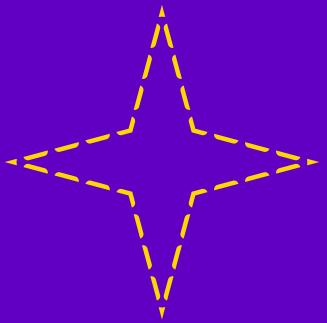
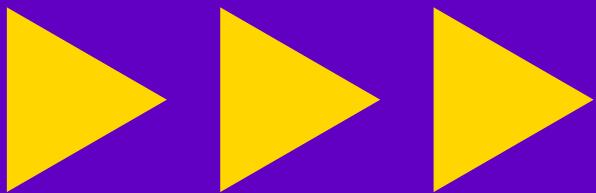


# Grammar

## Guide

32



Здравствуйте! Поздравляем вас с приобретением курса от авторов бота. Меня зовут Егор, и я буду читать для вас все лекции на курсе.

Уже более 16 лет, я изучаю английский и преподаю его 4й год. За это время средний результат моих учеников был : 2 уровня за пол года (тоесть с A1 до B1 за 6 месяцев).

Я отобрал лучший материал по грамматике, а также разработал свою уникальную систему обучения , в которой нет ничего лишнего чтобы:

- 1) Свободно разговаривать
- 2) Научиться легко понимать грамматику
- 3) Научиться воспринимать на слух английский
- 4) Подготовится к экзаменам (IELTS , TOEFL, ЕГЭ, ЗНО, ЕВИ) на высоком уровне
- 5) Выучить более 6000 слов и применять их на практике!

Мы сделали так, чтобы тебе было комфортно и, самое главное, эффективно обучаться английскому и добиваться шикарных результатов. Надеюсь, вам действительно понравится и вы ощутите результат, уже в течении первой недели занятий!

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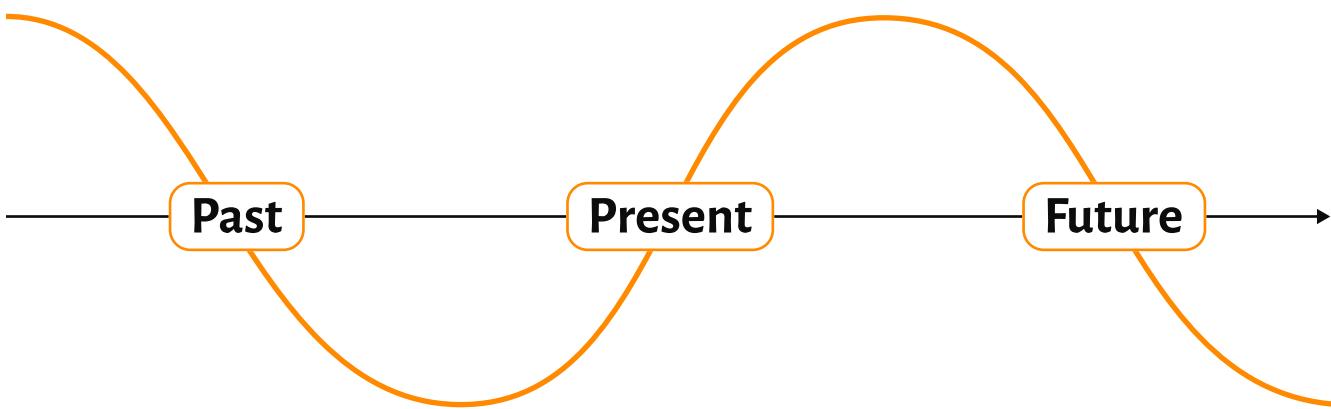
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# 1. Present Simple

	+	-	?
I/You/ We/They	V(inf)	Don't + V(inf)	QW + do + Subject + V(inf)
He/She/It	V(-s/es)	Doesn't + V(inf)	QW + does + Subject + V(inf)

## Применение

1. для описания циклических действий (регулярно повторяющиеся)
2. постоянные состояния;
3. законы природы, факты;
4. расписание и договоренности;
5. общие утверждения;
6. инструкции и комментарии;
7. в заголовках.



## Маркеры времени:

**always** — всегда

**often** — часто

**usually** — обычно

**regularly** — постоянно, регулярно

**from time to time** — время от времени

**sometimes** — иногда

**seldom** — изредка, иногда

**rarely** — редко

**never** — никогда

**every day** — каждый день

**on Mondays** — по понедельникам

**on Sundays** — еженедельно

**every week** — каждую неделю

**twice a week** — два раза (дважды) в неделю

**three times a week** — три раза (трижды) в неделю

**every month** — каждый месяц, ежемесячно

**four times a month** — четыре раза в месяц

**every year** — каждый год

**at the weekend** — на выходных

**at 7 o'clock** — в 7 часов (в расписаниях)

**at weekends** — по выходным

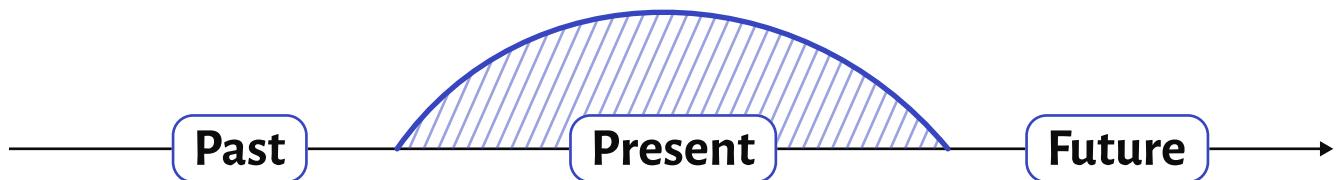
## 2. Present Continuous

	AV	+	-	?
I	am	V(-ing)	not + V(-ing)	Q\W + am + Subject + V(-ing)
He/She/It	is			Q\W + is + Subject + V(-ing)
You/We/They	are			Q\W + are + Subject + V(-ing)

AV — to be

### Применение:

1. длительное действие, происходит именно сейчас;
2. одновременные действия в настоящем;
3. для проявления злости, нетерпимости, раздражения и действий, происходящих постоянно;
4. об изменении или развитие ситуации;



### Маркеры времени:

**now** — сейчас

**at the moment** — в этот момент

**this afternoon** — сегодня после обеда

**right now** — прямо сейчас

**at present** — в настоящее время

**today** — сегодня (днем)

**still** — все еще

**this morning** — утром, этим утром

**tonight** — сегодня (вечером)

**currently** — теперь, в это время

**this evening** — в этот вечер

**these days** — на днях (этими днями)

**nowadays** — в наши дни

Правило , что упрощает жизнь: все Continious-времена ставят  
**ударение на продолжительности действия (его процесс)**

# 3. Past Simple

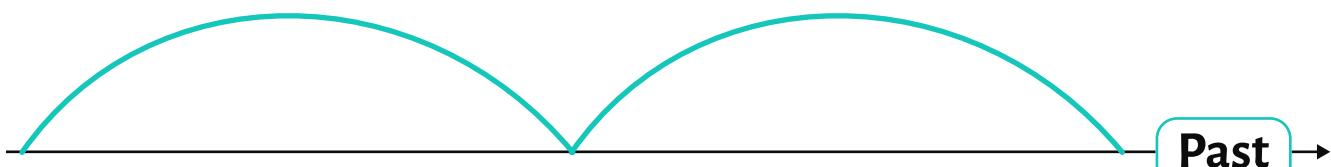
+	-	?
Subject	V2 (ed)	didn't + V(inf)

QW + did + Subject + V(inf)

AV—did

## Использование:

1. для выражения щелчковых действий в прошлом;
2. непродолжительные действия в точно указанное время в прошлом;
3. действия, которые никогда или вряд-ли повторятся;
4. последовательные, завершённые действия в прошлом;
5. факты с истории;
6. цикличные действия в прошлом.



Последовательные действия  
(одинаковый Subject)

## Маркеры времени:

**yesterday** — вчера

**last week** — на прошлой неделе

**last century** — прошлого столетия, в прошлом веке

**the day before yesterday** — позавчера

**last month** — в прошлом месяце

**an hour ago** — час назад

**just now** — только

**last year** — в прошлом году, в прошлом году

**three hours ago** — три часа назад

**the other day** — на днях

**last decade** — прошлого десятилетия

**two weeks ago** — две недели назад

**in 1992** — в 1992 году

**at 6 o'clock** — в 6:00 часов

# 4. Past Continuous

	+	-	?
Subject	was/were + V(-ing)	was/were + not + V(-ing)	Q\W + was/were + Subject + V(-ing)

AV — **was** (I/He/She/It)

**were** (You/We/They)

## Применение:

1. длительное действие, что происходило в определенный промежуток времени в прошлом;
2. одновременные действия в прошлом;
3. раздражительность, злость на счёт действий в прошлом;
4. описание заднего фона;:



Продолжительное действие  
происходит в прошлом

Для запланированных действий, которые не состоялись:  
(специальная конструкция)

**Subj. + was/were + going to + V(ing)**

*I was working on the street while Egor was sitting in the cafe.*

## Маркеры времени:

**at that moment** — в тот момент

**as** — так как

**at the same time** — в это же время (в прошлом)

**last week** — на прошлой неделе

**while** — в то время, как; пока

**last year** — в прошлом году, в прошлом году

**when** — когда

**all day (long) / the whole day** — в течение всего дня, весь день

# 5. Future Simple

+

-

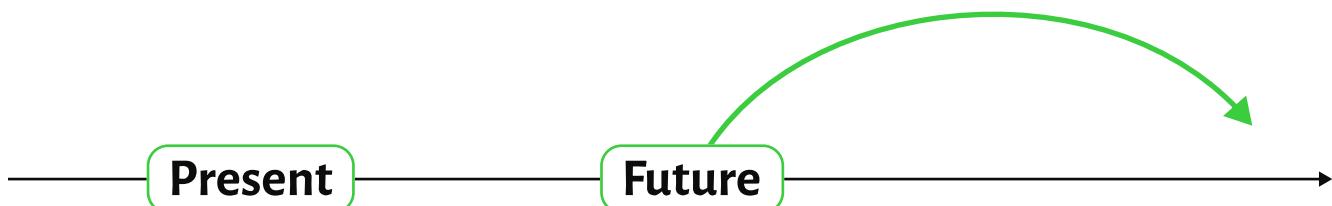
?

Subject      will + V(inf)      will + not + V(inf)      QW+ will + Subject + V(inf)

AV—will

## Использование:

1. одиночное, повторяющееся действие в будущем
2. обещания, опасения, надежды
3. действия, которые 100% состоятся в будущем
4. спонтанные решения.



## Маркеры времени:

**tomorrow** — завтра

**later** — позже

**in a week** — через неделю

**the day after tomorrow** — послезавтра

**next week** — на следующей неделе



**in a month** — через месяц

**tonight** — сегодня вечером

**next month** — в следующем месяце

**in three year** — через три года

**soon** — скоро

**next year** — в следующем году, в следующем году

**in two days** — через два дня

**as soon as** — как только

**next century** — в следующем столетии

**in one of these days** — в один из этих дней

# 6. Future Continuous

+

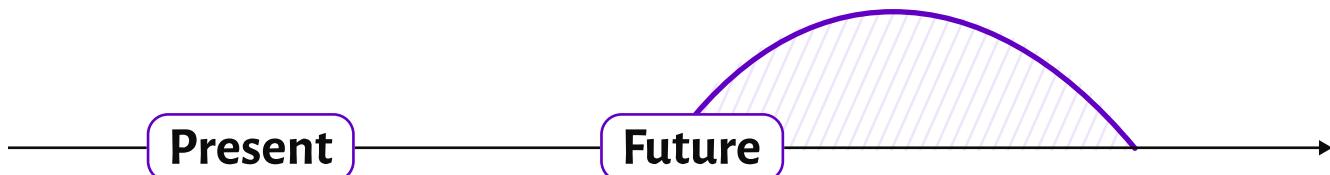
-

?

Subject    Will be+V(inf)    Will+not+be+V(inf)    QW+will+Subject+be+V(inf)

## Использование:

1. для описания длительного действия, что будет происходить в будущем (какой-то определенный промежуток времени);
2. одновременные действия в прошлом;
3. для вежливых вопросов о планах на будущее;
4. события, что 100% состоятся в будущем, на которые мы не можем повлиять.



## Маркеры времени:

**at 5 o'clock** — в пятом часу

**in the meantime** — тем временем, между тем, в то же время

**during the morning** — утром, все утро

**at that moment** — в тот момент



**from two till three** — с двух до трех

**during the day** — в течение дня

**this time tomorrow** — в это время завтра

**from Monday till Friday** — с понедельника по пятницу

**during the evening** — вечером, весь вечер

**the same time next week** — в это же время на следующей неделе

**from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. tomorrow** — с 10 до 11 утра завтра

**during the afternoon** — после обеда, в течение второй половины дня

**meanwhile** — между тем, в то время, когда

**from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. the day after tomorrow** — с 6 до 9 вечера послезавтра

**for 2 hours** — в течение двух часов

**meantime** — тем временем, между тем

**during this time** — в течение этого времени

**for a week** — за неделю, в течение одной недели

**for months** — за несколько месяцев, в течение нескольких месяцев

**all night** — всю ночь, всю ночь

**the whole evening** — весь вечер

**all day long** — целый день, весь день

**all the time** — все время

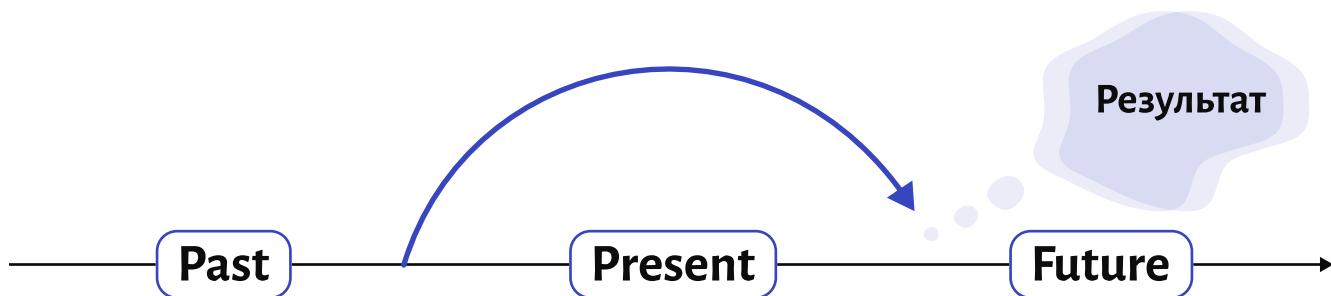
**the whole year** — весь год, целый год

# 7. Present Perfect

	+	-	?
Subject	Have/has + V3(ed)	Have/has + not + V3(ed)	QW + have/has + Subject + V3(ed)

## Применение:

1. для передачи важности результата прошедшего действия в настоящем времени без точно указанного времени выполнения действия.
2. описание действия, которое началось когда-то в прошлом, неважно, когда, но еще не закончилось, и в настоящем виден результат этого действия. ( State Verbs
3. с наивысшим степнем сравнения прилагательных
4. with the first/the second/the third.



## Маркеры времени:

**ever** — когда-нибудь

**lately** — в последнее время

**today** — сегодня

**never** — никогда

**just** — только

**this week** — на этой неделе, на этой неделе

**already** — уже

**recently** — недавно, на днях

**this month** — в этом месяце

**yet** — еще, уже

**once** — однажды

**this year** — в этом году, в этом году

**not yet** — еще не

**many times** — много раз

**this afternoon** — сегодня днем

**often** — часто

**several times** — несколько раз

**for an hour** — в течение часа

**so far** — пока, до сих пор

**before** — раньше, до этого

**for two weeks** — в течение двух недель

**ever** — когда-нибудь

**for a long time** — в течение долгого времени

**since twelve o'clock** — с двенадцати часов

**since 12 April** — с 12 апреля

# 8. Past Perfect

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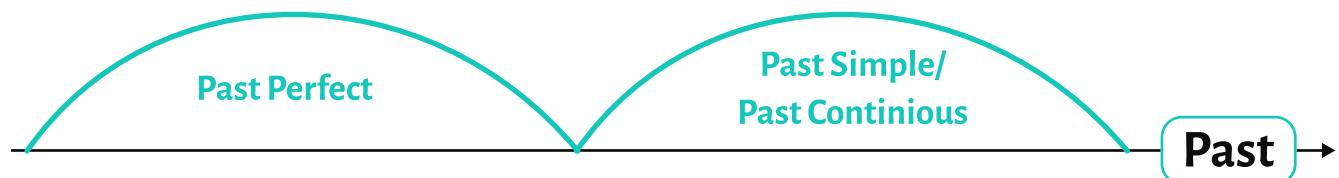
?

Subject      had + V3(ed)    had + not + V3(ed)    QW + had + Subject + V3(ed)

AV — had (для всех)

## Использование:

1. для описания **действия, которое случилось перед другим действием в прошлом** (дальнее прошлое)
2. для выражения действий, которые **завершились в прошлом и чей результат был виден в прошлом.**
3. для описания **продолжительного действия**, которое началось когда-то в прошлом, неважно, когда, но еще не закончилось, и в **прошлом виден результат** этого действия. (State Verbs) => we show the duration



## Маркеры времени:

**before** — до того как

**no sooner... than** — едва, как только, не успел(а)

**by evening** — к вечеру

**before the moment** – до (определенного) момента

**hardly... when** – едва, как только, не успел(а)

**by afternoon** – к обеду

**before the evening** – до (определенного) вечера

**by two o'clock** – к двум часам

**by the 2nd of july** – ко второму июля

**before the day** – до (определенного) дня

**by half past six** – к половине седьмого

**by that day** – к тому дню

**before the year** – до (определенного) года

**by that time** – к тому времени

**by that month** – к тому месяцу

**never before** – никогда раньше

**by that morning** – к тому утру

**by that year** – к тому году

**after** – после, после того, как

# 9. Past Perfect Continuous

+

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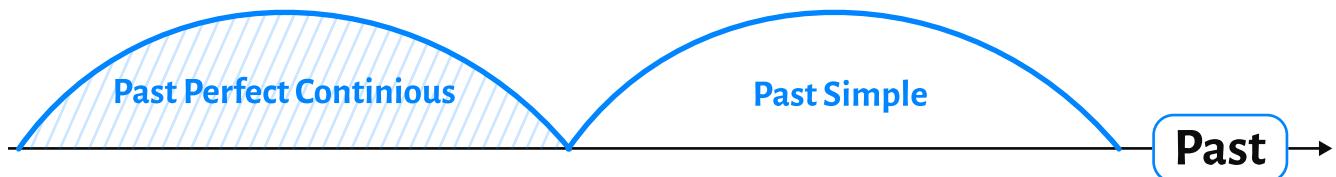
?

Subject Had been+V(ing) Had+not +been+V(ing) QW+had+Subject+been+V(ing)

AV—had been

## Использование:

Для того, чтобы **подчеркнуть** именно длительность, **продолжительность действия**, которое начнется и закончится до какого-то момента или другого действия в прошлом. **Результат этого действия также видимый в прошлом.**



## Маркеры времени:

**before**—до

**for a month**—в течение месяца

**since 5 o'clock**—с 5 часов

**till**—до (в основном в отрицательных предложениях)

**all morning / the whole morning**—все утро

**since last week** — с прошлой недели

**until** — до (в основном в отрицательных предложениях)

**all day (long) / the whole day** — весь день

**since last month** — с прошлого месяца

**for an hour** — в течение часа

**all week / the whole week** — всю неделю

**since 1991** — с 1991 года

**for 5 hours** — в течение пяти часов

**all month / the whole month** — весь месяц

**since last century** — из прошлого столетия

**for a day** — в течение дня

**all year (round)** — весь год

**for a week** — в течение недели

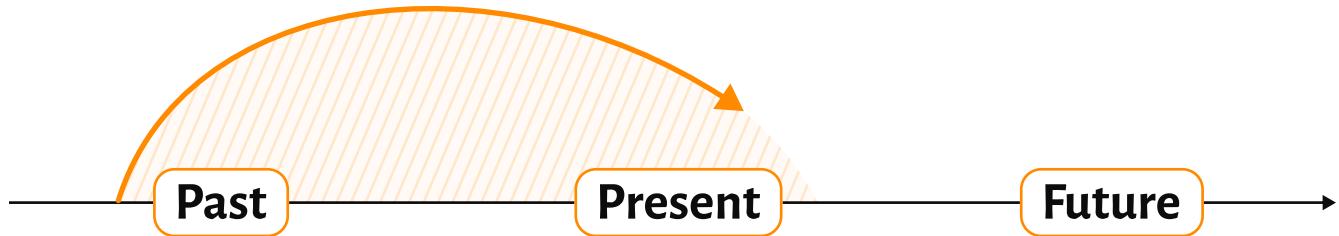
# 10. Present Perfect Continuous

	+	-	?
Subject	Have/has+ +been+V(ing)	Have/has+not+ +been+V(ing)	QW+have/has+Subject+ +been+V(ing)

AV – have/has (been)

## Использование:

1. Для выражения **действия**, которое **началось в прошлом и происходило до настоящего момента** или, возможно, **всё ещё происходит**. Если действие завершено, то его результат видимый в настоящем. В этом времени делается ударение именно на длительности действия и дается ответ на вопрос **«как долго происходит действие?»**.
2. Выражения **злости, недовольства и раздражения**.



## Маркеры времени:

**since 10 o'clock** — с десяти часов

**since yesterday** — начиная с вчера

**since last month** — с прошлого месяца

**since ...** (action in past simple) — с ..., с тех пор, как ... (действие, выраженное в past simple)

**since 1991** — с 1991 года

**all morning / the whole morning** — все утро

**all evening / the whole evening** — весь вечер

**all night long** — всю ночь

**for half an hour** — с полчаса, в течение получаса

**for 2 hours** — в течение двух часов

**all day (long)** — весь день

**for 3 days** — в течение трех дней

**lately** — в последнее время

**recently** — недавно

# 11. Future Perfect

+

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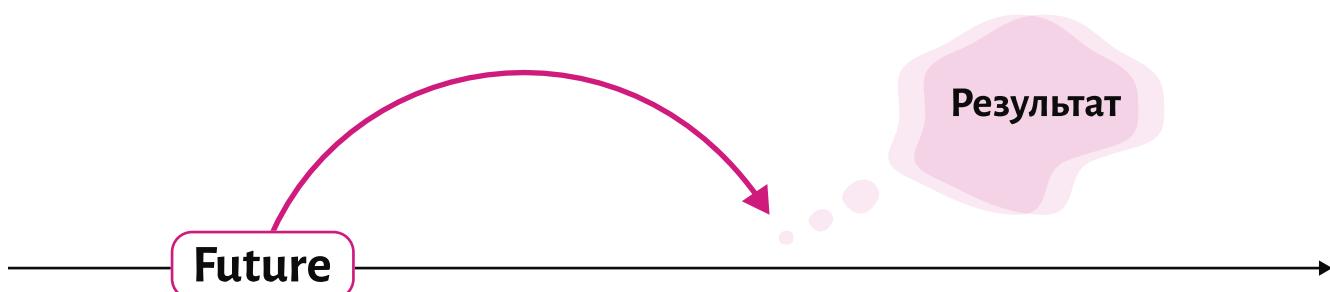
?

Subject    Will+have+V3(-ed)    Will+have+V3(-ed)    QW+will+Subject+have+ V3(-ed)

AV—will have (для всех)

## Использование:

Описания **будущего действия, которое начнется и завершится до определенного момента** или к началу другого будущего действия или будет продолжаться в тот момент в будущем.



## Маркеры времени:

**at 5 o'clock** — в пятом часу

**from Monday till Friday** — с понедельника по пятницу

**at that moment** — в тот момент

**from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. tomorrow** — с 10 до 11 утра завтра



**for 2 hours** — в течение двух часов

**for a week** — за неделю, в течение одной недели

**for months** — за несколько месяцев, в течение нескольких месяцев

**this time tomorrow** — в это время завтра

**from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. the day after tomorrow** — с 6 до 9 вечера послезавтра

**the same time next week** — в это же время на следующей неделе

**during this time** — в течение этого времени

**during the morning** — утром, все утро

**during the day** — в течение дня

**during the evening** — вечером, весь вечер

**during the afternoon** — после обеда, в течение второй половины дня

**the whole evening** — весь вечер

**the whole year** — весь год, целый год

**meanwhile** — между тем, в то время, когда

**meantime** — тем временем, между тем

**in the meantime** — тем временем, между тем, в то же время

**all night** — всю ночь, всю ночь

**all day long** — целый день, весь день

**all the time** — все время

**from two till three** — с двух до трех

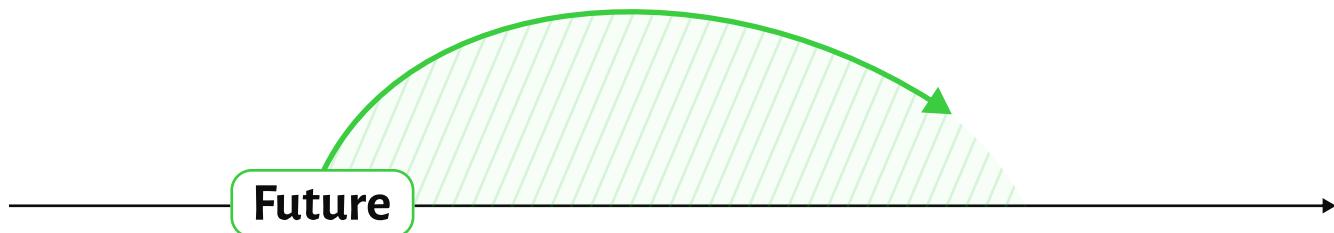
# 12. Future Perfect Continuous

	+	-	?
Subject	Will+have+been+ +V(ing)	Won't+have+ been+ +V(ing)	QW+will+Subject+have+ +been + V(ing)

AV—will have been

## Использование:

Продолжительные действия, которые начнутся в будущем , и продолжатся до определенного момента в нём же.



## Маркеры времени:

**till** – до того как (только в отрицательных предложениях)

**until** – до того как (только в отрицательных предложениях)

**for 2 hours** – на протяжении двух часов

**for 3 weeks** – на протяжении трех недель

**for 1 year** – на протяжении одного года

**by the end of the hour** – к концу часа

**by the end of the morning** – к концу утра

# 13. Passive Voice

Present Simple

To be+V3(-ed)

Tom **brings** the package.

The package **is brought**.

Present Continious

To be+being+V3(-ed)

Tom **is writing** a letter now.

The letter **is being written** right now.

Present Perfect

Have/has+been+V3(-ed)

Tom **has already brought** the package.

The package **has already been brought**.

Past Simple

To be+V3(-ed)

Tom **brought** the package a day ago.

The package **was brought** two days ago.

Past Continious

To be+being+V3(-ed)

Tom **was writing** a letter at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The letter **was being written** at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Past Perfect

Had+been+V3(-ed)

Tom **will bring** the package.

The package **will be brought**.

Future Simple

Will be+V3(-ed)

Tom **had brought** the package before you came.

The package **had been brought** before you came.

Infinitive

To be + V3/ed

It **needs to be done**.

## Future Perfect

**Will+have+been+V3(-ed)**

*Tom **will have brought** the package by 10 o'clock tomorrow. The package **will have been brought** by 10 o'clock tomorrow.*

## Modal Verbs

**MV + be+ V3(-ed)**

*It **must be done** till the next Sunday*

## Simple Gerund

**Being + V3/ed**

*I **hate being lied to.***

## Perfect Gerund

**having been+ V3/ed**

*He complained of **having been** unjustly **accused**.*

## 14. Used to

## Применени:

Для описания действий, которые происходили **циклично** в прошлом, но не происходит сейчас.

В основном употребляется со State Verbs.

## Be used to + Gerund/noun

Статическая конструкция для того, чтобы описать, то, к чему мы привыкли)

- + Subj+ be used to+ Gerund/noun
  - Subj+ be + not + used to+ Gerund/noun
  - ? Be + subj + used to+ Gerund/noun ?

*I am used to playing basket. I am used to living with cat.*

**Get used to + Gerund/noun**

«Get» может употребляться в любом времени и видоизменяется в зависимости от выбора времени (для того, чтобы описать процесс привыкания к чему).

- +** Subj+ Get used to+ Gerund/noun Структура
- Subj+ Get + not + used to+ Gerund/noun
- ?** Aw (в зависимости от времени) + subj + Get used to + Gerund/noun ?

*I am getting used to spending English. How do you get used to doing?*

# 15. Quantifiers (числительные)

## указываем количество

**Any** — никакой, всякий, какой-нибудь

**Some** — некоторый

**No** — нет

### 1. Uncountable nouns

### 2. Plural countable nouns

<b>Some + его производные</b>	В (+ /?) предложениях	<i>I have <b>some</b> friends.</i>
<b>Any</b>	В (– /?) предложениях	<i>I don't have <b>any</b> friends.</i>
<b>No</b>	В (+) предложениях, но значение приобретает (–)	<i>I have <b>no</b> friends.</i>
<b>Not any</b>	В (+ /?) предложениях (не каждый)	<i><b>Not any</b> person can speak English.</i>
<b>Some</b>	Может также использоваться в (?), когда мы хотим попросить что-то	<i>Can you give <b>some</b> thing to eat?</i>

**Every + singular countable noun**

***Every** Ksyusha is beautiful.*

**A lot of / lots of / plenty of + plural countable noun / uncountable**

*Do you have **a lot of** water in the cup?*

**Each + singular noun**

То же самое, что и every



## B (- /?) Предложения

Much	Many
(для неисчислимых имён существительных)	(для исчислимых в множественном числе)
<i>I don't have <b>much</b> water in the cup.</i>	<i>Do you have <b>many</b> interesting facts?</i>
<b>How much</b> + <b>uncountable noun</b> (Количество?)	<b>How many</b> + <b>plural countable</b> (Число?)

**Too many / too much** — очень много в негативном смысле

*Too much money we waste on coffee.*

Для **исчислимых** в множественном числе (**несколько**):

**Few** — мало и недостаточно

**A few** — мало, но достаточно

**Неисчислимые** имена существительные:

**Little**

**A little**

Примеры:

*He has **a lot of** books.*

У него есть много книг.

*Kate doesn't have **many** DVDs.*

У Кейт не много DVD. (Дословно: Кейт не имеет большого количества DVD).

**all + noun**

To talk about all things or people **in general**

*All plants need water.*

**all (of) the/my/etc. + noun**

To talk about **specific** things or people

*All (of) the plants in the garden were burned.*

**all of + object pronoun**

*All of them were at the event.*

*She invited all of us to dinner.*

**Mid position of All**

We can also use **all** in mid position. That is **before the main verb or after the verb be** when it is the main verb. Or after the first auxiliary verb when there are auxiliary verbs.

*We all went.*

*They were all happy.*

*We can all be there when she arrives.*

**all + time expression**

We say all day, all night, all month, all year, etc. to mean '**the entire day/night/month/etc.**'

*I studied all day and all night.*

*We'll be here all week.*

Note that **we don't use an article or a preposition** when we use all + time expression.

*We didn't see them **all day**.*

### all + time expression

You shouldn't use all on itself as the subject of the sentence.

***Everything** is big in the U.S.  
**Everybody** was at the party.*

## Most

### most + noun

To talk about all people or things **in general**

***Most people** trust science.*

### most of the/my/etc. + noun

To talk about **specific** people or things

***Most of the people** at the club were underage.*

### most of + object pronoun

***Most of us** come from poor families.*

***They arrested most of them.***

## Both

### both A and B

to refer to **all the elements** in a group of two things.

*Both Jane and Margaret passed the exam*

### both (of the) + noun / both of + object pronoun

to refer to **two things or people.**

*Both (of the) students passed the exam.*

*Both of them passed the exam.*

### Mid position of both

Both, like all, can be used in mid position.

*We both went.*

*They were both happy.*

*We can both be there when she arrives.*

# Either

## either A or B

To refer to a **choice between two possibilities.**

*They'll be here **either** on Monday **or** on Tuesday.*

***Either** Carla **or** her sisters **is/are** going to be there at your arrival.*

## either + singular noun

to **refer to all the elements** in a group of two things.

***Either** candidate **is** a good option.*

## either of the + plural noun

***Either of the** candidates **is/are** a good option.*

## either + object pronoun

***Either of them** **is/are** a good option.*

*I don't like **either of them**.*

## either as a pronoun (not followed by noun)

*Would like tea **or** coffee?*

— ‘**Either** is fine.

Note that when **we use either in the subject, we can always use a singular verb, but the verb can also be plural if it appears after a plural noun.**

## Neither

Neither is a negative word that we **use only with positive verbs** to mean '**not either of two things or people**'

**neither A nor B**

*I don't have **neither** the patience **nor** the time to wait here all morning.*

***Neither** Jack **nor** his mates **is/are** a good influence for you.*

**neither + singular noun**

***Neither** candidate **is** a good option*

**neither of the + plural noun**

***Neither of the** candidates **is/are** a good option.*

**neither of + object pronoun**

***Neither of them** **is/are** a good option.  
I like **neither of them**.*

**neither as a pronoun  
(not followed by noun)**

*Do you like tea or coffee?  
— **Neither.***

Note that when we use neither in the subject, we can always use a **singular verb**, but the **verb can also be plural if it appears after a plural noun**.

## No VS Any

**no + noun**

in affirmative sentences

*I have no friends.*

**any + noun**

in negatives and questions

*I don't have any friends.*

*Do you have any friends?*

**any as a pronoun**

*Is there any milk left? —*

*No, there isn't any.*

**any in affirmative sentences**

when it means **one or some**,  
but it is not important which.

*You can come any weekend.*

*Any idiot would know how to use  
this phone*

**none**

We use **none as a pronoun**, i.e.  
not followed by a noun.

*How many friends do you have?*

— **None.**

**none of + noun/pronoun**

*None of the students is from  
France.*

*None of them is from France.*

# 16. Comparative structures

**Adjectives** — прилагательные Для того, чтобы описать существительное.

## Они Идут Перед:

- Существительным.
- После слов: be, look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, became, get, stay etc.
- Прилагательными
- Opinion adjectives (Наше личное мнение о каком-то предмете)
- Fact adjectives (По факту, то есть фактическая информация о самом объекте)

## Порядок прилагательных в предложении:

Article	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
a		big			red		rubber		ball
a	famous					English			man
a	beautiful		young						woman
a			new					sleeping	bag
a				square				washing	machine
a		small		round			plastic		window
a					Japanese			racing	car

## Степени сравнения прилагательных

### I степень

### II степень

### III степень

1 слог	прилагательное + (- er)	(The) + прилагательное + (- est)
согласная + гласная + согласная	прилагательное + (- er)	(The) + прилагательное + (- est)
2 слога + (- y)	удваивается конечный звук	удваивается конечный звук
2 или более слогов	прилагательное (-y) = (- ier)	(The) + прилагательное (-y) = (- ier)

### 2 Степень

Используется для того, чтобы **сравнить два объекта**;  
здесь целесообразно использовать ***than*** —(чем).

*The cactus is more beautifull **than** the sakura.*

Кактус красивее чем сакура.

### 3 Степень

Используется для того, чтобы **выделить один объект среди остальных**. Используем ***of/in***

*This pen is the biggest **in** this list.*

Ручка — самая большая в этом списке.

## the ... the ... comparatives

We can repeat the structure: **the + comparative + subject + verb** to mean that **one thing depends on another or that two variable quantities are related.**

### the more/the less + noun

You can also use a noun in the same structure **instead of an adjective or adverb.**

### the more/the less + clause

Or you can use the more/the less + subject + verb **instead of using an adjective or noun.**

### the ... the better

We can use the structure the + comparative adjective, the better **to express preference in relation to the quantity or quality of something.**

# 17. Conditionals

**Условные предложения или придаточные предложения условия (Conditionals)** — это сложноподчиненные предложения, состоящие из главного предложения (**Main clause**) и придаточного условия (**if-clause**), которое часто вводится союзом if. Условные предложения в английском языке используются для описания осуществимых или неосуществимых ситуаций и бывают четырех типов.

0

## If+Present Simple/ Modal Verbs +Present Simple

Для выражения постоянных состояний, фактов: «если что-то, то-то»

1

## If+Present Tense/Modal Verbs +Future Tense

Для выражения гипотетических ситуаций в будущем

2

## If+Past Simple/Past

### Continious+would/could/might +V(inf)

Иногда первая часть может выражать ближайшее будущее

3

## If+Past Perfect+ would/could/might +have+V3(ed)

Для выражения гипотетических ситуаций в настоящем или будущем



## Mixed conditionals:

**2+3**

**If+Past Simple/Past Continuous+  
would/could/might +have+V3(ed)**

В первом типе смешанных условий условие относится к прошлому (Type 3), а следствие – к настоящему/будущему (Type 2).

**3+2**

**If+Past Perfect+would/could/might +V(inf)**

Во втором типе смешанных предложений условие, как правило, не относится к конкретному времени (Type 2), а следствие имеет отношение к прошлому (Type 3).

# 18. I wish / If only / I'd rather

## I wish / if only + Past Simple

Для описание вещей, которые мы **хотели бы видеть в настоящем**

*I wish I ate healthier.*

*I wish I had a lot of money.*

## I wish / if only + Past Perfect

Для описания вещей, которые мы **хотели бы видеть в прошлом**

*I wish I had taken the water with me.*

## I wish / if only + person / thing + V(inf)

Когда нас что-то **раздражает** или человек, или вещь

*I wish he would stop talking.*

## Would rather (= would prefer to) expresses preference

We use would rather or I'd rather to talk about preferring one thing to another.

When the subject of would rather is also the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:



### would rather + present bare infinitive (present/future)

*I'd rather do my shopping tomorrow.*

### would rather + have+ V3/ed

*I'd rather not have gone to the dinner party last*

### would rather + bare infinitive + than (+ bare infinitive)

*I'd rather go to the cinema than sit at home*

When the **subject** of would rather **is different from the subject of the following verb**, we use the following constructions:

### would rather + past tense (present/future)

*I would rather visited the theatre then the museum.*

### would rather + past perfect (past)

*Sam'd rather hadn't taken his father's car yesterday.*

### would rather + past tense (present/future)

*Kate'd rather stayed with us tonight.*

We can also use **prefer** in the following structures in order to express preference:

**prefer+ -ing form + to + -ing form (general preference)**

*I prefer playing tennis to playing squash.*

**prefer+ full infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive**

*I prefer to eat fish rather than (eat) meat.*

**prefer+ noun+ to + noun (general preference)**

*He prefers basketball to football.*

**would prefer + full infinitive + rather than + bare Infinitive (specific preference)**

*I'd prefer to walk home rather than take the bus.*

# 19. Clauses

**Clauses** — сложноподчиненные предложения

**Clause = Subject + Verb**

**Time clause**

Present Tense, Imperative

Past Perfect / Past Simple

**Main clause**

Future / Present, Modals

Past Simple / Past Perfect

*I had broken Vlad's headphones, before he went home.*

*If I have done my h/w, after that I can go.*

**Различие Между Ними Состоит В Том, Что:**

1. во-первых **все части предложения являются равноправными**
2. а во-вторых **присутствует главное предложение и одно или несколько придаточных которые его поясняют.**

Сверху приведена таблица, которая объясняет согласование двух предложений



We use the following time conjunctions **to introduce time clauses:**

when as while before after since until/till  
 whenever as long as by the time as soon as  
 the moment that no sooner ...than hardly... when  
 once immediately the first/last/next time

When the time clause precedes the main clause, **a comma is used.**

*Whenever he is in town, he visits us. He visits us whenever he is in town.*

## 1. Time Clauses

Time clauses follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. That is, when the verb of the main clause is in a **present** or **future** form, the verb of the time clause is in a **present** form. When the verb of the main clause is in a **past** form, the verb of the time clause is in a **past** form too.

**ago** — before

**ago = before now**

*My parents got married **twenty years ago**. (= twenty years before now)*

**before = before a past time**

*Helen and Mike got married last month. They had met **six months before**. (= six months before last month)*

**until/till - by the time**

**until/till = up to the time when**

*You must stay in the office **until/till you finish/have finished the report**. (= up to the time when you finish the report)*

*They'll be at their summer house **until/till Sunday**. (= up to Sunday)*

**by the time + clause = not later than the moment something happens**

*I will have set the table **by the time you come home**. (= before, not later than the moment you come home)*

**by = not later than**

*I'll let you know my decision **by Friday**. (= not later than Friday)*

**not... until/till** — Both until/till and before can be used **to say how far away a future event is.**

*I **won't** have finished my work **until/till/ before Thursday**.*

*There's only one week until/till/before my summer holidays.*

during—while/as

**during + noun = in the time period**

*We learnt several interesting facts during the lecture.*

**while/as + clause = in the time period**

*We learnt several interesting facts while/as we were listening to the lecture.*

**when = (time conjunction) + present tense**

*We'll order some pizzas when our friends get here.*

**when = (question word) + will/would**

*Tim is not sure when his next book will be published.*

## 2. Clauses of Result

**as a result/therefore/consequently**

*The president was taken ill and, as a result/therefore/consequently the summit meeting was cancelled.*

**so**

*It was hot, so I turned on the air-conditioning.*

**such a/an + adjective + singular countable noun**

*It was such an interesting book (that) I couldn't put it down.*

**such + adjective + plural/uncountable noun**

*They are such good friends (that) they've never had an argument.*

*It was such expensive jewellery (that) it was kept in a safe.*

**such a lot of + plural/uncountable noun**

*She invited such a lot of guests to her party that there wasn't enough room for all of them. He has such a lot of money (that) he doesn't know what to do with it.*

**so + adjective/adverb**

*He is so devoted that he deserves praise.*

*He speaks so quickly that I can't understand him.*

**so much/little + uncountable noun**

*There is so much traffic that we won't be on time.*

**so many/few + plural noun**

*He pays so little attention to what I say that it makes me angry. He made so many mistakes that he failed.*

*There are so few wolves left that we have to protect them.*

### 3. Clauses of Reason

Clauses of reason are used **to express the reason for something**. They are introduced with the following words/expressions:

**because**

*I took a taxi because it was raining.*

*Because it was raining, I took a taxi.*

**as/since (= because)**

*They bought him a gift as/since it was his birthday.*

*As/Since it was his birthday, they bought him a gift.*

**the reason for + noun/-ing**

*The reason for his resignation was (the fact) that he had been offered a better job. The fact that he had been offered a better job was the reason for his resigning.*

**the reason why + clause**

*The reason why he resigned was (the fact) that he had been offered a better job.*

**because of/on account of/due to + noun**

*All flights were cancelled because of/on account of the thick fog.*

*All flights were cancelled due to the thick fog.*

*He asked for a few days off because of/on account of the fact that he was exhausted.*

*He asked for a few days off due to the fact that he was exhausted.*

**now (that) + clause**

*Now (that) they have children, they have less free time.*

**for = because (in formal written style)**

A clause of reason introduced with for always comes after the main clause.

*The citizens of Harb ridge were upset, for a new factory was to be built near their town.*

## 4. Clauses of Purpose

Clauses of purpose **are used to express the purpose of an action.** That is, they **explain why someone does something.** They are introduced with the following words/expressions:

**to-infinitive**

*She went shopping to look for some new clothes.*

**in order to/so as to + infinitive (formal)**

*He did a postgraduate course in order to/so as to widen his knowledge of international politics.*

In negative sentences we use **in order not to** or **so as not to**. We **never use not to alone**.

*He wrote the number down **in order not to/so as not to forget it.***

**so that + can/will (present or future reference)**

*Emma has booked a first-class ticket **so that she can travel in comfort.***

**so that + could/would (past reference)**

*He recorded the match **so that he could watch it later.***

**Note:** **In order that** has the same structure as **so that**. However, it is not used very often as it is formal.

*We will send you the forms **in order that you can make your application.***

**in case + present tense (present or future reference)**

In case is never used with will or would.

*He took a jumper **in case it got cold.***

**in case + past tense (past reference)**

*Take your credit card **in case you run out of cash.***

**for + noun**

When we want to express the purpose of an action

*He went to the doctor's **for a check-up**.*

**for + -ing form**

When we want to express the purpose or function of something

*We use a spade **for digging**.*

## 5. Clauses of Contrast

Clauses of contrast **are used to express a contrast**. They are introduced with the following words/phrases:

**but**

*It was cold, **but** she wasn't wearing a coat.*

**although/even though/though + clause**

Even though is **more emphatic** than although. Though is **informal** and is often used in everyday speech. It can also be put at the end of a sentence.

*Although/Even though/Though it was summer, it was chilly.*

*It was chilly **although/even though/though it was summer**.*

*It was summer. It was chilly, **though**.*

**in spite of/despite + noun/-ing form**

*In spite of/Despite his qualifications, he couldn't get a job. He couldn't get a job **in spite of/despite (his) being qualified**.*

**in spite of/despite the fact that + clause**

*In spite of/Despite the fact that he was qualified, he couldn't get a job.*

**however/nevertheless**

A comma is always used after however/nevertheless.

*The man fell off the ladder. However/Nevertheless, he wasn't hurt.*

**while/whereas**

*She is tall, while/whereas her brother is rather short.*

**yet (formal)/still**

*The fire was widespread, yet no property was damaged. My car is old. Still, it is in very good condition.*

**on the other hand**

*Cars aren't environmentally friendly. On the other hand, bicycles are. / Bicycles, on the other hand, are.*

## 6. Clauses of Manner

Clauses of manner are introduced with **as if / as though** and are used to express the way in which something is done/said, etc.

### as if / as though

We use as if / as though after verbs such as **act, appear, be, behave, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste** to say **how somebody or something looks, behaves**, etc.

*He is acting as if/as though he's had bad news.*

### as if / as though (with other verbs)

To say how somebody does something.

*She talks as if/as though she knows everything.*

### as if/as though + past tense

We use 'as if/as though + past tense' **when we are talking about an unreal present situation**. 'Were' can be used instead of 'was' in all persons.

*He spends his money as if/as though he was/were a millionaire. (But he isn't.)*

*He behaves as if/as though he owned the place. (But he doesn't.)*

**Note:** We can use **like** instead of **as if/as though** in spoken English.

*She looks like she's going to faint. (informal spoken English)*

## 7. Relative Clauses

**who / that** — refer to people

**which / that / that** — refer to objects or animals

**whose** — instead of **possessive adjectives** (my, your, his, etc.) with people, objects and animals in order to show possession

*That's the boy - his bicycle was stolen yesterday. That's the boy whose bicycle was stolen yesterday.*

*That's the building - its windows were smashed. That's the building whose windows were smashed.*

**who/that**

people

**subject** — cannot be omitted

**who / whom / that**

people

**object** — can be omitted

**which / that**

objects, animals

**subject** — cannot be omitted

**object** — can be omitted

**whose**

people, objects, animals

**possession** — cannot be omitted

# 20. Modal Verbs

Правило:

Все модальные глаголы  
используются с голым инфинитивом!

## 1. Can

Can используется как выражение физической способности

Past

Present

Future

Could

Can

Will be able to

### Present Form:

- + Subject + can + V(inf)
- Subject + cannot/can't + V(inf)
- ? Can + subject + V(inf)?

*I can go for a walk.*

Я могу пойти погулять.

*I can't play the piano.*

Я не могу играть на фортепиано.



**Can** you **buy** me a flat?

Ты можешь мне купить квартиру?

### Past Form :

- + Subject + could + V(inf)
- Subject + could not/couldn't + V(inf)
- ? Could + subject + V(inf)?

I **could become** an English teacher.

Я мог стать учителем английского.

I **couldn't find** the explanation and example for the (?) structure on the task.

Я не смог найти объяснение и пример на вопросительную структуру задания.

### Future Form :

- + Subject + will be able to + V(inf)
- Subject + will not (won't) be able to + V(inf)
- ? Will + subject + be able to + V(inf)?

I **will be able to come** with you.

Я смогу пойти с тобой.

На **official forms** существуют следующие конструкции:

## 2. To be Able to

### Present Form:

- + Subject + am/is/are + be able to + V(inf)
- Subject + am/is/are + not + be able to + V(inf)
- ? Am/is/are + subject + be able to + V(inf)

*He is able to play the guitar.*

Он может играть на гитаре.

### Past Form:

- + Subject + was/were + be able to + V(inf)
- Subject + was/were + not + be able to + V(inf)
- ? Was/were + subject + be able to + V(inf)

*I was able to find a good babysitter.*

Я смогла найти хорошую няню.

### Future Form:

- + Subject + will be able to + V(inf)
- Subject + will not (won't) be able to + V(inf)
- ? Will + subject + be able to + V(inf)

I **will be able to come** with you.

Я смогу пойти с тобой.

### 3. Have to

Have to — должен что-то сделать (**не сильная необходимость 50/50%**).

I / You /We/They — **have to**

He/she it — **has to**

#### Present / Future:

- + Subj + have/has to + V(inf)
- Subj + don't/doesn't have to + V(inf)  
(Отсутствие необходимости в настоящем)
- ? Do/Does + subj + have to + V(inf)

#### Past:

- + Subj + had to + V(inf)
- Subj+ didn't have to + V(inf)  
(Отсутствие необходимости в прошлом)
- ? Did + subj + have to + V(inf)

**Have got to** — сокращённая форма в разговорном английском.

Примеры:

*She worked as a journalist. She **had to write** articles.*

Она работала журналистом. Ей приходилось писать статьи.

*She works as a journalist. She **has to write** an article.*

Она работает журналистом. Она должна написать статью.

*If it rains tomorrow, I'll **have to take** an umbrella.*

Если завтра пойдет дождь, я должен буду взять зонт.

*You **don't have to dress up** for the party, but you **can** if you want to.*

Нет необходимости наряжаться на вечеринку, но ты можешь это сделать, если хочешь.

*You **have to press** the doorbell **three times** = You've got to press the doorbell **three times**.*

Нужно нажать на дверной звонок три раза.

## 4. Must

+ **must**

100% обязанность —

ты должен

-

**must not (mustn't)**

запрет законом

Must, как и have to, служит для выражения обязанности или необходимости.

Однако **must** выражает **необходимость сделать что-то в силу каких-либо личных устремлений.**

Примеры:

**I must make sure** *cargoes reach their destination.*

Я обязан следить за тем, чтобы грузы достигали места своего назначения.

**We must build** *this house by autumn.*

Мы должны построить этот дом до осени.

**You must not use** *computer for more than 6 hours straight.*

Нельзя сидеть за компьютером больше 6 часов подряд.

**You must not distract** *students during the classes.*

На занятиях нельзя отвлекать студентов.

## 5. Should / Ought to – Совет

- + Subject + should / ought to + V(inf)
- Subject + shouldn't / ought not to +V(inf)
- ? Should / Ought to +subject+V(inf)?

**You should not do** *this.*

Ты не должен этого делать.

**I should bring** *a present to the anniversary.*

Я должен принести подарок на юбилей.

**Should+have+V3(-ed)** — критика

- + Subj+should+have+V3/(ed)
- Subj+should+not +have+V3/(ed)
- ? Should+subject+ have+V3/(ed)?

*I should have left home earlier.*

Я должен был выйти раньше.

*I shouldn't have forgotten to send the emails.*

Я не должен был забыть отправить письма.

*You should have studied.*

Ты должен был готовиться.

## 6. Talking about Permissions

Can Could May Might

**Asking for permission** — спросить разрешение

*Can I ask you a question, please?* (informal)

*Could I ask you a question, please?* (more polite)

*May/Might I ask you a question, please?* (formal)

**Giving / Refusing permission** — чтобы предоставлять или отказывать в разрешении

*You can park your car here.* (informal)

You **may** park your car in this area. (formal usually written)

You **can't / mustn't** use this phone. (informal)\

You **may not** use this phone. (formal usually written)

**Talking about permission** — чтобы предоставлять или отказывать в разрешении.

All students **can/are allowed** to use the library. (regulation)

I **could / was allowed** to go out alone when I was 18. (general permission)

I **was allowed** to go out alone last night. (permission to one particular action)

## 7. Making Requests

**Can**

**Could**

**May**

**Might**

**Will**

**Would**

Делать запросы(просьбы) – используется для того, чтобы **предоставлять или отказывать в разрешении**

a) **Can/Will** you explain this to me? (informal)

b) **Could / Would** you explain this to me?

c) **Can** I have some water? (informal)

d) **Could / May** I have some water? (more formal)

e) **Might** I have some water? (very formal)

## 8. Making Offers

Will Shall Делать услуги

- a) *I'll help you with your essay*
- b) *Shall / Can / Could I carry this bag for you?*

## 9. Making Suggestions

Will Shall Делать предположения/предложения

- a) *Shall we visit Grandma?*
- b) *We can / could go to a concert tonight.*
- c) *Where shall we go? (What is your suggestion?)*

## 10. Sherlock (Speculation and Deduction)

И так, дорогие друзья, одеваем шляпу, закуриваем трубку и представляем себя в роли детективов. Специальные конструкции и modal verbs:

**100% (-) can't/couldn't**

Когда мы в чём-то не уверенные на 100%

**100% (+) must**

Когда мы в чём-то уверенные на 100%

**50/50% (+/-) may / might / could**

Когда мы в чём-то сомневаемся 50/50%

Для того, чтобы описать **предположение в настоящем**, используем конструкцию :

**Present — MA + V(inf)**

*You must be Lena.* Я 100% уверен, что вы Лена.

*You can't be Rustem.* Я на 100% уверен, что ты не можешь быть Рустемом.

Для того, чтобы описать **предположение в насчёт действия в прошлом**, используем конструкцию :

**Past—MA + have +V3/ed**

**You must have broken the vase.** Я на 100% уверен, что ты разбил эту вазу в прошлом.

**You couldn't have killed her.** Я на 100% уверен, что ты не убивал.

## 11. Official Structures

**Be supposed to/Be meant to +V(inf)**

Ты должен делать что-то (в рамках закона)

**Be allowed to + V(inf)**

Тебе разрешено делать что-то (в рамках закона)

**It + be permitted to + V(inf)**

Разрешено делать что-то (в рамках закона)

# 21. Reported Speech

Общее правило:

**Все времена откатываются на один назад.**

I Subject + **said (that)**

II Subject + **told + Object Pronoun (that)**

Present Simple → Past Simple

Present Continious → Past Continious

Present Perfect → Past Perfect

Past Simple → Past Simple / Past Perfect

Past Continious → Past Perfect Continious

Will → Would

## Direct Speech

Прямая речь

Present Simple

*He said, “I **go** to bed”.*

Он говорит: “Я иду спать”.

Present Continious

*Mark said, “I **am doing** my homework”.*

Марк говорит: “Я делаю мою домашнюю работу”.

Past Simple

*She said, “I **made** a cake”.*

Она сказала: “Я приготовила торт”.

Present Perfect

*Alex said, “I **have been** to London”.*

Алекс сказал: “Я был в Лондоне”.

Past Continious

*They said, “We **were playing** football”.*

## Indirect Speech

Косвенная речь

Past Simple

*He said (that) he **went** to bed.*

Он сказал, что идет спать.

Past Continious

*Mark said (that) he **was doing** his homework.*

Марк сказал, что делает свою домашнюю работу.

Past Perfect

*She said (that) she **had made** a cake.*

Она сказала, что приготовила торт”.

Past Perfect

*Alex said (that) he **had been** to London.*

Алекс сказал, что он был в Лондоне.

Past Perfect Continious

*They said (that) they **had been playing** football.*



Они сказали: “Мы играли в футбол”.

Present Perfect Continious

*She said, “I **have been watching** this film for 2 hours”.*

Она сказала: “Я смотрела этот фильм на протяжении 2 часов”.

Future Simple

*He said, “I **will buy** a car”.*

Он сказал: “Я куплю машину”.

Past Perfect

*James said, “I **had built** my house”.*

Джеймс сказал: “Я построил дом”.

Past Perfect Continious

*She said, “I **had been reading** for 3 hours”.*

Она сказала: “Я читала на протяжении 3 часов”.

Они сказали, что играли в футбол.

Past Perfect Continious

*She said (that) she **had been watching** this film for 2 hours”.*

Она сказала, что смотрела этот фильм на протяжении 2 часов.

Future Simple in the Past

*He said (that) he **would buy** a car”.*

Он сказал, что купит машину.

Не изменяется

*James said (that) he **had built** his house.*

Джеймс сказал, что построил дом.

Не изменяется

*She said (that) she **had been reading** for 3 hours”.*

Она сказала, что читала на протяжении 3 часов.

Важно также помнить, что кроме самих глаголов при согласовании времен нам **нужно учитывать и изменение наречий и местоимений.**

**Direct Speech** → **Indirect Speech**

today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
... ago	... before
this ...	that ...
these ...	those ...
here	there
last year	the year before
last month	the month before
last ...	the ... before
next ...	the following...

*Olga said, «I **will give** you back your book».*

– Ольга сказала: «Я отдашь тебе твою книгу».

*Olga said (that) she **would give** me back my book.*

– Ольга сказала, что она отдаст мне мою книгу.

# 22. Introductory Verbs

## verb + to + infinitive

### agree

“Yes, I’ll come with you.”

He **agreed to** come with me.

### demand

“Tell me everything.”

He **demanded to** be told everything.

### offer

“Would you like me to carry it?”

He **offered to** carry it.

### promise

“I’ll study more.”

He **promised to** study more.

### refuse

“No, I won’t come with you.”

He **refused to** come with me.

### threaten

“Behave yourself or I’ll punish you”

He **threatened to** punish me if I didn’t behave myself.

### claim

“I heard her say that.”

He **claimed to** have heard her say that.

**verb + sb + to + infinitive****advise**

“You should take a coat.”

He **advised me to take** a coat.

**allow**

“You can use my phone.”

He **allowed me to use** his phone.

**ask**

“Please, put it away.”

He **asked me to put** it away.

**beg**

“Please, please help me.”

He **begged me to help** him.

**command**

“Fire!”

He **commanded the soldiers to fire**.

**encourage**

“Go ahead, phone her.”

He **encouraged me to phone** her.

**forbid**

“You mustn’t eat sweets.”

He **forbade me to eat** sweets.

**instruct**

“Insert coin.”

He **instructed me to insert** coin.

**invite sb**

“Would you like to come to my house?”

He **invited me to go** to his house.

**order**

“Sit down immediately.”

He **ordered me to sit** down immediately.

**permit**

“You may speak now.”

He **permitted me to speak.**

**remind**

“Don’t forget to pay the bill.”

He **reminded me to pay** the bill.

**urge**

“Finish your work.”

He **urged me to finish** my work.

**warn**

“Don’t touch that switch!”

He **warned me not to touch** that switch.

**want**

“I’d like you to go out.”

He **wanted me to go** out.

**verb + “ing” form**
**accuse sb of**

“You broke the vase.”

He **accused me of breaking** the vase.

**apologise for**

“I’m sorry I upset you.”

He **apologized me for upsetting/ having upset** me.

**admit (to)**

“Yes, I lied to her.”

He **admitted (to) lying/ having lied to** her.

**boast about**

“I’m better than you.”

He **boasted about being** better than me.

**complain to sb about**

“You never tidy up.”

He **complained to me about my never tidying** up.

**deny**

“No, I didn’t steal the car.”

He **denied stealing/ having stolen** the car.

**insist on**

“You must wear warm clothes.”

He **insisted on me/ my wearing** warm clothes.

**suggest**

“Let’s go to the theatre.”

He **suggested going** to the theatre.

**verb + that- clause****agree**

“Yes, that is a beautiful hat.”

He **agreed that** it was a beautiful hat.

**boast**

“I’m brilliant dentist.”

He **boasted that** he was a brilliant dentist.

**claim**

“I know the answer.”

He **claimed that** he knew the answer.

**complain**

“You never listen to me.”

He **complained that** I never listened to him.

**deny**

“I’ve never spoken to her.”

He **denied that** he had spoken to her.

**exclaim**

“It’s wonderful!”

He **exclaimed that** it was wonderful.

**explain**

“It’s an easy recipe to follow.”

He **explained that** it was an easy recipe to follow.

**inform sb**

“You will be called for an interview.”

He **informed me that** I would be called for an interview.

**promise**

“I won’t lie to you again.”

He **promised that** he wouldn’t lie to me again.

**suggest**

“You ought to take the other road.”

He **suggested that** I take the other road.

**verb + how****explain to sb**

“This is how you make it.”

He **explained to me how to** make it.

**wonder****wonder how + clause**

“He asked himself, “How can she reach the top?”

He **wondered how** she could reach the top.

**wonder where+ clause**

He asked himself, "Where is Joan."

He **wondered where** Joan was.

**wonder why + clause**

He asked himself, "Why is she crying?"

He **wondered why** she was crying.

**wonder what + clause**

He asked himself, "What is she doing?"

He **wondered what** she was doing.

**Wonder where/ what/ why/ how + clause (when the subject of the introductory verb is not the same as the subject in the reported question).**

**wondered whether + to-inf or clause**

He asked himself, "Shall I buy that car?"

He **wondered whether** to buy that car/ he should buy that car.

**wondered where + to-inf**

He asked himself, "Where am I going?"

He **wondered where** he was going.

**wondered what + to-inf**

He asked himself, "What should I tell her?"

He **wondered what** he should tell her.

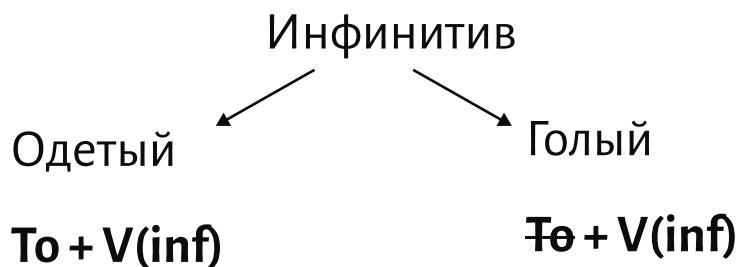
**wondered how + to-inf**

He asked himself, "How can I fix it?"

He **wondered how** to fix it.

# 23. Infinitive

**Инфинитив** — это неопределенная форма глагола, отвечает на вопрос «Что делать? Что сделать?».



## Гениальное Правило

## Правило автомата - ту-ту-ту, ты-ты-ты.

То есть, когда мы хотим сказать в русском языке что-то с окончанием **ТЬ**, то в английском языке нужно поставить **to**.

## Примеры:

1) I want **to** buy a new car.

Я хочу купить новую машину.

2) She agreed **to** become a singer.

Она согласилась стать певицей.

3) *I have promised to teach you English.*

## Forms of the Infinitive:

	Active	Passive
Present	(to) lose	(to) be lost
Pres. Cont.	(to) be losing	
Perfect inf	(to) have lost	(to) have been lost
Perfect Cont.	(to) have been losing	

### Active:

**Present Infinitive** **to +v(inf)**

Refers to the **present or future**.

*He expects to stay here for a week.*

**Present Cont. Infinitive:** **(to) be + -ing**

Refers to an **action happening now**.

*He seems to be working hard.*

**Perfect Infinitive** **(to) have + V3/ed**

Refers to the past and shows that the **action of the Infinitive happened before the action of the verb**.

*He claims to have won a lot of money.* (First he won the money, then he claimed that he had won it.)

**Perfect Cont. Infinitive (to) have + been + -ing**

Refers to the **past and emphasises the duration** of the action or the infinitive, which happened before the action of the verb

*He's got a headache. He **claims to have been working** on the computer all morning.* (We emphasise what he has been doing all morning)

The perfect infinitive is used with verbs such as **seem, appear, believe, know, claim, expect** and **modal verbs**.

**Passive:****Present Infinitive (to) be — past participle**

*He **hopes to be offered** a promotion.*

**Perfect Infinitive (to) have been + past participle**

*She **is believed to have been kidnapped**.*

The verb tenses corresponding to the tenses of the infinitive are as follows:

### Verb Tenses

### Infinitive

he works    will work

to work

he is working

to be working

will be working

he worked    has worked

to have worked

had worked    will have worked

he was working

will have been working

has been working

to have been working

had been working

# 24. Gerund (-ing)



## Forms of the -ing form:

	Active	Passive
Simple	<b>losing</b>	<b>being lost</b>
Perfect	<b>having lost</b>	<b>having been lost</b>

Герундий всегда используется после следующих простых и фразовых глаголов:

- **to admit** — признавать, допускать
- **to appreciate** — ценить, благодарить
- **to avoid** — избегать
- **to burst out** — начинать, вспыхивать **to consider** — рассматривать, обсуждать, считать
- **to continue** — продолжать

- **to go on** — продолжать, продолжаться
- **to imagine** — представлять
- **to keep (on)** — продолжать
- **to leave off** — переставать, оставлять
- **to mind** — отрицать, быть против (в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях)
- **to miss** — грустить, соскучиться
- **to deny** — отрицать
- **to excuse** — прощать
- **to fancy** — представлять, думать, радоваться (в восклицательных предложениях)
- **to finish** — заканчивать, завершать
- **to forgive** — простить, прощать
- **to give up** — казаться, оставлять
- **to go** — заниматься (спортом)
- **to postpone** — откладывать
- **to practice** — практиковать
- **to prevent** — предотвращать, предупреждать
- **to put off** — откладывать

- **to quit** — прекращать, оставить **to save** — сохранить
- **to suggest** — предлагать

*Герундий используется после глаголов и выражений с предлогами, что указанные ниже*

- **cannot help** — быть не в состоянии остановиться
- **cannot stand** — не переносить
- **not to like the idea of** — не разделять намерен
- **to accuse of** — обвинять
- **to agree to** — соглашаться
- **to approve of** — одобрять
- **to be astonished at** — быть потрясенным, удивленным
- **to be aware of** — знать, быть в курсе
- **to be busy in** — быть занятым
- **to be capable of** — быть способным
- **to be displeased at** — быть недовольным
- **to be fond of** — любить
- **to be guilty of** — быть виноватым
- **to be indignant at** — возмущаться

- **to be pleased at** — быть довольным
- **to be proud of** — гордиться, гордиться
- **to be sure of** — быть уверенным в
- **to be surprised at** — быть удивленным
- **to be used to** — быть привычным к
- **to be worth** — быть достойным, достойным
- **to complain of** — жаловаться, жаловаться
- **to depend on** — зависеть
- **to feel like** — хотеть
- **to give up the idea of** — отказаться от идеи
- **to have difficulty in** — иметь трудности с
- **to have trouble** — иметь трудности с
- **to insist on** — настаивать
- **to look forward to** — ждать с нетерпением
- **to look like** — похоже, что собираться
- **to miss an opportunity of** — упустить возможность
- **to object to** — отрицать, быть против
- **to persist in** — настаивать, упорно продолжать

- **to prevent from** — уберечь, повредить
- **to rely on** — положиться, доверять

Примеры:

1) *I avoid studying English.*

Я избегаю обучения английского.

2) *We have started inventing a new programming language.*

Мы начали изобретать новый язык программирования.

3) *I am thinking of moving abroad.*

Я думаю переехать заграницу.

To infinitive	Gerund
<p>to express purpose</p> <p>e.g. Sam went to the bank to get some money.</p>	<p>as a noun.</p> <p>e.g. Cycling is a popular form of exercise.</p>
<p>after certain verbs (agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc.).</p> <p>e.g. He promised to help us with the decorations.</p>	<p>after certain verbs (admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.).</p> <p>e.g. They considered moving abroad. He avoided answering my question.</p>

after adjectives which:

- a) describe **feelings** / emotions (happy, glad, etc)
  - b) express **willingness** unwillingness (willing, eager, reluctant, anxious, unwilling, etc)
  - c) refer to a person's **character** (mean, clever, etc.)
- e.g. I was annoyed to hear that he had left He is reluctant to help.

After certain nouns and pronouns such as something, somewhere, anyone, nothing, etc. usually to show that something is necessary or possible.

e.g. We've got a lot of homework to do.

after: dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference.

e.g. She likes painting

BUT: would **like / would love / would prefer + to -inf** to express specific preference.

after too enough

e.g. She is too young to stay out so late.

After expressions such as be busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble, have a hard difficult time, etc.

e.g. What's the use of waiting for an answer?

after: spend, waste, lose (time, money, etc.).

e.g. We wasted a lot of time trying to find a parking space.

with it + be + adjective/noun

e.g. It is important to get there on time.

after: be + the first second, etc. next last, best, etc.

e.g. He was the first to arrive.



After verbs and expressions such as ask, learn, find out, wonder, want to know, decide, explain, etc. when they are followed by question words (who, what, where, how, etc.). **Why' is followed by a subject + verb, not by an infinitive.**

e.g. He explained how to operate the machine.

Note: If two to -infinitives are joined with and' or or', the to' of the second infinitive can be omitted.

e.g. He agreed to come and help us.

# 25. Linking Words And Phrases

## 1. Sequence (последовательность)

There are natural sequences, like infancy followed by childhood, adolescence, maturity and old age. In language **we can express sequences both by our choice of tenses, and by our choice of sequence words and phrases**. Look at the chart below:

Beginning	Going further	Concluding
First(ly)	Second(ly)/third(ly)	Summing up/to sum up
First of all	In the second place	To conclude/in summary
For a start	Subsequently	Finally
In the first place	Simultaneously	In short/in brief
Initially	And then	On the whole
To begin/start with	Next	Ultimately
Let us begin/start by	Formerly/Previously	Last/lastly
First and foremost		Last of all
First and most importantly		Last but not the least

Such words as after, afterwards, before, currently, meanwhile, in the meantime, until, till, when, as soon as, soon after, etc. **serve the same purpose when we're indicating time sequence.**

*First, / To start with, / To begin with, / First of all... wash the wound with cold water.*

*Secondly, / After that, / Afterwards, / Then, / Next, ... wrap a bandage around the cut.*

*Finally, / Lastly, / Last but not least, ... place the patient in a comfortable position.*

## 2. Addition to what has been previously indicated.

When stating your main points you may need **to introduce additional ideas**. Then use the following phrases:

Above all	Equally important	Not only ...
Along with	Furthermore	But also ...
Additionally	Further	Not to mention
As well as	In addition	One could also say
Besides	Moreover	What is more

*It was a brilliant game. **What's more**, we didn't have to pay to get in!*

*I don't really want to go out tonight. **Besides / in addition / furthermore**, there is a good film on TV.*

*The painting is **not only** valuable **but** also a work of art.*

### 3. Personal or other people's opinion

To **express** your personal or somebody else's **point of view** or to **quote the authorities**, use the following phrases:

Personal opinion	Another source
In my opinion	It's popularly believed that
In my view	People often claim that
To my mind	It is often alleged that
To my way of thinking	Some people argue that
Personally I believe that	A lot of people think/believe that
I think that...	
It strikes me that	
I feel very strongly that	
I'm inclined to believe that	
It seems to me that	
As far as I am concerned	

*I'm inclined to believe that, / It seems to me that, / As far as I am concerned, / I think that the world would be a much better place without nuclear power.*

## 4. Comparison / Contrast

Sometimes you may like to compare what you've already stated with what you're going to say next. Your ideas may seem similar or contrast with one another. Look at these sentences:

1. *Alcohol reduces our ability to concentrate on our work. Similarly / likewise / in the same way, it reduces our ability to concentrate while driving.*
2. *It is a known fact that smoking causes cancer, yet, / however, / nevertheless, / but, / at the same time, / still, / nonetheless millions of people around the world continue to smoke.*

In the first sentence all the underlined phrases **express the similarity of two ideas**: alcohol badly affects our 1) work; 2) driving.

In the second example the **highlighted phrases help us make contrasting points**: smoking is bad, but a lot of people don't care.

**Similarity**

Both... and ...

Analogously

Equally

Likewise

Just like

Similarly

Correspondingly

In the same way

In the same manner

By the same token

**Comparison / Contrast**

Alternatively / But

However

Conversely / On the contrary

Even though / Although

In spite of / Despite

Differing from

In contrast

Instead

In comparison

In reality

On the one hand

On the other hand

Notwithstanding

Nonetheless / Nevertheless

Still / Yet

Unlike

Whereas

While

**Although / Though / While / Even though / Despite the fact that the identity of the attacker is known to the police, no name has been released.**

**I prefer city life, whereas John prefers country life.**

**Donahue established his reputation as a novelist. In contrast, his new book is a non-fiction work.**

## 5. Emphasis (акцент)

If you want **to stress a point, to emphasize what you say**, use the following phrases:

Indeed	Especially	No doubt
Truly	Mainly	Undoubtedly
In fact	Admittedly	Obviously
Actually	Of course	Needless to say
Notably	Certainly	As a matter of fact
Particularly	Surely	For this reason
Specifically		

**Clearly, / Obviously, / Of course, / Needless to say, if everyone were allowed to carry a gun, the crime rate would rise considerably.**

**In fact, / As a matter of fact, / Actually, / Indeed, a crash helmet would be quite useless in the event of a serious motorcycle accident.**

## 6. Clarification (разъяснение)

In order to help your audience perceive your information better, especially when it's quite sophisticated you may need **to clarify your ideas, to make them easier for understanding or give some examples**. For this use these linking phrases:

In other words	For example
That is	For instance
Namely	Such as
That is to say	Frequently
To put in another way	As an illustration
One example of this is	To demonstrate
	To illustrate

*In other words, / That is to say, / To put in another way, if people make more effort to protect the environment, the world would be a much healthier place to live in.*

## 7. Result

These phrases help you to show the **consequence or result of what has been said in the previous sentence or sentences**. They help to **express relationships of cause and effect**. To express these relationships we can choose one of the 3 following ways:

## Conjunctions (союзы)

The most important conjunctions are **because**, **as**, **since**, and **so**.

**Because**, **as**, and **since** introduce a **cause**; **so** introduces an **effect**. These are used to join two complete sentences (or independent clauses) together:

*I stayed at home because it was raining.*

*Since it was raining, I stayed at home.*

*It was raining, so I stayed at home.*

## Transitions

The most important conjunctions are **therefore**, **consequently**, and **as a result**. All of these introduce an **effect**.

*It was raining; therefore, I stayed at home.*

*It was raining. Consequently, I stayed at home.*

Accordingly

In that case

As a consequence

On account of this

For this/that reason

Therefore

Hence

Thus

## Prepositions

The most important prepositions are **due to** and **because of**. Both of these introduce a cause in the form of a noun phrase.

Thus, **the effective usage of linking phrases can help connect your ideas logically**. Using them fluently and confidently you'll come across as a skilled speaker.

### BUT There Are Some Tips You Should Consider:

1. Don't over-use linking phrases. Use them sensibly where they are needed.
2. Don't try to be clever by using more unusual words and phrases, you'll probably misuse them and get a lower score.
3. Don't use the same phrases again and again. There must be a variety of them, so just make sure you a few common ones that are used with simple structures.

# 26. Expression Of The Future

## Present Simple

расписание

*The lesson **starts** at 7.*

## Present Continuous

Для выражения запланированных действий, которые состоятся в будущем (часто с точно указанным времени) => руки пожали — договорились.

*I **am studying** English tomorrow at 10 o`clock.*

## Future Continuous

То же самое, что и Present Continuous, но в действие мы не можем повлиять

*We **will be having** a meeting tomorrow at 8.*

## Am/is/are+going to+V(inf)

Для планов и намерение на будущее (я собираюсь что-то сделать)

*Irena **is going to buy** milk and apples in ATB.*



### Be due to + V(inf)

Для того, чтобы сказать, что что-то запланировано или ожидается в определенное время в будущем

*Ksenia is due to become a model.*

### Be about to + V(inf)

Для того, чтобы сказать, что что-то произойдет очень скоро

*Ksenia is about to graduate from the university.*

### Be on the point of + Gerund

То же самое, что be about to + V (inf), но более официально

*I was on the point of calling you when you rang.*

*They were on the point of leaving when their friends arrived.*

### Be + to + future

Formal for expression of the future