

g l i s h

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GOBPEMEHHAA AHFJIMMCKAA FPAMMATIKA B TAOJIMUAX



ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК: ШАГ ЗА ШАГОМ

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COBPENCHAAA AHFJININGKAA FPAMMATIKA B TAOJINUAX



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В этой книге ключевые грамматические темы английского языка представлены в максимально наглядной и доступной форме — в таблицах и схемах. Учащиеся смогут легко найти нужную тему, получить полную информацию о правилах и исключениях, действующих в английском языке, быстро повторить базовый курс грамматики. В пособии также содержится информация о важных различиях между американским и британским вариантами английского языка. Пособие предназначено для изучающих английский язык на начинающем и продолжающем уровне, для студентов, слушателей языковых курсов — всех, кому хотелось бы эффективно и в сжатые сроки освежить и систематизировать свои знания по грамматике английского языка.

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От авторов

В настоящее время в связи с возросшим интересом к изучению иностранных языков, и английского языка в особенности, все большее число людей изучают языки в школах, на курсах или же самостоятельно. Несмотря на невероятно большое количество литературы учебно-методического характера по английскому языку, ощущается недостаток в практических лексико-грамматических справочниках, позволяющих дать четкое и наглядное представление об основных явлениях грамматической системы современного английского языка.

Предлагаемое вашему вниманию пособие «Современная английская грамматика в таблицах» может в большой степени удовлетворить потребности широкого круга лиц — от старшеклассников и абитуриентов до людей, преодолевающих трудности английского языка самостоятельно. Большую помощь оно может также оказать учителям средних школ и их ученикам в процессе подготовки к выпускным экзаменам, так как пособие позволяет быстро и эффективно вспомнить и закрепить ранее полученные знания. Не будучи увязанной ни с одним учебником, данная книга может быть использована на любом этапе изучения и обучения языку. Пособие включает в себя основные явления английской грамматики, представленные в двух разделах — морфологии и синтаксисе. Справочное пособие «Современная английская грамматика в таблицах» построено не по принципу нарастания сложности; им можно пользоваться выборочно, в зависимости от того, какое явление вас интересует.

Английскую грамматику изучают не ради самой грамматики, а потому, что без нее просто невозможно овладеть языком, то есть правильно на нем объясняться. Надеемся, что данное пособие поможет вам избежать многочисленных типичных ошибок и почувствовать себя более уверенно в сфере практического применения английского языка.

І. МИР И ЯЗЫК

THE WORLD AND THE LANGUAGE

Количество языков на земном шаре ≈ 2800

10 наиболее распространенных языков в мире

Language	Number of first language speakers
Chinese	over one billion
Spanish	about 400 million
English ¹	about 400 million
Arabic	over 200 million
Hindi	about 200 million
Bengali	about 200 million
Portuguese	about 200 million
Russian	about 150 million
Japanese	over 120 million
German	over 90 million

 $^{^1\,}$ В рейтинге самых распространенных языков испанский и английский то и дело делят 2 и 3 место или меняются местами, так как количество говорящих на этих языках примерно одинаково.

Английский язык как официальный¹

Australia*2 Malawi*

The Bahamas New Zealand*

Bangladesh* Nigeria
Bhutan* Pakistan*

Botswana* The Philippines*

Cameroon* Republic of Seychelles*

Canada* Republic of South Africa*

Gambia* Rwanda*

Ghana* Singapore*

Hong Kong* Swaziland
India* Tanzania*

Ireland* Trinidad and Tobago
Jamaica The United Kingdom

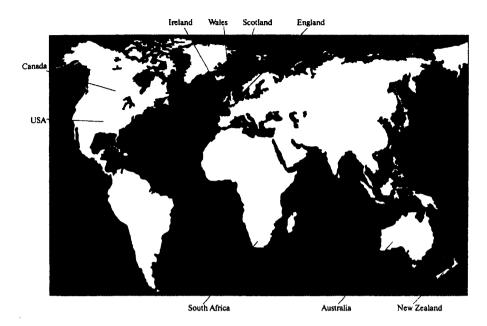
Kenya* The United States³

Lesoto* Zambia Zimbabwe

¹ Это далеко не полный список государств, в которых официальным или одним из официальных языков является английский.

² Знаком * отмечены страны, в которых английский является одним из официальных языков.

 $^{^3}$ В США нет официального языка, однако де-факто основной язык страны — английский. Он же назван де-юре официальным языком во многих штатах.



Различия между американским и британским вариантами английского языка

1. В словах (In Vocabulary)		
British English	American English	Значение слова
angry	mad	сердитый, злой
autumn	fall	осень
barrister, solicitor	attorney, lawyer	адвокат, юрист
basin	sink	раковина
bill	check	чек
biscuit	cookie	печенье
car park	parking lot	автомобильная стоянка
chemist's	drugstore	аптека
class	grade	класс
cooker	stove	плита

1. В словах (In Vocabulary)		
British English	American English	Значение слова
dressing gown	bathrobe	халат
driving licence	driver's license	водительские права
engine	motor	мотор
film	movie	фильм
flat	apartment	квартира
football	soccer	футбол
fortnight	two weeks	две недели
holiday	vacation	каникулы, отпуск
lift	elevator	лифт
lorry, van	truck	грузовик
maize	corn	кукуруза
Mum	Mom	мама
pavement, footpath	sidewalk	тротуар
petrol	gas, gasoline	бензин
post	mail	почта, корреспонденция
public toilet, WC (water closet)	restroom	туалет
queue	line	очередь
railway	railroad	железная дорога
rubber	eraser	ластик
sitting room, drawing room	living room	гостиная
sweets	candy (candies)	конфеты, сладости
taxi	cab	такси
term	semester	семестр

1. В словах (In Vocabulary)		
British English	American English	Значение слова
timetable	schedule	расписание
tin (of beans)	can (of beans)	консервы
trainers, gymshoes	sneakers	кроссовки
tube, underground	subway, metro	метро

2. В орфографии (In Spelling)

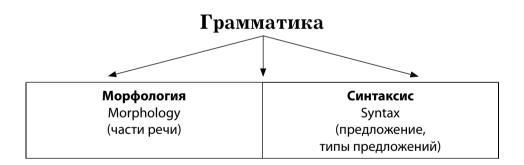
British English	American English
theatre, centre, litre	theater, center, liter
colour, honour, labour, odour	color, honor, labor, odor
jewellery, traveller, woollen	jewelry, traveler, woolen
skilful, fulfil	skillful, fulfill
cheque (banknote)	check
for ever/forever	forever
programme	program
storey (of a building)	story
tyre (of a car)	tire
realise, analyse, apologise, practise	realize, analyze, apologize, practice
defence, offence, licence	defense, offense, license
dive — dived	dive — dove
burnt (<i>or</i> burned)	burned
dreamt (<i>or</i> dreamed)	dreamed
smelt (or smelled)	smelled
spelt (or spelled)	spelled
spilled	spilt
spoilt (<i>or</i> spoiled)	spoiled

3. В предлогах (In Prepositions)		
British English	American English	
they are at home	they are home	
in/on Regent Street	on Broadway	
in/on the street	on the street	
at the weekend	on the weekend	
at weekends	on weekends	
write to me	write me	
to invite smb to dinner	to invite smb for dinner	
4. В грамматике (In Grammar)		
British English	American English	
a) Present Perfect	Past Simple	
We have just done it. I've never seen them.	We just did it. I never saw them.	
b) Have/have got	Have	
He has/has got a big family. Does she have a big family? Has she got a big family?	He has a big family. Does she have a big family?	
She doesn't have a big family. She hasn't got a big family.	She doesn't have a big family.	
с) Need't, don't need to (нет необход	имости что-то делать)	
You needn't do it now. You don't need to do it now.	You don't need to do it.	
d) You, One (в безличных предложе	ениях)	
You have to know such things. One has to know such things.	You have to know such things.	

II. ТРИ СОСТАВНЫЕ ЧАСТИ ЯЗЫКА

THE THREE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE LANGUAGE





III. МОРФОЛОГИЯ

MORPHOLOGY

Части речиParts of Speech

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

Имя существительное The Noun

Классификация по значению

	Нарицате Comm				енные per
	етные crete				
Существительные, относящиеся к классу предметов, лиц, существ Class	Материальные Material	Абстрактные Abstract	Собирательные Collective	Личные Personal	Географические Geographic
a book, a disk, a computer, a man, a child, a bear	wood, iron, water, jam, paper, oil	help, progress, advice, freedom, love, life	police, family, news, clothes, team, company	Peter Nikitin, Mary Brown, Harry Potter	Moscow, Russia, London, England, Spain, Everest

Классификация существительных по признаку исчисляемости-неисчисляемости

Исчисляемые	Неисчисляемые
Countable	Uncountable
ед. ч. — мн. ч.	ед. ч.
(singular — plural)	(singular)
an apple — apples	money, milk,
an idea — ideas	sugar, yogurt,
a child — children	news, glass*,
a fish — fish	knowledge, toast,
a printer — printers	weather, wool, paper*
Употребляются с:	
is/are has/have many, a lot of (a) few, several a/the some	is has much, a lot of (a) little the some

Сравните

```
glass — uncountable (стекло)
four glasses — countable (четыре стакана)
paper — uncountable (бумага)
two papers — countable (две газеты)
```

Собирательные имена существительные: согласование с глаголом в единственном или во множественном числе

Глагол в единство или во множество числе is/are	иственном кественном ле аге	Глагол во множественном числе <i>are</i>	ол нном числе	Глагол в единственном числе <i>is</i>	ол ном числе	во множ	Глагол во множественном числе <i>are</i>	исле
family class group team crew	cast staff company gang clan	people police cattle poultry	clergy militia media	advice information hair money news furniture linen	knowledge toast success progress weather work	clothes go contents py customs pe jeans tic glasses tra Ho: physics lexis phoneti	es goods ents pyjamas ms pants tights es trousers physics lexis phonetics	scales scales stairs wages
1. My family is small. (как единое целое) My family are early birds. (члены семьи) 2. Our staff is well-trained. The staff are very young. 3. This team consists of eleven players. The team are wearing new shirts today.	small. t qenoe) re early birds. bu) well-trained. t very young. onsists of ers. ers.	1. The people here are very friendly. (<i>Ho</i> : the peoples of the world = Hapogla) 2. The police are here. The police have come. 3. The cattle are in the fields. 4. The clergy are stationed in the Vatikan. 5. The media are the Press, the Radio, TV.	ere are very the peoples = Hapogbl) e here. ive come. s in the e stationed t. e the Press,	1. It is timely advice. 2. The news has come. 3. His money comes from oil business. 4. His knowledge is deep. 5. It is tasty toast. 6. It is fine weather today! 7. What good work it is!	advice. as come. comes from b. dge is deep. ast. ather today! work it is!	1. These cl 2. Where a 3. These so correct. 4. The sciss blunt. 5. My glass Italy. 6. Physics i	1. These clothes cost a lot. 2. Where are the Customs? 3. These scales are not correct. 4. The scissors have become blunt. 5. My glasses were made in Italy. 6. Physics is a difficult subject.	lot. ms? come de in subject.

Образование множественного числа имени существительного

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
1s	a book — book s a desk — desk s a path — path s [pα:θs] a month — month s [mʌnθs]	[s]
	a car — car s a computer — computer s	[z]
-ge -ce -ze -se	a pa ge — pag es a pla ce — plac es a pri ze — priz es a ca se — cas es	· [1Z]
a) -s -ss -sh → -tch -es -ch -x	a bus — buses a dress — dresses a bush — bushes a watch — watches a bench — benches a fox — foxes	Ho: house — hous es [haʊs] — ['haʊzɪz]
	a <i>maкже</i> : a potat o — potato es a tomat o — tomato es a her o — hero es	Ho: photos, pianos, discos, radios, zoos, videos, cuckoos
b) -y → -ies (после согласной)	a cry — cries a party — parties a story — stories a country — countries a dictionary — dictionaries	Ho: -ay -ey → -s (после гласной) boys, toys, days, plays, monkeys, joys, keys
c) -f/-fe → -ves	a shelf — shelves a half — halves a life — lives a knife — knives a wolf — wolves a leaf — leaves an elf — elves a calf — calves	Ho: roofs, chiefs, cuffs, cliffs, handkerchiefs, scarfs (scarves)

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
2. Чередование корневой гласной	a man — men a woman — women ['wimin] a child — children a foot — feet a goose — geese a louse — lice a mouse — mice a tooth — teeth	an ox — oxen
3. Совпадающие формы единственного и множественного числа	a deer — two deer a fish — three fish (a также: a carp — three carp; a trout — five trout) a sheep — four sheep a swine — many swine a Chinese — many Chinese a Swiss — ten Swiss a Japanese — five Japanese a Portuguese — a lot of Portuguese a series — two series a species — many species a means — a lot of means an offspring — many offspring	а fish — fishes (различные виды рыб; употребляется очень редко)

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
4. Существительные латинского и греческого происхождения	a cactus — cacti (кактусы) a curriculum — curricula a datum — data (может также использоваться как единственное число) a phenomenon — phenomena a formula — formulae an antenna — antennae an index — indices (в математике) an appendix — appendices (в	также могут образовывать множественное число с помощью -s/-es cactuses curriculums phenomenons formulas antennas indexes (в книгах) аppendixes (в медицине)
	книгах)	appendin es (e medagane)
5. Составные существи-тельные	a grown-up — grown-ups an office-block — office-blocks a merry-go-round — merry- go-rounds a forget-me-not — forget-me- nots	mothers-in-law passers-by women-drivers menservants

Род имени существительного

Средства выражения рода	Мужской род Masculine	эй род uline	Женский род Feminine	й род ine	Средни Net	Средний род * Neuter
1. Лексическим значением слова	man boy father husband bachelor	brother lord nephew son cock	woman girl mother wife spinster	sister lady niece daughter hen	book camera house star life	city river country metal snow
2. Личными местоимениями	he		she		ï	
3. Суффиксами -ess, -ine (-ina), -er, -ette	god waiter poet prince widower bachelor	lion hero tzar tiger	goddess waitress poetess princess widow bachelorette	lioness heroine tsarina tigress		
4. Составными существительными	a he-cousin a he-goat a man-driver a manservant a boyfriend a policeman a businessmen	er Int I n nen	a she-cousin a she-goat a woman-driver a maidservant a girlfriend a policewoman a businesswoman	۵		

Продолжение табл.

Средства выражения рода	Мужской род	Женский род	Средний род*
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
5. Обусловленные традицией: страны, средства передвижения (самолеты, суда, автомобили) — <i>she</i>		England is proud of her poets. — What a fine yacht! She is very fast. This jet is supersonic. She will beat all the records.	

^{*} В английском языке к среднему роду относятся названия неодушевленных предметов.

Запомните

Слова типа *a chairman, a mailman, a policeman, a fireman, a congressman* считаются в настоящее время «политически **Говорите:** a chairperson, a mail carrier, a police officer, a firefighter, a member of Congress. некорректными», так как игнорируют половину человечества — женщин.

Падеж имени существительного

Общий падеж	Притяжательный падеж
Common Case	Possessive Case
Существительное в общем падеже не имеет окончаний: Mary, Peter, a doctor, a teacher, a file, novels, a child, engineers, people, students, the Belovs	Mary's boy, Peter's car, a doctor's office, a teacher's pen, Boris's file, Dickens's novels, children's toys, engineers' plans, people's lives, students' hostel, the Belovs' house

Притяжательный падеж

Основные значения: принадлежность, обладание чем-то, описание (с одушевленными именами существительными)

Единственное число		Множестве	нное число
-'s	_		-'s
a boy's toy a girl's dress an actress's life a woman's magazine Burns'(s) poems	boys' toys girls' dresses actresses' lives lawyers' duties the Romanovs'	<u> </u>	children's shop men's hobbies women's magazines sheep's wool deer's horns
принадл	ежности передаето of + сущест		и сочетания
the roof of the house the end of the story		the cover o the back of	of the book f the chair

Неодушевленные имена существительные, которые употребляются в притяжательном падеже

1. Слова moon, sun, Earth, world, country, river, ocean, city, town	the moon's surface, the sun's rays, the Earth's population, the world's history, the river's bed, the city's museums
2. Названия стран, городов, месяцев, дней недели	England's traditions, Moscow's streets, July's heat, Tuesday's meeting, London's doubledeckers
3. Меры времени и расстояния	a moment's silence, two miles' drive*, an hour's sleep, a fortnight's holiday, a day's wait

Сравните

Примечание

В посвящениях притяжательный падеж не употребляется: the Pushkin Monument, the Kennedy Centre, the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Eiffel Tower

Некоторые особенности употребления притяжательного падежа

1. Совместное владение чем-то	Ilf and Petrov's novels; my son and daughter's room; Сравните: my son's and daughter's rooms (раздельное владение)
2. Указание места (магазина, офиса, дома, клиники, салона и т.д.)	the chemist's (shop), the dentist's (office), the baker's (shop), my mother's (house), the doctor's (clinic), the hairdresser's (salon), the dressmaker's (shop), McDonald's (restaurant)
3. В значении «один из» (с предлогом <i>of</i>)	Boris is a friend of my father's. She is a student of my mother's.

^{*} We went for a two-mile walk. — It was two miles' drive.

The Article Артикль

Неопределенный артикль one > a (an)

Употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в ед. ч. для:

- выражения значения единичности
 классификации лица или предмета (имеет значение любой)

Примечания Употребление неопределенного артикля с существительными во множественном числе невозможно!	Teachers should be competent. Students must work hard. Cars are a means of transport. Computers are electronic machines. There are letters for you. There were boats on the lake. There will be concerts tomorrow.
Примеры	A teacher should be competent. A student must work hard. A car is a means of transport. A computer is an electronic machine. There is a letter for you. There was a boat on the lake. There will be a concert tomorrow.
Употребляется с существительным	1. В роли: a) подлежащего; имеет значение <i>любой, каждый</i> б) подлежащего в предложениях с оборотом <i>there is/was/ will be,</i>

Продолжение табл.

Употребляется	Примеры	Примечания Употребление неопределенного
с существительным		артикля с существительными во множественном числе невозможно!
2. В роли дополнения	I have a dog. She got a fax. He bought a printer.	I have dogs. She got faxes. He bought printers.
3. В роли именной части составного именного сказуемого	He is a programmer. She is a doctor.	They are programmers. They are doctors.
(предикатива)	It's a new show.	They are new shows.
4. В ряде устойчивых		Сравните <i>в русском языке:</i>
словосочетаний, выражающих	to be a success	быть успешным
однократные действия	to have a rest	отдохнуть
	to have a good time	хорошо провести время
	to have a toothache	испытывать (иметь) зубную боль
	to give a look	взглянуть
	to make a mistake	сделать ошибку
	to take a seat	сесть
	to give smb a lift	подбросить кого-то на машине
	to go for a walk	пойти на прогулку
	to catch a cold	простудиться

5. При наличии у существительного описательного определения	Сравните: It was night. — It was a dark night. It's morning. — It's a sunny morning. We had dinner. — We had a big	При наличии определений late, early, real артикль не ynorpeбляется: It was late night. It's early spring. This is real winter. It was late autumn.
6. В восклицательных предложениях после what, such	What a nice child! What a good film! It's such a big city! She is such a good girl!	What nice children! What good films! They are such big cities! They are such good girls!
	Запомните фразы: What a surprise! (Какой сюрприз/ неожиданность!) What a shame! (Какая досада/ обида/жалость!) What a shock! (Какой удар/шок!) What a waste! (Какая пустая трата денег, времени и т.д.)	

Определенный артикль that > the

Употребляется со всеми типами существительных (исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми) как в единственном, так и во множественном числе.

Употребляется, если	Примеры	Примечания
1. ситуация или контекст показывает, что речь идет об определенном лице или предмете.	The day is fine. The film was great. (ситуация) We have a new secretary. The girl is smart. (контекст)	Сравните <i>мн. ч.:</i> The days are fine. The films were great.
2. слово упоминалось ранее.	He has a new car, the car is red. They bought a dog, the dog is white.	Ho: He has a new car, it's a red car. They bought a dog, it's a white dog.
3. у существительного есть огра- ничивающее (лимитирующее) определение, выраженное: 1) словами only, main, central, same, right/wrong, left/right, next, last, final; 2) порядковыми числительными: first, second, etc; 3) прилагательными в превос- ходной степени: best, worst, longest, most important.	It's the only way out. Who can give me the right answer? Keep to the right side of the street. He was the first man who helped us. Read the second text. He lives on the third floor. This is the best book I've ever read. It's the most important thing for me.	Неопределенный артикль возможен для выражения: 1) значения «еще один», «другой»: What about a second cup of tea? Two years later she had a third son. 2) описательного определения: a first love, a first night («премьера»), a first step, a best-seller.

4. существительное обозначает уникальный (единственный в своем роде) предмет или явление: the sun, the moon, the earth, the wind, the sky, the world, the south, the north, the west, the east, the horizon, the globe, the Cosmos, the equator, the hemisphere, the atmosphere, the Milky Way.	The wind was strong. The Sun is a star. The Moon moves round the Earth. This is the way of the world. The sky was blue.	При наличии описательного определения употребляется неопределенный артикль: We live in a big, big world. We flew in a vanilla sky. A strong wind was blowing. За помните: названия планет употребляются без артикля: Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury. Возможные варианты слова «земля»: Earth (планета), the Earth, the earth.
5. существительное употребляется в роли обстоятельства места: <i>in</i> (on) the street, at the theatre, at the office, at the library, on the balcony, in the garden, on the train.	We like to walk in the garden. There are some people at the door. Let's meet at the library. I read a book on the train.	Неопределенный артикль также возможен в своем классифицирующем значении: Matilda lived in a small English town. He was born in a small village. We all live in a yellow submarine. (В значении «один из», «какой-то»)
6. существительное употребляется в обобщающем родовом значении и представляет весь класс людей, животных, изобретения, термины, жанры.	The teacher is a giver, not a taker. The elephant is a strong animal. The Periodic Table was invented by the Russian chemist D. Mendeleyev. The computer was invented in America. The article is used only with nouns. Agatha Christie is the Queen of the detective story.	Существительные <i>man, woman</i> в родовом значении употребляются без артикля. Man can do everything. It was nature tamed by man. Much was written about man's inhumanity to woman.

Употребляется	Примеры	Примечания
7. перед субстантивированными частями речи (прилагательные, причастия, глаголы, которые употребляются в качестве существительных).	The old like to criticize the young. (старые, молодые) Come in! Don't stand in the cold. (на холоде) The Chinese invented fine china. (китайцы) The English are very polite people. (англичане) The Dutch live in the Netherlands. (голландцы) The unemployed should be helped. (безработные) We are in the know (мы в курсе, осведомлены)	
8. B pяде устоявшихся Bыражений: to be on the safe side (от греха подальше), in the long run (в конце концов), to change for the better/for the worse (меняться к лучшему/худшему), to make the best of smth (сделать все возможное), to read between the lines (читать между строк), on the whole (в целом), in the light of smth (в свете чего-то), etc.	Let's call the police, to be on the safe side. Everything will be fine in the long run. The weather is changing for the better. He made the best of his career. On the whole, he's not a bad guy. We have to agree in the light of the latest events.	Запомните <i>следующие</i> ynompeбительные фразы: What's the matter? — Nothing is the matter. What's the time? What's the date? What's the weather like today? What's the trouble? What's the rush? Where is the lighter? Where are the keys?

Артикли с географическими названиями: мировая география

Названия	the	ı
1. Части света, континенты, страны, регионы, города, деревни	Если в названии государства есть нарицательное существительное: the Russian Federation , the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Irish Republic ;	Europe, Asia, Australia, North (South) America, Africa, Russia, Italy, England, Latin America, South-East Asia, Northern Africa, Southern France, Moscow, Rome, London, Dubrovo, Peredelkino, Ukraine
	А также названия стран во мн. ч.: the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Arab Emirates;	
	названия следующих регионов, областей, городов: the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Far East, the Riviera, the Midlands, the Lake District, the Middle East, the Ruhr, the Tyrol, the Hague (Faara)	

Названия	the	ı
2. Океаны, моря, проливы, каналы, реки, озера, водопады, полуострова	the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the White Sea, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the English Channel, the Gulf Stream, the Panama Canal, the Volga, the Mississippi, the Thames (the River Thames), the Baikal, the Seliger, the Swallow Falls, (the) Niagara Falls	Ho: Lake Baikal, Lake Seliger Ho: названия заливов и полуостровов употребляются без артикля: Hudson Bay, Kamchatka, Taimyr, Scandinavia Сравните: Kola — the Kola Peninsula
3. Горные цепи, группы островов, горные вершины, острова	the Urals, the Alps, the Rocky Mountains (the Rockies), the Himalayas, the Andes, the Canaries, the British Isles, the Kurilas, the West Indies	Ho: названия горных вершин и отдельных островов: Elbrus, Everest, Vesuvius, Poklonnaya Gora, Cuba, Cyprus, Haiti, Easter Island Запомните:
4. Пустыни	the Gobi, the Sahara Desert, the Kara-Kum, the Kalahari	

Артикли с географическими названиями: городская география

Названия	the	1
1. Улицы, площади, переулки, парки	(the) High Street, the Mall, the Strand (улицы в Лондоне)	Tverskaya Street, Regent Street, Fifth Avenue, Charing Cross Road, Park Lane, Manezh Square, Trafalgar Square, Gorky Park, Hyde Park, Jurassic Park
2. Театры, концертные залы, музеи, галереи, кинотеатры, отели, дворцы, рестораны, кафе, бары	the Bolshoi Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Chaikovsky Hall, the Opera House, the Hermitage, the National Gallery, the Russian Museum, the Louvre, the Pushkinsky, the Kodak, the Odeon, the Ritz, the Continental, (the) President Hotel, the Winter Palace, the Taj Mahal, the Savoy, the Three Oaks, the Big Bite, the Talk of the Town	Covent Garden, Grand Opera Ho: Buckingham Palace Maxim's, Vadim's
3. Известные произведения искусства, уникальные книги	the Great Pyramid, the Mona Liza, the Sistine Chapel, the Moonlight Sonata, the Bible, the Koran, the Domesday Book (in England)	

Продолжение табл.

	~ 4 *	
Сизрания	ale ale	
4. Аэропорты, станции, мосты, башни	the Brooklyn Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Bridge of Sighs, the Eiffel Tower	Heathrow (Airport), Vnukovo (Airport) Victoria Station, Taganskaya Station, Tower Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Krymsky Bridge, Big Ben
5. Школы, колледжи, университеты	Запомните: the Sorbonne	Richmond Grammar School, Carnegie College, Oxford University, Moscow University
	Сравните: London University — the University of London <i>(офиц. название)</i> Chicago University — the University of Chicago	don <i>(офиц. название)</i> :ago
6. Церкви, соборы, приходы		Trinity Church, St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Basil's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey
7. Корабли, паромы, яхты, известные поезда	the Magnolia, the Victoria, (the) Titanic, the Beautiful Dreamer, the Orient Express	
8. Политические и государственные учреждения, организации; партии, исторические события	the Senate, the State Duma, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Government, the British Council, the Pentagon, the Democratic Party, the Second World War, the Gulf War	Ho: Parliament, Congress, Whitehall

9. Газеты (английские	the Times, the Observer, the Financial	С названиями российских газет <i>the</i> не употребляется:
и американские)	Times, the Sun, the Star	Arguments and Facts, Moscow News
журналы, периодические	the Spectator, the New Yorker, the	Economist, Computer Weekly,
издания	American Scientist	Newsweek, Playboy
10. Спортивные события	The Olympic Games, the World Cup, the World Championship	Ho: Wimbledon (теннис)
11. Музыкальные группы	the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, the Spice Girls (если сущ. во мн. ч.)	Ho: Queen, ABBA, Gorky Park, A-Ha

Артикли с личными именами (имена и фамилии людей)

	the	1	а
1. Имена и фамилии людей	Bce unenbi cembin The Sviridovs are my friends. The Malikovs are good musicians. The Peacocks live in Newcastle.	Henry Simpson is a producer. Mr. Snow is my boss. Little Monica is a nice child. Dear Charles, how are you? Poor Billy lost his toy. Old Tom was a sailor.	Один из членов семьи He is a Sviridov and very talented. You are a true Peacock. Hekoe лицо (какой-то) A Safonov called you an hour ago. A Forrester wants to see you.
2. Личное имя становит- ся нарицательным и обозначает: а) произведения, премии b) типичные черты носителя имени (но не самого чело- века)			I bought a Webster. (словарь) He drives a Ford. This museum has a Goya. The film won an Oscar. He is a typical Casanova. What a Don Juan you are! My friend is a Jack-of-all trades! (мастер на все руки)
3. Обращения, звания, титулы, профессии		Запомните: Doctor Watson, Lord Byron, King Solomon, Admiral Nelson, General Cook, Miss Marple, Queen Victoria, Professor Vishnevski	

Артикли с существительными

school, college, university, work, bed, town, church, hospital, prison, jail

_ абстрактное значение	a/the конкретное значение (здание, помещение)
to go to school (college, work, university) = to study Does your son go to school? — He is at college already.	It's a new school. The school is a good one. There is a university in this town.
to be in hospital = to be ill My aunt is still in hospital.	There is a hospital in the area. We have a good laboratory in the hospital.
to go to bed = to go to sleep When do you go to bed?	I prefer to sleep on a bed , not on a sofa . Where shall we put the bed?
to go to church = to believe in God and to be a regular church-goer Every Sunday my Granny goes to church.	This is a historic church. The church stood on a hill.
to be in prison, to be sent to prison = to be punished for smth He is in prison for robbery.	It's a prison for women. He went to the prison to visit his friend.
to be in (out of) town = город, в котором вы находитесь Will you be in town next week? Let's meet in town , not in the country. (противопоставление города деревне)	It's a small town. She went to the town where she was born.

Артикли с существительными, обозначающими части суток и времена года

(sunrise, dawn, morning, noon, daytime, afternoon, dusk, twilight, sunset, evening, night, midnight, winter, spring, summer, autumn)

– абстрактное значение, обозначает время суток	а описательное определение	the ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение
lt's morning.	It is a sunny morning.	The morning is sunny.
Night fell. Day broke. It was sunrise.	It was a dark night. It was a beautiful sunrise.	The night was dark. The sunrise was beautiful.
It was autumn.	It was a golden autumn.	We met in the autumn of 1998.
It is spring.	We had a warm spring.	The spring is warm.
225044450		

Запомните:

I run in **early morning.**

It's **broad day.**

It was **late autumn.**

It's **early spring.**

It was **high noon.**

В предложных фразах:	Запомните:
at night, at dawn,	in the morning,
by noon, by midnight,	in the daytime,
past noon,	in the afternoon,
after sunset,	in the evening,
before nightfall	at night,
	in (the) autumn,
	in (the) winter,
	in the summertime

Запомните: all day (long), all night through, day after day, from morning till night, day and night

Артикли с существительными, обозначающими приемы пищи (breakfast, brunch, lunch, dinner, tea, supper)

– абстрактное значение, время приема пищи	а описательное определение, званый прием, вечеринка, порция	the ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение
Lunch is at 12 oʻclock. We had tea on the terrace. What shall I cook for supper? Dinner is served.	There is no such thing as a free lunch. I usually have a light supper. Let's have an early supper tonight.	The lunch was tasty. The tea is too hot. The dinner which you cooked was delicious.
Запомните: to have breakfast (brunch, lunch, dinner, tea,	We organized a tea for the children. It was an official dinner. You can get a set-dinner at this restaurant.	Don't burn the dinner again! Rush to the kitchen and have a look at the supper . (<i>umeemcя в виду сама</i> <i>eда</i>)
supper) When do you usually have breakfast? — At 7 o'clock. Do you always have dinner at home? — No, I don't.	(комплексный обед) I haven't enough money to pay for a supper.	

Артикли с существительными в функции приложения и предикатива (части составного именного сказуемого)

– официальный пост, чин, должность, которые могут заниматься лишь одним человеком	Hau6onee ynotpe6utenbhble cnoba: president, prime minister, king, queen, secretary, author, captain, dean, chairperson, goalkeeper, centre forward, leader, head, principal, chief, boss.	Mr. Wilson, Prime Minister of England, made a historic speech. He is President of a small republic. She is Head of the Linguistic Department. Mr.Marshall, director of the firm, is from Wales. Mike is goalkeeper and Brian is centre forward.
the с именем известного человека, ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение	Mozart, the music genius , is the best medicine for me. Pushkin, the great Russian poet , described autumn beautifully. I like books by R.Dahl , the famous English writer. Mr.Hooks, the newspaper editor , wants to see you. Marina, the headstudent , keeps our register.	Takke ecnn npunokehue npequecrayer umehu co6crsehhomy: the painter Turner, the composer Verdi, the student Tarasova, the scientist Malov Cpabhute: The President had a meeting with the Prime Minister. The Dean is at her office now. (имеется в виду сам человек, но не занимаемый им пост) The director has just left. 3 апомните: The Tsar Peter the Great, Catherine the Second, Ivan the Terrible, William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, the Baron Munchhausen, the Emperor Napoleon, Vasilissa the Fair, Jack the Ripper.
а с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе	My friend, a student, studies hard. The painting, a Dali, costs a lot. The article, a small word, causes a lot of problems.	Ho: My friends, students, study hard.

Артикли с существительными во фразах с предлогами in, with, like, as

		<u></u>
	а с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе	– с неисчисляемыми существительными или существительными во множественном числе
in	in a hurry, in a mess, in a loud (low) voice, in a whisper, in a good (bad) mood, in a quick way, in a wild manner	in surprise, in anger, in loud voices, in wild manners
with	with a smile, with a look, with a sigh, with a cry	with joy, with anger, with smiles, with cries
like	like a child, like a slave, like a horse, like a lion, like a good girl, like a fool	like water, like rain, like stormy weather, like children, like lions, like good girls, like fools
as	as busy as a bee, as happy as a kid, as poor as a church mouse, as good as a play	as hard as iron, as soft as butter, as black as night, as simple as ABC, as busy as bees, as happy as kids

Артикли в словосочетаниях с предлогом of (a/the group of students; the roof of a/the house)

Первое существительно	ое + of + в	торое существительное
1. a / the (единичность, ситуация, контекст)		Вещественное, абстрактное или же во множественном числе
a/the cup a/the bar a/the pack	of	coffee chocolate cigarettes
an/the item a/the piece a/the sense	of	news advice humour
a/the set a/the party a/the group	of	stories people students
I'd like a cup of coffee. The cup of old like a set of stories by V.Tokareva. T	-	_
2. the + (неотъемлемая часть того целого, которое выражено вторым существительным)	of	+ a / the («любой», ситуация, контекст)
the end (beginning) the top (foot) the figure the face the middle	of	a/the story a/the hill a/the model a/the person a/the river

Сравните:

The face of **a person** shows his character. **The face** of **the man** was familiar to me.

He had **the figure** of **a young man. The figure** of **the young** man was ideal. **The roof** of **a private house** needs regular care. **The roof** of **the house** is red.

Отсутствие артикля в ряде выражений, вводимых предлогами

from	head to foot time to time start to finish	beginning to end hand to mouth ocean to ocean
by	accident car, train, air chance hand half e-mail	heart fax, post good (bad) fortune mistake name day (night)
on	deck foot (one's) mind	sale (good, bad) terms time
in	advance bed court fact future	half love mind private time
at	dinner night hand first sight last	risk once present sea war/peace

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

Название страны	Прилагательное	Национальность	Жители страны	Название языка
Russia	Russian	a Russian	(the) Russians	Russian
Britain	British	a Briton/ an Englishman (an Englishwoman)	the British (English people)	English
China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese	Chinese
America	American	an American	(the) Americans	English
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian	the Hungarians	Hungarian
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finns	Finnish
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard	the Spanish	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	the Turks	Turkish
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot, a Scotsman (a Scotswoman)	the Scots	Scottish
Holland	Dutch	a Dutchman (a Dutchwoman)	the Dutch	Dutch
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	the Danes	Danish

Egypt	Egyptian	an Egyptian	the Egyptians	Arabic
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	the Swedes	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss	the Swiss	German, French, Italian
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli	the Israelis	Hebrew
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian	the Belgians	Dutch, French, German
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese	the Portuguese	Portuguese
Australia	Australian	an Australian	the Australians	English
the Czech Republic	Czech	a Czech	the Czechs	Czech
Saudi Arabia	Saudi	a Saudi	the Saudis	Arabic
Poland	Polish	a Pole	the Poles	Polish
France	French	a Frenchman (a Frenchwoman)	the French	French
Germany	German	a German	Germans	German

Артикли с неисчисляемыми (вещественными и абстрактными) именами существительными

не имеют формы множественного числа	a (an)	the ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение
1. news money hair progress furniture traffic information	Eдиничность выражается: a piece of work an item of news a word of advice a sum of money an article of furniture a grain of truth	The news was fantastic. The weather was too hot. The progress you've made makes me glad. The money they offered was attractive.
2. Сравните: grammar (часть науки о языке) study (процесс учения) beauty (красота) paper (бумага) glass (стекло) light (свет)	a grammar (учебник грамматики) a study (комната, кабинет) a beauty (красавица) a paper (газета) a glass (стакан) a light (лампа, огонек)	The study of a language is a long process. The paper was a month old. The light in the hall was too bright.

3. Неисчисляемые вещественные		
имена существительные		
в общем смысле	«вид», «сорт», «порция»	
Сравните:		The teas of India are of fine
coffee	а соffee (чашка, порция)	quality.
beer	а beer, beers (банка, несколько банок	The coffee is too strong.
	и т.д.)	Thank you, the tea was excellent.
wine	a dry wine, French wines	I think the wines of France are
tea	a tea, teas	better than the wines of Spain.
food	foods	
Спавците:		

Сравните:

This restaurant serves five **soups.** — We always choose **a Singaporean seafood soup.** My Granny makes four **jams** every year. — Every morning I have toast with **jam**. Which **cheeses** do you sell? — Different kinds of **cheese.**

Артикли с названиями болезней

	_	_	a (an)	the
1	diabetes influenza measles appendicitis mumps	herpes malaria pneumonia cholera	a cold a fever	the measles the mumps the chickenpox the flu
2	earache, tootl (British) heartache (мо страдания)		an earache, a toothache (American) a headache — headaches a heart problem a heart attack	

Артикли с существительным fish

	Единственное число	Множественное число	Примечания
1	a fish a carp a trout a pike	two fish three carp four trout many pike	fish (продукт питания) Do you like fish? There is fish on the menu. Fish is useful.
	What a beautiful fish! I gave a fish to the cat.	There are many (a lot of) fish in this lake. How many fish did you catch?	
		Форма fishes (различные виды рыб) употребляется редко! The fishes of the Atlantic. There are different fishes in the aquarium.	
2		Существительное fish имеет также собирательное значение Fish travel long distances in the sea. Ecologically, fish are at risk now.	

Артикли с существительным fruit

Fruit Единственное число (неисчисл.)	Fruits Множественное число	The (ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение)
Вид питания, продукт (нет формы множественного числа) Fruit is good for health. It is rich in vitamins. There is fruit on the table. Do you like fruit? Is fruit expensive this year?	Различные виды фруктов Many different fruits are brought from Italy, Greece and Spain. I like citrus fruits best. What are the local fruits?	The fruit is on the table. Where is the fruit? The fruit which you bought was very good. How much did you pay for the fruit?
		В переносном значении — плоды, результаты чего-либо: the fruits of nature the fruits of our efforts
Ботанический термин a fruit (плод) A strawberry is a beautiful fruit.	fruits (плоды) This bush gives red fruits. (ягоды, плоды)	

Имя прилагательное

The Adjective

Классификация прилагательных

Качественные Qualitative	Относительные Relative
great, nice, difficult, clever, clean, windy, beautiful, old, new, warm, cold, optimistic, kind, tall, short, well- known	woollen, golden, wooden, American, Russian, Italian, weekly, daily, middle, dead, pregnant, left, right, empty, perfect, square, round, medical, full, unique
имеют степени сравнения	не имеют степеней сравнения, так как выражают абсолютную степень качества или состояния

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Степень сравнения	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная*		
Форма	Positive	Comparative	Superlative		
Синтетическая (одно- и двусложные прилагательные) -er, -est	nice hot long happy	nic er hott er long er happi er	nicest hottest longest happiest		
Аналитическая (многосложные прилагательные) <i>more, most</i>	interesting beautiful comfortable serious	more interesting more beautiful more comfortable more serious	most interesting most beautiful most comfortable most serious		
Примечание. Прилагательные angry, clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, simple могут иметь как синтетические, так и аналитические формы степеней сравнения.					
	simple handsome	simpler more simple handsomer more handsome	simplest most simple handsomest most handsome		

Запомните

^{*} Перед существительным, определяемым прилагательным в превосходной степени, как правило, употребляется определенный артикль.

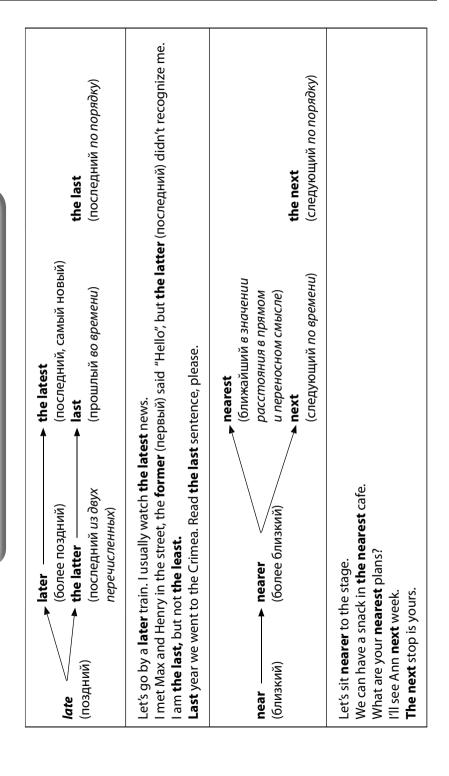
She is **the tallest** girl in our class. He is **the most serious** boy in your class.

Нетрадиционные формы степеней сравнения прилагательных

(образуются от разных основ)

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good bad	better worse	best worst
little	less	least
much many	more	most
It's a good day today.	The weather is better today.	It's the best day in the whole summer.
It was a bad situation.	The situation was getting worse.	It was the worst situation in my life.
He makes little progress in his studies.	He made less progress in his studies than his friend.	He has made the least progress in the group.
Many people now are chocaholics.	More and more people are trying to keep to a diet now.	Most people understand now that we are what we eat.
Children have much free time in summer.	They have more time in summer than in winter.	Most of his time is spent on working.

Двойные степени сравнения



old (crapme no sospacmy)	 ■ oldest (самый старший по возрасту)
	(самый старший <i>по положению</i>)
Mary is three years older than Peter. He is the oldest of the five children. Boris is my elder brother. Andrew is very young, but he is the eldest at our office.	
Обе формы могут обозначать расстояние:	
far (более дальний) (дальний, ► further далёкий) (дальнейший, последующий)	 ► farthest (самый дальний) ► furthest (самый дальний)
He went farther (further) into the wood. They sat at the farthest (furthest) table. We are waiting for further instructions. There was no further comment.	

Прилагательные с противоположным значением

Слова-антонимы		Отрицательные префиксы un-, in-, dis-, il-, im-, ir-, ab-			
bad	_	good	able	_	unable
beautiful	-	ugly	accurate	_	inaccurate
big	-	little	certain	-	uncertain
big	-	small	clear	-	unclear
cheap	-	expensive	comfortable	-	uncomfortable
clean	-	dirty	common	_	uncommon
cold	_	hot	complete	_	incomplete
cool	_	warm	convenient	_	inconvenient
dangerous	_	safe	dependent	_	independent
dark	_	light	direct	_	indirect
deep	_	shallow	expensive	_	inexpensive
difficult	_	simple	fair	_	unfair
dry	_	wet	familiar	_	unfamiliar
early	_	late	happy	_	unhappy
empty	_	full	healthy	_	unhealthy
fast	_	slow	honest	_	dishonest
fat	_	thin	important	_	unimportant
first	_	last	interesting	_	uninteresting
happy	_	sad	kind	_	unkind
hard	_	easy	lawful	_	unlawful
hard	_	soft	legal	_	illegal
healthy	_	ill	logical	_	illogical

Продолжение табл.

Слова-антонимы		Отрицательные префиксы un-, in-, dis-, il-, im-, ir-, ab-			
healthy	-	sick	loyal	_	disloyal
heavy	-	light	mobile	-	immobile
high	-	low	necessary	-	unnecessary
intelligent	-	stupid	normal	-	abnormal
large	-	little	pleasant	_	unpleasant
large	-	small	polite	-	impolite
long	-	short (неодуш. предм.)	possible	-	impossible
modern	_	old-fashioned	proper	_	improper
narrow	-	wide	rational	-	irrational
noisy	-	quiet	real	-	unreal
old	-	new (неодуш. предм.)	reliable	_	unreliable
old	-	young	regular	-	irregular
poor	_	rich	responsible	_	irresponsible
private	-	public	secure	_	insecure
right	_	left	sincere	_	insincere
right	_	wrong	sure	_	unsure
short	_	tall	true	_	untrue
sour	-	sweet	usual		unusual
strong	_	weak	visible	_	invisible

Числительное

The Numeral

Количественные Cardinal сколько? how many?		Порядковые Ordinal какой? который? which?	
0	zero	0	zero
1	one	1st	(the)* first
2	two	2nd	second
3	three	3rd	third
4	four	4th	fourth
5	five	5th	fifth
6	six	6th	sixth
7	seven	7th	seventh
8	eight	8th	eighth
9	nine	9th	ninth
10	ten	10th	tenth
11	eleven	11th	eleventh
12	twelve	12th	twelfth
13	thirteen	13th	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14th	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15th	fifteenth
16	sixteen	16th	sixteenth
17	seventeen	17th	seventeenth
18	eighteen	18th	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19th	nineteenth
20	twenty	20th	twentieth
21	twenty-one	21st	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	22nd	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	23rd	twenty-third
30	thirty	30th	thirtieth
40	forty	40th	fortieth
50	fifty	50th	fiftieth
60	sixty	60th	sixtieth
70	seventy	70th	seventieth
80	eighty	80th	eightieth
90	ninety	90th	ninetieth
100	one hundred	100th	hundredth
101	one hundred and one	101st	hundred and first
102	one hundred and two, etc	102nd	hundred and second

Продолжение табл.

Количественные Cardinal сколько? how many?			рядковые Ordinal оторый? which?
200	two hundred	200th	two hundredth
201	two hundred and one, etc.	201st	two hundred and first
1000	one thousand	1000th	thousandth
1001	one thousand and one, etc.	1001st	thousand and first
2000	two thousand	2000th	two thousandth
2001	two thousand and one, etc.	2001st	two thousand and first
10 000	ten thousand	10 000th	ten thousandth
100 000	one hundred thousand	100 000th	hundred thousandth
1 000 000	one million, etc.	1 000 000th	millionth
1 000 000 000	one billion	1 000 000 000th	billionth

^{*} Порядковые числительные, как правило, употребляются с определенным артиклем (the first, the twenty-second, etc.).

Запомните

Room one (1), *Ho*: **the** first room Page two (2), *Ho*: **the** second page Task three (3), *Ho*: **the** third task

Разговорные формы цифры 0

1. nought [no:t] 0.7 = nought point seven	в математике
2. zero ['zɪərəʊ] -15°C = minus fifteen degrees นภน fifteen degrees below zero	в науке, например для обозначения температуры
3. o [ຈບ] 705 21 80 = seven o five two one eight o	в телефонных номерах
4. nil <i>или</i> nothing 2:0 = the score was two nothing <i>или</i> two nil	в спорте для обозначения счета игры

Дробные числа и проценты

половина	1/2	a half*
треть	1/3	a third
четверть	1/4	a quarter
одна пятая	1/5	one fifth
три четверти	3/4	three quarters
две трети	2/3	two thirds
полтора (полторы)	1 1/2	one and a half
один и три четверти	1 3/4	one and three quarters
ноль целых (и) пять десятых	0.5	nought point five
одна целая семьдесят пять сотых	1.75	one point seven five
двадцать шесть процентов	26%	twenty-six per cent

*Ho: half an hour, half an apple, half the time

Четыре арифметических действия

сложение	+	addition	6 + 4 = 10	six plus (and) four equals (is) ten
вычитание		subtraction	6 — 4 = 2	six minus four equals (is) two
умножение	×	multiplication	6 × 4 = 24	six times (multiplied by) four equals (is) twenty-four
деление	÷	division	6 ÷ 2 = 3	six divided by two equals (is) three

четные числа — even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8 и т.д.), нечетные числа — odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7 и т.д.)

Даты

We write:	We say:
1(st) September (Sept. 1, 2002) 25(th) January (Jan. 25, 1998)	the first of September the twenty-fifth of January
1066 — ten sixty-six 1998 — nineteen ninety-eight 1905 — nineteen o [əʊ] five 2002 — two thousand two в 2002 году — in the year two thousand two	

Местоимение

The Pronoun

Личные Personal	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
Притяжательные Possessive	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
Указательные Demonstrative	it, this/these, that/those, same, such
Вопросительные Interrogative	who (whom), whose, which, what (в вопросительных предложениях)
Относительные Relative	who (whom), whose, which, that (в определительных придаточных)
Союзные Conjunctive	who (whom), whose, which, what (в дополнительных и др. придаточных предложениях)
Возвратные Self-pronouns (Reflexive)	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
Взаимные Reciprocal	each other, one another
Отрицательные Negative	no, nobody (no one), none, nothing (в отрицательных предложениях)
Неопределенные Indefinite	some, any, no (u ux производные), all, both, each, every (u eго производные), other, another, one, much, many, (a) little, (a) few, either, neither

Число личных местоимений

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1-е лицо		we
2-е лицо	you	you
3-е лицо	he, she, it	they

Падежи личных местоимений

Именительный падеж The Nominative Case	Объектный падеж The Objective Case	
I	me	
you	you	
he	him	
she	her	
it	it	
we	us	
they	them	
I have a new book.	Give the book to me.	
She sings well.	Listen to her.	
He drinks coffee every day.	He likes it.	
They have a lot of friends.	We often meet them.	
Who is it?	It's me (him, her, them).	

Притяжательные местоимения

	Притяжательное местоимение		
Личное местоимение	Совмещенная форма местоимение + существительное	Абсолютная форма местоимение без существительного	
I	my	mine	
you	your	yours	
he	his	his	
she	her	hers	
it	its	_	
we	our	ours	
they	their	theirs	
I have a disk. They've got a house. She has a friend. It is an old city. He wrote a test.	It's my disk. — Is it their house? Tim is her friend. Moscow is proud of its history. His mark was good.	The disk is mine. — No, theirs is new. Tim is a friend of hers. — It's my paper, not his.	

Сводная таблица личных и притяжательных местоимений

Личные		Притяжательные	
Именительный падеж	Объектный падеж	Совмещенная форма	Абсолютная форма
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	-
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

They told **them** (the police) that **their** house was not **theirs**. It was **their** grandfather's.

He asked him (Tom) to take his car, because his was out of order.

Указательные местоимения

Ед. число	this (этот, эта, это) this week, this year, this file, this method	that (τοτ, τα, το) that week, that year, that file, that method
Мн. число	these (эти) these weeks, these years, these files, these methods	those (Te) those weeks, those years, those files, those methods
	Обозначают то, что ближе к говорящему во времени и пространстве	Обозначают то, что дальше от говорящего во времени и пространстве

Запомните

- I'm sorry to trouble you. **That**'s all right.
- Are you Mr. Grant? Yes, **that's** right.
- Hello, this is Olga. Is **that** Julia? (в телефонных разговорах)

Возвратные местоимения

Личные местоимения	Возвратные местоимения (-ся(сь), сам, сама, сами, себя)	
I	myself	
you	yourself	
he	himself	
she	herself	
it	itself	
we	ourselves	
you	yourselves	
they	themselves	

I did that work **myself.** Make **yourself** comfortable. History repeats **itself.** They enjoyed **themselves** at the party.

Неопределенные местоимения a lot of, much, many

	Исчисляемые существительные Countable nouns	Неисчисляемые существительные Uncountable nouns
1. Утвердительные предложения	There are a lot of interesting things in our life. Students have a lot of exams.	There is a lot of work to do. We have a lot of snow this year.
	Ho: There are so many books to read! You have too many mistakes in your paper. We discussed very many questions yesterday.	There is so much work to do. He has too much energy! They got very much information last week.
2. Вопросительные предложения	Are there many interesting things in your life? Do students have many exams? Are there so many books to read?	Is there much work to do? Do you have much snow this year? Did they get very much information last week?
3. Отрицательные предложения	There aren't many interesting things in our life. Students don't have many exams. There aren't so many books to read.	There isn't much work to do. We don't have much snow this year. They didn't get very much information last week.

Heoпределенные местоимения (a) few, (a) little

Исчисляемые существительные	Неисчисляемые существительные		
a few (= some, several) «несколько»	a little (= some) «немного»		
He made a few mistakes in his speech. Let's discuss them. Tell us a few words about your trip.	I've got a little free time now. I can speak to you. There is a little money left. We can go shopping.		
few (not many) «мало»	little (not much) «мало»		
He made few mistakes in his paper and got a good mark. Few people know about it.	I've got little free time now. I can't speak to you. There is little money left. We can't go shopping.		
Запомните: (a) few, (a) little не употребляются в отрицательных предложениях not many, not much используются в этих типах предложений			
He didn't make many mistakes in his paper. Not many people know about it.	I don't have much free time now. There isn't much snow in the forest.		

Неопределенные местоимения

some (something, somebody, someone) any (anything, anybody, anyone) no (nothing, nobody, no one)

some , something, somebody (= someone)	any, anything, anybody (= anyone)	no, nothing, nobody (= no one)	
Утвердительные предложения	Вопросительные предложения	Отрицательные предложения	
There are some good dictionaries in the shop.	Are there any good dictionaries in the shop?	There aren't any good dictionaries in the shop. = There are no good dictionaries in the shop. (более категорично)	
He brought some news.	Did he bring any news?	He didn't bring any news. = He brought no news.	
There is something new for me in this article.	Is there anything new for you in this article?	There isn't anything new for me in this article. There is nothing new for me in this article.	
Someone knows his address.	Does anyone know his address?	Nobody knows his address.	
Запомните: Any в утвердительных предложениях имеет значение «любой», «кто-либо», «все, что угодно». Any child likes toys. We are interested in any information. I can give you anything you need. If anyone calls, tell me about it. If she wants anything, she'll get it.	Some употребляется в вопросительных предложениях, когда вы предлагаете или просите что-то. Would you like some juice? Will you have some more salad? Can I have some tea, please? Could you lend me some money?	— Is anything the matter? — Nothing is the matter. No news is good news. — Is there anybody in? — There is nobody in. — Does anyone know your secret? — No one knows it.	

Глагол The Verb

Классификация глаголов по значению

Смысловые	Полувспомогательные	Вспомогательные	
(to do, to come, to dance, to play, to study, to have) употребляются как сказуемое в предложении	(can, may, must, have to, should, used to, begin, start, stop, go on) употребляются как часть сказуемого	(be, do, have, shall, will, should, would) помогают строить сложные аналитические формы	
She did her work well. We have a new house. He studies hard. They play golf every Sunday.	She could do her work well. We have to build a new house. You must study hard. They started playing golf.	She has done her work well. We have built a new house. They will study hard. They said they would play golf on Sunday.	

Четыре основные формы правильных и неправильных глаголов

Форма глагола	Инфинитив (неопределенная форма глагола)	Простое прошедшее время	Причастие II (прошедшего времени)	Причастие I (настоящего времени)
Вид глагола	Infinitive 1	Past Simple 2	Past Participle 3	Present Participle 4
Правильный -ed (2-я и 3-я ф.) -ing (4-я форма)	to dance to work to play to cry	danc ed work ed play ed cri ed	danc ed work ed play ed cri ed	danc ing work ing play ing cry ing
Неправильный а) изменение корневой гласной (2-я и 3-я ф.) -ing (4-я форма)	to do to feel to teach to tell to find to stand to write to know	did felt taught told found stood wrote knew	done felt taught told found stood written known	doing feeling teaching telling finding standing writing knowing
б) совпадающие 1-я, 2-я и 3-я формы	to cost to cut to hit to hurt to let to put to shut to set	cost cut hit hurt let put shut set	cost cut hit hurt let put shut set	costing cutting hitting hurting letting putting shutting setting

Примечание

Полный список форм неправильных глаголов см. на с. 73.

Правильные глаголы, представляющие орфографические трудности

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
agree	agreed	agreed	agreeing	соглашаться
carry	carried	carried	carrying	нести
die	died	died	dying	умирать
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	enjoying	наслаждаться
flow	flowed	flowed	flowing	течь
found	founded	founded	founding	основать
hang	hanged	hanged	hanging	казнить через повешение
happen	happened	happened	happening	случаться
hurry	hurried	hurried	hurrying	спешить
marry	married	married	marrying	жениться
nod	nodded	nodded	nodding	кивать
offer	offered	offered	offering	предлагать
occur	occurred	occurred	occurring	происходить, случаться
plan	planned	planned	planning	планировать
prefer	preferred	preferred	preferring	предпочитать
refer	referred	referred	referring	направлять
queue	queued	queued	queuing	стоять в очереди
remember	remembered	remembered	remembering	помнить
rob	robbed	robbed	robbing	грабить
scan	scanned	scanned	scanning	сканировать
ski	skied, skid	skied, skid	skiing	кататься на лыжах
stay	stayed	stayed	staying	оставаться
study	studied	studied	studying	учиться
swap	swapped	swapped	swapping	обменяться чем-л.
tie	tied	tied	tying	завязывать
travel	travelled	travelled	travelling	путешествовать

Неправильные глаголы

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
abide	abode, abided	abode, abided	abiding	выносить
arise	arose	arisen	arising	возникать
awake	awoke, awaked	awoke, awaked	awaking	будить
be	was/were	been	being	быть
bear	bore	borne, born	bearing	носить
beat	beat	beaten	beating	бить
become	became	become	becoming	становиться
befall	befell	befallen	befalling	случаться
beget	begot	begotten	begetting	порождать
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать
behold	beheld	beheld	beholding	смотреть, созерцать
bend	bent, bended	bent, bended	bending	гнуть, сгибать
bereave	bereft, bereaved	bereft, bereaved	bereaving	лишать
beseech	besought	besought	beseeching	умолять, просить
beset	beset	beset	besetting	осаждать, окружать
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted	betting	держать пари
betake	betook	betaken	betaking	заставлять, прибегать
bethink	bethought	bethought	bethinking	размышлять, поразмыслить

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	bidding	предлагать цену (на аукционе)
bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать
bite	bit	bitten, bit	biting	кусаться
bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	кровоточить
blend	blended, blent	blended, blent	blending	смешивать
bless	blessed, blest	blessed, blest	blessing	благословлять
blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать; разбивать
breed	bred	bred	breeding	размножаться, плодиться
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
broadcast	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcast, broadcasted	broadcasting	транслировать
build	built	built	building	строить
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	burning	жечь; гореть
burst	burst	burst	bursting	взрываться
buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
cast	cast	cast	casting	бросать; разбрасывать
catch	caught	caught	catching	поймать
chide	chid	chidden, chid	chiding	бранить, упрекать
choose	chose	chosen	choosing	выбирать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
cleave	clovecleft, cleaved	cloven, cleaved	cleaving	раскалывать(ся)
cling	clung	clung	clinging	цепляться
clothe	clothed, clad	clothed, clad	clothing	одевать
come	came	come	coming	приходить, приезжать
cost	cost	cost	costing	стоить
creep	crept	crept	creeping	ползать
crow	crowed, crew	crowed	crowing	издавать радостные звуки
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело
dig	dug	dug	digging	копать, рыть
do	did	done	doing	делать
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать; тащить
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed	dreaming	мечтать; видеть во сне
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
drive	drove	driven	driving	водить
dwell	dwelt(ed)	dwelt(ed)	dwelling	проживать
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть
fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить(ся)
feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться, драться

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
find	found	found	finding	находить
fit	fit	fit	fitting	приспосабливать
flee	fled	fled	fleeing	бежать, спасаться бегством
fling	flung	flung	flinging	швырять, кидаться
fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
forbear	forbore	forborne	forbearing	воздерживаться
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden	forbidding	запрещать
forecast	forecast, forcasted	forecast, forcasted	forecasting	предсказывать
foreknow	foreknew	foreknown	foreknowing	знать заранее, предвидеть
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	foreseeing	знать заранее, предвидеть
foretell	foretold	foretold	foretelling	предсказывать, предвещать
forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	забывать
forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving	прощать
forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsaking	оставлять, покидать
forswear	forswore	forsworn	forswearing	отказываться, отрекаться
freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	замерзать; замораживать
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	gainsaying	противоречить, возражать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
get	got	got, gotten (Am)	getting	получать; доставать
gild	gilded, gilt	gilded, gilt	gilding	золотить, покрывать позолотой
give	gave	given	giving	давать
go	went	gone	going	идти, ходить
grind	ground	ground	grinding	молоть, размалывать
grow	grew	grown	growing	расти, становиться
hamstring	hamstrung, hamstringed	hamstrung, hamstringed	hamstringing	калечить; портить
hang	hung	hung	hanging	вешать; висеть
have	had	had	having	иметь
hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove	heaving	поднимать
hew	hewed	hewn, hewed	hewing	рубить; разрубать
hide	hid	hidden, hid	hiding	прятать
hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять
hold	held	held	holding	держать; содержать
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	ушибить, причинять боль
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	inlaying	делать мозаичную работу

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
keep	kept	kept	keeping	держать, хранить
kneel	knelt, kneeled	knelt, kneeled	kneeling	стоять на коленях
knit	knitted, knit	knitted, knit	knitting	вязать
know	knew	known	knowing	знать
lade	laded	laden, laded	lading	грузить
lay	laid	laid	laying	класть, положить
lead	led	led	leading	вести, руководить
lean	leant, leaned	leant, leaned	leaning	наклоняться; опираться
leap	leapt, leaped	leapt, leaped	leaping	прыгать, подскакивать
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned	learning	изучать, учить
leave	left	left	leaving	покидать; оставлять
lend	lent	lent	lending	давать взаймы
let	let	let	letting	позволять
lie	lay	lain	lying	лежать
lie	lied	lied	lying	лгать
light	lit	lit	lighting	зажигать; светить
lose	lost	lost	losing	терять
make	made	made	making	делать, изготавливать
mean	meant	meant	meaning	иметь в виду
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать

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Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
miscast	miscast	miscast	miscasting	неправильно распределять роли
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	misdealing	поступать неправильно
misgive	misgave	misgiven	misgiving	внушать опасение, недоверие
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	mislaying	положить не на место; затерять
mislead	misled	misled	misleading	вводить в заблуждение
misspell	misspelt, misspelled	misspelt, misspelled	misspelling	делать орфо- графические ошибки
misspend	misspent	misspent	misspending	неразумно, зря тратить
mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistaking	ошибаться
misunder- stand	misunder- stood	misunder- stood	misunder- standing	неправильно понять
mow	mowed	mown	mowing	косить, жать
outbid	outbid	outbid	outbidding	превзойти, перещеголять
outdo	outdid	outdone	outdoing	превзойти; преодолеть
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	outgrowing	перерастать
outride	outrode	outridden	outriding	перегнать
outrun	outran	outrun	outrunning	опередить, обогнать
outshine	outshone	outshone	outshining	затмить

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Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
overbear	overbore	overborne	overbearing	пересиливать, одолевать
overcome	overcame	overcome	overcoming	превозмочь, преодолеть
overdo	overdid	overdone	overdoing	преодолеть, побороть
overhang	overhung	overhung	overhanging	выдаваться; свешиваться
overhear	overheard	overheard	overhearing	подслушивать
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	overlaying	перекрывать; покрывать
overleap	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped	overleaping	перепрыгивать, перескакивать
override	overrode	overridden	overriding	отвергать; переезжать
overrun	overran	overrun	overrunning	наводнять; расползаться
oversee	oversaw	overseen	overseeing	надзирать, наблюдать
overshoot	overshot	overshot	overshooting	промахнуться
oversleep	overslept	overslept	oversleeping	проспать
overtake	overtook	overtaken	overtaking	догонять, наверстывать
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	overthrow- ing	опрокиды- вать(ся); свергать
partake	partook	partaken	partaking	принимать участие
pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
put	put	put	putting	класть, положить

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
quit	quitted, quit	quitted, quit	quitting	сдаваться, увольняться
read [ri:d]	read [red]	read [red]	reading	читать
rebind	rebound	rebound	rebinding	снабжать новым переплетом
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	rebuilding	снова построить, восстанавливать
recast	recast	recast	recasting	переделывать, перерабатывать
redo	redid	redone	redoing	делать вновь <i>или</i> заново
relay	relaid	relaid	relaying	снова класть, перекладывать
remake	remade	remade	remaking	переделывать
rend	rent	rent	rending	отдирать, отрывать
repay	repaid	repaid	repaying	возвращать долг; возмещать ущерб
rerun	reran	rerun	rerunning	повторно показывать
reset	reset	reset	resetting	набирать заново
retell	retold	retold	retelling	пересказывать
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	rewriting	переписывать
rid	rid, ridded	rid, ridded	ridding	освобождать, избавлять
ride	rode	ridden	riding	кататься, ездить верхом
ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
rise	rose	risen	rising	вставать, подниматься
rive	rived	riven, rived	riving	разрывать(ся); раскалываться)
run	ran	run	running	бегать
saw	sawed	sawn	sawing	пилить
say	said	said	saying	сказать
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
seek	sought	sought	seeking	искать
sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
set	set	set	setting	ставить, помещать
sew	sewed	sewn	sewing	шить, зашивать
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти, качать
shave	shaved	shaved, shaven	shaving	брить, сбривать
shear	sheared	sheared, shorn	shearing	стричь; срезать
shed	shed	shed	shedding	проливать, лить
shine	shone	shone	shining	светить, блестеть
shoe	shod	shod	shoeing	обувать
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять
show	showed	shown	showing	показывать
shrink	shrank, shrunk	shrunken	shrinking	сжиматься, давать усадку

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
shrive	shrove	shriven	shriving	исповедовать, отпускать грехи
shut	shut	shut	shutting	затворить, закрывать
sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
sink	sank	sunk, sunken	sinking	тонуть, опускаться
sit	sat	sat	sitting	сидеть
slay	slew	slain	slaying	убивать, умерщвлять
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	спать
slide	slid	slid, slidden	sliding	скользить
sling	slung	slung	slinging	бросать, швырять
slink	slunk	slunk	slinking	красться; ускользать
slit	slit	slit	slitting	разрезать вдоль; рваться
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	smelling	пахнуть
smite	smote	smitten	smiting	ударять, бить
sow	sowed	sown, sowed	sowing	сеять
speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	говорить
speed	sped	sped	speeding	превышать скорость
spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	spelling	произносить по буквам
spend	spent	spent	spending	тратить; проводить время

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	spilling	проливать(ся); рассыпаться
spin	spun, span	spun	spinning	прясть; крутить, вращать
spit	spit, spat	spit, spat	spitting	плевать(ся)
split	split	split	splitting	раскалывать, делить на части
spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled	spoiling	портить; баловать
spread	spread	spread	spreading	распространять
spring	sprang	sprung	springing	прыгать; давать течь
stand	stood	stood	standing	стоять
stave	staved, stove	staved, stove	staving	пробить, разбить
steal	stole	stolen	stealing	красть, воровать
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	наклеивать; застревать
sting	stung	stung	stinging	жалить; жечь
stink	stank	stunk	stinking	вонять, смердеть
strew	strewed	strewn	strewing	разбрасывать; разбрызгивать
stride	strode, strided	stridden	striding	шагать большими шагами
strike	struck	struck, stricken	striking	ударять; поражать; бастовать
string	strung	strung	stringing	снабжать струной, тетивой

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
strive	strove	striven	striving	стремиться
sunburn	sunburnt, sunburned	sunburnt, sunburned	sunburning	загорать; обжигаться на солнце
swear	swore	sworn	swearing	клясться
sweep	swept	swept	sweeping	подметать
swell	swelled	swollen	swelling	расти, увеличиваться
swim	swam	swum	swimming	плавать
swing	swung	swung	swinging	качаться, колебаться
take	took	taken	taking	брать
teach	taught	taught	teaching	учить, преподавать
tear	tore	torn	tearing	рвать, разрывать
tell	told	told	telling	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	thinking	думать
thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived	thriving	процветать, преуспевать
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting	толкать(ся), тыкать
tread	trod	trodden	treading	ступать, шагать
unbend	unbent	unbent	unbending	выпрямлять(ся), разгибать(ся)
unbind	unbound	unbound	unbinding	развязывать; ослаблять

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
underbid	underbid	underbidden, underbid	underbid- ding	сбить цену
undergo	underwent	undergone	undergoing	испытывать, переносить
understand	understood	understood	understand- ing	понимать
undertake	undertook	undertaken	undertaking	предпринимать; брать на себя
undo	undid	undone	undoing	развязывать, расстегивать
unwind	unwound	unwound	unwinding	разматывать(ся), раскручивать(ся)
upset	upset	upset	upsetting	опрокидывать; расстраивать
wake	woke	woken	waking	просыпаться; будить
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	waylaying	подстерегать, устраивать засаду
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить
weave	wove	woven	weaving	ткать; плести, сплетать
wed	wedded, wed	wedded, wed	wedding	жениться, выйти замуж
weep	wept	wept	weeping	плакать
wet	wet, wetted	wet, wetted	wetting	намочить
win	won	won	winning	выиграть, победить
wind	wound	wound	winding	виться; мотать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	withdrawing	отдергивать; забирать
withhold	withheld	withheld	withholding	отказывать, воздерживаться
withstand	withstood	withstood	withstanding	выстоять, выдержать
wring	wrung	wrung	wringing	скручивать; выжимать
write	wrote	written	writing	писать

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Simple (Indefinite) to be

	Утвер	эдительн а	Утвердительная форма	Вопроси	Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма	я форма
Ед. число	l he she it	am is	(l'm) (he's) (she's) (it's)	Am Is	l? he? she? it?	he she it	am not is not	(l'm not) (he isn't) (she isn't) (it isn't)
Мн. число	we you they	are	(we're) (you're) (they're)	Are	we? you? they?	we you they	are not	(we aren't) (you aren't) (they aren't)
Примеры употребления	l am (l'm) lucky. He is (He's) right. We are (We're) on time. They are (They're) here.	lucky. 's) right. Ve're) on (They're)	time. here.	Am I lucky? Is he right? Are we on time? Are they here?	?; time? ere?	lam no He is no We are I They are	l am not (l'm not) lucky. He is not (He isn't) right. We are not (We aren't) on time. They are not (They aren't) here.	t. on time. n't) here.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Simple (Indefinite) to have /have got

1. have/have got = иметь, обладать чем-то

,	/твердительн	ная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
l we you they	have/ have got	(l've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)	Do you have? (Br, Am)* или Have you got? (Br)	I don't have (Br, Am) или I haven't got (Br)
he she it	has/ has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)	Does she have? (Br, Am) или Has she got? (Br)	She doesn't have (Br, Am) или She hasn't got (Br)

^{*} Br = British English; Am = American English

2. have в ряде устойчивых сочетаний, выражающих деятельность или однократное действие:

to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, tea, supper), to have a snack (a talk, a bath, a seat, a walk, etc.), to have a good time (a rest, a journey, a holiday), to have a class, to have a look

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I have dinner at four o'clock. We always have a good time in summer.	Do you have dinner at four o'clock? Do you always have a good time in summer?	I don't have dinner at four o'clock. We don't always have a good time in summer.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Simple (Indefinite)

Утверди	тельная форма	Вопро	осител	ьная форма	Отри	цательная форма
l we you they	speak	Do	we you they	speak?	l we you they	do not (don't) speak
he she it	speaks	Does	he she it	speaks?	he she it	does not (doesn't) speak
languag	es his car well. a lot in	well?	ges? e driv : rain i	k three re his car much in	three He do drive It doe	ot (don't) speak languages. es not (doesn't) his car well. s not (doesn't) nuch in summer.
		Случ	чаи уп	отребления		
дейст	ярно повторяю гвия в настояще ы, общеизвестні	м време		I go to school Computers ar Moscow is the	e very u	seful in work.
и умс а такх see, h unde	голами чувствен ственной деятел же с глаголами с near, believe, kno rstand, like, real ess, belong, pref	ьности, обладані оw, l ize, own	,	I see and hear We understan believe you. E He owns this I like this idea She possesse	nd every everyboo house, i . It sour	ything and we dy knows it. t belongs to him. nds great.
	цее действие тветствии с расі	писание	м.	My bus starts The plain arri		
4. С гла be to	голами to see, to Id (в значении «: имать»).	hear, to	+	I hear he is in (Я знаю, что о I see that you (Я вижу (пони	Paris no он в Пар are righ имаю), ч she is ii (я знак	w. иже.) t. то ты прав.) n London now.
Наибол	ее часто употре	бляемы	e ofici	Лондоне сейч	нас.)	

Наиболее часто употребляемые обстоятельства времени:

always, ever, never, as a rule, every day (week, month, year), now and then, generally, seldom, occasionally, usually, regularly, rarely, sometimes, from time to time

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Progressive (Continuous)

to be (в нужной форме) + Present Participle

Отрицательная форма	am not (I'm not) reading	is not (isn't) reading	<pre>are not (aren't) reading</pre>	I'm not reading a book. He isn't sleeping. They aren't talking.
	_	he she it	we you they	l' m n He is l They
пьная	reading?	reading?	brace reading?	book?
Вопросительная форма	_	he she it	we you they	Are you reading a book? Is he sleeping? Are they talking?
	Am	sı	Are	Are) Is he Are t
	reading	reading	reading	
Утвердительная форма	(I/m)	(he's) (she's) (it's)	(we're) (you're) (they're)	
Утвер	am	si	are	' m reading a book. He is sleeping. They are talking.
	_	he she it	we you they	l' m reading a boo He is sleeping. They are talking

Продолжение табл.

Случаи употребления	требления
1. Действие, происходящее в данный момент, сейчас.	I am thinking about you. We are watching a new film now. It is still raining . They are still working.
 Действие, происходящее в течение определенного периода времени в настоящем. 	She is learning to drive a car. This team is playing very well this year. I am studying at college now.
 Эмоционально окрашенные действия (негативного характера). 	He is always losing his keys! You are constantly talking about your problems! Why are they chewing all the time?
 Заранее запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем (с глаголами движения: move, come, go, leave, arrive, return, start) 	We are leaving tomorrow. They are coming back next Sunday. My Granny is arriving next week.
Обстоятельства времени: now, right now, at the moment, always, constantly, still	

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Perfect

have (has) + Past Participle

Утвердительная форма	ная		Вопросительная форма	пьная a		Отрицательная форма	ная
we have ('ve) they	arrived been gone	Have	we you they	arrived? been? gone?	l we you they	have not (haven't)	arrived been gone
he she has ('s) it	arrived been gone	Has	he she it	arrived? been? gone?	he she it	has not (hasn't)	arrived been gone
We 've just arrived at the station. They 've been here for a month. He 's done the task, look at it.	he station. a month. k at it.	Have you station? Have you Has he a	Have you just arrived at the station? Have you been here for a mon Has he already done the task?	Have you just arrived at the station? Have you been here for a month? Has he already done the task?	We hav o They ha He has n	We haven't arrived at the station yet. They haven't been here for a month. He hasn't done the task yet.	he station yet. : for a month. : yet.

Случаи употребления	ребления
1. Законченное действие, связанное с настоящим моментом.	l' ve bought a new dictionary. We 've just done the work.
2. Действие, выражающее предшествующий опыт, результат (положительный и отрицательный)	I have always liked music. Have you ever been to England? He has never heard about it.
3. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось в течение какого-то времени и все еще продолжается. (С глаголами, не имеющими формы Continuous: be, have, see, hear, know, understand, realize, like, hate, love, believe, own, possess.) Употребляется с предлогами for (для обозначения периода времени) и since (для обозначения момента, с которого началось действие)	I have had this dog for two years. They have been friends all their lives. We have known each other since we met in 2010. He has been here for two hours. They have owned this cottage since they built it. I haven't had any news from them so far.
Обстоятельства времени: ever, never, just, already, before, notyet, lately, so far	

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

have (has) been + Present Participle

Утвер	Утвердительная форма	орма	Воп	Вопросительная форма	форма		Отрицательная форма	форма
we h	have ('ve)	been living	Have	we you they	been living?	we you they	have not (haven't)	been
he she } h it	has ('s)	been living	Has	he she it	been living?	he she it	has not (hasn't)	been living
I've been living in Moscow for twenty years. He has been working since nine o'clock.	ng in Moscow for tw working since nine	w for twenty	Have you been lire for twenty years? Has he been worl	Have you been living in Moscow for twenty years? Has he been working since nine o'clock?	in Moscow since nine	I haven't bee twenty years. He hasn't bee o'clock.	I haven't been living in Moscow for twenty years. He hasn't been working since nine o'clock.	Moscow for g since nine

Случаи употребления	ребления
1. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось в течение какого-то времени и все еще продолжается. Переводится на русский язык глаголами несовершенного вида в настоящем времени.	I've been learning to drive a car for a month. (yчусь) How long has he been studying Chinese? (изучает) We've been working at this project for a year already with no evident results. (pa6oraem)
2. Действие, которое началось в прошлом, продолжалось какой-то период времени и только что закончилось и результат этого действия очевиден. Переводится на русский язык глаголами несовершенного вида в прошедшем времени.	— Why are your boots so dirty? — I' ve been playing football. (играл) He looks tired, he has been running fast. (бежал) — Your eyes are red. Have you been crying ? (плакала) — Well, boys, you are dirty from head to foot. Have you been playing football again? (играли)

Система настоящих времен

	The Present Simple (Indefinite)	The Present Progressive (Continuous)	The Present Perfect	The Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)
+	I walk every day.	l am walking now.	I have walked ten miles.	l have been walking since
	He teaches children.	He is teaching at the moment.	He has taught a lot of children.	He has been teaching for ten years already.
٠ -	Do you walk every	Are you walking now?	Have you walked ten miles?	Have you been walking since morning?
	Does he teach children?	Is he teaching at the moment?	Has he taught many children?	Has he been teaching for ten years?
I	l don't walk every dav	l am not walking now.	I haven't walked ten miles.	l haven't been walking since
	He doesn't teach children.	He isn't teaching at the moment.	He hasn't taught a lot of children.	He hasn't been teaching for ten years yet.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Past Simple (Indefinite) to be

	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Ед. ч.	he she it was	Was { I? he? she? it?	he was not she (wasn't)
Мн. ч.	we you they	Were { we? you? they?	we you they were not (weren't)
Примеры употребления	I was lucky. She was right.	Was I lucky? Was he right?	I was not (wasn't) lucky. He was not (wasn't)
	You were on time. They were here.	Were you on time? Were they here?	right. You were not (weren't) on time. They were not (weren't) here.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Past Simple (Indefinite)

V + -ed (прав. гл.) или Past Simple (неправ. гл.)

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма	орма		Отрицательная форма	
l start ed	Did	1 /	start?	_	did not (didn't)	/ start
we finish ed		we	finish?	we		finish
you enjoy ed		you	enjoy?	you		enjoy
they had		they	have?	they		have
he did		he	do?	he		op
she went		she	go;	she		go
it rain ed		r Et	rain?	يز		rain
started the lecture an	Did you	Did you start the lecture an hour ago?	an hour ago?	didn't sta	I didn't start the lecture an hour ago.	ago.
hour ago. Thev enioved the film	Did thev	Did they enjoy the film yesterday?	esterday?	Thev didn	They didn't enjoy the film yesterday.	Jav.
yesterday.	`		•		•	
It rained a lot last summer.	Did it rai	Did it rain a lot last summer?	ner?	It didn't ra	It didn't rain a lot last summer.	
We had a lovely time at the	Did you	Did you have a lovely time at the	ie at the	We didn't	We didn't have a lovely time at the concert.	e concert.
concert.	concert?					

i projection in the contraction of the contraction	CILYARN YILO DECLIERMA
 1. Действия, события, факты в прошлом, не связанные с настоящим моментом.	He left yesterday. We met last year. I saw the film long ago.
 2. Последовательность действий при описании событий в прошлом; обычные, повторяющиеся действия в прошлом.	I came home, opened the door and switched on the TV-set. He went to school for ten years, then entered the University and five years later graduated from it.
 3. Действие, которое длилось некоторое время и было закончено в прошлом. Важен факт, но не процесс.	Yesterday I walked in the park for two hours. He studied hard for six years to become a doctor. How long did you live in London? Cpabhute: I was walking in the park at two o'clock yesterday. He was studying from six till ten (all day long) yesterday.
 Обстоятельства времени: ago, last week (month, year), the other day (на днях), yesterday, the day before yesterday, etc. Запомните: used to/would употребляются для выражения регулярных действий и состояний в прошлом не существуют. We used to walk to school, but now we go by metro. She used to be very bossy, but not now. When I was little, my mother would tell me a bedtime story.	времени: nonth, year), the other day (на днях), yesterday, the day before yesterday, etc. потребляются для выражения регулярных действий и состояний в прошлом, которые больше to school, but now we go by metro. ery bossy, but not now. my mother would tell me a bedtime story.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Past Progressive (Continuous)

was/were + Present Participle

Утвердительная форма	Вопроси фор		Отрицательная форма		
l was she it reading	Was l he she it	reading?	he she it was not reading		
we you they were	Were { you we they	reading?	we you they were not (weren't) reading		
I was reading a new magazine. He was sleeping. They were talking about sport.	Were you reanew magazin Was he sleep Were they ta about it?	ne? ping?	e? magazine. ing? He wasn't sleeping. lking They weren't talking about sport.		
	Случаи	употреблеі	ния		
1. Действие, происх в определенный г прошлом.			till sleeping when I left. ving tea at five o'clock		
2. Действие, происх в определенный в времени в прошл	период		st year I was resting in the said she was writing a new		
3. Эмоционально ок действия (обычно негативного хара)	They were a problems.	istantly talking about football. always telling me about their ere fighting all the time!		
4. Два одновременн действия в прошл		having a sh	cooking supper, Kate was nower. ever talked while he was		

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Past Perfect

had + Past Participle

Утвердителы	ная форма	<u> </u>	опроситель	Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма	орма
we you they he she it	arrived examined passed done gone written cost	Had	we you they he she it	arrived? examined? passed? done? gone? written?	we you they he she it	had not (hadn't)	arrived examined passed done gone written cost
The police had arrived before the robbers escaped. I had done the work by nine o'clock.	ived before the rk by nine	Had the robbers of Had you o'clock?	Had the police arri robbers escaped? Had you done the v oʻclock?	Had the police arrived before the robbers escaped? Had you done the work by nine oʻclock?	The polirobbers	The police hadn't arrived before the robbers escaped. I hadn't done the work by nine o'clock.	l before the / nine oʻclock.

Случаи употребления	гребления
 Действие, которое произошло раньше другого действия или момента в прошлом. 	I remembered that I had met him before. She had cleaned the flat by five oʻclock.
2. Действие, которое началось до какого-то момента в прошлом и все еще продолжалось в тот момент. (С глаголами, не имеющими формы Continuous: be, have, see, hear, know, understand, realize, like, hate, love, believe, own, possess.)	I knew they hadn't seen each other for many years. They had owned the house for twenty years already, when they decided to sell it.
3. Действие, которое уже завершилось в прошлом, а второе действие все еще находилось в процессе.	She had done the work and was speaking on the phone. The rain had stopped and the sun was shining.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

had been + Present Participle

Утв	ердительная форма	Вопр	осительна	я форма	Отр	оицательная форма
we you he she it they	had ('d) been doing	Had(we you he she it	been doing?	we you he she it they	had not (hadn't) been doing.
this w time w to hav At last keys h	been doing ork for a long when I decided we a break. It he found the he had been ng for since ing.	this wo when have a Had h his key	ou been c ork for a lo you decid break? e been lo ys for a lor	work for a long time when I decided to have a break. He hadn't been looking for his keys for a very long time before he found		
		Сл	учаи упо	требления	1	
1. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента (или действия) в прошлом и все еще продолжалось в этот момент.			или е еще	They had been driving all night when they saw the lights of the city. I had been watching the film for an hour when my mobile beeped.		
опр дей зак	иствие, которое ределенного мо иствия) в прошлю ончилось, и рез иствия очевиден	мента (і ом, толь ультат з	или ько что	mother h a	ad bee i side the	in the kitchen. My n making jam. e magazine she had

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Future Simple (Indefinite)

shall/will + infinitive (без частицы to)

1	shall not (shan't) be here will not (won't)	will not be here (won't) phone you	I shan't (won't) visit you tomorrow. She won't help us. They won't discuss the question next week.		We shall meet at five oʻclock tomorrow. My students will have tests every month. It will be cold tomorrow.	Обстоятельства времени: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, one of these days (на днях) , next week (month, year), in the near future, soon, as soon as possible, some day, in an hour
		you he she it they	I shan She w They v week.		all meet idents wi be cold t	e days (F
	be here? phone you?	be here? phone you?	row? uestion next	ребления	We sh a My stu It will	ow, one of thes ty, in an hour
i	 we	you he she it they	Shall I visit you tomorrow? Will she help us? Will they discuss the question next week?	Случаи употребления	дущем.	after tomorre sible, some de
	Shall	Will	Shall I visit you to Will she help us? Will they discuss week?		твия в бу,	w, the day on as pos
	be here phone you	be here phone you	estion		овторяющиеся действия в будущем.	ıи: tomorroı . soon, as so
+	shall/will ('II)	will ('11)	I'll visit you tomorrow. She will help us. They will discuss the question next week.		Единичные и повторяю	Обстоятельства времени: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, one of the year), in the near future, soon, as soon as possible, some day, in an hour
	- we	you he she it they	r II vi She v They next		Един	Обст уеаг,

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Future Progressive (Continuous)

shall/will be + V-ing (Present Participle)

+	د		ı	
shall/will ('ll) be we watching	Shall $\left. \left. \right\} \right _{ m We} \left. \left\{ ight. \mathbf{b} \right.$	be watching?	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \text{shall not (shan't)} \\ & & \text{we} & & \text{will not (won't)} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{be watching} \\ \end{array} \right.$	hing
you he she will ('II) be watching it they	Will be be the bit here	be watching	you he she she it it	ning
We' il be watching the news at nine o'clock tonight. The children will be sleeping when you come.	Shall we be watching the news at nine o'clock tonight? Will the children be sleeping when you come?	ng the news jht? : sleeping	We shan't be watching the news at nine o'clock tonight. The children won't be sleeping when you come.	ine you
	Случаи упс	Случаи употребления		
1. Действие в процессе в определенный момент в будущем.	ный момент	At this time r In an hour w	At this time next week I shall/will be flying to London. In an hour we shall/will be celebrating Mike's birthday.	on. day.
 Действие, которое говорящий предвидит в будущем. 	едвидит	I must go nov me. She is sure he	I must go now or my mother will be worrying about me. She is sure he will be telling her about love again.	t .

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Future Perfect

shall/will have +V₃ (Past Participle)

+		į		1
	Shall	have have	done? finished?	shall not (shan't) have { finished
you he she she it they	Mill	(you he she lit they	done? finished?	you he she she it they
I'll have finished my work by two	Shall	Shall I have finished my work	d my work	I shan't (won't) have finished my work by
He' II have written the programme	Will h	Will he have written the	י the	He won't have written the programme by
by the time the meeting begins.	progra	programme by the time the	ime the	the time the meeting begins.
They'll have got my fax by morning.		meeting begins?		They won't have got my fax by morning.
	Will they morning?	Will they have got my fax by morning?	ny fax by	
		Случаи употребления	ребления	
Действие, которое закончится до определенного	определен	ного	She will hav	She will have learnt the news before she gets this letter.
момента в будущем.			They will ha My friends v	They will have passed the exams by June. My friends will have left by then.
Обстоятельства времени: by that i	time, by the	en, by Sunday.	, by now, by	Обстоятельства времени: by that time, by then, by Sunday, by now, by the end of the year, by the time he comes.

Видовременные формы глагола в действительном залоге: Future Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

shall/will have been + V-ing (Present Participle)

+					ı	
shall ('ll)/ have been we will ('ll) living	been	Shall { we }	have been living?	l we	shall not (shan't) will not (won't)	have been living
you he she will ('II) have been it they	been	will she it they	have been living	you he she it they	will not (won't)	have been living
We shall (will) have been living in Moscow for ten years next September.	jin ember.	Shall we have been living in Moscow for ten years next September?	וייוו ר iears next	We shar Moscow	We shan't (won't) have been living in Moscow for ten years next September.	ving in ember.
		Случаи употребления	ребления			
Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось некоторый период времени и будет находиться в процессе вплоть до определенного момента в буд включая его.	прошлс будет на тного ме	ое началось в прошлом, длилось од времени и будет находиться в до определенного момента в будущем,	I shall have bee Sunday. They will have	ve been s have been t May.	I shall have been staying at this hotel for a week next Sunday. They will have been working for this firm for twenty years next May.	a week next for twenty

Другие способы выражения будущего времени в английском языке

Способ	Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. to <i>be going to</i> + инфинитив	Запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем.	She is going to tell him the truth. They are going to buy a computer.
2. Present Progressive	Запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем, как правило, с глаголами движения (to come, to leave, to start, to arrive, to fly, etc.)	I am leaving for Sochi today. He is coming to dinner on Saturday. We are starting at noon. They are arriving at five o'clock.
3. Present Simple	Запланированное действие в соответствии с расписанием, графиком, программой.	The bus starts at 6.30. The lecture begins in five minutes.
4. Модальный глагол to <i>be to</i> + инфинитив	Действие, которое должно быть выполнено в ближайшее время по договоренности.	We are to meet after lunch. I am to go back at once, my friend is waiting for me. Who is to do the shopping today?

Времена Simple (Indefinite)

	Preser	Present Simple	Past	Past Simple		Future Simple	
	+	-/¿	+	-/¿	+	-/ ¿	
l we you they	live	do/don't live	lived came	did (didn't) live	will (shall) live	will (shall) won't (shan't)	live
he she it	lives	does/doesn't live	went saw		will live	will/won't live	
	always, a day (wee generally regularly usually	always, as a rule, every day (week,), ever, never, generally, occasionally, often, regularly, seldom, sometimes, usually	ago, last week (year,), yesterday, in 1066, the other day (на днях — по отношению к прошлому) I saw him the other day.	k (year,), 1066, the днях — по к прошлому) other day.	tomorrow, next week (month, a few days, one of these days по отношению к будущему), weekend We' II meet one of these days.	tomorrow, next week (month,), soon, in a few days, one of these days (на днях — по отношению к будущему), the coming weekend	n, in — × Pair

Bpemena Progressive (Continuous)

	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
-/+	l am/'m not + we V-ing* you, they are/aren't + V-ing he, she, it are/aren't + V-ing is/isn't V-ing	wes/wasn't + V-ing we were/weren't + V-ing you, they were/weren't + V-ing he, she, it was/wasn't + V-ing	I, we will (shall) be /won't (shan't) be + V-ing he, she, it you, they will be/won't be + V-ing
<i>د</i> ٠	am I V-ing are we, you, they V-ing is he, she, it V-ing	wasIV-ingwerewe, you, theyV-ingwashe, she, itV-ing	will (shall) l, we be+V-ing will { he, she, it } you, they } be+V-ing
	(right) now, at the moment, constantly, on Saturday night	at that moment, at 10 oʻclock, when, while	at this time tomorrow, soon, at 10 oʻclock

 * Здесь и далее V-ing — Present Participle (4-я форма глагола)

Времена Perfect

	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
- /+	l, we you, they have/haven't + V * he, she, it has/hasn't + V *	I, we you, they had/hadn't + V ₃	I, we will (won't)/shall (shan't) have + V ₃ he, she, it will (won't) have + V ₃
	She has already left. They haven't arrived yet.	He had done it by 7 oʻclock. We hadn't finished the test before the bell rang.	When we meet again, I' il have finished this course.
٠.	have I, we, you, V ₃ (yet) they has he, she, it V ₃ (yet)	had $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{I, we, you, they} \\ \text{he, she, it} \end{array}\right\}$	will (shall) I, we have $+V_3$ will $\begin{cases} he, she, it \\ you, they \end{cases}$ have $+V_3$
	Have you done it yet?	Had they decided it before you came?	Will Anya have written the letter by evening?
	already, ever, never, just, lately, so far, recently, always, today, this week (month, year), since, for (a long time), for ages		

 * Здесь и далее $\mathrm{V_3}$ — Past Participle (3-я форма глагола)

Сводная таблица. Глагол *to do* во всех видовременных формах действительного залога

Формы	(по	Simple (повторяющиеся действия, факты, истины)	(действ В Д или г заплани В блия	Progressive (действие, происходящее в данный момент или период времени; запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем)	е содящее лент змени; действие тущем)	(действі опреде. в настс ил	Perfect Действие, завершенное к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем)	енное к оменту шлом	Ре (дейч прошлс какого вплоть включ	Perfect Progressive (действие, начавшееся в прошлом, длящееся в течение какого-то периода времени вплоть до другого момента, включая или исключая его)	ssive ueecs B B течение Bремени womeнтa,
Present	_	op	-	am		_	have		_	have	
	he she it	does	he she it	.is	doing	he she it	has	done	he she it	has	been
	we you they	op	we you they	are	1	we you they	have		we you they	have	doing
Past								_			
	he she it	did	he she it	was	doing	he she it	had done	Je	he she it	had been doing	doing
,	we you they		we you they	were		we you they			we you they		

Продолжение табл.

, z z z e			<u>و</u> ر			2 به		
ive secs B treven pemeni omentă		have been	doing			have	doing	
Perfect Progressive (действие, начавшееся в прошлом, длящееся в течение какого-то периода времени вплоть до другого момента, включая или исключая его)	shall (will)	will	shall (will)) will	(plnow)	plnow {	(blnow)	\ would
Де (де како вплс виле	_	he she it	we	you they	_	he she	We	you
енное к оменту эшлом л)		have) - - - - - -			have	done	
Perfect (действие, завершенное к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем)	shall (will)	will	shall (will)	will	(plnow)	would	should (would)	
(дейсте опред в нас	_	he she it	we	you they	_	he she	We	you they
е :0дящее :eнт мени; пействие тущем)		be	n : : :			þe	doing	
Progressive (действие, происходящее в данный момент или период времени; запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем)	shall (will)	will	shall (will)	will	should (would)	how	should (would)	monld
(дейс: в или заплан в блі	_	he she it	we	you they	_	he she	We	you they
		ф				0	3	
Simple (повторяющиеся действия, факты, истины)	shall (will)	will	shall (will)	will	should (would)	would	should (bluow)	\ would
		he she it	we	you they		he she	w Ke	you they
Формы	Future				Future in the	Past		

Модальные глаголы can, may, must, have to, be to, should, ought to

Modal Verbs

Глагол сап

		формы		
Can Present Simple		Could Past Simple	Could Subjunctive Mood (сослагательное наклонение)	
She can speak French. You can cross the street here.	when s You co	uld speak French he was six. uld cross the nere last year, but w.	Could you help me? (Не могли бы вы помочь мне?) We could cross the street here now but the light is red. (Мы могли бы перейти здесь дорогу сейчас, но горит красный свет.)	
Значения			Примеры	
1. Способность ческая, умств навыки, уме 2. Просьба, разрешение	енная),	I can run fast. She can drive well. He could read when he was four. These children can use computers well. Can I use your telephone? — Of course you can. Could you give me a lift to the office? — I'm sorry, I		
3. Объективная возможность		You can always have a quick snack at McDonald's. Students can take books from different libraries.		
4. Сомнение, неуверенность, недоверие (сравн. в русском: «неужели», «не может быть»)		Can it be true? — It can't be true. (Неужели это правда? — Не может быть, что это правда.) Can it be 10 o'clock already? — It can't be 10 o'clock. (Неужели уже 10 часов? — Не может быть, что уже 10 часов.)		
5. Упрек («ты мог бы	»)	повежливее.) She could have c	re polite. (Ты мог бы быть :alled us. (Она могла бы ı, но не сделала этого.)	

Запомните

- **1.** Модальный глагол + инфинитив без to (за исключением be to, have to, ought to).
- **2.** Модальные глаголы не являются полнозначными глаголами и не могут поэтому употребляться в роли сказуемого в предложении.
- **3.** Модальные глаголы выражают различные оттенки значений и являются в предложении частью составного модального сказуемого.

Глагол тау

	Формы		
May Present Simple	Might Past Simple	Might Subjunctive Mood (сослагательное наклонение)	
Не may come today. (Он, возможно, придет сегодня.) May I go out? (Можно мне выйти?)	He said he might come. (Он сказал, что он, возможно, придет.) We knew she might call us. (Мы знали, что она может позвонить нам.)	You might help me! (Ты мог бы и помочь мне!) They might have called us. (Они могли бы и позвонить нам, но не позвонили.)	
Значения	При	имеры	
1. Объективная возможность	One day all your dreams may come true. We may go to China next year. He may be away for the weekend.		
2. Формальная просьба, разрешение	May I leave early today? — Yes, you may. May I use your printer? — No, you may not (mustn't).		
3. Предположение	It may be true, but we are not sure. (Это, может быть, и правда, но мы не уверены.) They may have done the work. (Они, возможно, выполнили работу.)		
4. Упрек, совет (употребляется только с <i>might</i>)	бы и подождать меня. Ец	s about it. Now it's too late.	

Глагол must

	Формы
must Present Simple	had to Past Simple
You must send the fax now. Must we do the test tomorrow?	We had to send the fax last night. They had to do the test last week.
Значения	Примеры
1. Необходимость, обязанность, долг	I must come to the office at 10 o'clock. You must remember to visit your Granny. Must Ben stay at home today? — Yes, he must.
2. Запрещение (в отрицательных предложениях)	You mustn't talk that way. (Нельзя так разговаривать.) You mustn't speak Russian in class. (Вы не должны говорить по-русски на занятиях.) Must we work on Saturday? — No, you needn't. (Должны мы работать в субботу? — Нет, не надо.)
3. Уверенное предположение	That must be our neighbour. (Это, должно быть, наш сосед.) It must be a mistake. (Это, должно быть, ошибка.)

Глагол have to

	Формы	
have (has) to Present Simple	had to Past Simple	shall (will) have to Future Simple
I have to do shopping every weekend. She has to walk to her school every morning.	I had to spend a lot of money on shopping last weekend. She had to walk to her school yesterday.	I shall have to do some shopping on Friday. She will have to walk to her school tomorrow.

Запомните

Вопросительная и отрицательная формы модального глагола **have to** образуются с помощью вспомогательных глаголов: **do/does, did, shall/will.**

Do you **have to** do shopping every weekend? — I **don't have to** do shopping every weekend.

Did she **have to** walk to her school yesterday? — She **didn't have to** walk to school.

Will they **have to** speak at the meeting? — They **won't have** to speak at the meeting.

Значения	Примеры
Вынужденная необходимость,	Now I have to go home. (Мне нужно идти домой.) In England you have to drive on the left. (В Англии
обязанность, долг в силу определенных обстоятельств	нужно ездить по левой стороне.) We don't have to go to work on Saturdays and Sundays. (Нам не приходится ходить на работу по субботам и воскресеньям.) Did you have to get up early today? (Вам сегодня рано пришлось встать?)

Глагол be to

	Формы	
am/is/are to Present Simple	was/were to Past Simple	shall/will/have to Future Simpl e
I am to meet the delegation. He is to make a report. They are to arrive tomorrow.	I was to meet the delegation. He was to make a report. They were to arrive yesterday.	I'll have to meet the delegation. He will have to make a report. They will have to arrive next week.
Значения	При	меры
1. Долг, обязан- ность (по пред- варительной договоренности)	The driver is to meet us at должен (обязан) встрети The director was to sign the должен был подписать к The director was to have s (Директор должен был п	ить нас в 5 часов.) ne contract. (Директор сонтракт.) igned the contract.
2. Приказ, запрещение, вопрос о том, что делать дальше	You are to report to the tea отчитаться перед учителе You are not to come here! приходить.) What am I to do? Am I to I делать? Мне уйти?)	ем.) (Вы не должны сюда
3. Нечто неизбеж- ное, предре- шенное судьбой	It was to happen. (Этому су They were to part soon. (И расстаться.)	

^{*} Перфектный инфинитив **to have signed** показывает, что действие было запланировано, но не было выполнено.

Сравните

He was to do it.

(Он должен был это сделать по договоренности и неизвестно, сделал он это или нет.)

He was to have done it.

(Он должен был это сделать по договоренности, но определенно не сделал этого.)

Глаголы should, ought to

Фор	рмы
should + инфинитив (без <i>to)</i>	ought to + инфинитив
You should help him. He shouldn't be so shy.	You ought to do your best. He oughtn't to smoke so much.
Значения	Примеры
1. Совет, моральная обязанность перед собой или перед другими людьми (should в этом значении сильнее, чем ought to)	You should be friendly to people. They ought to take up some sport. He ought to have been more tactful.
2. Упрек, совет, рекомендация	He ought to help his parents. They should consult a doctor.

Сравните

Mary **should have bought** that book. It's very good. Мэри следовало купить эту книгу (но она этого не сделала). Mary **shouldn't have bought** that book. It's too expensive. Мэри не следовало покупать эту книгу (но она ее купила).

Сравните также

You **should have taken** your umbrella. It's going to rain. You **shouldn't have taken** your umbrella. It's fine weather today.

Фразовые глаголы Phrasal Verbs

	Фразовый глагол	Перевод	Пример употребления
∢	ask out to invite	пригласить на свидание (на обед и т.д.)	Why don't you ask her out?
U	call back return a telephone call call for to come to invite smb to go somewhere call off cancel call on ask to speak in class to visit someone call up make a telephone call cross out	перезвонить кому-то зайти за кем-то отменить что-то вызвать кого-то отвечать зайти к кому-то сделать звонок	He called me back the next day. He called for her and they went to the cinema. She called off the visit to the doctor. I was called on by my English teacher. I called on my friend at his office. Will you call me up in the evening?
۵	do over do again drop in (at) visit without an invitation drop out (of) stop attending school	сделать заново заскочить к кому-то бросить школу	You'll have to do the work over. Let's drop in at Boris's. Five people dropped out of my class last year.

Продолжение табл.

	Фразовый глагол	Перевод	Пример употребления
ш	figure out find solution to a problem	найти решение проблемы, понять что-то	I just can't figure out what you mean.
	fill in complete a form fill out	заполнить бланк	Fill in the form and send it.
	write information in a form	заполнить бланк	We have filled out the papers.
	fill completely with gas, water, etc.	заполнить, залить полностью	The car was filled up.
	iind out discover information fool around (with)	ВЫЯСНИТЬ	We have finally found out the truth.
	have fun while wasting time	валять дурака	You are always fooling around!
ט	get on (with) have a good relationship with asking about life making progress get back (from) return from a trip get in (to) enter a car, a taxi	хорошо ладить с как дела? делать успехи вернуться из сесть в машину	How are you getting on with your boss? How are you getting on? — Fine, thank you. How are you getting on with your English? When did you get back? They got in(to) the car and were off.

	д He got on the train for Oxford.	She got out of the car at the station.			I think I'll get through this report before	5 OCIOCK.	We think she'll get through the exam.	thate to get up the morning		When are you going to give me back my money?		You must certainly give up smoking.		It's time you grew up, my boy.		We handed in our papers with the bell.
сойти с, выйти из	сесть в автобус, в поезд	выйти из машины	оправиться от болезни,	преодолеть трудности	пройти через,	закончить	сдать экзамен	מטרבם (חמטכרום מדרים	BCI aBal B (II pocellial BCA)	вернуть что-то кому-то		бросить что-то делать		повзрослеть, вырасти		вручить, сдать
get off leave a bus, a train	get on enter a bus, a train	get out of leave a car, a taxi	get over recover from an illness,	overcome some difficulty get through (with)	finish		pass an exam	get up	wake up give back	return something to	give up	stop doing something	grow up	become an adult	hand in	give homework, test papers, etc., to a teacher

Продолжение табл.

	Фразовый глагол	Перевод	Пример употребления
	hand out give something to this person, then that person, then	раздать	The teacher handed out our tests.
	hang (up) (1) hang on a hanger, a hook,	повесить что-то;	Where are you going to hang the picture?
	(2) end a telephone call	закончить телефонный разговор	He said "Goodbye" and hung up.
K	keep on continue	продолжать	They kept on talking.
_	leave out omit look for search for, try to find look after take care of (someone) look out be careful	пропустить искать заботиться о ком-то осторожнее	You left out one "m" in the word "grammar". She is always looking for her keys. Her grandmother needs somebody to look after her. Look out! The door has just been painted.
	look up look for information in a reference book	искать сведения (напр., в словаре)	Look this word up in the dictionary.

M make up invent Inputgymarb Make up a short story, plea invent P pay back return money to someone pick up if the pay but away all the old proper place put away put something in its usual or proper place put back return something to its or proper place put back return something to its mecro put down stop holding or carrying put of pour or proper place put down stop holding or carrying put of put of mecro put of monowutb (BHu3), onycrutb Put back this money, it's no mecro put down the case, it's very put of put of monowutb (BHu3), onycrutb Put down the case, it's very we'll have to put off our trip put on to wear R run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something Crayчайно встретиться run out (of) finish the supply of something Iran into her in the library. S start over start everyth You'll have to start everyth				
pay back return money to someone pick up lift put away put away put something in its usual or nonoжить oбратно на or proper place put back return something to its original place put down stop holding or carrying nor carrying put off postpone put off postpone put off postpone put of to wear run into meet by chance carrying napacxoqueaть запас чего-то something start over start over	Σ	make up		
рау back return money to someone pick up lift put away put away put something in its usual or proper place put back return something to its original place put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over pick up none weep none weep put on to wear hageть что-то cnyчайно встретиться run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over		invent	придумать	Make up a short story, please.
return money to someone Bephyrb donr pick up lift but away put away put something in its usual or proper place put back return something to its original place put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put off pot to wear to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start again range but on pick or start again point on the put of the supply of start again return and something start again return by the supply of start again return and something return and start again return a	۵	pay back		
pick up lift put away put something in its usual or proper place put back return something to its original place put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of start over start over put away nonowutb oбратно на место положить (вниз), опустить надеть что-то надеть что-то случайно встретиться гил out (of) finish the supply of start over start over		return money to someone	вернуть долг	They will pay you back next week.
lift подобрать put away от put something in its usual отложить or proper place put back положить обратно на место put down nonoжить обратно на место put down nonoжить (вниз), опустить put off отложить, отсрочить put on надеть что-то run into надеть что-то run out (of) израсходовать запас чего-то start over начать заново start over начать заново		pick up		
put away put something in its usual or proper place put back return something to its original place put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of start over start over start over put supply of start again ornowutb nonowutb n		lift	подобрать	He picked up the book from the floor.
put something in its usualотложитьor proper placeput backreturn something to itsположить обратно наoriginal placeместоput downположить (вниз), опуститьput offотложить, отсрочитьput onнадеть что-тоrun intoнадеть что-тоrun out (of)израсходовать запас чего-тоstart overначать заново		put away		
or proper place nonowutb back put back nonowutb oбратно на место put down nonowutb or carrying put off nonowutb (вниз), опустить рut on to wear run into надеть что-то run into случайно встретиться run out (of) finish the supply of something израсходовать запас чего-то something start over start again начать заново		put something in its usual	отложить	She put away all the old papers.
put back return something to its original place put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of start over start over start over return something return something start over start over return something start over return something return something return start over start over return start over		or proper place		
return something to its положить обратно на original place put down stop holding or carrying положить (вниз), опустить put off postpone put on to wear надеть что-то meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over start again начать заново		put back		
original place put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over start again wecto nonexutb (b) nonexutb (b) nonexutb (companies and companies an		return something to its	положить обратно на	Put back this money, it's not yours.
put down stop holding or carrying put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over start again stop holding or carrying nonown (BHN3), опустить надеть (BHN3), опустить		original place	место	
stop holding or carrying положить (вниз), опустить рut off postpone put off postpone отложить, отсрочить надеть что-то run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something случайно встретиться израсходовать запас чего-то something start over start over start again начать заново		put down		
put off postpone put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over start again put of happed and of		stop holding or carrying	положить (вниз), опустить	Put down the case, it's very heavy.
postpone отложить, отсрочить put on to wear run into надеть что-то meet by chance случайно встретиться run out (of) израсходовать запас чего-то something начать заново start over начать заново		put off		
put on to wear run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over start again to wear hayarb заново		postpone	отложить, отсрочить	We'll have to put off our trip, I'm afraid.
to wear надеть что-то run into meet by chance случайно встретиться run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start over start again начать заново		puton		
run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start again run into cлучайно встретиться израсходовать запас чего-то		to wear	надеть что-то	What shall I put on for the party?
run into meet by chance run out (of) finish the supply of something start over start again run into cлучайно встретиться израсходовать запас чего-то				
meet by chanceслучайно встретитьсяrun out (of)израсходовать запас чего-тоfinish the supply ofизрасходовать запас чего-тоsomethingstart overstart overначать заново	~	run into		
run out (of) finish the supply of израсходовать запас чего-то something start over start again начать заново		cha	случайно встретиться	I ran into her in the library.
finish the supply ofизрасходовать запас чего-тоsomethingstart overstart overначать заново		run out (of)		
start over start again Hayatb 3aH0B0		finish the supply of		We've run out of vegetables.
start over start again Hayatb 3aH0B0		something		
начать заново	S	start over		
		start again	начать заново	You'll have to start everything over.

Продолжение табл.

othes from one's ouilding mall pieces ay/out trash thing to see if it fits \up ncrease the volume chine or switch on chine or switch on chine or full on		Фразовый глагол	Перевод	Пример употребления
remove clothes from one's body tear down destroy a building tear up tear into small pieces throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)	_	take off		
body tear down destroy a building tear up tear into small pieces throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		remove clothes from one's	снять одежду	Take off your coats and come in.
tear down destroy a building tear up tear up tear into small pieces throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		body		
destroy a building tear up tear up tear up tear into small pieces throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		tear down		
tear up tear into small pieces throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		destroy a building	снести здание	They will tear down all old buildings here.
tear into small pieces throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		tear up		
throw away/out put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		tear into small pieces	разорвать	He tore up the letter.
put in the trash try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		throw away/out		
try on put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		put in the trash	ВЫКИНУТЬ	I threw away all the broken cups and plates.
put on clothing to see if it fits turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		try on		
turn down/up decrease/increase the volume turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		put on clothing to see if it fits	примерить	Try on this beautiful dress, please.
decrease/increase the volume turn off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		turn down/up		
turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		decrease/increase the volume	убавить/увеличить	Turn down the radio, it's top loud.
turn off stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)			громкость	Turn up the radio, I can't hear anything.
stop a machine or switch off a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		turn off		
a light turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		stop a machine or switch off	ВЫКЛЮЧИТЬ	Don't forget to turn off the gas when you leave.
turn on start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		a light		
start a machine or switch on a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		turn on		
a light wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		start a machine or switch on	ВКЛЮЧИТЬ	Will you turn on the lights?
wake up stop sleeping watch out (for)		a light		
		wake up		
watch out (for)		stop sleeping	проснуться	When do you usually wake up?
		watch out (for)		
be careful осторожнее		be careful	осторожнее	Watch out! You nearly hit that wall.
write down		write down		
write on a piece of paper		write on a piece of paper	записать	Write down your phone number for me, please.

Страдательный залог

The Passive Voice

Образование страдательного залога

Форма страдательного залога образуется с помощью to be (в необходимой форме) + Past Participle

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Simple Present	The news surprises me. The news surprises Nick. The news surprises us.	I am surprised by the news. Nick is surprised by the news. We are surprised by the news.
Simple Past	The news surprised me. The news surprised us.	I was surprised by the news. We were surprised by the news.
Present Perfect	Tanya has posted the letter. Tanya has posted the letters.	The letter has been posted by Tanya. The letters have been posted by Tanya.
Future	Olga will post the letter. Olga is going to post the letter.	The letter will be posted by Olga. The letter is going to be posted by Olga.

Запомните:

- 1. В предложениях с глаголами ask, tell, teach, offer, pay, sell, give, lend, show, etc. возможны два варианта пассивной конструкции.
 - Our firm offered Tom a good job.
 - I Tom was offered a good job by our firm.

 II A good job was offered to Tom by our firm.
- **2.** Лишь одна пассивная конструкция возможна в предложениях с глаголами explain, read, dictate, describe, point out, announce, mention, repeat.

The rule was explained to us.

The book was read to me.

The place was described to them.

3. Глаголы *sell, wash, wear, bake, read* употребляются в действительном залоге, хотя и имеют пассивное значение.

Сравните:

Detective stories **sell** well.

This cloth **washes** and **wears**well.

The pie **is** still **baking.**Детективные рассказы хорошо **продаются.**Эта ткань хорошо **стирается** и **носится.**Пирог все еще **печется.**

Страдательный залог в продолженных временах

	Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
	Present ogressive		
am is are	+ being + Past Participle	The doctor is examining me (him, us) now.	I am being examined by the doctor now. He is being examined now. We are being examined now.
Past was were	+ being + Past Participle	When we moved to Moscow, they were building a new metro station (new metro stations) in the city.	When we moved to Moscow, a new metro station was being built (new metro stations were being built) in the city.

Страдательный залог после модальных глаголов

Модальный глагол + be + Past Participle

Дейс	твительный залог	-		Страдательный за	лог
I	can do	it.	lt	can be done	by me.
He	should do	it.	lt	should be done	by him.
You	ought to do	it.	lt	ought to be done	by you.
She	must do	it.	lt	must be done	by her.
He	has to do	it.	lt	has to be done	by him.
Tom	is to do	it.	lt	is to be done	by Tom.
They	may do	it.	lt	may be done	by them.
You	might do	it.	lt	might be done	by you.

Сводная таблица употребления глагола *ask* во всех видовременных формах страдательного залога

to be (в необходимой видовременной форме) + asked (Past Participle)

Время	Simple		_	Progressive	ve		Perfect		Perfect Progressive
Present	l am	_		am			have		*
	he she \		he she	.si	200	he she	has	2	1 1
	it) we)	asked	it We		asked	i ×		asked	1 1
	you } are		you	are		nok	have have		ı
	they ⁾	-	they			they			ı
Past	_		_			_			*
	he has		he	SEM		he			I
			she	was		she			ı
	it /	asked	ij) acked	Ħ	had been asked	eq	ı
	(me		we		asked	we			ı
	you \ were		you	were		you			I
	they /	_	they	_		they			ı

*Формы отсутствуют.

Продолжение табл.

Время		Simple		Progressive		Perfect		Perfect Progressive
Future	IS I	shall (will)		*		shall (will)		*
	he she	will	be	1 1 1	he she	Will	have been	1 1 1
		shall (will)	asked	I	we	shall (will)	asked	I
	~	will		1 1	you they	will		1 1
Future in the Past	s \	should (would)		I	_	should (would)		I
	he she w	would	pe	1 1	he she	Mould	have	1 1
	-	should (bluow)	asked	1 1	we	(bluow)	asked	1 1
	you } w	monld		1 1	you they	monld		1 1

* Формы отсутствуют.

Согласование времен

The Sequence of Tenses

Правила согласования времен

Характер действия	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
1. Одновременность а) действие глав- ного предложе- ния происходит одновременно с действием при- даточного b) действия, выра- женные с помо- щью модальных глаголов	He said, "I work hard." He said, "I am working hard." He said, "I can work hard." He said, "I may work hard." He said, "I have to work hard." He said, "I must work hard." He said, "I should work hard." He said, "I should work hard." He said, "I ought to work hard."	He said (that) he worked hard. He said (that) he was working hard. He said (that) he could work hard. He said (that) he might work hard. He said (that) he had to work hard. He said (that) he must work hard. He said (that) he should work hard. He said (that) he should work hard. He said (that) he ought to work hard.
2. Предшествование (два действия в прошлом, одно из которых про-изошло раньше другого)	He said, "I have worked hard." He said, "I worked hard."	He said (that) he had worked hard. He said (that) he had worked hard.
3. Будущее действие (Future in the Past) (два действия, одно из которых в прошлом, а второе направлено на будущее)	He said, "I am going to work hard." He said, "I will work hard."	He said (that) he was going to work hard. He said (that) he would work hard.

Правила согласования времен не соблюдаются:	Примеры
а) если речь идет об общеизвестной истине или фактах, остающихся верными на данный момент	The teacher told us (that) there are four seasons in a year. I read in a book (that) the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. The train was cold as they always are in winter. My mother used to tell me that old habits never die.
6) если указана дата	He said (that) he was born in 1995. She said they first met on the first of April in the year 2012.
-	ечиях (времени, места и т.д.) з прямой речи в косвенную
yesterday → the day before, the previous day today → that day, the same day tomorrow → the day after, the following day the day before yesterday → two days before the day after tomorrow → in two days time	last week → the week before, the previous week now → then, immediately next week → the week after, the following week this → that these → those ago → before here → there

Наклонения Moods

Изъявительное наклонение

Выражает реальные факты.

It's hot today. There are four seasons in the year. He is a terrific teacher. The Internet is a mine of information.

Повелительное наклонение — инфинитив глагола без частицы to

Выражает приказания, просьбы, запреты, предупреждения и т.д.

	Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма
1	Relax! Take it easy! Watch out! Stay cool! Hold your tongue! Freeze! Dismiss! Enter your PIN.	Don't lie to me! Don't compromise yourself! Don't you answer me back! Don't tell us stories! Don't worry!
	Глагол do усиливает высказывание: Do sit down! Do be honest! Do believe and trust us!	
2	let + инфинитив без частицы to Let him (her) do it. Let us listen to the song. Let them tell the truth. Let's stay together to the end.	Let him not do it, или Don't let him do it. Let us not argue, или Don't let us argue.
3	Will you, Would you очень употребительны после повелительного предложения Pay attention, will (would) you? Ве careful, will (would) you?	В отрицательных предложениях возможно лишь Will you Don't be late, will you? Don't take my books, will you?

Сослагательное наклонение

Выражает проблематичные, нереальные факты и действия.

Нереальное условиеНереальное следствие1.в настоящем времениPresent SubjunctivePresent ConditionalПридаточное предложениеГлавное предложениеСовпадает по форме с Past Simplewould + do it	l, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	If I were in your place, If you knew the answer, If he had a car, If would give it If we went to London, If they saw that film
÷	l, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	

7	Hepean B npowe Past	Нереальное условие в прошедшем времени Past Subjunctive		Нереальное следствие в прошедшем времени Past Conditional	
	Придаточ	Придаточное предложение		Главное предложение	
	Совпадает по	Совпадает по форме с Past Perfect	would could + might	have done it + (перфектный инфинитив глагола)	
l, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	had been had known had had had seen had gone	you it it it there	l, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	would might could	have been happy
	If I had been in your place, If you had known the answer, If he had had a car, If we had gone to London, If they had seen that film,	/our place, In the answer, Par, Par, to London,	I would have you would he would he we could he they we could hat they would ha	I would have done the same. you would have given it. he would have driven us to the airport. we could have spoken English. they would have liked it.	

Условные предложения

Тип	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение	Перевод
1. Реальное условие	If I have money,	I' ll buy a new computer.	Если у меня будут деньги, я куплю новый компьютер.
2. Нереальное условие, относящееся к настоящему или будущему времени	If I had money,	I would buy a new computer.	Если бы у меня были деньги, я бы купил новый компьютер.
3. Нереальное условие, относящееся к прошлому	If I had had money last year,	I would have bought a new computer.	Если бы у меня были деньги в прошлом году, я бы купил новый компьютер.
4. Смешанный тип предло-жений	If you worked hard (вообще), If you had worked hard last term (в прошлом).	you wouldn't have made so many mistakes in the last test. (в прошлом) you would know the answer now (сейчас, в настоящий момент)	

Выражение нереальных пожеланий после глагола wish

Одновременные действия	Предшествующие действия
I wish I were (was) free now. Жаль, что я не свободен сейчас.	I wish I had been free last week. Жаль, что я не был свободен на прошлой неделе.
I wished I knew it. Я жалел, что не знал этого.	I wished I had known it before. Я жалел, что не знал этого раньше.

Запомните следующие фразы

1.	We	insist suggest propose order demand advise	that you { should stay here. (Br) stay here. (Am)
2.	It { is was }	necessary desirable advisable recommended surprising important	that you { should be present. (Br) be present. (Am)
3.	It { is } was }	time	for us to go. we went. we should go.

Неличные формы глагола: инфинитив, герундий, причастие I, причастие II

The Non-Finite Forms of the Verb (The Verbals): The Infinitive, the Gerund, Participle I, Participle II

Инфинитив — неопределенная форма глагола, формальным показателем которой является частица *to*.

Служит исходной базой для образования всех глагольных форм.

Формы инфинитива

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Simple (Indefinite)	to write	to be written
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Progressive (Continuous)	to be writing	-
Perfect Progressive (Continuous)	to have been writing	-

Инфинитив без частицы to употребляется:

1. после вспомогательных глаголов do, does, shall, will, should, would	 — Do you speak French? — I don't know it. — Shall I help them? — They will do it themselves. — What should I do? — We would call you if we could.
2. после модальных глаголов (кроме <i>ought to, be to, have to)</i> и модальных фраз	My sister can play football. What must I do? You'd better leave now. We cannot but refuse him.
3. после глаголов чувственного восприятия to hear, to see, to feel, to notice, to watch	Somebody heard him say that. Nobody saw them leave. We noticed her turn pale. She watched the plane land. Ho: Если эти глаголы употребляются в пассивном залоге, то инфинитив будет с частицей to. He was heard to say that. They were seen to leave. She was made to do it.
4. после глаголов принуждения <i>let, make</i> Запомните: Глагол <i>let</i> не употребляется в пассивном залоге; употребляйте глагол <i>to allow</i>	Let us discuss the problem. We let them go home. I'll make you understand it. You can't make me do such a thing. We let them decide the question. Ho: They were allowed to decide the question.
5. в вопросах, начинающихся с Why? (Почему бы не?)	Why do it? Why risk it? Why not go to a pub? Why not tell us the whole story?

Функции инфинитива в предложении

Функция	Примеры
1. Подлежащее Subject	To be happy is everybody's wish. To be or not to be is the question. To make the world better was his aim. It's unwise to refuse. It is important to decide this question.
2. Часть составного именного сказуемого (предикатива) Part of a compound nominal predicate (predicative)	My aim is to get a good education. To travel means to enlarge your horizons. What I want is to be healthy, wealthy and wise. He is easy to deal with. She is interesting to talk to. This table is comfortable to work at.
3. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого — модального или аспектного (обозначающего характер протекания действия с глаголами begin, start, continue, cease, used to, would) Part of a compound verbal predicate — modal or aspective	You ought to take some vitamins, you really should do it. She needed to find them immediately. I can't stand it any longer. He began to speak about his plans. She started to make tuna sandwiches. They continued to talk like old friends. The radio ceased to work all of a sudden. We used to meet quite often, but not now. My sister used to tell me all her secrets. The train would stop , then roll back , and sit for a long time, and then would start again.
4. Дополнение Object a) после глаголов: afford, agree, arrange, ask, decide, forget, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, try, want, wish	We agreed to meet. They managed to run away. I promise to think it over. She hopes to find a good job. Children like to watch cartoons.

Продолжение табл.

Функция	Примеры
b) после прилагательных или причастий: (un) able, afraid, careful, free, glad, happy, lucky, ready, sorry, surprised, useless	I am lucky to get this chance. The kids are afraid to stay alone. We are happy to meet you. I am sorry to have given you so much trouble. She was surprised to see us there.
5. Часть сложного дополнения Part of the complex object («Сложное дополнение» см. стр. 182) a) после глаголов: want, wish, would like, desire, like, hate, expect, know, believe, consider (with to)	We want you to help us. Do you wish me to join you? I expect them to arrive soon. We know him to be a cool guy. They consider the matter to be serious.
b) после глаголов чувственного восприятия и глаголов принуждения: see, hear, feel, notice, watch, make, let (without to)	I've never seen her look so beautiful. The inspector noticed the man enter the bank. Everybody heard him say that. All right, son, we'll let you take a dog. Who made you do it?
6. Определение Attribute	These are the rules to remember. I have so many things to do. This is an e-mail to answer. He is the man to help us. The Internet gives everyone the power to share information and ideas. We have something to tell you. I have nothing to declare. Why am I always the last to learn things?
7. Обстоятельство Adverbial modifiers of: a) цели (purpose)	We stopped to have a chat. She is studying to be a teacher. I popped into the snack bar to buy a soda. He went to England to improve his English.

Продолжение табл.

b) степени, результата (degree or result), после enough, too	She is clever enough to understand it. I am too tired to go for a walk. He is old enough to begin working. It's too cold to swim today. They know him well enough to trust him.
c) неожиданного результата, следствия (unexpected consequence)	I awoke one morning to find myself famous. (Я проснулся однажды утром и обнаружил, что я знаменит.) He came into the garage to discover that his car was gone. (Он вошел в гараж и обнаружил, что машина исчезла.)
8. Вводные фразы (Parentheses) to begin with, to be quite frank, to be sure, to tell the truth, to be honest, to make a long story short, strange to say	To be quite frank, I don't like this idea. To tell the truth, it's my fault. He was, strange to say, an ordinary chap. To be honest, I never liked this man.

Формы герундия

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Indefinite	doing	being done
Perfect	having done	having been done

Сравните:

Excuse me for **giving** you so much trouble (действие в настоящем). Excuse me for **having given** you so much trouble (действие в прошлом). He was proud of **winning** so often. (Он гордился тем, что часто **выигрывал**.) He was proud of **having won** the game. (Он был горд тем, что **победил в игре**.)

Запомните: 1. После глаголов forget, remember, thank, deny, excuse, regret для выражения прошлого действия употребляется Indefinite Gerund	She forgot telling me about it. I don't remember ever seeing him. They regret going there. Excuse me for coming without calling first.
2. После глаголов want, require, need, deserve и прилагательного worth употребляется Active Gerund, хотя значение пассивное	The grass needs cutting . (Траву нужно подстричь.) The camera wanted adjusting . (Камеру нужно было отрегулировать). The child deserves praising . (Ребенок заслуживает, чтобы его похвалили.) The film is worth seeing . (Фильм стоит посмотреть.)

Функции герундия в предложении

Функция	Примеры
1. Подлежащее Subject также после конструкции it's no, there is no	Swimming keeps me in shape. Dieting is very popular now. Giving presents makes me feel good. It's no use worrying about them. There is no concealing the truth. There was no arguing with the boss.
2. Часть составного именного сказуемого Part of a compound nominal predicate (predicative)	His main occupation is playing the computer. The biggest problem in life is choosing. His hobby is collecting postcards. What I love best is meeting old friends.
3. Часть составного глагольного сказуемого — аспектного Part of a compound verbal predicate — aspective	Stop spreading the news! Go on working! I can't help admiring you! The child started crying . They kept on walking .
4. Дополнение Object	Are you fond of watching football? Excuse my interrupting you. Thanks for calling me. Would you mind closing the door? I enjoy reading, swimming, playing the piano. My piano needs tuning and polishing.
5. Определение Attribute (обычно после существительных с предлогом <i>of</i>)	I like the idea of making a break. You must certainly give up the habit of having coffee after supper. Shall we ever have a chance of seeing you again? What are the latest methods of foreign language teaching? The rules of driving are too difficult for me.

Функция	Примеры
6. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, условия, уступки Adverbial modifiers of time, reason, manner, condition, concession	After finishing the work, she left the office. Before entering the house, wipe your feet. For fear of making a mistake, I kept silent. He left without saying a word. In case of being late, let us know. In spite of being busy, he spoke to each of us.

Сравнение смысловых различий в употреблении герундия и инфинитива после приведенных ниже глаголов

Глагол	+ Герундий	+ Инфинитив
	Прошлое действие или событие	Настоящее или будущее действие или событие
1. remember forget	We don't remember ever seeing you. I'll never forget flying for the first time.	Please remember to post the letter. Don't forget to feed the cat, will you?
2. regret	He regrets saying it. I'll always regret not going to university.	I regret to say that you are not right. We regret to inform you that you are not accepted.
3. stop	They stopped talking. (Они перестали разговаривать.)	They stopped to talk. (Они остановились, чтобы поговорить.)
4. need	Пассивное значение The windows need cleaning. (need to be cleaned)	Активное значение I need to call them.
5. try	Try phoning Helen — she might be at home. (Это не трудно, просто попробуй и увидишь.)	Try to phone Helen — she might be at home. (Это нелегко, но кто знает, может быть, она и дома.)

Причастие І

V + -ing

Время	Действительный залог Страдательный залог		
Переходные глаголы			
Indefinite Perfect	doing being done having done having been done		
Непереходные глаголы			
Indefinite Perfect	coming having come	- -	

Функции причастия I в предложении

Функция	Примеры
1. Определение (attribute) (в пре- или постпозиции к определяемому слову)	the falling leaves, the setting sun, the leaves falling on the ground, the sun setting in the sea
2. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, сопутствующих обстоятельств (Adverbial modifiers of time, cause, manner, attending circumstances)	Coming home, she saw some guests. Being conservative, I do not trust computers. Having forgotten the address, we couldn't find them. We stood, looking around. They sat in the park, the sun shining brightly on them.
3. Часть сложного дополнения (Part of the complex object)	The cat watched the mouse eating cheese. They saw him playing golf in the afternoon. We found Mum looking through old photographs.

Причастие II

Причастие прошедшего времени имеет всего одну форму — $done, \ written, \ translated$ и т.д.

Оно передает значение страдательного залога: сделанный, написанный, переведенный и т.д.

Функция	Примеры
1. Определение (attribute)	a grown-up man — a man grown-up in poverty a faded rose — a rose faded in the vase a fallen tree — a tree fallen by the storm
2. Именная часть составного именного сказуемого (predicative)*	I am shocked. We were tired. Everybody was excited. These young people are engaged.
3. Обстоятельство времени, причины, образа действия, нереального сравнения (Adverbial modifiers of time, reason, manner, unreal comparison)	Finished with the mail, she decided to have a cup of coffee. Changed into an evening dress, she looked great. The child sat lost in the book about Harry Potter. She screamed as if badly hurt.
4. Часть сложного дополнения (Part of the complex object) (Действие выполняется кем-то другим.)	I want to have my hair cut. I had my computer connected to the Internet.

34. be terrified (of)

36. be worried (about)

35. be tired (of)

*Запомните

16. be frightened (of)17. be gone (from)

18. be hurt

следующие употребительные выражения с причастием II:

1. be acquainted (with) 19. be interested (in) 2. be bored (with) 20. be involved (in) 3. be broken 21. be located (in) 4. be closed 22. be lost 5. be composed (of) 23. be made of (from) 6. be crowded (with) 24. be married (to) 7. be devoted (to) 25. be opposed (to) 8. be disappointed (in, with) 26. be pleased (with) 9. be divorced (from) 27. be prepared (for) 10. be done (with) 28. be qualified (for) 11. be drunk (on) 29. be related (to) 12. be engaged (to) 30. be satisfied (with) 13. be excited (about) 31. be scared (of) 14. be exhausted (from) 32. be shut 15. be finished (with) 33. be spoiled

Наречие

The Adverb

Образование наречий

1. Прилагательное + ly → наречие			
Se	erious	→ → → →	clearly happily exactly seriously badly well
She has a clear voice. He is a happy child. It is an exact science. They are serious people. He got a bad mark. He got a good mark.		He smil Tell us e They do He ansy	d it clearly. ed happily. exactly about it. everything seriously. evered badly. evered well.
2. Прилагательное = наречие			
hard* late far fast early			
It's a hard task. We took a fast train. It was a late hour. I am an early bird. It's a far country.		Think hard about it. He always drives fast. We came home late. I always get up early. How far is it?	
Запомните:			

Следует обращать внимание на различие в значениях наречий:

Those birds fly **high** (высоко).

She thinks **highly** of her teacher (высокого мнения).

He lives **near** his office (близко, рядом).

It's **nearly** five o'clock (почти).

^{*} Наречие hardly имеет значение «еле-еле, едва». He is very old. He can hardly walk. I hardly know what to say.

Степени сравнения наречий

Способ образования	Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
1. Аналитический more (less) most (least)	easily carefully	more easily more carefully	most easily most carefully
	dangerously	less dangerously	least dangerously
	comfortably	less comfortably	least comfortably
2. Синтетический - <i>er,</i> - <i>est</i> (подобно прила-гательным)	soon near hard long loud(ly)	sooner nearer harder longer louder (more	soonest nearest hardest longest loudest
	loud(iy)	loudly)	(most loudly)
3. Нетрадиционные степени сравнения	well badly little much many	better worse less more	best worst least most

Сводная таблица образования степеней сравнения прилагательных и наречий

Способ образования	Положительная	Сравнительная	Превосходная
	степень	степень	степень
	Прилагате Adjectiv		
1. Односложные прилагательные -er, -est	old	older	oldest
	wise	wiser	wisest
	hard	harder	hardest
	fast	faster	fastest
-er, -est	busy	busier	busiest
(y → i)	pretty	prettier	prettiest
2. Двусложные прилагательные more, most	famous	more famous	most famous
	pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
3. Более 2 слогов more, most	important	more important	most important
	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
4. От разных основ	good	better	best
	bad	worse	worst
	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
Запомните! Возможн	ны двойные степе	ни сравнения:	
-er, -est or more, most clever, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, simple, quiet	clever gentle friendly	cleverer more clever gentler more gentle friendlier more friendly	cleverest most clever gentlest most gentle friendliest most friendly
Наречия Adverbs			
more, most	carefully	more carefully	most carefully
	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
односложные	fast	faster	fastest
-er, -est	hard	harder	hardest
от разных основ	well	better	best
	badly	worse	worst
	far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

Предлоги

Prepositions

Список предлогов

about	below	except	off	till
about	DCIOW	Схесре	011	CIII
above	beneath	for	on	to
across	beside	from	opposite	toward(s)
after	besides	in	out (of)	under
against	between	in front of	outside	until
along	beyond	inside	over	up
among	but	into	past	upon
around	by	like	round	with
at	despite	near	since	within
before	down	next to	through	without
behind	during	of	throughout	

Предлоги, выражающие пространственные отношения (употребляются с глаголами движения, состояния, отдыха)

above, across, against, along, among, around, at, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, from, in, in front of, inside, into, near, next to, off, on, opposite, out (of), outside, over, past, round, through, to, toward(s), under, up, upon

Предлоги into (или in), in, inside



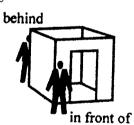




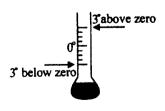
Предлоги out of, outside, behind, in front of







Предлоги above/below, over/under (выражают отношения по вертикали)

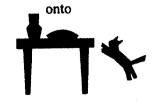


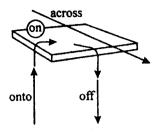




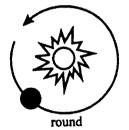
Предлоги on, onto, off, across



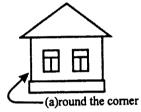


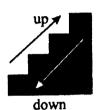


Предлоги (a)round, up and down









Предлоги between/among





Between + 2 лица, предмета Между двумя предметами, лицами и т. д.

It's **between** you and me.

This town is **between** Moscow and St. Petersburg.

What's the difference **between** these two words?

Among + сущ. во мн.числе Среди более чем 2 предметов, лиц и т. д.

It's good to be **among** friends. It often happens **among** such people. The estate was divided **among** his brothers and sisters.

Предлоги, выражающие временные отношения

after, at, before, between, by, during, for, from, in, on, past, since, through(out), to, towards, until (till), within

Предлоги before/after





До	После
Before	After
before the game	after the game
before the concert	after the concert
before Thursday	after Thursday
Have a cup of tea before you go. We met before the game.	We'll discuss it after we've had a cup of tea. We talked after the game.

Предлоги since, for, during, by, until

Предлог и его значение	Примеры употребления
since (с тех пор как) + указание момента, с которого началось действие, употребляется: а) В простых предложениях	I have been here <i>since</i> last month . (Present Perfect)
6) В сложноподчиненных предложениях: В главном предложении — Present Perfect I have lived in this city We have met a lot of people	В придаточном предложении — Past Simple since I was a child. since we came here.
for + указание периода времени, в течение которого происходит или происходило действие	I have lived here for two years. (Я приехал сюда два года назад и все еще живу здесь.) I have been here for an hour already. Сравните: I lived in London for two years. (Past Simple) (Я прожил в Лондоне два года и больше не живу там.)
during + существительное (во время, в течение)	I fell asleep <i>during</i> the lecture. It happened <i>during</i> the war.
by (к, не позднее чем)	by morning, by noon, by ten o'clock, by the beginning of the film, by the first of September
until (до какого-то момента, дня и т.д.)	until tomorrow, until Friday, until the end of the year, until someone comes

Предлоги at, on, in, within, past, to, from ... till, between

Предлог и его значение	Примеры употребления
at — указание момента во времени	at 10 o'clock, at midnight, at Christmas, at night, at the weekend, at present, at the moment, at noon
оп — день или дата	on Saturday, on Sundays, on Monday evening, on the 1st of June, on my birthday, on Christmas Day, on holiday
in — дата, период времени (в, через)	in 1066, in May, in the past (future), in our lifetime, in the twenty-first century, in a minute, in an hour, in twenty years
to, past, from till (to) — указание времени, периода времени	It's a quarter to five. It was half past seven. Students have holidays from July to September. We live in the country from July till (to) October.
between — между	It happened between January and May. There are no secrets between me and my mother. We are to meet between three and four o'clock. Our house is between two shops.

It's 20 minutes to 12.



It's 20 minutes past 12.



We'll study **from** 5 **till** 7.



Предлоги on, in, at + time

Предлог и его значение	Примеры употребления
on time — punctual, not late (быть точным, пунктуальным)	The police are almost always on time. Trains are never on time in the summertime.
in time for (to do) smth = soon enough for (быть вовремя, конкретный случай)	If we hurry, we'll be in time to catch the bus. If they don't lose time, they'll be in time for the plane.
at the time at times (= sometimes) (временами, иногда)	I didn't answer the phone as I was out at the time. He is rather bossy at times (= sometimes).

Предлоги, выражающие различные отношения:

about, against, at, besides, by, but, despite, except, for, from, in, like, of, on, out of, unlike, with, without

Предлог и его значение	Примеры употребления
1. about, on (οφυμ.) ο, οδ	Tell us about your plans. He read a lecture on rare birds.
2. against против (оппозиция)	I am against the idea. These teams played against each other.
3. at (реакция на что-то, способности)	We are surprised at your words. This boy is very good at computer games.
4. besides кроме (помимо чего-то)	Do you have anything else besides oranges? What languages do you know besides English?
5. but = except (более употребительно) кроме, за исключением	She said hello to everyone but her. They invited everyone except him.
6. by / with (средство передвижения: go by car/ boat/plane/ship/metro; метод или инструмент; автор, создатель чего-то)	Start the car by turning the key. Open the door with the master key. A novel by Charles Dickens. A painting by Turner.
7. out of (вышли запасы, что-то закончилось) (сделать что-то из чего-то)	We've ran out of salt. (У нас закончилась соль.) The car has run out of petrol. (В машине закончился бензин.) He made a table out of old boxes.
8. with / in / like (манера; сравнение)	with a smile, with pleasure, with loud cries, in a loud (low) voice, in surprise; like a lady, like lions

Предлог и его значение	Примеры употребления
(инструмент)	He cut it with a knife.
вместе с (поддержка)	Come with me. I'd like tea with lemon. We are with you.
(обладание чем-то)	a girl with green eyes, a man with a long beard, a cat with only one ear
(содержание чего-то)	The box was filled with old books. The boat was filled with water.
without — без	You must do it without me. He cut it without a knife.
(противоположно with)	She said it without hesitation.
9. for	He only did it for money.
(цель)	We're only here for the e-mail.
для кого-то, для чего-то	I bought it for you. It's for him to decide.
(пункт назначения)	They left Paris for London. They set off for Milan at dawn.
(сравнение)	He is a bit too old for you. She is too bright for her age.
10. from	Where are you from ? — We come from
(происхождение)	Russia. The money was stolen from the office safe.
(различия)	Can you tell butter from margarine?
11. of	the symphonies of Mozart, a man of
(обладание, принадлежность)	honour, a friend of my mother's, the president of the firm
(материал)	made of gold, a door of steel, a ring made of silver
(содержание)	a piece of paper, a glass of water, a tank of
конечный результат	to die of hunger, to die of an old age
	равните:
to be	made of/from
of = to consist of (состоять	from (сделано из, но конечный
из чего-то, материал	продукт другой)
присутствует в предмете)	
The carpet is made of wool.	Butter is made from milk.
The dress is made of silk.	Glass is made from sand.

Составные предлоги

Предлог и его значение	Примеры
according to (в соответствии с чем-то)	Everything went according to the plan. According to my map, I was forty miles from the town.
in addition to (в дополнение к)	In addition to a full meal, we ordered a big pizza.
apart from (помимо кого-то, чего-то)	Apart from me, Father was the only one who knew you well. She has no money, apart from a few coins.
ahead of (впереди, раньше)	Ahead of you lies a bright future. We arrived in France ahead of schedule.
because of (из-за чего-то)	Because of the heat, the front door was open. Because of good management, the business is doing well.
due to (owing to) (из-за)	Due to bad weather, the match was cancelled. I missed my flight owing to a traffic jam.
on behalf of (от имени)	Let me thank you on behalf of the Ministry.
in favour of (за, в пользу чего-то)	He was in favour of modernising the plant.
as far as (о расстоянии: до)	We drove as far as Silver Lake.
as to/as for (что касается)	As to the other candidates, they were not accepted. As for me, I am quite happy.
instead of (вместо)	I try to drink tea instead of coffee. He prefers driving to his office instead of walking.
by means of (посредством, при помощи чего-то)	People communicate by means of languages.
in spite of (несмотря на)	In spite of heavy traffic, we got to the theatre on time.
in view of (принимая во внимание)	They can hardly buy a car in view of money difficulties.

Употребительные сочетания предлог + существительное

by accident	случайно	on credit	в кредит
on account	из-за	by chance	случайно
in addition to	в добавление к	by choice	по выбору
in advance	заранее	in danger of	в опасности
in answer to	в ответ на	out of danger	вне опасности
on arrival	по прибытии	out of date	устареть
under attack	под ударом	in debt	в долгу
on average	в среднем	without delay	без отсрочки
on behalf of	от имени	on demand	по требованию
out of breath	запыхаться	in difficulties	в трудностях
on business	по делу	on duty	на дежурстве
in case	в случае	off duty	не работать
in common with	иметь что-то общее с	in exchange for	в обмен на
		as a matter of	собственно
in company with	в компании с	fact	говоря
in comparison	по сравнению с	in fact	фактически
with		in fashion	в моде
on condition that	при условии что	in favour of	в пользу
in connection with	в связи с	for fear that	из страха, что
under	в процессе	on file	в файле
consideration	рассмотрения	on fire	в огне
out of control	вне контроля	on foot	пешком
under control	под контролем	in future	в будущем
under cover	под прикрытием	in general	в общем

under guarantee на гарантии		at short notice	неожиданно, без предупреж-	
on guard	настороже		дения	
for good	навсегда	on occasion	по поводу	
out of mind	вылетело из головы	in order (to)	для того чтобы	
in half	пополам	in order	в порядке	
by hand	вручную	out of order	в беспорядке	
in hand	в руках	in particular	в особенности	
in harmony	в мире, в	at peace	в мире	
	гармонии с	by phone	по телефону	
by heart	наизусть	in place of	вместо	
on holiday	на отдыхе	out of place	не на месте,	
at home	дома		неуместный	
in honour of	в честь	in practice	на практике	
for instance	например	out of practice	без привычки, без тренировки	
by invitation	по приглашению	at present	в настоящее	
at last	наконец	ut p. coc	время	
by law	по закону	in private	по секрету,	
in love	быть влюбленным		конфиденци- ально	
by mail	почтой	in progress	в процессе	
by means of	посредством	in public	на людях	
	чего-то	on purpose	с целью	
by mistake	по ошибке	on receipt of	по получении	
by name	по имени	in reply to	в ответ на	
by nature	по характеру	in response to	в ответ на	
in need of	нуждаться в	at rest	на отдыхе	
at night	ночью	at risk	в опасности	

		1	
for sale	для продажи	out of town	за городом
in search of в поисках		on top of	наверху чего-то
in secret	тайно	in touch with	в контакте с
at great speed	на большой	on tour	в турне
	скорости	in turn(s)	по очереди
in spite of	несмотря на	in use	в употреблении
on stage	на сцене	on vacation	на каникулах
by surprise	неожиданно	in vain	тщетно,
in tears	в слезах		напрасно,
in theory	в теории		безуспешно
on time	быть	in view	в свете
	пунктуальным	at war	в состоянии
in time	те вовремя		войны
at times	временами	out of work	без работы
in town	в городе		

Употребительные сочетания

глагол + предлог

on

act on

take revenge on be based on comment on concentrate on

congratulate smb on smth

count (rely) on experiment on decide on, against declare war on depend on

impress smth on smb

live on (food)

operate on someone

rely on stress on

work on (a project)

at

arrive at
guess at
hint at
marvel at
wonder at
work at
look at
stare at
laugh at

against

smile at

be prejudiced against insure against protest against, (to) warn against, (about)

about

joke about
laugh about
sing about
speak about
talk about
think about
worry about
be/get upset about
tell smb about smth

in

believe in be engaged in be included in be interested in invest in get involved in

from

abstain from
borrow from
demand smth from smb
differ from
discourage smb from smth
distinguish A from B
draw money from
emerge from
escape from
prevent smb from smth
recover from (illness)
separate A from B
suffer from

for

account for act for smb apologize for ask for smth blame smb for beg for call for (= require) charge for exchange A for B long for hope for pay for smth prepare for provide for search for substitute A for B thank smb for wait for

of

vote for

accuse smb of
approve of
consist of
convince smb of
cure smb of (an illness)
disapprove of
dream of, about
get rid of
smell of
taste of
think of
tire of
get tired of
remind of, about
warn someone of, about

to

get accustomed to appeal to apply to be attached to attend to belong to challenge smb to compare to (with) invite smb to listen to look forward to object to react to reply to subscribe to be/get used to talk to turn to

with

acquaint smb with agree with smb help smb with communicate with compare A with B compete with, against conflict with confuse A with B correspond with smb begin with smth keep (get) in touch with interfere with be threatened with A doesn't mix with B part with guarrel with fight with, against reason with smb be satisfied with

Наиболее употребительные глаголы с предлогами

Α	be	absent from	— отсутствовать где-то
*			•
	be	accustomed to	— быть привычными к чему-то
		add smth to smth	— добавить что-то к чему-то
	be	acquainted with smb or smth	 быть знакомым с кем-то или с чем-то
		admire smb for smth	— восхищаться кем-то за что-то
	be	afraid of, for	— бояться кого-то, за что-то
		agree with smb about (on) smth	 согласиться с кем-то по поводу чего-то
	be	angry with, at, about	 сердиться на кого-то, на что-то, по поводу чего-то
		apologize to smb for smth	 извиниться перед кем-то за что-то
		apply to (a place) for smth	— подать заявку куда-то для чего-то
		approve of smth or smb	— одобрить что-то или кого-то
		argue with smb about smth	 спорить с кем-то по поводу чего-то
		arrive at	 прибыть в аэропорт, на станцию, (небольшой населенный пункт), также: прийти к решению
		arrive in	 прибыть в страну, город (большой населенный пункт)
		ask smb about smth	— спросить кого-то о чем-то
		ask smb for smth	— попросить у кого-то что-то
	be	aware of	— осознавать что-то

Bbebad at (doing) smth— быть слабым в чем-то, плохо чтото даетсяbelieve in— верить во что-тоbelong to— принадлежать кому-тоbebored with/by— кто-то или что-то надоело, наскучило кому-тоborrow smth from smb— взять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-тоbebusy with— быть занятым чем-тоCcare for, about smth— быть небезразличным к кому-то или чему-тоbeclear to— быть ясным кому-тоcompare (this) to/with (that)— сравнить что-то с чем-тоcomplain to smb about smth— жаловаться кому-то на что-тоbecomposed of— быть составленным из (состоять из)concentrate on— сосредоточиться на чем-тоcongratulate smb on smth— поздравить кого-то с чем-тоconsist of— состоять изbecrazy about smb or smth— сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-тоDbeсrowded with— быть заполненным людьмиdate with smb— встречаться с кем-то (свидание)depend on/upon smb for smth— зависеть от кого-то в чем-тоbedependent on/upon smb for smth— быть зависимым от кого-то в чем-то				
belong to — принадлежать кому-то be bored with/by — кто-то или что-то надоело, наскучило кому-то borrow smth from smb — взять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-то be busy with — быть занятым чем-то C care for, about smth — быть небезразличным к кому-то или чему-то be clear to — быть ясным кому-то compare (this) to/with (that) — сравнить что-то с чем-то smth — сотравнить что-то с чем-то composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависемым от кого-то	В	be	bad at (doing) smth	
be bored with/by — кто-то или что-то надоело, наскучило кому-то borrow smth from smb — взять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-то be busy with — быть занятым чем-то C care for, about smth — быть небезразличным к кому-то или чему-то be clear to — быть ясным кому-то compare (this) to/with (that) — сравнить что-то с чем-то complain to smb about — жаловаться кому-то на что-то smth be composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) ферено on/upon smb for smth — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то			believe in	— верить во что-то
наскучило кому-то borrow smth from smb be busy with care for, about smth be clear to compare (this) to/with (that) complain to smb about smth be composed of concentrate on congratulate smb on smth consist of be crazy about smb or smth be crowded with date with smb depend on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb be busy with — ваять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-то ваять в долг (взаймы) что-то у кого-то у кого-т			belong to	— принадлежать кому-то
у кого-то be busy with — быть занятым чем-то C care for, about smth — быть небезразличным к кому-то или чему-то be clear to — быть ясным кому-то сомраге (this) to/with (that) — сравнить что-то с чем-то complain to smb about smth — жаловаться кому-то на что-то smth be composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то соngratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то солсіst of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) дерено on/upon smb for smth — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то		be	bored with/by	., ,
C care for, about smth — быть небезразличным к кому-то или чему-то be clear to — быть ясным кому-то compare (this) to/with — сравнить что-то с чем-то that) complain to smb about — жаловаться кому-то на что-то smth be composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) ферено on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то			borrow smth from smb	
или чему-то be clear to — быть ясным кому-то compare (this) to/with (that) — сравнить что-то с чем-то complain to smb about smth be composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми date with smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) ферена on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то		be	busy with	— быть занятым чем-то
compare (this) to/with (that) complain to smb about — жаловаться кому-то на что-то smth be composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) depend on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то	C		care for, about smth	•
(that)complain to smb about smth— жаловаться кому-то на что-то жаловаться кому-то на что-то жаловаться кому-то на что-тоbeсомрозее of состоять из)— быть составленным из (состоять из)сопсепtrate on сопразивате smb on smth— поздравить кого-то с чем-тосопразивате smb on smth— состоять изbeсгаду about smb or smth— сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-тоDbeсгоwded with date with smb— быть заполненным людьмиdepend on/upon smb for smth— зависеть от кого-то в чем-тоbedependent on/upon smb— быть зависимым от кого-то		be	clear to	— быть ясным кому-то
smth be composed of — быть составленным из (состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми date with smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) depend on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то			•	— сравнить что-то с чем-то
(состоять из) concentrate on — сосредоточиться на чем-то congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми date with smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) depend on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то			•	— жаловаться кому-то на что-то
congratulate smb on smth — поздравить кого-то с чем-то consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми date with smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то		be	composed of	
consist of — состоять из be crazy about smb or smth — сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то D be crowded with — быть заполненным людьми date with smb — встречаться с кем-то (свидание) depend on/upon smb for smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то			concentrate on	— сосредоточиться на чем-то
becrazy about smb or smth— сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-тоDbeсrowded with date with smb— быть заполненным людьмиdepend on/upon smb for smth— встречаться с кем-то (свидание)bedependent on/upon smb— быть зависимым от кого-то			congratulate smb on smth	— поздравить кого-то с чем-то
Dbecrowded with date with smb— быть заполненным людьми — встречаться с кем-то (свидание)depend on/upon smb for smth— зависеть от кого-то в чем-то smthbedependent on/upon smb— быть зависимым от кого-то			consist of	— состоять из
date with smb — встречаться с кем-то (<i>свидание</i>) depend on/upon smb for — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то		be	crazy about smb or smth	
depend on/upon smb for — зависеть от кого-то в чем-то smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то	D	be	crowded with	— быть заполненным людьми
smth be dependent on/upon smb — быть зависимым от кого-то			date with smb	— встречаться с кем-то (свидание)
			-	— зависеть от кого-то в чем-то
		be		

	be	devoted to smb or smth	— быть преданным кому-то или чему-то
	be	different from	— отличаться от
		disagree with smb about (on) smth	 не соглашаться с кем-то по поводу чего-то
	be	disappointed in	— быть разочарованным в
		discuss smth with smb	— обсудить что-то с кем-то
		divide (this) into (that)	— поделить что-то на что-то
	be	divorced from	— быть разведенным с кем-то
	be	done with	— покончить с чем-то
		dream about/of	— видеть во сне, мечтать о чем-то
E	be	engaged to	— быть помолвленным с кем-то
	be	equal to	— быть равным, равнозначным
		escape from	— сбежать от
	be	excited about	— быть взволнованным по поводу
		excuse smb for smth	— извинить кого-то за что-то
	be	exhausted from	 быть обессиленным, измученным чем-то
F	be	familiar with	— быть знакомым с кем-то
		forgive smb for smth	— простить кого-то за что-то
		friendly to/with	 быть в дружеских отношениях с кем-то
	be	frightened of/by	 бояться кого-то, быть напуганным кем-то, чем-то
	be	full of	— быть полным чего-то
G		get rid of	— избавиться от чего-то
	be	gone from	— исчезнуть из
	be	good for	— быть полезным для
		graduate from	 окончить высшее учебное заведение

Н		happen to	— происходить с кем-то
		hear about/of/from	 иметь сведения о ком-то, от кого-то
		help smb with smth	— помочь кому-то с чем-то
		hide smth from smb	— спрятать что-то от кого-то
		hope for	— надеяться на что-то
	be	hungry for	— испытывать голод к (в переносном смысле, напр. к знаниям и т.п.)
ı		insist on	— настаивать на чем-то
	be	interested in	 быть заинтересованным в чем-то
		introduce smb to smb	— представить кого-то кому-то
		invite smb to smth	— пригласить кого-то куда-то
	be	involved in	— быть вовлеченным во что-то
K	be	kind to	— быть добрым к
		know about	— знать о чем-то
L		laugh at	— смеяться над кем-то
		listen to	— слушать кого-то
		look after	— присматривать за кем-то
		look at	— смотреть на что-то, на кого-то
		look for	— искать что-то
		look forward to	— с нетерпением ждать чего-то
		look through	— просматривать (газеты, записи и т.д.)
М	be	mad at	— быть в ярости, очень сердитым
	be	made of	 быть сделанным из, состоять из чего-то (первоначальный продукт сохраняется, присутствует в продукте, изделии)

	be	made from	 делать, извлекать что-то из чего-то (конечный продукт отличается от исходного)
	be	married to	— быть женатым на (замужем за)
		matter to	— иметь значение для
	be	the matter with	— что-то происходит с кем-то, чем-то
		multiply (this) by (that)	— умножить что-то на что-то
N	be	nice to	 быть милым по отношению к кому-то
0	be	opposed to	 быть против, находиться в оппозиции к
Р		pay for	— платить за что-то
	be	patient with	— быть терпеливым с
	be	pleased with	— быть довольным чем-то, кем-то
		point at	— указать на что-то
	be	polite to	— быть вежливым с
	be	prepared for	— быть готовым к чему-то
		protect (this) from (that)	— защитить что-то (кого-то) от чего-то (кого-то)
	be	proud of	— гордиться чем-то, кем-то
Q		qualified for	— иметь квалификацию для
R	be	ready for	— быть готовым к
	be	related to	— иметь отношение к
		rely on/upon	— полагаться на
	be	responsible for	— быть ответственным за
S	be	satisfied with	— быть удовлетворенным чем-то
	be	scared of/by	— быть напуганным чем-то, кем-то
		search for	— искать что-то
		separate (this) from (that)	— отделить что-то от чего-то

	be	similar to	— быть сходным с
	be	sorry about smth	— сожалеть о чем-то
	be	sorry for smb	— жалеть кого-то
		speak to/with smb about smth	— поговорить с кем-то о чем-то
		stare at	— уставиться на кого-то
		subtract (this) from (that)	 извлекать, вычитать что-то из чего-то
	be	sure of	— быть уверенным в чем-то
Т		take care of	— заботиться о
		talk to/with smb aboat smth	— поговорить с кем-то о чем-то
		tell smb about smth	— сказать кому-то о чем-то
	be	terrified of/by	— ужасно бояться чего-то, кого-то
		thank smb for smth	— поблагодарить кого-то за что-то
	be	thirsty for	— испытывать жажду к (в переносном смысле, напр. к знаниям и т.д.)
	be	tired of	— устать от кого-то, чего-то
		travel to	 отправиться в путешествие кудато
W		wait for	— ждать кого-то
	be	worried about	— беспокоиться о ком-то, чем-то

IV. СИНТАКСИС

SYNTAX

Типы предложений

	Сложносочиненное (два или более	Сложноподчиненное Complex		
Простое Simple	независимых предложения) Compound	Главное предл. The Main Clause	Придаточное предл. The Subordinate Clause	
It was a dark night. There were millions of stars in the sky.	It was a dark night, and/but there were millions of stars in the sky.	There were millions of stars in the sky	though it was a dark night.	
Max doesn't like his job. He can't leave it.	Max doesn't like his job, but he can't leave it.	Max can leave his job	if he doesn't like it.	

Простые предложения

Повествовательное	Вопросительное	Отрицательное
Declarative	Interrogative	Negative
 My brother is a programmer. We live in the 21st century. We all have videos at home. She has never been to Paris. 	Is your brother a programmer? Do you live in the 21st century? Do you all have videos at home? Has she ever been to Paris?	My brother isn't a programmer. They didn't live in the 21st century. We don't all have videos at home. She has never been to Paris.

Повелительные предложения

Значение	Примеры
1. Приказания, команды, просьбы (orders, commands, requests)	Smile! Relax! Take it easy! Be yourself! Open your mouth and say A! Stay cool! Enjoy your life!
2. Запрещения (в отрицательной форме)	Let's not quarrel! Never trust strangers. Don't pay attention to the dog! Don't worry. Don't get lost!

Восклицательные предложения

What, Such, So

Исчисляемые су	Неисчисляемые существительные	
Ед. число — a/an	Мн. число — нет артикля	Нет артикля, нет множественного числа
What a brilliant idea (it is)! What a fine day! What a great man (he is)! What a lazy child! What a strange person!	What brilliant ideas (they are)! What fine days! What great men (they are)! What lazy children! What strange people!	What fantastic news (it is)! What fine weather it is (we are having today)! What useful advice! What great progress! What strong coffee! What cold water!
This is such a good song! It's such a beautiful fish! It's such a thick newspaper!	These are such good songs! They are such beautiful fish! They are such thick newspapers!	This is such good music! It's such tasty fish! It's such good paper!

Such - So

Such + сущ./прил. + сущ.	So + прилагательное/наречие
Her news was such a shock.	Her news was so shocking.
It was such a nice morning!	The morning was so nice!
She is such a bossy woman.	The woman is so bossy.
We had such a lovely time at the	The time we had at the party was so
party.	lovely.
I have such good friends.	My friends are so good. They are so
	friendly.
They've made such great progress.	Their progress is so great.

Ho: There were so **few** people on the streets.

There are so **many** things to do in this life.

There is so **little** time left and so **much** to do.

Порядок слов в английских повествовательных предложениях

			Обстоятельств	o (An Adverbia	l Modifier of)
Подлежащее Subject	Сказуемое Predicate	Дополнение Object	места (Place)	образа действия (Manner)	времени (Time)
Mr. Grant	got	a message	from America	by e-mail	yesterday.
ı	found	a job	in a shop	through Internet	last year.
We	went	_	to the theatre	by car	on Sunday.
She	is reading	some books	in the library	_	at the moment.

Типы вопросов в английском языке

Ο6щий General ("Yes", "No" questions)	Специальный Special Who, What, What kind of, When, How, Why, Where, Which	Выборочный (альтернативный) («или» «или») Alternative (or)	Разделительный Disjunctive (Tag-question) («не так ли», «ведь», «не правда ли»)
— Is that your CD?	What do you do ? When did you come ?	Is that your CD or is it Mary's?	He likes football, doesn't he? He doesn't like football, does he?
— Yes, it is. — Am I right?	Why are you so happy? What kind of music do you like ?	Was he at home or was he in the country on	You can swim, can't you? You can't swim, can you?
— No, you are	How are you?	Saturday?	They have dinner at home,
not. — Was he (Were	where nave you been: Вопрос к подлежащему или	or to a disco on Friday?	don timey: They don't have dinner at
you) at home last night? — Yes, he	к определению подлежащего (Who? What? Which + сущ?)	Was he or was his father right?	home, do they?
was (we were).	в настоящем и прошедшем	Will you go to the	Сравните:
— D o you like	времени не требует вспомога-	office by metro or will	English is difficult, isn't it?
comedies? — Yes,	-	you take a taxi?	English isn't difficult, is it?
l do.		Have you played golf	
— Does he speak		or tennis this morning?	Запомните:
French <i>:</i> — No, he doesn't.	What went wrong <i>!</i> Who went to the picnic on Sunday?		l am right, aren't I <i>!</i> I am not right, am I?
— Can I help			l am your boss, aren't I?
you?	Which file is yours?		I am not your boss, am I?
— Yes, you can.	Which bus goes downtown?		В повелительных
Must I do It	: C++:		II ped JIO Kehnax:
needn't.			Don't do it. will vou?
	Who do you want to speak to?		Stay cool, will (would) you?

Главные члены предложения The Main Members of the Sentence

Подлежащее

Who? (Кто?), What? (Что?)

Может быть выражено:	Примеры
MOME! OBITO BBIPAMENO.	примеры
1. Существительным (by nouns)	Children like to play games. Books are good friends.
2. Местоимением (by pronouns)	He and I are good friends. Everything is fine.
3. Инфинитивом (by infinitives)	To go to England is my dream.
4. Герундием (by gerunds)	Working in the garden is my hobby.
5. Формальными словами: it, there, they, you, we, one	It's a secret. It was a mistake. It will be very hot tomorrow. There is a secret in every family. There was a mistake in the text. One can never be sure.
6. Словами, перешедшими в разряд существительных (by substantivized words) (субстантивированными частями речи) прилагательными числительными причастием прошедшего времени глаголами предлогами	The rich can't understand the poor. Seven is a lucky number. The unemployed gathered on the Central Square. The best buys are before Christmas. There are ups and downs in every business.

Сказуемое

Тип сказуемого по структуре	Примеры
1. Простое (simple) (глагол в личной форме, в любом времени, залоге и наклонении) (фразеологический оборот)	She studies Chinese and she likes it. They lived in Rome for some years. I have been working since morning. They went for a walk every evening. You've made a mistake again. We'll have a snack at the bar. The fax was sent yesterday.
2. Составное (compound) а) модальное (modal) (модальный глагол + infinitive c <i>to</i> или без <i>to</i>)	We must do it right now. Ha has to think about his future. They can stay here. You ought to be more accurate.
б) фразовое (phrasal) с глаголами begin, start, stop, finish, go on, keep, etc.	They started working at once. We went on dancing all night. The girl kept smiling happily. They began to talk like old friends.

Типы сказуемого по значению

Глагольное (Verbal) Выражает действие	Именное (Nominal) Выражает факты, состояния, качества, характеристики
Many people study foreign languages now. They are resting at the seaside now. I' ve been working for this firm for ten years already.	We are students. We are happy. She became a teacher. He feels sad. It's getting cold. They seemed upset.
Запомните: Глагольное сказуемое определяется наречием: We study well. He runs quickly. She thinks slowly.	Именное сказуемое определяется прилагательным: We are good students. He is a quick runner. She is a slow thinker.

Именное сказуемое

Состоит из:

глагол-связка ($a\ link$ -verb) + именная часть ($a\ predicative$)

Глаголы-связки Link-Verbs			
1. бытия: be, look, feel, taste, smell, sound	She is (looks, feels) happy. The cake tastes and smells wonderful.		
2. изменения, перемены: get, grow, become, turn, prove	Our climate is getting (becoming, growing) warmer.		
3. сохранения качества, состояния: remain, keep, go on	My life remains very interesting. Go on working. Keep walking.		
4. кажимости: seem, appear	She seems (appears) happy.		
Именная часть (predicative) выражается:	Примеры		
1. существительным	They are artists.		
2. прилагательным	We are young.		
3. местоимением	That's me. It's him.		
4. числительным	She is sixteen. We are twenty.		
5. инфинитивом	My hobby is to collect coins.		
6. герундием	Seeing is believing. No progressing is regressing.		
7. любой субстантивированной частью речи	It's a must. It's a possible. This bag is a must-have.		

Второстепенные члены предложения

The Secondary Members of the Sentence

Дополнение

Прямое Direct	He always visits us. We met many people in the park. You can take my book. I know something interesting. They saw a deer in the forest.
Косвенное	Give us <i>a definite answer.</i>
Indirect	Tell me <i>your secret.</i>
(+ прямое дополнение)	(косвенное + <i>прямое</i>)

Сравните:

I gave the key **to him.** — I gave **him** the key.

She bought a toy **for the kid.** — She bought **the kid** a toy.

Запомните:

После глаголов **read, dictate, introduce, explain, refer** употребляется предлог **to**:

Read to me, please. Explain it to her. Dictate the fax to me.

Introduce those people to us, will you?

Сложное дополнение

Существительные (местоимения) + инфинитив глагола/причастие I употребляются после глаголов:

Глаголы	Примеры употребления	
1. want, wish, would like, expect, find, advise, believe, consider, order (+ инфинитив с частицей to)	I want you to help me. (Я хочу, чтобы ты помог мне.) We would like you to join us. (Мы хотели бы, чтобы вы присоединились к нам.) We expect Mum to come soon. (Мы предполагае что мама скоро придет.) (переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным)	
2. feel, hear, see,	They saw some people enter/entering the house. (Они видели, как какие-то люди вошли (факт)/ входили (процесс) в дом.) She noticed the cat steal a fish from the table. (Она заметила, как кошка украла рыбку со стола.) The parents watched their children playing. (Родители наблюдали, как играют их дети.) We felt the bridge shaking. (Мы чувствовали, как качался мост.)	
Примечание. После глаголов <i>feel, hear, see</i> в значении «знать», «понимать» употребляется придаточное предложение. I feel that you are right. (Я чувствую (понимаю), что ты прав.) We see that you are wrong . (Мы видим (понимаем), что вы не правы.) We hear you are leaving soon. (Мы слышали (знаем), что вы скоро уезжаете.)		
3. make, let	Don't make me eat the soup! (Не заставляй меня есть суп!) Let us be friends! (Давайте будем друзьями!) I shall never let you go. (Я никогда тебя не отпущу.)	

Продолжение табл.

Сравните и запомните:

Действительный залог (без to)

I saw him **drive** a Toyota.

They made the child **go** to bed at 9 o'clock. We heard her **sing** in "Tosca".

Страдательный залог (c to) He was seen to drive a Toyota. The child was made to go to bed at 9 o'clock. She was heard to sing in "Tosca".

4. to have something done

(«иметь что-то сделанным», пассивное значение — кто-то другой выполняет действие)

I want **to have my hair cut.** (Мне нужно подстричься.)

You must **have your eyes tested.** (Вам нужно проверить глаза.)

He had **his computer connected** to the Internet. (Его компьютер подключили к Интернету.)

Сравните:

We washed our windows last week. (We washed them ourselves.) (Мы помыли окна на прошлой неделе.)

We had our windows washed last week. (Somebody washed them for us.) (Нам помыли окна на прошлой неделе.)

Определение

Может быть выражено:	Примеры	
1. прилагательным (by an adjective)	It was a hot summer day.	
2. существительным (by a noun)	I like September weather. Winter nights are very long.	
3. местоимениями (by pronouns)	This book is yours, and where is my book? I like her style. Some people like it, some don't.	
4. числительным (by a numeral)	She is a third-year student. There are twenty people in the room.	
5. причастием l (by present participle)	We watched the rising sun.	
6. причастием II (by past participle)	The wounded man was taken to hospital.	
7. причастным оборотом (by a participial construction)	We watched the birds flying in the sky.	
8. герундием (by a gerund)	I like the idea of sharing this job with you.	
9. инфинитивом (by an infinitive)	I have so much to say to you.	
10. определительным придаточным предложением (by an attributive clause)	We got a letter which was a great surprise to us. That's the man who called you.	

Обстоятельство

Значение	Примеры
1. времени (time)	They met last year (ten years ago). It happened in 1998. Let's meet tonight.
2. места (place)	He lives in the centre of the city. We are going to the lab.
3. образа действия (manner)	She is working non-stop. They met us warmly. You should take life seriously.
4. причины (cause, reason)	It being hot, we opened all the windows.
5. цели (purpose)	You'll have to work hard to earn money.
б. результата, следствия (result, consequence)	She is competent enough to do the work. They are too busy to invite guests.

Сложноподчиненные предложения

Complex Sentences

Наиболее употребительные союзы, соединяющие главное предложение с придаточным

Союзы	Примеры употребления	
after	I felt much better after I had a rest.	
although (even though)	Although the weather was bad, we went for a walk. We went for a walk even though the weather was bad.	
as (= when)	He turned pale as he saw a policeman.	
as (= because)	As you know what to do, I'd better not interfere.	
as far as	As far as I know, they are good people.	
as long as	You can stay with us as long as you like.	
as long as (= if, provided that)	You can stay here as long as you don't make noise.	
as soon as	As soon as he came, the briefing began.	
as if (as though)	He looked as if he had won a million dollars.	
because	Many people study English because they need it for their jobs.	
that's why	I was tired, that's why I went to bed early.	
before	Before you leave, tell me one thing.	
considering (that)	Your English is fluent, considering (that) you only started a year ago.	
if (whether)	a. If I were you, I would wait for her. b. I wonder if she'll come.	
in case	Take your key in case you come late.	

Продолжение табл.

now that	What are you planning to do now that you got your diploma?	
once (= after or as soon as)	Keep your promise once you've given it.	
since (= time)	We haven't met since we left school.	
since (= because)	Since you will not help me, I must do it myself.	
so that (= in order that)	Get an early night, so that you'll be fresh in the morning.	
that	I know that it is true.	
unless (ifnot)	We're going to have a picnic unless it rains (if it doesn't rain).	
until (or till)	We'll have to wait until (till) somebody turns up.	
when	Call me when you come to Moscow.	
whenever(= every time)	She goes to London whenever she has a chance.	
where	The child hid the toy where nobody would think of looking.	
while	Please don't interrupt me while I'm speaking.	

Косвенная речь

Reported Speech

Способы передачи косвенной речи

Тип предложения Type of Sentences	Прямая речь Direct Speech	Косвенная речь Indirect (Reported) Speech
Утвердительное Declarative	Ann says, "I am happy." He says to us, "I like tennis." She says, "I don't know this rule."	Ann says (that) she is happy. He tells us (that) he likes tennis. She says (that) she doesn't know this rule.
Повелительное Imperative	They say, "Close the door, please." Mary says to Tom, "Don't close the window." The officer orders the soldiers, "Don't talk!"	They ask me to close the door. Mary tells Tom not to close the window. The officer orders the soldiers not to talk.
Общий вопрос General Question	The tourist asks me, "Do you live in Moscow?" He asks, "Is it raining now?" The manager asks, "Are there any people at the office?"	The tourist asks me if I live in Moscow. He asks if (whether) it is raining now. The manager asks if (whether) there are any people at the office.
Специальный вопрос Special Question	I ask them, "Where does Ben live?" They ask, "What's the matter?" We ask them, "When shall we meet?" My friend asks, "Who called you last night?"	I ask them where Ben lives. They ask what the matter is. We ask them when we shall meet. My friend asks who called me last night.

Глаголы, вводящие косвенную речь

add	continue	offer	recommend
advise	inform	promise	refuse
allow	insist	protest	suggest
describe	note	remark	think
explain	observe	reply	warn
complain	order	remind	wonder

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