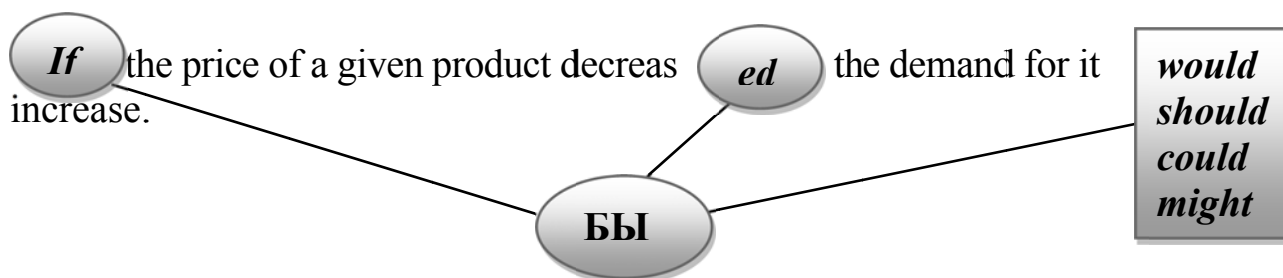
**ЕСЛИ
ЕСЛИ НЕ, ПОКА НЕ
ПРИ УСЛОВИИ, ЕСЛИ
ПРИ УСЛОВИИ, ЕСЛИ
В СЛУЧАЕ, ЕСЛИ**

1. Реальное условие:

При переводе этого условного предложения вас поджидает только одна трудность. Вам надо знать, что, как правило, в придаточном условном сказуемое в будущем времени не употребляется.

	настоящее		будущее
If the price of a given product	<i>decreases</i>	the demand for it	<i>will increase</i> .
Если цена данного продукта	<i>уменьшится</i> ,	то спрос на него	<i>увеличится</i> .
	будущее		будущее

3. **Маловероятное условие** (событие могло бы происходить либо в настоящем, либо в будущем времени).



Если *бы* цена данного продукта уменьшилась, то спрос на него возрос *бы*.

3. **Абсолютно нереальное условие** (т.е. событие могло бы произойти в прошлом, но не произошло).

If the price of a given product *had decreased* the demand for it *would have increased*.

Если *бы* цена данного продукта уменьшилась, то спрос на него увеличился *бы*.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ, которые могут вас смутить:

Had he *increased* the price customers *would* have bought a less quantity.

Если бы он увеличил цену, покупатели покупали бы меньше.
Увеличь он цену, покупатели покупали бы меньше.

Were he a manager of the firm it *would* be more successful.

Если бы он был руководителем, то фирма была бы более успешной.
Будь он руководителем, то фирма была бы более успешной.

Should your business fail you would have to analyze the reasons of the failure.

Если бы ваш бизнес потерпел неудачу, вы должны были бы проанализировать причины этой неудачи.

Вы видите здесь нарушение известного вам порядка слов в утвердительном предложении, такая конструкция должна подсказать вам, что это предложение условное.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 78.

Переведите следующие предложения.

1. You will pass the exam well providing you do enough revision.
2. If people were more³ careful with our planet's resources, the environment would be in a better³ state.
3. Unless more³ money is put into education, the high standards will decline.
4. If people pursued their goals, they would succeed whatever happened.
5. If I hadn't made the mistakes I'm ashamed of, I would have never made the decisions I'm proud of.
6. If you had to quit university, how would it change your life?
7. Many people would turn the clock back and live the same life again if they had a chance.
8. Many people want a high-flying job that pays lots of money. But if you love what you do, money isn't an important factor.
9. If I hadn't started smoking, I would have saved a lot of money.
10. If people around the world mixed more, there would be more³ cultural understanding.
11. If we didn't live in the era of globalization, there would be⁵ fewer^{3/4} social and cultural problems around the world.
12. Provided you were offered a very well-paid job abroad, would you take it?
13. If he hadn't played a lot of violent computer games, he wouldn't have become an aggressive person.
14. If you tell the truth all the time, you'll offend people.
15. If I had observed all the rules, I would have never got anywhere.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 79.

Раскройте скобки, употребляя правильную форму глагола.

1. What you (do), if you saw a snake in your bed?
2. You can go out tonight provided you (be) back by midnight.

3. If you (realize) your friend was shoplifting, would you tell anyone?
4. Unless young people invest time in acquiring new skills, they (find) life harder³ in the future.
5. Going to university (be) an enjoyable experience if students balance studying time with making new friends.
6. If he had known the risks, he (change) his mind.
7. If he (not/run) after the car thief, he wouldn't have suffered a heart attack.
8. If we don't trust him, we (sack) him.
9. If I were you, I (go) to England in winter.
10. If I had organized the demonstration, I (do) it differently².
11. If he (continue) to behave like this, his friends won't put up with it.
12. My life (be) different if I lived in Africa.
13. Unless the governments (work) together, we won't be able to solve the world's problems.
14. If the emphasis (be) on being a human, then there would be⁵ more peace in society.
15. If you're like most³ people, you probably² (have) a bad relationship with failure.

УПРАЖНЕНИЕ 80.

Переведите на английский язык.

1. Если бы ты делал больше физических упражнений, ты бы чувствовал себя лучше.
2. Я бы не достиг такого результата, если бы не трудился усердно.
3. Что бы ты сделал, если бы не нашёл свой паспорт вчера?
4. В какой стране вы бы жили, если бы у вас был выбор?
5. Если бы у нас тогда было больше времени, мы посетили бы знаменитый замок.
6. Он будет очень огорчён, если провалит экзамены.
7. На его месте, я бы уступил позицию.
8. Мы купили бы там симпатичный сувенир, если бы у нас были деньги.
9. Если люди будут перерабатывать больше отходов, мусора будет меньше.
10. Если бы вы были оптимистом, вы бы видели светлую сторону жизни.
11. Если вы хотите найти своего принца, вам придется поцеловать много лягушек.
12. Можешь взять мой компьютер при условии, что вернешь его завтра.
13. Я бы не носила мех, если бы не было холодно.
14. Она не встретила бы своего мужа, если бы не поехала в Италию.
15. Как бы вы поступили, если бы вашим родителям не понравилась ваша девушка?

**НЕ ПОРА ЛИ ПОДВЕСТИ ИТОГИ
И ПРОВЕРИТЬ ЧЕГО МЫ ДОСТИГЛИ. УДАЧИ!**

ВЫХОДНОЙ ТЕСТ

1. Sarah does not sunbathe like the rest, since it is unsafe for her pale skin.
2. The advertising campaign was followed by a great demand for these goods.
3. He will be doing this research throughout the year.
4. Being in Moscow he often visits his relatives.
5. She has an irritating habit of interrupting.
6. The passengers are to come to the check-in desk.
7. All assignments are usually completed on time.
8. When I came to the airport, my parents were waiting for me there.
9. Using automation a firm saves money on labour force.
10. The waiter ran after the guest because she hadn't paid the bill.
11. If I had observed all the rules, I would have never got anywhere.
12. I have a few possessions that are really important to me.
13. I have just sent you an invitation to our anniversary.
14. We have been walking around the botanic garden with the whole family for three hours.
15. It's amazing but some animals are able to sleep standing up.
16. If globalization hadn't occurred, there would be fewer social and cultural problems around the world.
17. I may spend my holidays in Spain.
18. The composer inspired started to create even more.
19. Sending a telegram, don't forget to write the address correctly.
20. People wear hats in winter to protect their heads from cold.
21. Going along the street, I saw an old friend walking with his dog.
22. Being given a good mark, he felt happy.
23. I've been looking for you all day. Where have you been?
24. Everybody will insist on this experiment being conducted once more.
25. If he hadn't played a lot of violent computer games, he wouldn't have become an aggressive person.
26. Women are believed to be better at understanding people's problems, managing their time and adapting to changing working environment.
27. Who suggested his taking part in the general election?
28. In choosing a partner it is better to avoid persons with personalities similar to yours.
29. Until registered, a company may not start trading.
30. Do you know what has led to more efficient solutions?
31. Special measures were taken to avoid workers' being late.
32. They hope the accounts to be audited are in order.
33. This vehicle can be relied upon, for it is said to be of the latest design.
34. We appear to be making a very good progress.
35. After graduating from the University you are more likely to work for a multinational company.
36. The place for the shop to be found has to suit customers.

37. To be honest I'd like to get a bigger discount.
38. Qualified employees are always offered a well-paid job.
39. Every evening they sit round with the guitars singing folk songs.
40. Had we paid our workers better, they wouldn't have left the company.
41. The performance is to start at 7 o'clock sharp.
42. Having enough capital, one can buy a house abroad.
43. In solving problems it is necessary to distinguish between practice and theories.
44. If a job is worth doing, it is worth doing properly.
45. I am looking forward to an important letter arriving and I hope it will have arrived by the end of the week.
46. My greatest wish is to tell you everything.
47. He was the first to pay attention to the feature like this.
48. The seminar to be scheduled for September will be held in London.
49. The interview on the phone is a new sociological method to be widely used in practice.
50. Provided you were offered a very well-paid job abroad, would you take it?

ТЕКСТЫ НА ПЕРЕВОД

Anton Chekhov said: "People should be beautiful in every way – in their faces, in the way they dress, in their thoughts and in their innermost selves." You can think appearances are deceptive, but if you meet someone for the first time, you will judge them by appearance anyway. So good looking is important. That's why people should try to look good. What do we mean by saying 'good looking'? Actually we mean the cleanness of one's clothes and modesty in the way they dress. As it was stated before appearance is very important but isn't as important as the inner life of people. The main thing in people is a good soul. Being attractive can help to find happiness but it doesn't always make people happy. But being kind always attracts everyone. So just be kind and happy! Have a strong character, help people, smile more! Then you will become the most attractive person!

The Ant and the Grasshopper

One summer's day, in a field, a Grasshopper was hopping about, chirping and singing to its heart's content. An Ant passed by, bearing along with great effort an ear of corn he was taking to his nest.

"Why don't you come and chat with me," asked the Grasshopper, "instead of toiling your life away?"

"I am helping to store up food for the winter," said the Ant, "and I recommend you to do the same."

"Why bother about winter?" said the Grasshopper. "We have got plenty of food at present."

But the Ant went on its way and continued its toil.

When winter came, the Grasshopper found itself dying of hunger, while it saw the ants distributing, every day, corn and grain from the stores they had collected in summer.

Then the Grasshopper knew...

MORAL: WORK TODAY AND YOU CAN REAP THE BENEFITS TOMORROW!

More about the ant and the grasshopper story

Are you an ant or a grasshopper? In other words, do you tend to finish all your work, and then relax, or do you relax first and procrastinate about work?

Most of us, in fact, are somewhere in between. However, different types of personalities behave differently, when presented with a situation where there is an option of working and saving for future, and leading a carefree life. Most artists and creative people are usually categorized as the latter type.

Research shows that people, who are basically explorers and entertainers, do not care much about finishing their work before enjoying themselves. They like to live one day at a time, and impulsively follow where their heart leads. They believe in living in the moment.

People who are diplomats, analysts, logicians and mediators, tend to strike a balance between work and play, with a slight inclination towards work than play.

People who are sentinels are definitely the 'ant' type, working very hard now, so that they can enjoy the fruits of their work later. They are very strict about themselves and their work, and do not have a carefree attitude to anything in life. They are likely to be successful in the long run, but may seem to have a 'dull' life.

It is a sad fact that some people take the 'work before play' concept too far and get stressed out eventually. It must be for those that the saying 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy' was invented! Many studies show that workaholics suffer from mental and physical illnesses.

The key is therefore, to strike a balance between work and play. Work well, and save for a rainy day. However, remember to take breaks and rest in between. "It's all about quality of life and finding a happy balance between work and friends and family," said Philip Green.

What does the idiom, "Pay it Forward" Mean?

"Pay it Forward" is an idiomatic phrase which means that if something good happens to a person he turns around and does good for someone else. The idea here is that instead of paying back to the person, who has helped you, the good deed is passed forward to someone else. 'Pay it forward' is an altruistic concept which can be started anywhere to sustain a healthy and beneficial practice to mankind.

Where did the phrase "Pay it Forward" originate?

The concept of 'pay it forward' finds a reference as early as 1951 in Robert A. Heinlein's book "Between Planets". The idea got popularized later in the movie "Pay it forward" which was released in the year 2000. In the movie, Haley Joel Osment plays the role of a young boy who has to work on a school assignment requiring him to find a way to bring about a change in the world. The boy develops the concept of 'pay it forward' and sets forth a chain of good deeds.

An instance of the 'pay it forward' can be found in history, in a letter written by Ben Franklin in 1784, to Benjamin Webb. Ben Franklin expressed his intention to help Mr. Webb with the money he wanted. In return Ben Franklin wanted Mr. Webb to help some needy person in future who may require some financial assistance and 'pay it forward' to him.

What does "Pay it Forward" entail?

The concept of 'pay it forward' should be undertaken with a selfless spirit. Basically when a person is doing a kind deed he doesn't expect anything in return. There are many organizations that encourage the concept of 'pay it forward' anonymously. People donate money or perform acts for others benefit without coming in the limelight. Instead the beneficiary is told to adhere to the concept of 'pay it forward'. By doing a good deed with the philosophy of 'pay it forward', one can only hope to multiply and grow the chain of good deeds.

How can one "Pay it Forward"?

The concept behind 'pay it forward' need not always involve large sums of money or great actions of charity. It may entail seemingly minor acts but which may be of great help to the person receiving help. For example, someone gives you a lift while you are stranded on the road with no alternate arrangement. You are extremely grateful for this act but may not meet the kind stranger again. In such a circumstance you may pay it forward by mowing the lawn for your neighbor who is down with an ailment. Helping a senior citizen cross a busy road may be a blessing for the concerned person. Similarly giving a place in the queue for someone who genuinely needs it may make a difference for the person. Little, selfless acts go a long way to make the world a better place.

Chocoholic

I am afraid my daughter has become a chocoholic. There was a time when she ate just a bar of chocolate a day. But now she wants only chocolate. Chocolate sweets, chocolate ice-cream or milk, chocolate muffins: these are her favourite foods. She is constantly eating sweets. I have already noticed some changes in her figure.

When I came home last night she was eating chocolate doughnuts. In fact she had eaten five of them before I came. And that was the first time she had eaten so much. For that reason I decided to phone my friend Henry. He has worked as a doctor for 10 years and I often ask him to give good advice. I think he is the best doctor I have ever met. So Henry asked us to come to his office. And at this time tomorrow we'll be visiting him and discussing this problem.

What makes a good journalist?

Many things. Even journalists will disagree on the order of importance of the qualities that go to make a good journalist. But they are all agreed that paramount in the make-up of a journalist is a deep and genuine interest in people – good people, bad people (who often make good news!), famous people, humble people, rich people, poor people, old people, young people – people of every type – everywhere.

A person who doesn't have this interest in other people will never make a good journalist. So, if you are not very interested in other people and think that most people are a bit of a nuisance and you prefer not to have anything more to do with them than is necessary, journalism is not for you.

The journalist needs to have humility. That does not mean that he goes around like a Sunday School teacher! But it does mean that the man who thinks he is a pretty clever chap and does not mind the world knowing about it, will never make a good journalist. The journalist – certainly the reporter – spends most of his day talking or listening to other people, and none of us is very fond of the man who is a show-off, who thinks he knows it all. So, these are the basic qualities for a journalist, but the required qualifications are very different things.

Nobody can say exactly what the best qualifications for a career in journalism are. They will vary enormously, according to the individual. There are plenty of highly successful journalists who were generally at the bottom of the class when they were at school, while many a man with a university degree has failed to make any mark in journalism.

A wedding with a difference

"I proposed to my girlfriend Marianne last month, so she's now my fiancée! It's lovely being engaged, though planning the wedding takes up a lot of time. We're getting married next summer, here in France.

It's going to be a small wedding with around 50 guests – we've already sent them invitations. We've also booked the venue – a big hotel by the sea.

In terms of catering, we'd like traditional French food – it's the best! But we don't want a traditional ceremony in a church – instead we're going to have it on the beach, with both Marianne, the bride, and me, the groom, wearing wetsuits instead of formal clothes.

The photographer will need a waterproof camera. All our best friends – the bridesmaids and groomsmen – will be dressed in swimwear.

I can't wait until we're married. Because then – there's the honeymoon to look forward to – two whole weeks on a diving holiday after our wedding."

The power of red

It's London Fashion Week. The worlds' fashionistas are blogging, tweeting and instagramming about this season's looks and trends to a fashion-hungry audience. The colour of the moment is red – bright, bold and brave. In the language of clothing, red makes a statement. For some people, it stands for power; for others, red means danger. But where do these meanings come from – and is the power of the colour red changing?

Nowadays, when it comes to colour, most of us wear what we choose. But things were very different back in 15th century England, when only the rich and powerful – and their servants – were allowed to wear the colour red – and the English King Henry VIII passed four separate laws to make sure everyone obeyed the rules.

But why is the colour red? Professor Lisa Jardine of University College, London, says that the answer is all about money, power and status. The dyes that turned cloth red in Henry's day were expensive – so only rich people could afford to wear red clothing. Henry's laws were a way of controlling who was able to show their wealth, power and social status.

But red had other, more negative meanings – especially for women. The English phrase 'scarlet woman' describes a woman who has lots of sexual partners – so perhaps it doesn't come as a surprise to learn that Queen Elizabeth I (also known as 'The Virgin Queen') often wore white as a symbol of her purity – and Queen Elizabeth II wore a white dress for her coronation.

But times are changing, and these days, in western fashion at least, women can wear their favourite shade of red without fear. Even the Queen wears red on public occasions, and red is one of the Duchess of Cambridge's favourite colours.

So, fashionable women are definitely wearing red this September. According to Vogue Magazine, "these reds are healthy, warm and vibrant, proving fashion's heart beats strong and sure." There are even some red wedding dresses on show – although I'm not expecting to see them in my local church any time soon...

I'm no scarlet woman, but I am thinking about buying a pair of red boots for myself this winter. After all, if Princess Kate is wearing red this season – that's good enough for me!

I Dreamed a Dream

Susan Boyle has had an interesting journey to fame. She became well known after her appearance on a British TV talent show. Read more about her here, and see what examples of present perfect you can spot.

For Susan Boyle, the last few years have been like a fairy tale. Before she appeared on a British TV talent show in 2009, she was a shy, middle-aged woman from Scotland. Then she sang 'I dreamed a dream' from the musical *Les Misérables* for her audition and she became famous overnight. She didn't win the contest, but the YouTube video of her performance has been watched by millions of people and her debut album *I dreamed a dream* has sold over 9 million copies.

The road to stardom hasn't been easy for Susan. She was born in 1961 in a small Scottish town, the youngest of nine children. She had some learning difficulties and was bullied at school. She left with few qualifications and she has had just one job as a cook at a college. But singing was always part of Susan's life – at school and at her local church and pub. She had singing lessons and auditioned for talent shows, but she never found the success she was looking for. It was her mother who encouraged her to enter the popular UK *Britain's Got Talent* show. The rest is history.

So, how has life changed for this unlikely celebrity? Things have never been quite the same since that extraordinary night in January 2009. She has performed to audiences of thousands of fans and has just completed a huge tour of the UK and the US. Known to the press – and to many of her fans – as SuBo, she has recorded six albums and sold millions of copies. Although she hasn't won a Grammy award, she has been nominated twice.

But Susan has never forgotten where she came from. She still lives in Scotland. She has bought a new house, but she hasn't sold the home where she grew up. She has never married or had children, but she has said that she would like to adopt a child. Her powerful voice has given pleasure to millions of fans all over the world. But above all, perhaps, she has been an inspiration for all the people who have ever wanted to follow a dream.

How to Master Time Management Skills

Time management is an important skill for leading a successful and low-stress life. Setting goals and staying task-oriented keeps you on track at home and the office. To master time management skills, you must practice multiple methods and apply them to your daily life, constantly working to use your time wisely. Carefully managing your time doesn't mean you have to lead a boring life; if you manage it well, you can accomplish anything you want.

Make a planner that you keep close by at all times. You can make one using a word processor or simply buy one at an office supply store. Get a planner that has both months and individual days to keep you on track. Write down important dates like appointments, birthdays, meetings, due dates ahead of time. Check your planner daily to make sure you remember important dates.

Create a daily schedule of things to do. You can use your planner or another notebook for this. Things as simple as bathing, eating or watching television take up more time than you think. Constantly refine your schedule to fit your needs, noting how much time it takes you to shower, shave or take out the trash. For some, it is beneficial to create a master list of things to do every day or every week around the house. Post this list in the kitchen or other prominent place at home so you will see it frequently.

Set short-term and long-term goals for yourself. No matter what you want to accomplish, setting a goal and sticking to it will motivate you to get things done. Give yourself deadlines for what you want to get done.

Reward yourself when you accomplish things early or fulfill your daily goals efficiently. Take yourself to dinner, buy yourself a new outfit or sit down and have a glass of red wine if you do well. If you manage your time poorly or fail to finish your errands, do not reward yourself.

Work with others to accomplish more. If you live with a spouse or family, bring them into your plans and goals to help you share the load and give you both motivation to get things done.

Avoid stress and procrastination. Accidents happen and distractions may come up. Simply find a way to move on and continue with your plans. Keep your daily goals or to-do lists reasonable and allow time for rest, relaxation and, most importantly, sleep. Be realistic about what you can accomplish. If you ask too much of yourself it's easier to procrastinate.

How to Succeed in College

It's easy to get tunnel vision when you're working toward a college degree, but you should aspire to more than good grades and graduation. When you finally do have that diploma in hand, will you truly feel satisfied? What will you have truly learned and done? Grades are of course crucial to earning your degree, but academic success also includes what happens outside your classes. As you take the steps necessary to getting a diploma, look around: College campuses are full of opportunities to experience new activities and people capable of helping you grow. You may arrive at

college with a specific career track in mind, or you may not have the slightest idea what you want to major in. No matter which end of the spectrum you're on, let yourself explore a variety of courses. You never know – you may discover something you didn't know you'd love. Take your time exploring your interests, and once it comes time to make decisions about your future, pick a career and course of study that suits you, not your parents. Pay attention to what excites you. And once you've made a choice, feel confident in your decision.

Once you've decided on a major – or even a career – make the most of the time you have left, be it one year or four. If you're struggling with a certain subject or assignment, see if there's a study group or tutoring center that can help you overcome the obstacle. No one expects you to figure out everything on your own.

You'll only spend so many hours in class and doing homework – what are you doing with the remaining hours of your day? How you spend your time outside of the classroom is a critical part of your college experience. In fact, the "real world" is a lot more like what you'll encounter in extracurricular activities than in the classroom, so make time for them. Join a club or organization that explores your interests and passions – you could even run for a leadership position and develop skills that will serve you later in your career. Consider learning about a different culture by studying abroad.

You should allow yourself to be happy. It's not just about fulfilling your academic aspirations. You need to enjoy your life at college, too. Keep the things in your schedule that keep you healthy. Make time to talk to your family, hang out with your friends and get enough sleep. In essence: take care of *all* of yourself.

Reasons Why Failure is the Key to Success

If you're like most people, you probably have a bad relationship with failure. You see it as an ending, as proof that your plan didn't succeed or your ideas weren't good enough. The truth is failure happens to everyone. The only thing that separates people who succeed from those who don't is a proper understanding of the power of failure. Success requires that you learn from mistakes and missteps along the way rather than falling into despair and giving up.

Pay attention to the information here, especially if you're at a place where failure isn't your friend, and you will find that opportunity lies in every defeat. Here are 3 reasons why failure is the key to success.

1. Failure is a Function of Trying

The best way to measure your progress at something is the number of setbacks and "failures" you've had. If you haven't failed yet, you aren't trying very hard. Failure is the blacksmith's hammer that tempers the sword of success. If you want to get really good at something, you have to fail at least a few times.

If you look at all the great men and women throughout history, you'll notice that they had one main thing in common. They failed, and they failed often. Think of Thomas Edison. How many times did he fail to find the right filament for his light bulb? Henry Ford knew of failure intimately. So much so that he is quoted for saying

the following: “Failure is the opportunity to begin again, more intelligently.” Clearly, failure represents opportunity and growth, not deficit and loss.

2. Success Lies in Seeing Failure as a Tool

Just as all the greats have something in common – “failures” of life. When you feel that sinking, desperate sensation known as failure and you take it to heart, you diminish yourself. Success is about learning how to recognize why you failed, and how you’re going to compensate for it.

It is helpful to ask yourself the following questions upon failures, big and small.

- What brought about the failure?
- How much of it is in my realm of influence?
- How can I use my influence to turn failure into success?
- What steps do I need to go through to try again?
- What can I do every day to ensure that my next try is done more intelligently?

You may want to get out a piece of paper and go through that list. Be completely open and honest as you ask yourself each question. Analyze your answers carefully and implement them – don’t procrastinate! Remember, failure is an opportunity, not a burden. Be grateful for a chance to grow.

3. Failure Builds Character

If you look at the events leading up to any significant victory, you’ll often discover failure as the biggest motivator. Just as the Colorado River created the Grand Canyon over a period of millions of years, success can also come in small chunks, and they’re part of any winning strategy. On the other hand, waiting years upon years for something to happen isn’t effective when you can take action now.

So what do you need to consistently test yourself and learn from failed attempts? Character. Success occurs in leaps and bounds for people who are ready for it. Creating value requires determination, purpose and character. Failure is the best builder of character. While each success will propel you by a small amount, failure will forge your career – and your personality – like nothing else will. Success takes willpower, intelligence, determination, and grit. But more than anything else, it requires failure. Use this as an opportunity to reassess your relationship to the true key to success that so many people fear.

Google generation has no need for rote learning

Memorising facts and figures is a waste of time for most school children because such information is readily available a mere mouse click away, a leading commentator has said.

The existence of Google, Wikipedia and online libraries means that there is no useful place in school for old-fashioned rote learning, according to Don Tapscott, the author of the best-selling book *Wikinomics* and a champion of the ‘net generation’.

A far better approach would be to teach children to think creatively so that they could learn to interpret and apply the knowledge available online. “Teachers are no longer the fountains of knowledge; the Internet is,” Tapscott said. “Kids should learn about history to understand the world and why things are the way they are. But they don’t need to know all the dates. They can look any date up and position it in history with a click on Google,” he said.

Tapscott denies that his approach is anti-learning. He argues that the ability to learn new things is more important than ever in a world where you have to process new information at lightning speed. He said, “Children are going to have to reinvent their knowledge base multiple times. So for them memorizing facts and figures is a waste of time.”

His observations chime with a trend in British classrooms to cut back on traditional teaching and to personalize learning.

Schools are increasingly moving towards more independent study and so-called enrichment activities, with pupils learning at their own pace and focusing on what interests them most. At Wellington College in Berkshire, for example, teenagers are not taught from the front of the class, but instead sit around a large oval table for seminar-style discussions.

Tapscott believes that the model of education that prevails today in most classrooms was designed for the industrial age. He suggests that the brains of young people today work differently from those of their parents. He argues that digital immersion, in which children may be texting while surfing the Internet and listening to their MP3 player, can help them to develop critical thinking skills.

His views are unlikely to be universally welcomed. Richard Cairns, Headmaster of Brighton College, one of the country’s top-performing independent schools, said that a core level of knowledge was essential: “It’s important that children learn facts. If you have no store of knowledge in your head to draw from, you cannot easily engage in discussions or make informed decisions.”

HOW TO BUILD SELF-ESTEEM

Living in a tough environment can enable you to become stronger³ day after day if you know how to build self-esteem properly², but it also can have very negative impacts in your self-improvement regarding your self-esteem. In the following are some tips that will guide you in your self-development to gain a lot more³ faith in yourself in the form of self-esteem and self-confidence.

1. Figure out what is pulling down your self-esteem!

It is important that you identify the factors of influence that have negative effects on your dignity and self-confidence. This could be a negative work environment with non-appreciative colleagues that are ruining your good opinion of yourself. Make sure to stay emotionally² out of those situations and don’t let competition have influences on your pride.

2. Stay away from negative people!

Have you ever noticed the blankness after a conversation with a pessimistic person? I can assure you that the bad vibes spoken in every sentence will not have a

positive effect on your own well-being. Negative thinkers will flood you with all kinds of negative aspects of their lives and reasons why especially their life is so super bad because they simply haven't realized the beauty of life. If you know how to build self-esteem you will realize that these negative influences have a negative influence on this process of developing your dignity.

3. Gratitude!

Being thankful and showing appreciation for all the things that you have achieved can have a certain impact on your self-esteem. It will also enable you to learn to make the best³ out of really worse³ situations.

4. There is⁵ no determination!

Being self-confident (and develop self-confidence) is a choice that you have to make. You will always have the possibility to develop yourself and your esteem further³, as long as you are willing to do so!

Being self-confident with an extraordinary self-esteem will require from you to become responsible for your life and all the decisions you are making⁹. But once⁸ you take responsibility for your life, you have taken a very important step to advance your self-esteem. The above-named tips will help you to get the knowledge on how to build self-esteem in a very effective way so that you can increase your self-confidence.

PARABLE

Once a traveller was walking down upon a dusty road and around the corner, right in the blaze of the sun, in the dust, he saw a man cutting a huge stone. The man cut the stone and wept very bitterly.

The traveller asked him why he cried and the man told him that he was the unhappiest³ man on Earth with the most difficult³ job in the world. Each day he is forced to cut huge stones, earn his pittance, which is barely enough to have some food. The traveller gave him a coin, went ahead and...

...around the next corner of the road he saw another man, who was also cutting a huge stone, but he didn't cry, he was focused on his work. And the traveller asked him also, what he was doing, and stonecutter said that he was working. Every day he came to this place and cut his stone. It was hard work, but he was happy with it, and the money he received⁹, was well enough to feed his family. The traveller praised him, gave him a coin, went ahead and...

...around the next corner he saw another stonecutter, who cut a huge stone in the heat and dust and sang a joyful, cheerful song. The traveller was amazed. "What are you doing?!!" – he asked. The man raised his head and the traveller saw his happy face.

"Don't you see? I'm building a temple!"

We are all building our lives like laying a brick to build a "temple". And only laying brick by brick regularly² you can achieve your goal. The parable perfectly² shows that in fact our life is much more⁸ determined by how we perceive it and not what it actually is. If you want to succeed in something, you have to love it, you have to find a true sense in it.

WHAT IS EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION?

Communication is the process of sharing information, thoughts and feelings between people through speaking, writing or body language. Effective communication extends the concept to require that transmitted content is received and understood by someone in the way it was intended. The goals of effective communication include creating a common perception, changing behaviors and acquiring information.

Components

Effective communication begins with encoding, or the skill of relaying a message in a clear, direct way that allows the receiver to correctly² decode your message. Decoding, another essential component of effective communication, is a skill as well as⁸ it requires the receiver to ensure that he properly² heard and understood the message being sent. The key to properly² encoding a message is knowing your audience, while active listening is required to correctly² decode a sent message.

Context

Considering the context of communication improves its effectiveness. Context takes into consideration the age, region, sex and intellectual abilities of the recipient. For example, when speaking to an elementary school child about the importance of brushing teeth, you should choose different, appropriate words and examples when discussing this issue than you would when talking to a teenager or an adult.

Body Language

Body language – also known as nonverbal communication -- body language includes posture, position of hands and arms, eye contact and facial expressions. Body language that is consistent with verbal content improves understanding, while body language that is inconsistent with what is said creates confusion about the real message. For example, someone may say, “I really want to hear your opinion on this;” however if the person is looking away, has his arms folded or is clearly² distracted, his body language will communicate an entirely² different message.

Interference

Emotions can interfere with effective communication. If the sender is angry, his ability to send effective messages may be negatively² affected. In the same way, if the recipient is upset or disagrees with the message or the sender, he may hear something different than what was intended by the sender. Considering emotions, language and conceptual barriers is essential to effective communication.

Addressing Barriers

It's essential to address and remove any barriers to effective communication, such as lengthy or disorganized messages or offering too much information at one time. It's recommended that a consideration of other people's time is made to allow for more succinct and direct message delivery¹. Cultural competency and the ability to deliver your message to different types of people will also aid in communicating messages effectively².

СНОСКИ И КОММЕНТАРИИ

1.

а) Многокомпонентные словосочетания – это, как правило, цепочка существительных, в которую не включены ни предлоги, ни артикли. Такие словосочетания переводятся с последнего существительного, а все предыдущие определяют его.

financial analysis results
результаты финансового анализа

distance learning

дистанционное обучение

б) Посмотрите, как определяются границы таких словосочетаний

a	glass door	of
	стеклянная дверь	
in		the
the	door glass	used
	дверное стекло	

Do you suppose that *distance learning* will replace *classroom learning* in the future?

Вы думаете, что *дистанционное обучение* в будущем заменит *обучение в классах*?

The *finance analysis results* showed profitability of your business.

Результаты финансового анализа показали рентабельность вашего бизнеса.

2. Суффикс *LY* указывает на наречие (как?)

serious *LY* – серьезно

high *LY* – высоко

3. Суффиксы *ER* и *EST* указывают на степени сравнения односложных прилагательных

high
высокий

high *ER*
выше

the high *EST*
самый высокий

MORE и *THE MOST* указывают на степени сравнения двухсложных (за некоторым исключением) и многосложных прилагательных.

important
важный

MORE important
более важный

THE MOST important
самый важный

Запомните формы образования степеней сравнения следующих прилагательных:

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
much	more	the most
many	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	farther	the farthest
	further	the furthest

4. **A FEW**
FEW

несколько
мало

для исчисляемых
существительных

I have **a few** English grammar textbooks.

У меня есть **несколько** учебников по грамматике английского языка.

I have **few** English grammar textbooks.

У меня **мало** учебников по грамматике английского языка.

A LITTLE
LITTLE

немного
мало

для неисчисляемых
существительных

I have **a little** accurate information on the state of the environment.

У меня **немного** достоверной информации о состоянии окружающей среды.

I have **little** accurate information on the state of the environment.

У меня **мало** достоверной информации о состоянии окружающей среды.

5. Оборот **THERE + BE** при отсутствии обстоятельства места в предложении переводится следующим образом:

there+be

=

существовать, иметься, находиться

There is no shortage of good ideas.

Не существует недостатка в хороших идеях.

Сравните:

There are many computers in the office.

В офисе много компьютеров.

6. **ONE/ONES, THESE, THOSE, THAT** могут заменять только что упомянутые существительные, чтобы избежать повторения одного и того же слова.

These apples are sweeter than *the ones* I bought yesterday.
Эти яблоки слаще тех (*яблок*), которые я купил вчера.

This firm is a profitable **ONE**.
Эта фирма является прибыльной (**ФИРМОЙ**).

7.	AS MUCH/MANY	AS
	столько	сколько
	AS LARGE	AS
	такой большой	как
	AS MUCH	AS POSSIBLE
	настолько	насколько возможно

8. **BOTH ... AND** – так ... как/и ... и
RATHER THEN – а не
EITHER ... OR ... – либо ... либо/или ... или
NEITHER ... NOR ... – ни ... ни
AS WELL AS – так же как
MUCH MORE – намного больше
ONCE – как только, когда, когда-то
SINCE – так как, с тех пор, с
AS – так как, когда, по мере того как
FOR – так как
INCREASINGLY – все больше и больше
IN ADDITION TO – кроме того, к тому же
NO LONGER – больше не
DEPENDING ON – в зависимости от
WITH RESPECT TO – что касается
AS FOLLOWS – следующим образом
AS STATED – как установлено
AS WELL – также

9. Бессоюзное соединение

The girl *I love* is a beauty.
 The girl – подлежащее
 is – сказуемое

Вспомните порядок слов – между подлежащим и сказуемым может находиться определение. Значит – девушка какая? – "которую я люблю."

Девушка, *которую я люблю*, является красавицей.

The book *I am reading now* describes the life of young scientists.

Книга, *которую я сейчас читаю*, рассказывает о жизни молодых ученых.

10. Спряжение глаголов

Indefinite/Simple

TO WORK

	Present	Past	Future
I	work	worked	will/shall work
You	work	worked	will work
he, she, it	works	worked	will work
We	work	worked	will/shall work
You	work	worked	will work
They	work	worked	will work

Причастие II – worked

TO BE

	Present	Past	Future
I	am	was	will/shall be
You	are	were	will be
he, she, it	is	was	will be
We	are	were	will/shall be
You	are	were	will be
They	are	were	will be

Причастие II – been

TO HAVE

	Present	Past	Future
I	have	had	will/shall have
You	have	had	will have
he, she, it	has	had	will have
We	have	had	will/shall have
You	have	had	will have
They	have	had	will have

Причастие II – had

11.оборот «*The ... the* » переводится «*Чем ... тем*»

The more I am thinking about starting a new business, *the* more doubtful I am becoming.

Чем больше я думаю о том, чтобы начать новый бизнес, *тем* больше я сомневаюсь.

12. В придаточных предложениях времени вместо будущего времени используется настоящее, точно так же как и в условных придаточных предложениях.

Наст.

When you *come* I will present all information to you.

Когда вы *придете*, я вам представлю всю информацию.

Будущ.

СВОДНАЯ ТАБЛИЦА ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ ЯВЛЕНИЙ ПОРЯДОК СЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО УТВЕРДИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

Таблица 1

определение (какой?)				
Обстоятель- ство (когда, где...)	Подлежа- щее (кто)	Сказуемое (что делал)	Дополне- ние (кого)	Обстояте- льство (когда, где...)
	1	2	3	
	The man- ager	interviewed	applicants	yesterday.
Yesterday	the man- ager	interviewed	applicants.	

Признаки сказуемого:

will/would, shall/should, may/might, can/could, have/has/had, am/is/are/was/were, “-ED”, “-S”, do, does, did

ОКОНЧАНИЯ S, ING, ED

Схема №1

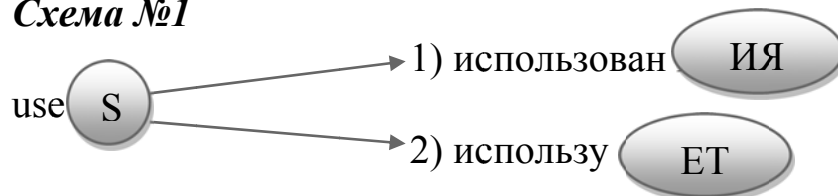


Схема №2

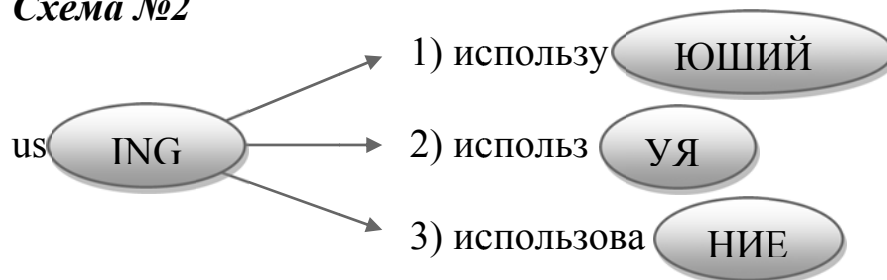
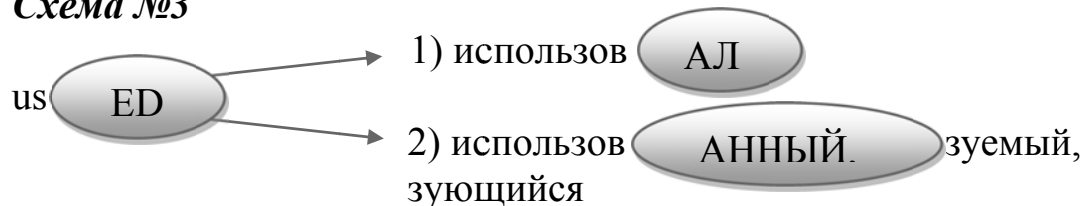


Схема №3



ВРЕМЕНА В АКТИВЕ И ПАССИВЕ

Схема №4. Continuous/Продолженное действие

be + Participle I *ING*

действие
длится

что делать?

Пример: I *was reading* a book at 5.
читал

Схема № 5. Perfect/Законченное действие

have + Participle II *ED*

действие
закончено

что Сделать?

BY = К

Пример: I *have read* the book **by** 5.
прочитал к

Схема №6. Passive Voice/Пассивный залог

be + Participle II *ed*


действие совершается не подлежащим,
а деятелем, введенным **BY (кем/чем?)**

что *с/делаться*?

Пример: The book *was translated* **by** a student.
была переведена кем/чем?

ОСОБЕННОСТИ:

1. I was given a book. Мне дали книгу.

2. The book was spoken  **about** О книге говорили.

3. Mr. N was followed by Mr.Z. М-р Z следовал за М-ром Н.

МОДАЛЬНЫЕ ГЛАГОЛЫ/MODAL VERBS

MUST=HAVE **TO** , BE **TO** =ДОЛЖЕН

Таблица 2

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
MUST	----	----
AM/IS/ARE TO	WAS/WERE TO	----
HAVE/HAS TO	HAD TO	WILL HAVE TO
SHOULD – СЛЕДУЕТ, СЛЕДОВАЛО БЫ, ДОЛЖЕН		

CAN = BE ABLE **TO** = МОЧЬ, БЫТЬ В СОСТОЯНИИ
(физические и умственные способности)

Таблица 3

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
CAN	COULD	-
AM/IS/ARE ABLE TO	WAS/WERE ABLE TO	WILL BE ABLE TO

MAY= BE ALLOWED **TO** – МОЧЬ (РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ)

Таблица 4

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
MAY	MIGHT	-
AM/IS/ARE ALLOWED TO	WAS/WERE ALLOWED TO	WILL BE ALLOWED TO

ФУНКЦИИ ГЛАГОЛА **TO BE**.

Таблица 5

смысловой	to be	быть, являться, заключаться ...
вспомогательный	be+Participle I ING be+Participle II ED	Continuous действие длится Passive подлежащее действия не совершает
модальный	be + TO	Должен

ФУНКЦИИ ГЛАГОЛА *HAVE*

Таблица 6

смысловой	to have	иметь, обладать
вспомогательный	have+Participle II <i>ED</i>	Perfect действие закончено
модальный	have <i>TO</i>	Должен

ПРИЧАСТИЕ I / PARTICIPLE I *ING*

1. BEING DISTRIBUTED – распределяЕМЫЙ
2. HAVING DEMANDED – потребовАВ
3. WHEN/WHILE CHEKING the test he noticed a few mistakes.

при проверке
проверяя
когда он проверил

ПРИЧАСТИЕ II / PARTICIPLE II *ED*

Причастие II		глагол	
		прош. времени	
The device	used	work <i>ED</i>	well.
Прибор	использовАН- НЫЙ	работАЛ	хорошо.

When ask <i>ED</i>	he answer <i>ED</i>
Когда его спросили,	он ответил

ГЕРУНДИЙ /GERUND *ING*

Таблица 7

GERUND (ING)	PARTICIPLE (ING)
1. Подлежащее	1. нет
2. Дополнение	2. нет
3. Определение – как правило перед ним стоят предлоги BY, ON, IN...	3. Определение
4. Обстоятельство – как прави- ло перед ним стоят предлоги BY, ON, IN...	4. Обстоятельство
Перед герундием могут стоять: my, his, our, sister's, Sam's	

1. Подлежащее

READING
 чтение
 читать

is useful.

2. Дополнение

I like

READING
 чтение
 читать

3. Определение

He had all possibilities

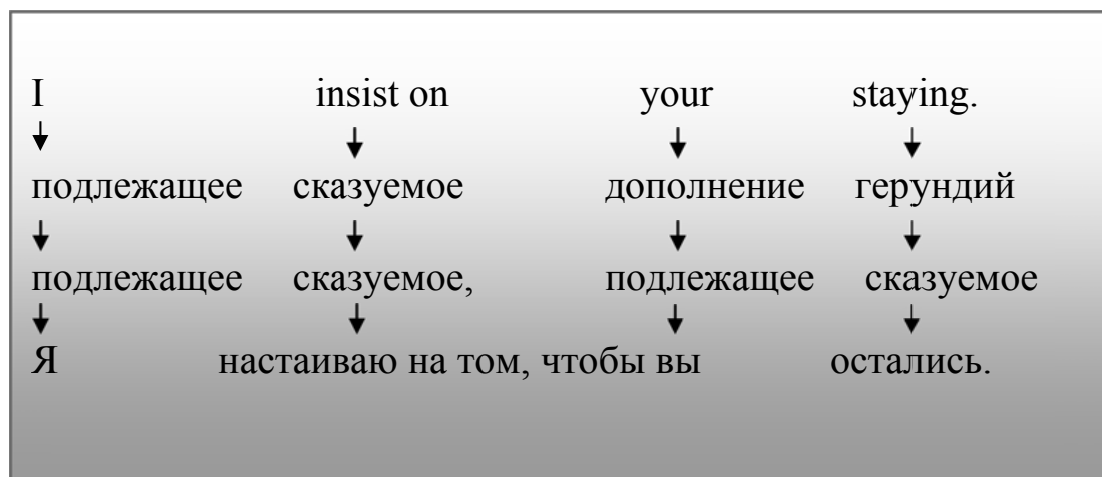
OF BECOMING
 стать
 чтобы стать

a good student

4. Обстоятельство

ON COMING
 приходя
 когда он приходит

home he reads books.

Герундиальные обороты**Схема №7.**

ИНФИНИТИВ/INFINITIVE

ИНФИНИТИВ НЕ МОЖЕТ БЫТЬ *СКАЗУЕМЫМ* ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. Подлежащее

TO READчитать
чтение

books is useful.

2. обстоятельство

TO READчтобы читать
для того чтобы читать

books we should know ABC.

3. Определение

The book ***TO BE TRANSLATED***которую надо перевести
которая может быть переведена
которую будут переводить
(действие отнесено в будущее)

is interesting.

ИНФИНИТИВНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ С ПОДЛЕЖАЩИМ

Схема №8



is known – известно
was believed – думали
is considered – считается
to appear – оказываться
to turn out – оказываться
to prove – оказываться
to seem – казаться

to be likely – вероятно
to be unlikely – маловероятно
to be sure – точно, определенно
to be certain – определенно, несомненно

ИНФИНИТИВНАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ С ДОПОЛНЕНИЕМ

Схема №9.



УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

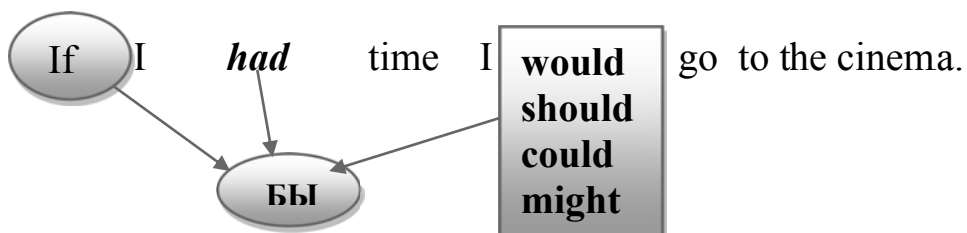
IF
UNLESS
PROVIDED
PROVIDING
IN CASE

– **ЕСЛИ**
 – **ЕСЛИ НЕ, ПОКА НЕ**
 – **ПРИ УСЛОВИИ, ЕСЛИ**
 – **ПРИ УСЛОВИИ, ЕСЛИ**
 – **В СЛУЧАЕ, ЕСЛИ**

1. Реальное условие

наст.вр. буд.вр.
 If I **have** time I **will go** to cinema.
 буд.вр. буд.вр.
 Если у меня **будет** время, я **пойду** в кино.

2. Нереальное условие (относится к настоящему и будущему)



Если **БЫ** у меня было время, я **БЫ** пошла в кино.

3. Нереальное условие (*относится к прошлому*)

If I **had had** time I **would have gone** to the cinema.

Если **БЫ** у меня было время я пошел **БЫ** в кино.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ:

Had I time **I should** go to the cinema.

Если бы и у меня было время, я пошел бы в кино.

Were I you I **should** go to the cinema.

Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы пошел в кино.

Should your business fail you would have to analyze the reasons of the failure.

Если бы ваш бизнес потерпел неудачу, вы должны были бы проанализировать причины неудачи.

ТАБЛИЦА НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

to be	was, were	been
to become	became	become
to begin	began	begun
to break	broke	broken
to build	built	built
to buy	bought	bought
to catch	caught	caught
to choose	chose	chosen
to come	came	come
to cost	cost	cost
to cut	cut	cut
to do	did	done
to drive	drove	driven
to eat	ate	eaten
to fall	fell	fallen
to feed	fed	fed
to feel	felt	felt
to fight	fought	fought
to find	found	found
to fly	flew	flown
to forget	forgot	forgotten
to get	got	got
to give	gave	given
to go	went	gone
to grow	grew	grown
to have	had	had
to hear	heard	heard
to hide	hid	hidden
to hit	hit	hit
to hold	held	held
to hurt	hurt	hurt
to keep	kept	kept
to know	knew	known
to lead	led	led
to learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
to leave	left	left
to lend	lent	lent
to let	let	let
to lose	lost	lost
to make	made	made
to mean	meant	meant
to meet	met	met
to put	put	put
to read	read	read
to ride	rode	ridden
to rise	rose	risen
to run	ran	run
to see	saw	seen
to sell	sold	sold

to send	sent	sent
to set	set	set
to shoot	shot	shot
to show	showed	shown
to sit	sat	sat
to sleep	slept	slept
to speak	spoke	spoken
to spend	spent	spent
to stand	stood	stood
to steal	stole	stolen
to swim	swam	swum
to take	took	taken
to tell	told	told
to think	thought	thought
to understand	understood	understood
to win	won	won
to write	wrote	written

СЛОВАРЬ

abstract	реферат
to access	получить доступ
to accomplish	выполнять, осуществлять, делать
to achieve	достигать
to acquire	приобретать, получать
to adhere to	придерживаться, быть сторонником
to admire	восхищаться
to admit	признавать
adult	взрослый
ailment	болезнь, недуг
all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy	делу время, а потехе час
alternate	альтернатива, вариант
ambitious	честолюбивый, целеустремленный
amendment	поправка
anyway	как бы то ни было
appendix	приложение
to apply	использовать, применять
to approve of	одобрять
arrogance	высокомерие, заносчивость
to assess	оценивать, давать оценку
assignment	задание
to attend	посещать
attractive	привлекательный
to avoid	избегать
awkwardness	неловкость, неуклюжесть
barely	едва
to be ashamed of	стыдиться чего-либо
to be stranded	оказавшийся в трудной ситуации
to be willing to do smth	иметь возможность и желание сделать что-л.
to behave	вести себя
beneficiary	благоприобретатель, лицо, получающее вы- году
blankness	пустота
to book	бронировать, заказывать
bother about	беспокоиться
brake	тормоз
to bring about	осуществлять, быть причиной
celebrity	знаменитость
to chat	болтать
to chirp	стрекотать
to claim	заявлять
cleanness	чистота
to come up	возникать, случаться (неожиданно)
to complain about	жаловаться на
to conduct	проводить, осуществлять
to crinkle	морщиниться
to damage	наносить ущерб, вредить, портить
deadline	крайний срок, срок исполнения
to deal with	иметь дело, заниматься

deceptive
to delay
department store
determination
dignity

disaster
distraction
to donate
dull life
effort
emergency
empathy
emphasis
to emphasize
to employ
employee
endurance
to enjoy the fruits of one's work
to enrich
to entail
environment
errand
to evaluate
fake
fault
to fold one's arms
to frighten
general election
generally
genuinely
to get on well
to get rid of
to get used to
to give insight into
good deed
grateful
gratitude
heart's content
humility
hunger
impact
in advance
in particular
in the limelight
in the long run
inclination
to include
inner world
innermost self
insight
insurance
to insure

обманчивый
задерживать, откладывать
универмаг, магазин
определенность
чувство собственного достоинства, достоинство
бедствие, катастрофа
отвлечение, то, что отвлекает внимание
жертвовать
безрадостная, скучная жизнь
усилие
непредвиденный случай, экстренная ситуация
эмпатия, сочувствие, сопереживание
акцент, внимание, упор
подчеркнуть, придать особое значение
нанимать, трудоустраивать
сотрудник, работник, служащий
выносливость, терпеливость
пользоваться плодами своего труда
обогащать
влекать за собой, подразумевать
обстановка, среда
дело, задание
оценивать, давать оценку
обман, плутовство
ошибка, неисправность, дефект
скрещивать руки на груди
пугать
всеобщие выборы
как правило, в целом
по-настоящему, в самом деле
ладить, быть в хороших отношениях
избавляться
привыкать
давать представление о
доброе дело, хороший поступок
благодарный, признательный
благодарность
досыта, вдоволь
скромность, покорность
голод
влияние, воздействие
заранее
в особенности
в центре внимания
в течение длительного времени
наклон, склонность
включать, содержать
внутренний мир человека
внутреннее состояние, душа
проницательность, проникновение, интуиция
страховка
страховать

intention
 to interfere
 interference
 issue
 it is not my cup of tea
 to judge
 to keep on track
 knee
 latter
 law
 to lay a brick
 lengthy
 to list
 long-term goal
 mankind
 master list
 to master skills
 mental illness
 modesty
 multiple
 to multiply
 non- appreciative
 objection
 obstacle
 on the flipside
 to originate
 otherwise
 to overcome
 to own
 parable
 to pass
 to pass by
 peer
 perception
 to perform acts
 perseverance
 personality trait
 to persuade
 pittance
 posture
 precaution
 to procrastinate
 prominent place
 proper
 to purchase
 to quarrel
 to realize
 to reap a benefit
 reference book
 to refine
 to regret
 to relay

намерение
 мешать, вмешиваться
 вмешательство, препятствие, помеха
 вопрос
 это не по мне, мне это не нравится
 судить, составлять мнение, оценивать
 держаться правильного пути
 колено
 последний из двух
 закон
 класть кирпич
 растянутый, многословный
 перечислять
 долгосрочная цель
 человечество
 основной список
 овладевать навыками
 психическое расстройство
 скромность, благопристойность
 многочисленный, разнообразный
 увеличивать, приумножать
 не ценящий, неблагодарный
 возражение, несогласие
 препятствие
 с другой стороны
 возникать, появляться
 иначе
 преодолевать
 владеть, иметь
 притча
 передавать, переходить (в другие руки)
 проходить мимо
 ровесник
 восприятие
 совершать действия
 упорство, настойчивость
 черта личности
 убеждать
 жалкое вознаграждение, крохи
 поза, осанка
 предосторожность
 откладывать, затягивать
 видное место
 надлежащий, должный, правильный
 покупать
 спорить, ссориться
 осознавать, понимать
 получать выгоду
 справочник
 корректировать, улучшать
 сожалеть
 передавать, посылать

to release	выпускать, опубликовывать
to remove	удалять, убирать
to repair	ремонттировать
request	просьба, требование
to require	требовать
to respect	уважать
to reward	награждать, поощрять
seemingly	вроде бы, по-видимому
self-confidence	самоуверенность
self-esteem	самоуважение, чувство собственного достоинства
self-improvement	самосовершенствование
selfless	бескорыстный
sentinel	сторож, охранник
to set a goal	ставить цель
to set forth	выстраивать, формулировать
shelf	полка
short-term goal	краткосрочная цель
to sign	подписывать (документ)
soil	почва
soul	душа
to stick to	придерживаться, следовать
strict	строгий, требовательный
to strike a balance	соблюдать баланс, устанавливать гармоничное равновесие
stubbornness	упрямство
study	исследование
to submit	подавать на рассмотрение
succinct	краткий, короткий, недолгий
support	поддержка
to suppose	полагать, считать
to survey	исследовать, изучать
to sustain	поддерживать, сохранять
to take up	браться за что-либо, заниматься
task-oriented	целенаправленный
to tell from	отличать, различать
temple	храм
to tend	иметь склонность
to toil away	вкалывать, работать в поте лица своего
to transmit	передавать
to treat	обращаться, относиться, угощать
ultimately	в конце концов, в конечном счёте
unexpected	неожиданный
to vent	дать волю чувствам, выпустить пар
vibes	негатив, эмоциональный настрой, энергетика
to vote	голосовать
to weep (wept, wept)	плакать, рыдать
weird	странный
well-being	хорошее самочувствие
wisely	разумно, с умом
workaholic	трудоголик
worthy	достойный, заслуживающий уважения

КЛЮЧИ**ВХОДНОЙ ТЕСТ**

1. Маленькая девочка показала мне дорогу.
2. Заказ не отправили вчера, но это сделают завтра.
3. Ответ, полученный от нее, очень нас удивил.
4. Считается, что чеснок полезен для здоровья.
5. Вчера лектора слушали с большим вниманием.
6. Мне не разрешили присутствовать на этой встрече, так как они обсуждали конфиденциальные вопросы.
7. Раненых только что отправили самолетом в госпиталь.
8. Читая сыну сказки, она всегда вспоминает свое детство.
9. К тому времени, когда взойдет солнце, мы пролетим над Атлантическим океаном 1000 км.
10. Наши студенты уже целый час будут писать контрольную работу к тому моменту, когда преподаватель, наконец, разрешит им воспользоваться словарями.
11. Ее главной обязанностью было отвечать на телефонные звонки.
12. Он делился своими знаниями с любым заинтересованным человеком.
13. Я бы не достиг такого результата, если бы не трудился усердно.
14. Экзамен пройдет хорошо, если вы в достаточной мере повторите материал.
15. Возможность открытия нового магазина рассматривается сейчас инвесторами.
16. Тысячи людей пересекли границу в поисках спасения от войны.
17. Вдохновленный солнечной погодой, я решил осмотреть лес.
18. Много лет назад на улицах можно было увидеть всего пару машин.
19. Подчиняться законам – обязанность каждого.
20. Необходимо этот факт принять во внимание.
21. Ей часто приходится работать в выходные дни, чтобы все сделать.
22. Отчет должен был представляться на рассмотрение каждую среду.
23. Посетив врача, она пошла в аптеку.
24. Если бы ты был оптимистом, ты бы видел светлую сторону жизни.
25. После того, как его проэкзаменовали, он был зачислен на курс.
26. Когда объяснили, задание выполнить было несложно.
27. Сияющие звёзды видны далеко на расстоянии.
28. Они должны преодолеть все препятствия, которые мешают им достичь цели.
29. Члены Либерально-демократической партии избегают заявлять о том, что успех их руководителя как-то связан с его богатыми родственниками.
30. Он возражает против того, чтобы контракт был подписан, так как их партнеры не придерживаются сроков выполнения работ.
31. Агент сообщил фирме, что покупатель застраховал товар.
32. Он был человеком, который часто говорил, что если уж делать что-нибудь, так делать наилучшим образом.
33. Данный проект был одобрен, но инженеру показали несколько недостатков, которые можно было легко исправить.
34. Этот современный метод сейчас применяют во многих проектах.
35. Повышенная конкуренция часто приводит к большей эффективности членов группы.
36. Если эксперименты будут завершены, они дадут возможность прийти к определенному заключению.
37. Использовать преимущество чего-либо значит воспользоваться предоставленной возможностью.
38. Мы заинтересованы в том, чтобы нас информировали о новых разработках.
39. Один важный вопрос должен быть отмечен в связи с только что описанными методами.

40. Чтобы перевести слово правильно, вам следует посмотреть все его значения в словаре.
41. Считается, что он умелый врач.
42. Студенты должны сделать подробный отчёт по практике.
43. Если бы он был осведомлен о рисках, он бы изменил своё решение.
44. Если бы люди всего мира больше общались, было бы больше понимания культурного контекста.
45. Выбор, который нужно сделать, труден.
46. Кажется, проблема возникла в первом десятилетии 20 века.
47. Вам нет необходимости одеваться официально в этой компании – им разрешают носить то, что нравится.
48. Моя дочь в последнее время поздно ложится спать – меня это несколько беспокоит.
49. Наука настолько продвинется вперед, что в наших телах будут микрочипы, чтобы ежедневно контролировать кровяное давление, температуру и сердцебиение.
50. Счастье предполагает необходимость взаимных уступок.

Упражнение 3.

1. He rarely goes to bed after midnight.
2. The film starts in 10 minutes.
3. Our friends often go abroad.
4. This train leaves at 5 a.m. every day.
5. James is a good student. He does his homework every evening.
6. Fresh fruit contains vitamins.
7. What do your parents do?
8. He has business meetings every day.
9. This bag is heavy. It weighs more than 20 kilos.
10. He doesn't learn French, he learns English.
11. His brother works 12 hours a day.
12. My parents travel very often.
13. Jane runs a large company.
14. Her sister studies at university.
15. The employees work hard every day.

Упражнение 6.

1. Every morning he sits in the kitchen reading a newspaper.
2. My sister spends free time chatting to her friends.
3. There are many books describing the life of famous people.
4. The girl playing in the garden is my brother's daughter.
5. I don't remember the name of the person talking to Ann now.
6. He often falls riding a bike.
7. Every evening she lies on a sofa looking through the magazines.
8. He earns money building houses for people.
9. She often makes a mistake giving the patients her phone number.
10. Luckily, we have a very understanding manager.
11. The person sitting next to him is his friend.
12. She is always very nervous crossing the street.
13. Every evening they sit round with the guitars singing folk songs.
14. An old clock standing in the corner irritates me.
15. Leaving the school, students usually laugh and talk loudly.

Упражнение 8.

1. She always locks the door before going to bed.
2. He doesn't worry about giving an interview.

3. She likes the idea of training as a nurse.
4. The school nurse checks the students' hearing every year.
5. Waiting is boring.
6. Reading and writing are two different skills.
7. He runs 2 km without stopping every morning.
8. We have two ways of solving this problem.
9. Our partners are interested in getting this project.
10. Some companies invest money in improving the environment.
11. Ann often watches TV programs about cooking.
12. Buying a car is a good idea.
13. She often forgets about paying the bills.
14. Understanding comes from experience.
15. They dream about building their own house.

Упражнение 11.

1. Students studied English last year.
2. The fish cooked yesterday is very tasty.
3. She looked at the letter written in a hurry.
4. They offered me a job and I accepted.
5. Everyone likes the newly elected President.
6. It is a novel based on a true story.
7. Tom showed me the pictures painted by his father.
8. The clothes sold here are very expensive.
9. I wasted half an hour this morning conversing with my neighbor.
10. The man denied stealing the money.
11. He shared his knowledge with anyone interested.
12. The hired worker fixed the house.
13. At the conference they discussed new methods used in building.
14. Yesterday we found the lost documents.
15. The books written by this author are boring.

Упражнение 15.

1. He is out. He is seeing the sights. He'll be back later.
2. A girl was playing the piano and singing softly to herself. Suddenly there was a knock at the door.
3. At the moment he is preparing to go back to the Amazon to shoot a film about wild animals.
4. I am trying hard these days because of my exams.
5. My cousin and I were playing on the computer when there was a power cut.
6. Try to understand the overall meaning of what you are reading.
7. Molly is still writing her novel but it's difficult, she can't get on.
8. At that time I was talking with my friend over the telephone.
9. This time tomorrow I will be lying on the beach.
10. At 12 o'clock tomorrow he will be giving a lecture to his students.
11. He will be having a party on Saturday 4th December in London at 10 p.m.
12. David thought he was dreaming.
13. Coming to the table, Helen asked with a smile: «Johnny, what are you writing? »
14. Jillian is not painting Ben's portrait at the moment.
15. Robert was talking to some of the other guests on the terrace when Hardy came.

Упражнение 16.

1. They are both sitting around the table and arguing about something.
2. Lily enjoys the evening and socializing.

3. Jenny does not joke when she says that.
4. Sarah does not sunbathe like the rest, since it is unsafe for her pale skin.
5. Try to understand the general sense of what you are reading.
6. They will be working in the garden all day tomorrow.
7. They will be swimming in the pool from 3 to 5 p.m.
8. We will be watching a new film tomorrow at the "Coliseum" cinema.
9. They will be climbing the mountain all day tomorrow.
10. He will be doing this research throughout the year.
11. She was cooking pizza at that time.
12. I was cleaning the kitchen yesterday at 5 p.m.
13. She was reading the book while the rest of the family were watching the film.
14. At that moment he was talking to me on the phone.
15. He was repairing his car from 4 to 6 p.m. last Saturday.

Упражнение 20.

1. We have watched all the Champions League matches this season.
2. My mum has written a shopping list. It's on the kitchen table.
3. They have stayed at this hotel for a week.
4. By next week the group will have shot their clip in the country not far from Moscow.
5. The friends have met only twice after finishing school.
6. She will have finished her resume by Monday.
7. They will have planted cucumbers and tomatoes by the time their grandchildren come.
8. I have got some time to relax. I have finished my exams.
9. By the time you get there they will have finished their speeches.
10. It is a pity that the strawberry has not ripened yet.
11. Sorry, I have eaten your biscuit! It is so delicious.
12. He has just finished reading this book.
13. He will have finished his report by the time you ring me up.
14. I will have translated this text on business by 2 o'clock tomorrow.
15. I will have done a lot of training by then.

Упражнение 21.

1. He will have already gone by that time.
2. I have never seen such a happy person.
3. By Wednesday evening they will have moved to another apartment.
4. By that time he will have published his novel.
5. I have already prepared dinner for the whole family, even baked a pie with apples.
6. The bus has just left.
7. The plane has just landed at the airport "Domodedovo".
8. I have divided my presentation into four parts.
9. By 2020 our construction company will have finished the construction of a new hostel.
10. I have seen this film twice.
11. The film will have already begun by the time we get to the cinema.
12. She will have been back by two o'clock from the excursion to Ladoga.
13. I have recently sent you an invitation to our anniversary.
14. Jim has had three traffic accidents.
15. This is one of the most interesting books I have ever read.

Упражнение 23.

1. The sun is shining but the ground is wet because he has been watering the garden for a long time.

2. We can't see paths in the garden, because it has been snowing heavily during the whole night.
3. She has been living in this house for five years but she doesn't know her neighbors.
4. The text is very difficult; the students have been translating it since the lesson began.
5. I have been painting the fence since morning but I haven't finished it yet.
6. The boss is very angry, because his secretary has been typing the report for five hours.
7. Oh, it's not ready! You have been writing this composition for the whole day.
8. Someone has been eating my sweets, the box is empty.
9. I have got a terrible headache. My neighbour has been playing loud music all day.
10. My sister has been sending job applications for 3 months.
11. I have been trying to find my documents since last Sunday.
12. He has not been taking his medicine for the last week.
13. She has been revising for her exams since yesterday.
14. We have been saving the money for a holiday for a year.
15. They have been learning Japanese for a couple of years.

Упражнение 24.

1. They have been resting in this camping since yesterday.
2. I've been looking for you all day.
3. Maria has already been working on this project for two weeks.
4. He has been writing the report for a week.
5. Children have been cycling in the park all morning.
6. We have been walking around the botanic garden for three hours with the whole family.
7. I have not been driving a car for two years; I really want to get behind the wheel.
8. My neighbors in the country house have been building their house for two years.
9. We have been waiting for you at the museum for 35 minutes.
10. We are very tired. We have been walking in the mountains.
11. I've been working in advertising for the past 10 years, it's time to change.
12. He has been eating chocolate despite he is allergic.
13. I'm in the kitchen; my hands are all in flour. I have been baking pies.
14. Ivan's clothes are all in paint. He has been painting the walls in his room.
15. Mary and Jane have been playing tennis for two hours. They do not look tired.

Упражнение 26.

1. I have not seen him since January.
2. I have not ridden a bicycle since last spring.
3. My friend has lived in Tokyo for a long time.
4. Maria has been a real friend since our childhood.
5. I have been to this exhibition twice.
6. Paul has had grey eyes since his birth.
7. They haven't seen each other since 1975.
8. Mr. Jackson has been our programmer since last spring.
9. The database has not been updated for several years.
10. The population of the island has fallen sharply since February.
11. Several departments in the bookstore have been closed since the morning.
12. My father has worked as a subway builder for five years.
13. Tourists have seen the sights of Vyborg for several hours.
14. I have not had a vacation for several years.
15. She has already been ill for a week.

Упражнение 29.

1. The College was officially opened last week.
2. The college campus is built around the square. This is the heart of the college as all the paths and walkways lead out from this point.
3. Car parking is limited and, in fact, students are not encouraged to come by car as the college is served by a new bus service.
4. The guests will be met at noon tomorrow.
5. All the flights were canceled because of thick fog.
6. The service is included in the bill.
7. My money was stolen from my room in the hotel.
8. My car will be washed in the nearest car washing service tomorrow.
9. The fish was caught by the seagull.
10. This door is always locked with another key.
11. The match will be played on Wednesday evening.
12. The windows were broken with a baseball bat.
13. Bonus was given to the best seller of the week.
14. All the food at the party was eaten.
15. The results of the competition will be announced tomorrow on the radio.

Упражнение 30.

1. We are invited to her wedding.
2. The light bulb was invented in the 19th century.
3. The bridge was built in 1895.
4. This story will be published in the magazine.
5. The computer is broken.
6. New airplanes will be constructed in Russia.
7. Disappeared children were found in the suburbs.
8. Diagnostic of this equipment will be completed tomorrow morning.
9. This interesting story was told by our first teacher.
10. A few simple mistakes were made in Total dictation.
11. He was forgiven, because he was not guilty of this incident.
12. The museum of mittens was opened in St. Petersburg in 2017.
13. Due to the upcoming holiday of graduates of "Scarlet Sails», the traffic in the city center will be limited.
14. Annually about one thousand cars of our automotive concern are sold in Europe.
15. This program is watched and listened to by thousands of spectators.

Упражнение 32.

1. He is relied on.
2. The expert has been sent for.
3. Children are looked after by grandparents.
4. This film is much spoken about.
5. She felt she was looked at.
6. The theme is paid much attention to.
7. This mistake was lost sight of.
8. He can always be relied on for help.
9. His remark was taken no notice of.
10. The cat was very well looked after.
11. She is often reminded of him.
12. Last night I was followed by a suspicious person.
13. I was shown around by some friends of mine.

14. She will always be loved by him.
15. The statement is being widely commented on.

Упражнение 34.

1. By the end of the working day, the financial audit has been completed.
2. The opportunity of opening a new retail store is being considered by the council.
3. Advertising is created to promote the goods.
4. Expensive goods are promoted by specialized magazines.
5. Last year, new taxes on production were introduced.
6. Mr. Fry was asked to lead the meeting.
7. Commissions paid to agents have been increased by the sales manager by the end of this year.
8. The new extension is being constructed now.
9. The department will have been reorganized by May 5.
10. New products are always watched with interest.
11. He was provided with a laboratory for experiments.
12. The advertising campaign was followed by a great demand for these products.
13. This meeting has been much spoken about.
14. I was asked to send you a copy of the program.
15. The stadium will have been reconstructed by 2018 year.

Упражнение 36.

1. The pictures have been painted this week.
2. The student is being listened to attentively at the moment.
3. We are very glad to see you. We have waited for you the whole month.
4. We've known each other for four years.
5. We have been living here since April.
6. He has written quite a few books.
7. When James enrolls in that school he will have been studying German for six months.
8. Jeremy is coming to Oslo the day after tomorrow. He will phone his aunt when he arrives.
9. I have been watching the game since I have been sitting here.
10. You are all red! Have you been training?
11. I've been talking about your problem to my mother.
12. The country house was yellow. Now it is blue. Ann has painted it.
13. We will have built two ships by the end of the year.
14. By the time the sun rises we will have flown 1000 km over the Atlantic.
15. I will have been translating this article for an hour when you come.
16. By the New Year he will have been working as a doctor for 20 years.
17. Before they go to the competition the coach will have been training them for three months.
18. The Christmas party will be organized next Friday by the children of this club.
19. All bills were paid by credit card.
20. My big brother was given many presents for his birthday.
21. I was shown the way by a small girl.
22. Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14.
23. The wounded were flown to hospital.
24. I feel that I am being watched now by somebody.
25. This coffee has just been made, help yourself.
26. The lecturer was listened to with great attention.
27. The valuable painting was stolen from the museum last night.
28. The order wasn't dispatched yesterday but it will be done tomorrow.
29. The scientists say that this sculpture was made in the Roman Empire.
30. She got into a car and remembered that the door hadn't been locked.

31. The room will be cleaned tomorrow, I promise.
32. It is believed that garlic is good for health.
33. A pay rise was promised to Bob.
34. Tom was accused of stealing the money.
35. My sister will have been living in London for two years next March.
36. Elisabeth has just filled in a form for a new job and will wait for an appropriate answer from this company.

Упражнение 41.

1. I'm busy today – I have to prepare my presentation.
2. It's amazing but some animals are able to sleep standing up.
3. You mustn't swim here, it's dangerous.
4. Sorry that I wasn't able to come to the meeting last week.
5. You are not to leave the school without my permission.
6. He tried to get up, but he couldn't move.
7. Although we didn't have tickets, we were allowed to come in.
8. One mustn't park here.
9. You must stay in bed and take some medicine.
10. Tomorrow is Sunday so I won't have to go to school.
11. She often has to work at weekends.
12. I can't believe this computer is so slow.
13. He won't be able to eat for three hours after the operation.
14. The dentist can see you on Friday.
15. I may spend my holidays in Spain.
16. He has to be at the office at nine o'clock.
17. I couldn't understand her because she was speaking Italian.
18. Many years ago you might see just a couple of cars in the streets.
19. One must take this fact into account.
20. She can drive a car.

Упражнение 43.

1. All I want is enough money to enjoy life.
2. You are to wear glasses as your eyesight is poor.
3. We heard the news when we were sunbathing in Corsica.
4. Where were they to meet yesterday?
5. This big shopping mall is very attractive for people of all ages.
6. The lecture is to begin at 8 o'clock.
7. She is talking to the cat that lives next door.
8. Skyscrapers are a symbol of our city.
9. Be careful! The baby is putting a pencil into the mouth.
10. She is to come and help the old lady.
11. The airport is in the place that is very convenient to reach.
12. Opportunities are often missed because people give up easily.
13. Many people think that technology is making us ruder.
14. When is he to arrive?
15. Magazines are always bombarding us with images of beautiful young people.

Упражнение 44.

1. What is he studying at the moment?
2. Parents are to arrive at 7 o'clock.
3. I lost my wallet while I was shopping on Nevsky prospect.

4. How are people usually supported in such a situation?
5. Where is the largest airport in Europe?
6. The students were discussing the new rules when the lecturer came into the room.
7. As a rule, such decisions are taken at general meetings.
8. The students are to meet and discuss their internship.
9. Information is always shared in the club.
10. Do you agree that all people are beautiful?
11. They were given a chance to change the situation for the better but they didn't seize it.
12. This company is building a shopping mall in the downtown.
13. The plane is taking off right now.
14. Such mistakes are rarely made.
15. Unhealthy food is a big problem not only in the USA and Europe.

Упражнение 46.

1. He has a lot of friends online, but he only has a few close friends that he sees regularly face-to-face.
2. I have been working all day and I haven't finished yet.
3. I always have to win in sport games.
4. We can't go to the concert because we don't have tickets.
5. According to the map, we have to walk as far as the river.
6. Have you ever sold anything on the Internet?
7. I'm really jealous of my sister because she has so many perks at her job.
8. She had never flown before and she was very nervous.
9. Until the early 1960s, in Britain, young men had to do military service.
10. In the UK, more than a third of teenagers have given time to charities for the last two years.
11. We couldn't find the way home because we had lost the path.
12. According to the survey, few people believe that they have bad manners themselves.
13. I have never done this sort of thing before, but I'm really enjoying it.
14. In some countries people have to kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet for the first time.
15. One of train companies has banned mobile phones on one carriage of some trains.

Упражнение 47.

1. My sister has never gone to university so she doesn't have academic qualifications.
2. I've been reading the same book for months and I haven't finished it yet.
3. You have to have a visa if you want to go to Finland.
4. The first years of his marriage were difficult because he didn't have any paid job.
5. You don't have to leave a tip in a restaurant.
6. People who have the support of family members and have strong friendships are usually happy.
7. People have always changed their bodies and faces for different reasons.
8. I had a terrible day at work and I was very tired.
9. I'm really proud of the fact that I've entered the university.
10. When you drive across EU borders, you don't have to show your passport.
11. Have you ever wasted money on something you've never used?
12. She had to pay again as she had lost her ticket.
13. I had to stay in bed yesterday as I didn't feel well.
14. I feel really exhausted as we've been arguing for the whole day.
15. Since the 1960s, charities have put slogans on T-shirts.

Упражнение 49.

1. Jim lives near me, but this week he's staying with his parents.
2. She saw an accident when she was going to work.
3. The school is always checked to make sure no one is inside.
4. Over the past decade there has been a dramatic change in the political systems of many countries.
5. Democracy is a system of government in which people decide what is to be done.
6. I am sorry that I wasn't able to come to the meeting last week.
7. You are not to leave the school without my permission.
8. Although we didn't have tickets, we were allowed to come in.
9. We've been trying to contact you all day to tell you that you've won the prize.
10. You don't have to wear a helmet when you ride a bike in England.
11. The workers had to be fired as the firm went bankrupt.
12. I can work from home so I don't have to go to the office every day.
13. Passengers are allowed to take hand luggage on board the plane.
14. My friends will be able to translate this text.
15. The purpose of our travel is to see all the sights of the city.

Упражнение 55.

1. Having heard the news, she wanted to tell it to her family.
2. She read the novel drinking tea.
3. Being sent abroad, he felt homesick.
4. Everybody was waiting for the approaching train.
5. Having been given the right direction, the tourists could quickly find the way home.
6. He was looking at the plane flying overhead.
7. Having lived for many years in Germany, he speaks German fluently.
8. I saw this old lady feeding the cat.
9. Being given all the instructions the designer was able to start his work immediately.
10. Having applied a new system of calculation the scientist reported on it.
11. The man went out of the water shaking.
12. I felt refreshed after having slept for ten hours.
13. Having been informed of the danger, the soldiers took all precaution measures.
14. Being left at home, the children watched cartoons.
15. Supporting her by the arm he helped her out of the car.

Упражнение 56.

1. Having finished the exercise the sportsman went out of the gym.
2. Having enough time, we decided to go on foot.
3. The children ran into the room laughing.
4. The girl sitting by the window is my sister.
5. The houses being built in our city are very high.
6. Having said that, she finished the conversation.
7. Having been packed the luggage was sent to the station.
8. While listening to the music he smiled.
9. The rising sun made the street light.
10. Having cooked the food the mother called the children for lunch.
11. Having been written the letter was taken to the post-office.
12. She was standing by the table and watching the boys playing football.
13. Describing his theory the scientist presented many interesting facts.
14. I had my suit cleaned yesterday.
15. The problem being solved at this time has an important meaning.

Упражнение 60.

1. Built of good materials, the tunnel will serve for more than 100 years.
2. When changed, the law gave some people more freedom.
3. Known quite well all over the world, the poems by John Keats were also translated into Russian.
4. He took a newspaper brought by the secretary.
5. The word taken out from the context loses its certainty.
6. Written in a lively manner the book achieved a wide readership.
7. There was a vase full of bloomed flowers in the corner of the room.
8. He felt embarrassed by a mistake at the beginning of his speech.
9. Affected by the news about the victory of our sports team, the crowd started to hail.
10. The flower grew well, as it was planted in fertilized soil.
11. Though injured, he continued playing.
12. When praised, some people are confused, but some people feel comfortable.
13. The phrase pronounced by the actor was heard in the far corner of the hall.
14. The idea expressed found a lot of fans.

Упражнение 61.

1. The given example helped to explain the rule.
2. The unfolded newspaper lay on the armchair.
3. There were some nicely dressed people near the theatre.
4. The importance of the received instruction is proved by the facts.
5. He still remembers the performance seen by him in the childhood.
6. The events happened in Russia more than 100 years ago led to the revolution.
7. The material collected for a year formed the basis of a new article.
8. Frightened by a strange noise, the children ran out of the house.
9. Any work done with love does good.
10. Said is not always done.
11. The café located in the center of the city attracted many tourists.
12. The watched comedy amused all the company.
13. He came out of the room irritated by a cry.
14. People born in slavery dream about freedom.
15. Children influenced by their parents often copy their behavior.

Упражнение 63.

1. I enjoy lying on the beach and doing nothing all day.
2. She hates lending people her books and having to ask for them back months later.
3. I can't stand walking in the rain without an umbrella.
4. Cooking for other people is my favorite way of relaxing.
5. I am looking forward to going to Italy on holiday.
6. She is happy about being sent abroad once a year.
7. My little sister enjoys being photographed because she thinks she is beautiful.
8. I remember meeting you for the first time – it was five years ago.
9. I have no objection to your arriving late.
10. Soon we became ashamed of quarrelling, and became good at getting on well with each other.
11. I stopped drinking coffee because it kept me awake at night.
12. Do you mind my asking you a question?
13. The librarian didn't mind the reader keeping the book one day longer.
14. The speaker stopped looking at his notes because he knew what he wanted to say very well.
15. Have you ever regretted doing something you shouldn't have done or something you didn't do which you should have?

Упражнение 64.

1. He likes cooking and he is very good at it.
2. I'm looking forward to seeing you.
3. She travels a lot because she likes meeting new people and seeing new places.
4. My friend doesn't like being asked foolish questions.
5. I have a feeling of being deceived.
6. He doesn't mind walking around the city alone.
7. When I entered the room, my younger brother was busy translating an article from English into Russian.
8. She suggested hiring a car and taking a sightseeing tour around the city.
9. You won't be able to translate this article without knowing these rules.
10. Before making a decision we must make sure the information is accurate.
11. In copying the text, he made a few mistakes.
12. How about phoning him tomorrow and informing him that we have made up our mind to accept his offer.
13. The mother was angry with the son for forgetting to call her after he had arrived in London.
14. She is pleased with her son studying English so hard.
15. We insisted on the meeting being put off.

Упражнение 74.

1. I expected them to talk to me.
2. I'm sorry to have missed a very good time in the country.
3. The experiment to be described will be published in the scientific journal.
4. He was the first to pay attention to her extraordinary capabilities.
5. The project proved to be useful.
6. We'll make her tell the truth.
7. The things to be done are quite essential.
8. How nice it is to be walking in the forest in such summer weather!
9. The minister is sure to come to our city before the elections.
10. I'm happy to have been praised the day before yesterday.
11. She appeared to be a talented pianist.
12. I'm lucky to have taken such an opportunity earlier.
13. To have the necessary work experience is to find the right job.
14. To be understood by people you should express your feelings clearly.
15. I suppose her to grow beautiful flowers.

Упражнение 75.

1. He is usually the first to come to help.
2. To spend the weekend with the friends is a great fun for us.
3. To be responsible means to do your work quickly and qualitatively.
4. To improve your pronunciation you should listen to English records every day.
5. The meeting to be attended is important for all employees.
6. Parents usually make their teenagers go to bed early.
7. They have just gathered to discuss the current issues.
8. He had to pass exams to be admitted to the university.
9. It's easy to answer the questions from the known material.
10. He is known to go on holiday next week.
11. It's necessary to do the task for two days.
12. They are likely to go on a compromise.
13. Oxford is considered to be a university capital of England.
14. I suppose his performance to have a great effect on young people.
15. This information turns out to be useful for many people.

Упражнение 77.

1. Yesterday they showed us a list of the paintings sold at the auction.
2. Having lost the neighbour's address, I was not able to send him a telegram.
3. Not understanding the rule, the students asked the teacher to explain it to them once more.
4. Have you finished dictating a letter to the secretary yet?
5. She went away without leaving her address.
6. When parents entered the room, their son was busy translating an article.
7. There is no hope of finding this man.
8. There is no hope of his getting a job in Moscow within 5 days.
9. We have to postpone the discussion of the report before getting necessary information.
10. We think the computer technology to affect services sector dramatically.
11. The Municipal Officials have to have accurate information to make a decision.
12. In the near future a new trend is likely to emerge in art.
13. A lot of objections appear to be aimed against advertising on TV.
14. Having been invited to take part in the conference too late he could not send abstracts.
15. There are different ways of getting rid of bad habits irritating your relatives and friends.

Упражнение 79.

1. What would you do, if you saw a snake in your bed?
2. You can go out tonight provided you are back by midnight.
3. If you realized your friend was shoplifting, would you tell anyone?
4. Unless young people invest time in acquiring new skills, they will find life harder in the future.
5. Going to university will be an enjoyable experience if students balance studying time with making new friends.
6. If he had known the risks, he would have changed his mind.
7. If he hadn't run after the car thief, he wouldn't have suffered a heart attack.
8. If we don't trust him, we will sack him.
9. If I were you, I would go to England in winter.
10. If I had organized the demonstration, I would have done it differently.
11. If he continues to behave like this, his friends won't put up with it.
12. My life would be different if I lived in Africa.
13. Unless the governments work together, we won't be able to solve the world's problems.
14. If the emphasis were on being a human, then there would be more peace in society.
15. If you're like most people, you probably have a bad relationship with failure.

Упражнение 80.

1. If you did more exercise, you'd feel better.
2. I would not have achieved the result unless I had worked hard.
3. What would you have done if you hadn't found your passport yesterday?
4. Which country would you live in, if you had a choice?
5. If we had had more time, we would have visited the famous castle.
6. He'll be really disappointed if he fails his exams.
7. If I were him, I would back down.
8. We would have bought a nice souvenir there, if we had had money.
9. If people recycle more, there will be less rubbish.
10. If you were an optimist, you would look on the bright side of life.
11. If you want to find your prince, you'll have to kiss a lot of frogs.
12. You can take my computer providing you give it back tomorrow.
13. I wouldn't wear fur if it weren't so cold.
14. She wouldn't have met her husband if she hadn't gone to Italy.
15. What would you do if your parents didn't like your girlfriend?

ВЫХОДНОЙ ТЕСТ

1. Сара не загорает как остальные, так как это небезопасно для ее бледной кожи.
2. За рекламной кампанией последовал большой спрос на эти товары.
3. Он будет заниматься этим исследованием весь год.
4. Будучи в Москве, он часто навещает родственников.
5. У нее есть раздражающая привычка перебивать.
6. Пассажиры должны подойти к стойке регистрации.
7. Обычно все задания выполняют в срок.
8. Когда я приехал в аэропорт, родители ждали меня там.
9. Используя автоматизацию, фирма экономит средства на количестве работников.
10. Официант побежал за гостьей, так как она не оплатила счет.
11. Если бы я соблюдал все правила, я бы ничего не добился.
12. У меня есть несколько вещей, которые очень важны для меня.
13. Я только что отправил вам приглашение на наш юбилей.
14. Мы всей семьей гуляем по ботаническому саду уже три часа.
15. Удивительно, но некоторые животные способны спать стоя.
16. Если бы не возникла глобализация, было бы меньше социальных и культурных проблем в мире.
17. Может быть, я проведу свои каникулы в Испании.
18. Вдохновлённый композитор стал творить ещё больше.
19. Отправляя телеграмму, не забудьте написать правильно адрес.
20. Люди носят шапки зимой, чтобы защитить голову от холода.
21. Идя по улице, я увидел старого друга, прогуливающегося со своей собакой.
22. Когда ему поставили хорошую оценку, он почувствовал себя счастливым.
23. Я искала тебя весь день. Где ты был?
24. Все будут настаивать на том, чтобы этот опыт был продлан еще раз.
25. Если бы он не играл так много в жестокие компьютерные игры, он не стал бы агрессивным человеком.
26. Полагают, что женщины лучше разбираются в проблемах людей, в управлении своим временем и в адаптации к изменяющимся условиям работы.
27. Кто предложил ему участвовать во всеобщих выборах?
28. При выборе партнера лучше избегать людей с личными качествами, похожими на ваши.
29. Пока компания не зарегистрирована, она не может начать заниматься торговлей.
30. Вы знаете, что привело к более эффективным решениям?
31. Специальные меры были приняты, чтобы избежать опоздания рабочих.
32. Они надеются, что счета, которые будут проверяться, находятся в порядке.
33. Можно надеяться на это транспортное средство, так как говорят, что это последняя модель.
34. Кажется, (что) мы делаем значительные успехи.
35. После окончания вуза, вероятнее всего, вы будете работать в многонациональной компании.
36. Место, которое следует найти для магазина, должно устраивать покупателей.
37. По правде говоря, мне бы хотелось получить большую скидку.
38. Квалифицированным сотрудникам всегда предлагают хорошо оплачиваемую работу.
39. Каждый вечер они сидят с гитарами, напевая народные песни.
40. Если бы мы платили рабочим лучше, то они не уволились бы из нашей компании.
41. Спектакль должен начаться ровно в семь.
42. Имея достаточный капитал, можно купить дом за границей.
43. При решении задач необходимо отделять практику от теории.
44. Если дело стоит делать, его стоит делать, как следует.

45. Я с нетерпением жду важное письмо и надеюсь, что оно придет к концу недели.
46. Моё величайшее желание – рассказать вам всё.
47. Он был первым, кто обратил внимание на такую особенность.
48. Семинар, который будет запланирован на сентябрь, пройдёт в Лондоне.
49. Телефонное интервью является новым социологическим методом опроса, который следует широко использовать на практике.
50. Если бы вам предложили очень хорошо оплачиваемую работу за границей, вы бы согласились?

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