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# МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ Центр языковой подготовки

УТВЕРЖДЕНО Руководитель структурного подразделения

### РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА

Грамматические нормы английского языка

Программу разработал(а): к.ф.н., доцент Александрова Г.Н.

- части речи английского языка и лексико-грамматические классы слов, выделяемые внутри частей речи;
  - синтаксической модели английского языка как единицы построения высказывания; уметь:
- воспринимать зрительно и на слух единицы грамматики английского литературного языка и давать им соответствующую интерпретацию и оценку;
- трансформировать одну грамматическую конструкцию в другую на основании синонимических отношений, существующих между ними;
  - верно оценивать грамматический вариант формы или структуры и стиль текста;
- корректировать собственную речь в грамматическом аспекте, вырабатывать способность к самонаблюдению;
- делать синтаксический анализ простого и сложного предложений, сложного синтаксического целого;
- характеризовать словоформу с позиций выражаемых ею грамматических категорий и значений, синтаксической позиции;

#### владеть:

- алгоритмами морфемного и морфологического анализа словоформы;
- навыками синтаксического анализа простого и сложного предложения;
- основными грамматическими (морфологическими, синтаксическими) вариантами как из элементами системы, отвечающими определенной экстралингвистической ситуации;
  - приемами диагностики грамматических ошибок.

### 2. Содержание дисциплины

### I семестр

### The Noun.

Существительные в английском языке. Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые имена существительные. Образование множественного числа имен существительных. Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только в единственном числе. Имена существительные, употребляющиеся только во множественном числе. Общий и притяжательный падежи имени существительного.

#### The Article.

Формы артиклей. Употребление определенного и неопределенного артикля с именами существительными. Употребление местоимений some и any с исчисляемыми существительными. Отсутствие артикля перед исчисляемыми и неисчисляемыми именами существительными.

### The Adjective.

Степени сравнения имен прилагательных . Переход прилагательных в существительные.

### The Adverb.

Формы наречий. Степени сравнения наречий. Место наречия в предложении

### The Pronoun.

Личные местоимения. Притяжательные местоимения. Возвратные местоимения. Указательные местоимения. Вопросительные местоимения. Относительные местоимения. Неопределенные местоимения some и any и их производные. Местоимения по и попе. Местоимения much и many. Местоимения little и few.Местоимение all. Местоимение both. Местоимения either и neither. Местоимения each и every. Местоимение other. Местоимение one.

### The Numeral.

Количественные числительные. Порядковые числительные. Дробные числительные.

### The Conjunction.

Общие сведения. Сочинительные союзы. Подчинительные союзы. Союзные слова.

### The Preposition.

Простые, составные и групповые предлоги. Предлоги, совпадающие по форме с наречиями. Место предлога в предложении. Употребление отдельных предлогов с некоторыми фразовыми глаголами.

### The Simple Sentence

Простое предложение. Нераспространенные и распространенные предложения. Главные члены предложения и их выражение. Формальное подлежащее it. Неопределенные подлежащие one и they.

### The Compound and the Complex Sentence.

Сложно-сочиненное предложение. Сложно-подчиненное предложение. Виды придаточных предложений.

### Clauses.

Придаточные предложения подлежащие. Придаточные предложения сказуемые.

Дополнительные придаточные предложения.

### **Direct and Indirect Speech**

Обращение прямой речи в косвенную. Повествовательное предложение. Вопросительное предложение. Повелительное предложение.

### II семестр

### The Active Voice: Present Tenses.

Употребление времен, обозначающих настоящее время в действительном залоге. Настоящее неопределенное время. Настоящее длительное время. Настоящее совершенное время. Настоящее совершенное длительное время.

#### The Active Voice: Past Tenses.

Употребление времен, обозначающих прошедшее время в действительном залоге. Прошедшее неопределенное время. Прошедшее совершенное время. Прошедшее совершенное время. Будущее неопределенное время в прошедшем.

### The Active Voice: Future Tenses.

Употребление времен, обозначающих будущее время в действительном залоге. Будущее неопределенное время. Будущее совершенное время. Будущее совершенное длительное время.

### The Passive Voice.

Образование времен страдательного залога. Действительные и страдательные обороты. Употребление страдательных оборотов. Употребление времен страдательного залога. Способы перевода страдательных оборотов на русский язык. Перевод русских оборотов, выражающих страдательный залог, на английский язык. Особенности употребления страдательных оборотов в английском языке.

### Sequence of Tenses.

Последовательность времен в сложных предложениях с несколькими

придаточными. Случаи отклонения от правил последовательности времен. Употребление повелительного наклонения. Употребление форм сослагательного наклонения.

### **Modal Verbs**

Вспомогательные и модальные глаголы. Глагол can (could). Глагол may (might). Глагол must. Глагол ought. Глагол need. Способы выражения долженствования при помощи сочетания модальных глаголов с инфинитивом.

### Non-Finite Forms of the Verb.

Инфинитив. Герундий. Отглагольное существительное. Причастие.

### Conditional Sentences.

Условные предложения. Первый тип условных предложений. Второй тип условных предложений. Третий тип условных предложений. Употребление could и might в главной части условных предложений второго и третьего типа.

Программа обеспечивает наличие на каждом занятии таких видов деятельности как говорение, чтение и письмо. Соотношение видов деятельности изменяется в зависимости от уровня подготовленности группы.

### Говорение

- 1. Становление и развитие навыков
- комментирование схем и таблиц с целью ознакомления с терминологией изучаемых грамматических явлений и ее повторения;

- составление собственных диалогов и монологов с использованием изучаемых грамматических явлений;
- перевод отдельных слов с русского языка на английский в контексте предложения с необходимыми изменениями в предложении;
- установление переводных эквивалентов изучаемого грамматического явления;
- перевод предложений с английского языка на русский и сравнение форм выражения частеречных категорий;
- перевод предложений на русский язык с последующим комментированием изучаемого грамматического явления.

### 2. Типы упражнений:

- воспроизведение диалогов и монологов;
- подстановочные упражнения;
- трансформационные упражнения;
- продолжение рассказа;
- переводные предложения.

#### Чтение

### 1. Становление и развитие навыков:

- отработка перевода предложений на русский язык с целью последующего комментирования изучаемого грамматического явления.
  - нахождение грамматических ошибок в высказываниях.
  - комментирование использованных изучаемых грамматических явлений.

### 2. Типы упражнений:

- устное чтение переводных текстов;
- корректирование грамматических ошибок.

#### Письмо

### 1. Становление и развитие навыков:

- умение написать рассказ с использованием изучаемого грамматического явления;
- умение составить предложение из отдельных слов с последующим грамматическим анализом;
- умение перевести предложения с английского языка на русский и с русского на английский.

### 2. Типы упражнений:

- письменное заполнение пропусков;
- подстановочные упражнения;
- написание рассказа;
- письменный перевод.

# ГЛОССАРИЙ

Active Gerund	герундий в форме действительного залога
Active Infinitive	инфинитив в форме действительного залога
The Active voice	действительный залог
The Adjective	имя прилагательное
The Adverb	наречие
Adverbial Clause	определительное придаточное предложение
Adverbial Clause of Cause	придаточное предложение причины
Adverbial Clause of Concession	придаточное предложение уступительное
Adverbial Clause of Condition	придаточное предложение условия
Adverbial Clause of Manner	придаточное предложение образа действия
Adverbial Clause of Place	придаточное предложение места
Adverbial Clause of Purpose	придаточное предложение цели
Adverbial Clause of Result	придаточное предложение следствия
Adverbial Clause of Time	придаточное предложение времени
Adverbial Modifier	обстоятельство
Alternative Question	альтернативный вопрос
The Apostrophe	апостроф
The Article	артикль
The Attribute	определение
Auxiliary Verb	вспомогательный глагол
Attributive Clauses	определительное придаточное предложение
Adverbial Clause of Condition	придаточное предложение уступительное
Cardinal Numeral	количественное числительное
Case	падеж
The Colon	двоеточие
The Comma	запятая
The Common Case	общий падеж
The Complex Sentence	сложно-подсиненное предложение
The Compound Sentence	сложно-сочиненное предложение
Conditional Sentence	условное предложение
The Conjunction	союз
Countable Noun	исчисляемое существительное
Declarative Sentence	повествовательное предложение
Definite Article	определенный артикль
Demonstrative Pronoun	указательное местоимение
Determinative	определитель
The Direct Object	прямое дополнение
Direct Speech	прямая речь
Disjunctive Question	расчлененный вопрос
Exclamatory Sentence	восклицательное предложение
Extended Sentence	распространенное предложение
Finite Form of the Verb	личная форма глагола
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Fractional Numeral	дробное числительное
The Full Stop	точка
The Future Continuous Tense	будущее длительное время
The Future Continuous in the Past Tense	будущее длительное время в прошедшем
The Future Indefinite Tense	будущее неопределенное время
The Future Indefinite in the Past Tense	будущее неопределенное время в
*	прошедшем
The Future Perfect Continuous Tense	будущее совершенное длительное время
The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past	будущее совершенное длительное время в
Tense	прошедшем
The Future Perfect Tense	будущее совершенное время
The Future Perfect in the Past Tense	будущее совершенное время в прошедшем
Gender	род
General Question	общий вопрос
Gerund	герундий
The Hyphen	дефис
Indefinite Article	неопределенный артикль
Indefinite Pronoun	неопределенное местоимение
Imperative Sentence	повелительное предложение
The Imperative Mood	повелительное наклонение
The Infinitive	инфинитив
Independent Elements	слова, грамматически не связанные с
maspendent Exements	предложением
The Indicative Mood	изъявительное наклонение
The Indirect Object	косвенное дополнение
Indirect Speech	косвенная речь
The Interjection	междометие
Intransitive Verb	непереходный глагол
The Inverted Commas	кавычки
Interrogative Pronoun	вопросительное местоимение
Interrogative Sentence	вопросительное предложение
Irregular Verb	неправильный глагол
Modal Verb	модальный глагол
Mood	наклонение
Nominative with the Infinitive	оборот «именительный падеж с
a gran	инфинитивом»
Non-Finite Forms of the Verb	неличная форма глагола
The Note of Exclamation	восклицательный знак
The Note of Interrogation	вопросительный знак
The Noun	имя существительное
Number	число
The Numeral	имя числительное
The Object	дополнение
Object Clause	дополнительное придаточное предложение
Objective with the Infinitive	оборот «объективный падеж с
Sojesti o mini nie minimuve	существительным»

Ordinal Numerals	порядковое числительное
The Participle	причастие
Passive Gerund	герундий в форме страдательного залога
Passive Infinitive	
The Passive Voice	страдательный залог
The Past Continuous Tense	прошедшее длительное время
The Past Indefinite Tense	прошедшее неопределенное время
Past Participle Passive	причастие прошедшего времени
	страдательного залога
The Past Perfect Continuous Tense	прошедшее совершенное длительное время
The Past Perfect Tense	прошедшее совершенное время
Person and Number	лицо и число
Personal Pronoun	личное местоимение
The Possessive Case	притяжательный падеж
Possessive Pronoun	притяжательное местоимение
The Predicate	сказуемое
Predicative Clause	придаточное предложение сказуемое
The Preposition	предлог
The Prepositional Object	предложное дополнение
The Present Continuous Tense	настоящее длительное время
The Present Indefinite Tense	настоящее неопределенное время
Present Participle Active	причастие настоящего времени
	действительного залога
Present Participle Passive	причастие настоящего времени
produce of the control of the contro	страдательного залога
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense	настоящее совершенное длительное время
The Present Perfect Tense	настоящее совершенное время
The Pronoun	местоимение
Proper Name	имя собственное
Punctuation Marks	знаки препинания
Reciprocal Pronoun	взаимное местоимение
Reflexive Pronoun	возвратное местоимение
Regular Verb	правильный глагол
Relative Pronoun	относительное местоимение
The Sentence	предложение
Sentence with Homogeneous Parts	предложение с однородными членами
Sequence of Tenses	согласование времен
The Simple Sentence	простое предложение
Special Question	специальный вопрос
The Subject	подлежащее
Subject Clause	придаточное предложение подлежащие
The Subjunctive Mood	сослагательное наклонение
Transitive Verb	переходный глагол
Uncountable Noun	неисчисляемое существительное
Unextended Sentence	нераспространенное предложение
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The Verb	глагол	
Verbal Noun	отглагольное существительн	ное
Voice	залог	

# 3. Форма аттестации

Курс практической грамматики рассчитан на 186 часов: 93 аудиторных часа и 93 часа самостоятельной работы. В конце 1 семестра предусмотрен зачет в письменной форме, по окончании курса (2 семестр) — письменный экзамен по практическому курсу грамматики.

Объём дисциплины в часах, виды учебной работы, формы контроля.

# I семестр

	AND A CONTRACTOR AND			200	
3	Кол	ичество час	ОВ		19 19
Тема	Практические занятия	Самосто	ятелы	ная	работа
The Noun Word Order	4	0 1	4	o*g	
The Article The Simple Sentence	3		3	i Silin	er i Wir.
The Adjective The Compound and the Complex Sentence	8		8		e Sorq
The Adverb. Clauses Direct and Indirect Speech	8		8		
The Pronoun	4		4	-	*
The Number	4		4		
The Conjunction	8	160	8	200	
The Preposition and Phrasal Verbs	4	2	4		9
Всего	45		45		
Итоговый контроль		Зачёт		14	1

### II семестр

and the same of th	Количество часов			
Тема	Практические занятия	Самостоятельная работа		
The Active Voice: Present Tenses	7	7		
The Active Voice: Past Tenses	7	7		
The Active Voice: Future Tenses	7	7		
The Passive Voice	7	7		

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Modal Verbs	7	×	7	
Sequence of Tenses	7	=	7	, W
Conditional Sentences				
Non-finite Forms of the Verb	6		6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Всего	48	48		
Итоговый контроль		Экзамен	e de p	

### 4.Оценочные материалы дисциплины

В задачи контроля обучения практической грамматики английского языка входят: объективная характеристика достигнутого уровня владения практической грамматикой, самоконтроль.

Текущий контроль основан на поурочном контроле упражнений по всем вышеперечисленным видам работ (узнавание, подстановка, трансформация, перевод, корректирование), проводится по окончании каждого изученного грамматического явления, указанного в рабочих материалах. Студенты оцениваются согласно сравнению выявленных результатов с требованиями программы. Положительная оценка выставляется при соответствии уровня обученности 50 % нормативов, указанных в программе.

Для максимального усвоения дисциплины рекомендуется проведение промежуточного тестирования студентов по материалам курса и практических работ. Подборка вопросов для тестирования осуществляется на основе изученного теоретического и практического материала.

Промежуточный контроль представляет собой письменный тест на изучаемую часть речи, включающий в себя следующие виды заданий текущего контроля:

•выполнение трансформационного упражнения на изучаемые грамматические явления;

комментирование изученных грамматических явлений;

•перевод предложений с русского языка на английский и с английского на русский использованием изученных грамматических явлений.

Зачеты проводятся по окончании I и II семестров по итогам текущей успеваемости и результатов промежуточных тестовых работ.

Итоговый контроль в виде экзамена по практической грамматике предусматривается по окончании III семестра. На экзамене проверяется практическое владение грамматикой английского языка в объеме требований программы к уровням обученности.

### Формы текущего и итогового контроля

- письменные грамматические тесты;
- трансформационные упражнения;
- перевод предложений с русского языка на английский и с английского на русский с использованием изученных грамматических явлений.

	4.3	, <sup>10</sup>		Промежуто	очная аттестаци	я	Ta 200 B	- 5
- 1	Номер	Курсовая работа	Курсовой проект	Контрольная работа (для заочной формы обучения)	Промежут очное тестирова ние	Зачет	Зачет с оценкой	Экзамен
1	1	3 . *				. +	41	
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# 4.1. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы.

Изучение дисциплины <u>Профессионально-ориентированный перевод</u> в образовательной программе направлено на формирование у обучающихся следующих компетенций:

## Профессиональные компетенции (ПК):

ПК-7 - владение	Знать	Уметь	Владеть
методикой	функциональные	определять адресата и	навыками работы со
предпереводческого	стили, подстили	реципиента текста;	специализированным
анализа текста,	языка и их	формулировать	программным
способствующей	отличительные	коммуникативное задание	обеспечением;
гочному	черты;	текста;	навыками
восприятию	план	определять состав	осуществления
исходного	предпереводческого	информации и её	поиска внешних
высказывания	анализа текста;	плотность	сведений о тексте в
	переводческую	ce ce	справочной,
:2	классификацию	e e	специальной
* K_	видов речевой		литературе и
walle to the	информации;		компьютерных сетях
1	критерии	21 apr	
	измерения		at share it
SE SE	плотности		-
a Han 2	информации в		
	тексте;		74 F P
1	£ **	7.8 %	200 **

# 4.2. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания.

Промежуточный контроль по дисциплине позволяет оценить степень выраженности (сформированности) компетенций:

Таблица 5

# Уровни сформированности компетенций

Компетенции (код, наименование)	Уровни сформированности компетенции	Основные признаки уровня (дескрипторные характеристики)
ПК-7 - владение	1. Пороговый	Знать:
методикой		- функциональные стили, подстили языка и
предпереводческого	19	их отличительные черты;
анализа текста,		- план предпереводческого анализа текста;
способствующей		Уметь:
точному восприятию	N N	- определять адресата и реципиента текста;
исходного		- формулировать коммуникативное задание
высказывания		текста;
The special section is a second section of the second section in the second section is a second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of t		Владеть:
¥ * *	396	- навыками работы со
		специализированным программным
	* *	обеспечением;
	9	- навыками осуществления поиска
		внешних сведений о тексте в справочной,
		специальной литературе и компьютерных
		сетях
	2. Повышенный	Знать:
8	-	- функциональные стили, подстили языка и
y y y 15		их отличительные черты;
The region of the second		- план предпереводческого анализа текста;
		- переводческую классификацию видов
		речевой информации;
×		- критерии измерения плотности

		a manua e a	
	12 18	информации в тексте;	
8 8		Уметь:	
&		- определять адресата и реципиента текста;	
		- формулировать коммуникативное задание	
,¥	· ·	текста;	
2	/G	- определять состав информации и её	
	# #	плотность	100
и и	H .	Владеть:	
A 7 7 7		- навыками работы со	
4		специализированным программным	
		обеспечением;	
	10 8 8	- навыками осуществления поиска	
*		внешних сведений о тексте в справочной,	-
85°C (96°C 2)		специальной литературе и компьютерных	
		сетях	
T			

# Шкала и критерии оценки

Число правильных ответов	Оценка	Уровень сформированности компетенции
90-100% правильных ответов	Оценка «отлично»	Повышенный
70-89% правильных ответов	Оценка «хорошо»	Повышенный
51-69% правильных ответов	Оценка «удовлетворительно»	Пороговый
Менее 50% правильных ответов	Оценка «неудовлетворительно»	Компетенция не сформирована

# Шкала и критерии оценки (зачет)

	ACCOUNT OF THE PERSON OF THE P
Зачтено	Незачтено
¥	

Повышенный / пороговый	Компетенции не сфомированы
дополнительные вопросы	рекомендованной к курсу
вопроса, дает удовлетворительные ответы на	из основной литературы,
излагает материал темы, раскрывает смысл	занятия, дает неполные ответы на вопросы
При этом студент логично и последовательно	доклад по тематике практического
доклад по тематике практического занятия.	для подготовки к опросу, не подготовил
задания для подготовки к опросу, подготовил	основные категории, не выполнил задания
знания учебного материала, выполнил все	затрудняется в умении использовать
процессе обучения показывает хорошие	обладает отрывочными знаниями,
Выставляется при условии, если студент в	Выставляется при условии, если студент

# Шкала и критерии оценки (экзамен)

Отлично	Хорошо	Удовлетворительно
1. Полно раскрыто содержание	Ответ удовлетворяет в	1. Неполно или
вопросов билета;	основном требованиям на	непоследовательно раскрыто
2. Материал изложен	оценку «5», но при этом	содержание материала, но
грамотно, в определенной	может иметь следующие	показано общее понимание
логической	недостатки:	вопроса и
последовательности,	1. В изложении допущены	продемонстрированы умения,
правильно используется	небольшие пробелы, не	достаточные для дальнейшего
терминология;	исказившие содержание	усвоения материала.
3. Показано умение	ответа;	2. Имелись затруднения или
иллюстрировать	2. Допущены один - два	допущены ошибки в
теоретические положения	недочета при освещении	определении понятий,
конкретными примерами,	основного содержания	использовании терминологии,
применять их в новой	ответа, исправленные по	исправленные после
ситуации;	замечанию экзаменатора;	нескольких наводящих
4. Продемонстрировано	3. Допущены ошибка или	вопросов;
усвоение ранее изученных	более двух недочетов при	3. При неполном знании
сопутствующих вопросов,	освещении	теоретического материала
сформированность и	второстепенных вопросов,	выявлена недостаточная
устойчивость компетенций,	которые легко	сформированность
умений и навыков;	исправляются по	компетенций, умений и
5. Ответ прозвучал	замечанию экзаменатора.	навыков.

самостоятельно, без				vi e	** B	
наводящих вопросов.		8				a .
				8		
				Fr. v [vs.	23	7
3		a		8 F 8		
*	(4)	z				26 s
				21,00	2	W.,
	1.		265	* * * * *		
æ	2				e:	
					8	No.
, Повышенный	і уровень	сформиров	анности	Попологи		
	компете	нций	595	Пороговь	и урове	нь
		ŧ			47	
	B	опросы для	экзамена (з	ачета и т.п.)		10 <sub>x</sub>
	_		Билет №1		2.	
<ol> <li>Conditionals Type 1</li> <li>Вставьте соответст</li> </ol>		рорму		e		P
Put the verb into the						
1 They would be offer 2 If you took more ex	ercise, you	would fee	better. (f	eel)		100
3 If they offered me th 4 A lot of people wou					. (close	down)

1.	Conditionals Type 1,2	100 P
2.	Вставьте соответствующую форму	· Process
P	ut the verb into the correct form.	
2	They would be offended if I <u>didn't go</u> to their party. (not / go) If you took more exercise, you <u>would feel</u> better. (feel)	
3	If they offered me the job, I think I it. (take)	7 s.
	A lot of people would be out of work if the car factory	. (close down)
	If I sold my car, I much money for it. (not / get)	
	(in a lift) What would happen if somebody that r	ed button? (press)
2	I'll find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.  I when	* *
3	I'll do the shopping. Then I'll come straight back home.	
4	It's going to get dark. Let's go home before that.	* *,
5	She must apologise to me first. I won't speak to her until then.  until	

1:	Conditionals Type 3, wish	1
2.	Вставьте соответствующую форму	
Pu	Put the verb into the correct form.	
1	I didn't know you were in hospital. If I'd known (I / know), I would have gon to see you.	e (I / go)
	Sam got to the station just in time to catch the train to the airport. If	
#15g	(he / miss) the train, (he / miss) his flight.	* 1
3	I'm glad that you reminded me about Amanda's birthday.	
- 1	(I / forget) if (you / not / remind) me.	
4	Unfortunately I forgot my address book when I went on holiday. If	
	(1 / have) your address,	card.
5	A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?	
	B: It was OK, but (we / enjoy) it more if	
	(the weather / be) nicer.	
	I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic was bad.	(it / be)
	quicker if (I / walk).	
7	I'm not tired. If	ow.
8	I wasn't tired last night. If (I / be) tired, I w	ould have
	gone home earlier.	
P	Put in wish(ed) or hope(d).	Ş
1	I wish you a pleasant stay here.	
	Enjoy your holiday. I you have a great time.	7 n
3	Goodbye. Iyou all the best.	
	We said goodbye to each other andeach other luck.	975
	We're going to have a picnic tomorrow, so I the weather is nic	e
	I you luck in your new job. I it works out wo	

- 1. Reported Speech (утвердительные предложения). Перепишите предложения в косвенную
  - 47.1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:

1	I'm living in London.	I haven't seen Diane recently.
2	My father isn't very well.	I'm not enjoying my job very much.
3	Rachel and Mark are getting 9 married next month.	You can come and stay at my place if you're ever in London.
4	My sister has had a baby.	My car was stolen a few days ago.
5	I don't know what Frank is doing.	I want to go on holiday, but I can't afford it.
6	I saw Helen at a party in June and she seemed fine.	I'll tell Chris I saw you.

Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.

1	Steve said that he was living in London.
2	He said that
3	He
4	
5	
6	The state of the s
7	,
8	
9	
0	
1	
2	

- 1. Reported Speech (общие и специальные вопросы)

2. Перепишите вопросы в косвенную речь You have been away for a while and have just come back to your home town. You meet Tony, a friend of yours. He asks you a lot of questions:

1 (How are you?)	5 Why did you come back?	6 Where are you living?
2 (Where have you been?)		7 (Are you glad to be back?)
	5	2
3 (How long have you been bac	(k?) 8 (Do y	ou have any plans to go away again?
1	3/	7
4 (What are you doing now?)	Tony	9 (Can you lend me some money?)
1 He asked me how I w	what Tony asked you. Use reported s as .	pecen
2 He asked me		
3 He		
4		······································
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

- 1. Future Perfect and Future Continuous
- 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

P	ut the verb ir	nto the corre	et form, will be	e (do)ing or w	ill have (done)		. 60
2	Phone me at Tomorrow a	fter 8 o'clock afternoon we	re going to pla	ay tennis fron	(we / have) dir ( n 3 o'clock unti	we / finish) dini	ner by then. o'clock,
				(we / play) t	ennis.		
	A: Can we r						to we
							<).
15		to a meeting be free at 11		at 10 o'clock.	. It will last abo	ut an hour.	
					meeting / end)		
6					quickly. If he call his money h		
	holiday.						
. 7	Do you thin	k		***************************************	(you / still / o	lo) the same jol	b in .
11 19	ten years' ti	me?			(9)	g E = 2*	
18	travelled ab	out 1,000 mi	les. By the end		Europe at the n		
	(she / travel	) more than .	3,000 miles.				g - 0
	until Friday.	e.					Lion Hotel
10				(you / see	e) Laura tomor	ow?	
98 -s	B: Yes, prob		om her. Can y	on aivo it baa	le to hord	; s	ir sy
.1	A: I bollow	ed this CD ii	om ner. Can y				and the same of th
1 T		C.1 G:	1 T (D	Билет №			
			le Tenses (Pre	sent Simple,	Past Simple)		
	Вставьте coo			so works in t	he correct for	n necent or r	nost:
CO					he correct for	n, present or p	Jast:
	-cause-	damage	hold .	invite	make		
- 1	A second		surround				St. mg
1	Many accide	nts are co	wsed by da	ingerous driv	ring.	pr si	
2	Cheese		froi	m milk.	(2)		3. 780
3	The roof of	the building			in a storm a	few days ago.	
					hy didn't you g		
			e films			**************************************	·
						every four	vears.
					Spanish, and a		
			into Englisl			,	23
						by a lot of	other cars
			-				14614
200	some different different	a contact and a				0,	

- 1. Passive Voice of the Continuous and Perfect Tenses 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму

Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes pas	Sive.
1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.	
2 This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?	
3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It	
4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody	in the
5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He	12. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14
5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (ne / promote) File	
6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It	
7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again; it / repair)	1,740
ltlt	
8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place	·
(the furniture / move) The	
9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)	19.5
He	Printermien,
10 I wonder how lane is these days. (1/not/see/for ages)	
	4.0
F M.O	
Euner №8	929
1. Passive Voice of the Perfect Tenses (Present Perfect, Past Perfect)	
2, Вставьте соответствующую форму	ecive
Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes pa	33114.
1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being followed.	***************************************
2 This room looks different, (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls?	
3 My car has disappeared (it / steal!) It	
4 My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody	
5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He	
6 App cap't use her office at the moment, (it / redecorate) It	***************************************
7 The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / repair It	)
It It	
8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same place	:.
(the furniture / move) The	
9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)	
He	
10. I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)	
10. I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)	
1 management of the state of th	.,
Билет №9	5.00
1. Модальные глаголы (can, could, must, can't, have to)	d.
2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол	ijd.
1 A: What shall we do this evening?	
B: I don't mind. We could go to the cinema.	
2. I had a very boring evening at home vesterday.	7
B: Why did you sray at home? You out with us.	
3 A: There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You	. for it.
B: What sort of job? Show me the advertisement.	
4 A: How was your exam? Was it difficult?	
B: It wasn't so bad. It worse.	13
1 You've been travelling all day. You must be tired.	
2 That restaurant be very good. It's always full of people.	
3. That restaurant be very good. It's always empty.	* .
4 I'm sure I gave you the key. You have it. Have you looked in you	r hag
5 You're going on holiday next week. You be looking forward to	Luag.
You're going on holiday next week. You be looking forward to	11.

- 1, Future Tenses (Future Continuous and Future Perfect)
- 2. Вставьте соответствующее время

Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).

1 Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be having (we / have) dinner then.

- 2 Phone me after 8 o'clock. (we / finish) dinner by then.
- 3 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, (we / play) tennis.
- 4 A: Can we meet tomorrow?
  - B: Yes, but not in the afternoon. (I / work).
- 5 B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
  - A: Will you be free at 11.30?
  - B: Yes, (the meeting / end) by then.
- 6 Ben is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this,
  (he / spend) all his money before the end of his
- holiday.
- 17 Do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you / still / do) the same job in ten years' time?
- 8 Lisa is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip,

  (she / travel) more than 3,000 miles.
- 9 If you need to contact me, (I / stay) at the Lion Hotel until Friday.
- 10 A: (you / see) Laura tomorrow?
- B: Yes, probably. Why?
  - A: I borrowed this CD from her. Can you give it back to her?
- 3. Вставьте соответствующий артикль

Choose the correct form, with or without the.

- 1 Have you ever been to British Museum! (the British Museum? (the British Museum is correct)
- 42. Hyde Park / The Hyde Park is a very large park in central London.
- 3 Another park in central London is St James's Park / the St James's Park.
- 4 Grand Hotel / The Grand Hotel is in Baker Street / the Baker Street.
- 5 <u>Dublin Airport / The Dublin Airport</u> is situated about 12 kilometres from the city centre.
- 6 Frank is a student at Liverpool University / the Liverpool University.
- 7 If you're looking for a department store, I would recommend Harrison's / the Harrison's.
- 8 If you're looking for a place to have lunch, I would recommend Ship Inn / the Ship Inn.

- 1. Времена группы Past Simple and Past Continuous 2. Вставьте соответствующее время

Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

1	enny was waiting (wait) for me when I arrived	(arrive).
	What (you / do) at this time	
3	(you / go) out last night?' '	No, I was too tired.'
4	How fast (you / drive) when	the accident
	happen)?	
5	Sam (take) a photograph of me whi	ile I
	not / look).	
6	We were in a very difficult position. We	(not / know) what to do.
7	haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last	(see) him, he
	(try) to find a job.	
8	(walk) along the street when	n suddenly I
	hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody	(follow) me, I was scared
	and I (start) to run.	
9	When I was young, I (want) to be a	pilot.
10	Last night I (drop) a plate wh	nen I(do)
	he washing up. Fortunately it	(not / break).
3, B	ставьте соответствующее местоимение	
Con	plete the sentences with neither/either/none/any.	
	'e tried a lot of hotels, butnone of them had any ro	
	took two books with me on holiday, but I didn't read	
	took five books with me on holiday, but I didn't read	
	here are a few shops at the end of the street, but	
	ou can phone me at time during the e	
The second	can meet you next Monday or Friday. Would	All the same of th
	or you?	or those days be convenient
	ohn and I couldn't get into the house because	of us had a key
/ )	and I couldn't get into the house because	

1. Формы выражения будущего времени	1 4.
2. Вставьте соответствующую форму	€
1 A: Why are you turning on the television?	
B: I'm going to watch the news. (I / watch)	
2 A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.	4
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry you	some. (I / lend)
3 A: I've got a headache.	
B: Have you? Wait a second and	or you. (I / get)
4 A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?	See for
B: the car. (I / wash)	\$1 to 10
5 A: I've decided to repaint this room.	4
B: Oh, have you? What colourit	? (you / paint)
6 A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?	
B: Yes,something for dinner. (I/	buy)
7 A: I don't know how to use this camera.	500 D <b>6</b> 00
B: It's easy. you. (1 / show)	- m
8 A: What would you like to eat?	g., 21
B: a sandwich, please. (I / have)	-5
9 A: Did you post that letter for me?	
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot,	it now. (I / do)
10 A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?	The second secon
B: No, it looks as ifdown. (it / fa	all)
3. Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол	
Complete the sentences using the following adjectives + the correct prepositi	on:
	sure-
1 I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not sure of that.	· • • •
2 Your camera is mine, but it isn't exactly the san	1e
3 Don't worry. I'll look after you. There's nothing to be	
4 I never watch the news on television. I'm notth	
5 The editor is the person who is what appears in	
6 Sarah is a keen gardener. She's very her garden	
it to visitors.	
7 I was surprised when I met Lisa for the first time. She was	what I
TO CONTROL OF THE CON	

1. Passive Voice of the Simple Tenses (Present Simple, Past Simple) 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму Complete the sentences using one of these verbs in the correct form, present or past: -causedamage hold invite make overtake show surround translate write 1 Many accidents are caused by dangerous driving. 2 Cheese from milk. 3 The roof of the building \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a storm a few days ago. 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ to the wedding. Why didn't you go? 5 A cinema is a place where films 6 In the United States, elections for president every four years. F Originally the book \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish, and a few years ago it into English. 8 Although we were driving quite fast, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a lot of other cars, 9 You can't see the house from the road. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ by trees. 3. Вставьте соответствующую форму 10. Who are people / the people in this photograph? 11 What makes people / the people violent? What causes aggression / the aggression? 12 All books / All the books on the top shelf belong to me. 13 Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and beds / the beds are very uncomfortable. 14 A pacifist is somebody who is against war / the war. 15 First World War / The First World War lasted from 1914 until 1918. 16 I'd like to go to Egypt and see Pyramids / the Pyramids. 17 Someone gave me a book about history / the history of modern art / the modern art. 18 Ron and Brenda got married, but marriage / the marriage didn't last very long.

19 Most people / The most people believe that marriage / the marriage and family life / the family life are the basis of society / the society.

1. Passive Voice of the Continuous and Perfect Tenses 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму	$\bar{z}=v_{\alpha}$
Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometim	ec naccive
1 There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) 1 think we're being follo 2 This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the wa	wea.
3 My car has disappeared. (it / steal!) It	
4 My umbrella has disappeared. (n/ stean) it	
5 Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He	
6 Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It	
<sup>7</sup> The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / r	epair)
8 When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same (the furniture / move) The	place.
9 The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then) He	
10. I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)	,
, Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол	
Complete the sentences. Use the word in brackets in the correct form.	
1 A: The fridge isn't working.	w 11
B: That's because you haven't plugged it in (plug)	
2 A: What do I have to do with these forms?	
B: and send them to this address. (fill)	b
3 A: I've made a mistake on this form.	
B: That's all right. Just and correct it. (cross)	1
4 A: Did you believe the story they told you?	
B: Yes, I'm afraid they completely (take)	
5 A: Have you been to that new club in Bridge Street?	
B: We wanted to go there a few nights ago, but the doorman wouldn't	
because we weren't members. (let)	1 4

2. 1	Passive Voice of the Perfect Tenses (Present Perfect, Past Perfect) Вставьте соответствующую форму Make sentences from the words in brackets. Sometimes the verb is active, sometimes	mes passive.
2	There's somebody behind us. (I think / we / follow) I think we're being follow. This room looks different. (you / paint / the walls?) Have you painted the walls and the walls are has disappeared. (it / steal!) It	alls?
	My umbrella has disappeared. (somebody / take) Somebody	
5	Sam gets a higher salary now. (he / promote) He	- 194
	Ann can't use her office at the moment. (it / redecorate) It	
7	The photocopier broke down yesterday, but now it's OK. (it / work / again ; it / It It It	
8	When I went into the room, I saw that the table and chairs were not in the same	e place.
	(the furniture / move) The	
9	The man next door disappeared six months ago. (he / not / see / since then)  He	
10	I wonder how Jane is these days. (I / not / see / for ages)	
о т		
	Вставьте соответствующее прилагательное omplete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -	ing or -ed.
1	The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint)	8
14 -	a The film was disappointing .	
1	b We were disappointed with the film.	12 m
2	Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it.	(exhaust)
	a She enjoys her job, but it's often	ă.
	b At the end of a day's work, she is often	
3	It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress)	
-7	a This weather is	·
	b This weather makes me	
1	c It's silly to get because of the weather.	- 190
4	Clare is going to Mexico next month. She has never been there before	. (excit)
	a It will be an experience for her.	
	b Going to new places is always	200
	c She is really about going to Mexico.	

1. N	Модальные глаголы (can, could, must, can't, have to)			
2: E	Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол	8 a s	ž.	*,
1	A: What shall we do this evening?			
	B: I don't mind. We could go to the cinema.	* × × ×		
2	A: I had a very boring evening at home yesterday.			
	B: Why did you stay at home? You			
3	A: There's an interesting job advertised in the paper. You			for it.
	B: What sort of job? Show me the advertisement.			
4.	A: How was your exam? Was it difficult?			
Y.	B: It wasn't so bad. It worse.	8 11 6	300	
	You've been travelling all day. Youmust be tired.	4		
2	That restaurant be very good. It's always	full of people.		
3	That restaurant be very good. It's always	empty.		
4	I'm sure I gave you the key. You have it. H	ave you looked i	n you	r bag?
5	You're going on holiday next week. You	e looking forwa	rd to	it.
3	I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I		go to	work.
4	Whatever you do, you touch	that switch. It's ve	ery da	ngerous.
5	There's a lift in the building, so we	climb the	stairs.	7
16	You forget what I told you. I	t's very importan	t.	· 40.
2 T	Sue get up early, but she usus Вставьте соответствующее прилагательное	ally does.		71
	oose the correct word.			
	I was <del>disappointing</del> / disappointed with the film. I had expe	atad it to be best		; -str
	(disappointed is correct)	cied it to be bett	CI.	
500 000	Are you interesting / interested in football?		27	**************************************
	The football match was very exciting / excited. I enjoyed it.			
	It's sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to	o ask people for	mone	еу.
	Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?	ar 12 11	(19)	
	I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing / a			fered it.
	She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing / as		SS.	, etc.
8	I didn't find the situation funny, I was not amusing / amusec	<u>l</u> .		

1. Модальные глаголы (may, might, should, would)	
2. Вставьте соответствующий модальный глагол	. **
Complete the sentences using should + the following:	i de la companya de
ask be leave listen say worry	
1 It's strange that he <u>should</u> be late. He's usually on	
2 It's funny that you that. I	
3 It's only natural that parents	
4 Isn't it typical of Joe that he	without saying goodbye to anybody?
Write sentences with might not.	
I'm not sure that Liz will come to the party.     Liz might not come to the party.	
2 I'm not sure that I'll go out this evening.	
, <u>I</u>	
3 I'm not sure that we'll get tickets for the concert. We	<b>*</b>
4 I m not sure that Sue will be able to come out with us th	is evening.
Complete the sentences. Use wouldn't $+$ a suitable verb.	B / P
1 I tried to warn him, but he wouldn't listen to me.	
2 I asked Amanda what had happened, but she	me.
3. Paul was very angry about what I'd said and 4. Martina insisted on carrying all her luggage. She	to me for two weeks.  me help her.
3. Вставьте соответствующий предлог Complete the sentences using the following adjectives +	the correct preposition:
annoyed annoyed astonished bored exe	ited- impressed kind sorry
1 Are you excited about going away next week?	
2 Thank you for all your help. You've been very	
3 I wouldn't like to be in her position. I feel	
4 What have I done wrong? Why are you	
5 Why do you always get so things	
6 I wasn't very the service in the res	taurant. We had to wait ages before our
7 Ben isn't very happy at college. He says he's	
8 I had never seen so many people before. I was	the crowds.

1. Степени сравнения прилагательных 2. Вставьте соответствующую форму сравнения Сомретствующую форму сравнения Сомретствующую форму сравнения 1. We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town, (cheap) 2. Our hotel was cheapest than all the others in the town, (cheap) 3. The Upited States is very large, but Canada is country in the world? (small) 5. I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bir day of my life. (bad) 7. What is sport in your country? (popular) 8. Everest is sport in your country? (popular) 8. Everest is mountain in the world. It is than any other mountain. (high) 9. We had a great holiday. It was one of had. (enjoyable) 9. Betarabere coorbeterbyющий предлог Сомретствующий предлог Сомретствующий предлог Сомретствующий предлог Сомретствующуй вредног 1. I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not sure of that. 1. Your camera is mine, but I'm not sure of that. 2. Your camera is mine, but it isn't exactly the same. 3. Don't worry. I'll look after you. There's nothing to be 4. I never watch the news on television. I'm not the news. 5. The editor is the person who is what appears in a newspaper. 6. Sarah is a keen gardener. She's very her garden and loves showing it to visitors. 7. I was surprised when I met Lisa for the first time. She was what I expected.    Durit world be offended if I didn't go to their party. (not / go) 2. If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel) 3. If they offered me the job, I think I it. (take) 4. A lot of people would be out of work if the car factory for the true would happen if somebody that moment for that red button? (press) 4. I'm somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address. 4. I'm somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address. 5. The find somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address. 6. I'm a lift both what would happen if somebody that her until then.    When			
Complete the sentences. Use a superlative (-est or most) or a comparative (-er or more).  1 We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town. (cheap)  2 Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town. (cheap)  3 The United States is very large, but Canada is			3
1 We stayed at the cheapers than all the others in the town. (cheap) 2 Our hotel was cheaper than all the others in the town. (cheap) 3 The United States is very large, but Canada is 4 What's		a comparative (-er	or more).
3 The United States is very large, but Canada is country in the world? (small)  4 What's country in the world? (small)  5 I wasn't feeling well yesterday, but I feel a bit day of my life. (bad)  6 It was an awful day. It was day of my life. (bad)  7 What is sport in your country? (popular)  8 Everest is mountain in the world. It is than any other mountain. (high)  9 We had a great holiday. It was one of had. (enjoyable)  3. Betabere cootbetetbytomuй предлог  Complete the sentences using the following adjectives + the correct preposition:  afraid different interested proud responsible similar sure.  1 I think she's arriving this evening, but I'm not sure of that.  2 Your camera is mine, but it isn't exactly the same.  3 Don't worry. I'll look after you. There's nothing to be.  4 I never watch the news on television. I'm not the news.  5 The editor is the person who is what appears in a newspaper.  6 Sarah is a keen gardener. She's very her garden and loves showing it to visitors.  7 I was surprised when I met Lisa for the first time. She was what I expected.  5 Dunet No. 14  1. Conditionals Types 1,2  2. Betabere cootbetetbyromyto форму наклонения  Put the verb into the correct form.  1 They would be offended if I didn't go to their party. (not / go)  2 If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)  3 If they offered me the job, I think I it. (take)  4 A lot of people would be out of work if the car factory that red button? (press)  5 If I sold my car, I much money for it. (not / get)  6 (in a lift) What would happen if somebody that red button? (press)  7 I'm somewhere to live. Then I'll give you my address.  8 I'm soing to get dark. Let's go home before that.  8 before  5 She must apologise to me first. I won't speak to her until then.	1 We stayed at the cheapest hotel in the town, (cheap)	1	
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3. Вставьте соответствующий союз	neril	• 5	

Choose the correct word or expression for each sentence.

- You can borrow my car <u>unless / as long as</u> you promise not to drive too fast. (<u>as long as is correct</u>)
- 2 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it rains.
- 3 I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless / providing it doesn't rain.
- 4 I don't mind if you come home late unless / as long as you come in quietly.
- 5 I'm going now unless / provided you want me to stay.
- 16 I don't watch TV unless / as long as I've got nothing else to do.
- 7 Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless / provided they are with an adult.
- 8 Unless /provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.
- 9 We can sit here in the corner unless / as long as you'd rather sit over there by the window.
- 10 A: Our holiday cost a lot of money.
  - B: Did it? Well, that doesn't matter unless / as long as you enjoyed yourselves.

1. Conditionals Type 5, wish		
2. Вставьте соответствующую форму на	аклонения	2
Put the verb into the correct form.		
1 I didn't know you were in hospital. If	I'd known (I/know), I would have g	one (I/go)
to see you.		
2 Sam got to the station just in time to ca	tch the train to the airport. If	
(he / miss) the train,	(he / miss) his flight.	
3 I'm glad that you reminded me about An	nanda's birthday.	
(I / forget) if	(you / not / remind) me.	2 2 2 2 3 4
4 Unfortunately I forgot my address book		
(I / have) your address,	(I / send) you a po	ostcard.
5 A: How was your holiday? Did you hav	e a nice time?	
B: It was OK, but	(we / enjoy) it more if	8
6 I took a taxi to the hotel, but the traffic v		(it / be)
quicker if		
7 I'm not tired. If		
8 I wasn't tired last night. If	(I / be) tired, I	would have
gone home earlier.	B.	
Put in wish(ed) or hope(d).		
1 I wish you a pleasant stay here.		5 to p
2 Enjoy your holiday. I	you have a great time.	
3 Goodbye. I you all t	he best.	. · · · · · · · ·
4 We said goodbye to each other and	each other luck.	
5 We're going to have a picnic tomorrow	w, so I the weather is n	ice.
6 I you luck in your no		
3. Вставьте соответствующий союз		

1 I couldn't sleep. I was very tired. (despite) I couldn't sleep despite being very tired. 2 They have very little money. They are happy. (in spite of) 3, My foot was injured. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although) 4 I enjoyed the film. The story was silly. (in spite of) 5 We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other. (despite) 6 I got very wet in the rain. I was only out for five minutes. (even though) Билет №16 1. Reported Speech (утвердительные предложения) 2. Перепишите предложения в косвенную речь 47,1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you: 1 I'm living in London, -I haven't seen Diane recently. 2 My father isn't very well. 8 I'm not enjoying my job very much 3 Rachel and Mark are getting You can come and stay at my place married next month. if you're ever in London. Steve 4 My sister has had a baby. - 10 My car was stolen a few days ago. 5 I don't know what - 11 I want to go on holiday, but I Frank is doing. can't afford it. 6 I saw Helen at a party in - 12 I'll tell Chris I saw you. June and she seemed fine. Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech. 1 Steve said that he was living in London. 2 He said that 3. Вставьте соответствующий фразовый глагол

Make one sentence from two. Use the word(s) in brackets in your sentences.

Change the underlined words.	Keep the same mear	ning, but use a ver	b + on or off.
1 Did you hear the bomb expl	lode?		
Did you hear the bomb90			
2 The meeting continued long	er than I expected.		
The meeting	longer t	han I expected.	8 14 S
3 We didn't stop to rest. We co	ontinued walking.		
We didn't stop to rest. We		***************************************	1 N w.
4 I fell asleep while I was water		V 197	***
* I			
5 Gary doesn't want to retire.			
Gary doesn't want to retire.			working.
6 The fire alarm rang in the m			
The fire alarm			it.
7 Martin phones me continuo	Company Of the State of the Sta	N-00	S
Martin		loying.	
3.		* ,	
9	Билет №17	,	
1. Reported Speech (общие и спет			
2. Перепишите вопросы в косвен	ную речь		
You have been away for a while an		to your home town.	ou meet Tony,
a friend of yours. He asks you a lot	of questions:		HADEL TO THE
1 (How are you?) 5 (	Why did you come back?	) 6 (W	here are you living?
			<i></i>
2 (Where have you been?)	2	7 (Are y	ou glad to be back?
		2	
3 (How long have you been back?)	(a) 8	Do you have any plans	s to go away again?
	AL	7	- 5 4.
4 (What are you doing now?)	Tony	9 (Can you len	d me some money?
Now you tell another friend what I		orted speech.	7 N 80 W
1 He asked me how I was:			
2 He asked me			
3 He	***************************************		
6			
7			
8			
9	<u>v</u>		
3. Вставьте соответствующий фр	зазовыи глагол		·

y	ou will need other words as well:	
	carry finish get get go rip tell	
	A: How are you getting on in your new job?	
Ž,	R: Fine, thanks. It's going very well.	
	A: Have you written the letter you had to write?	
8	B: I've started it. I'll in the morning.	5 - 5. s
3	A: We took a taxi to the airport. It cost £40.	
	B: £40! Normally it costs about £20. You	-
4	A: Why were you late for work this morning?	
	B: I overslept. My alarm clock didn't	
5	A: How in your interview? Do you think you'll get the	iob?
1	A: How in your interview? Do you think you'll get the B: I hope so. The interview was OK.	
	A: Did you stop playing tennis when it started to rain?	
	B: No, we	
7	A: Some children at the next table in the restaurant were behaving very badly.	
	B: Why didn't their parents ?	
8	A: Why does Paul want to leave his job?	
-	n. Ua hic hoee	

Complete the sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form) + on or off. Sometim

## 4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

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