

АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА:
ПРОСТО И ПОНЯТНО

А. А. ИОНИНА
А. С. СААКЯН

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ

АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

В ТАБЛИЦАХ

THE ARTICLE
THE PRONOUN
THE VERB
THE NOUN
THE PRONOUN
MODAL VERBS
PHRASEL VERBS
THE PREPOSITION
THE SENTENCE
TENSES
MOODS
THE VERBALS
THE ADVERB

ИМЯ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНОЕ
Артикль
Имя прилагательное
Глагол
Число
Местоимение
Модальные глаголы
Фразеологические глаголы
Страдательный залог
Согласование времён
Наклонение
Неличные формы глагола
Наречие
Предлоги

Глаголы
Глаголы
ый залог
е времён

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**А. А. ИОНИНА
А. С. СААКЯН**

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ АНГЛИЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА В ТАБЛИЦАХ

3-Е ИЗДАНИЕ



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Грамматические объяснения навевают сон? Только не с этой книгой! В ней 24 грамматические темы уместились на 192 страницах! Вместо длинных объяснений — таблицы, в которых все наглядно и понятно. Полезное дополнение — табличка с различиями между американским и британским вариантами английского.

Книга подойдет и начинающим, и тем, кто хочет повторить курс грамматики.

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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.

I. МИР И ЯЗЫК

THE WORLD AND THE LANGUAGE

Количество языков на земном шаре $\approx$ 2800

10 наиболее распространенных языков в мире

Language	Number of <i>first language</i> 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.

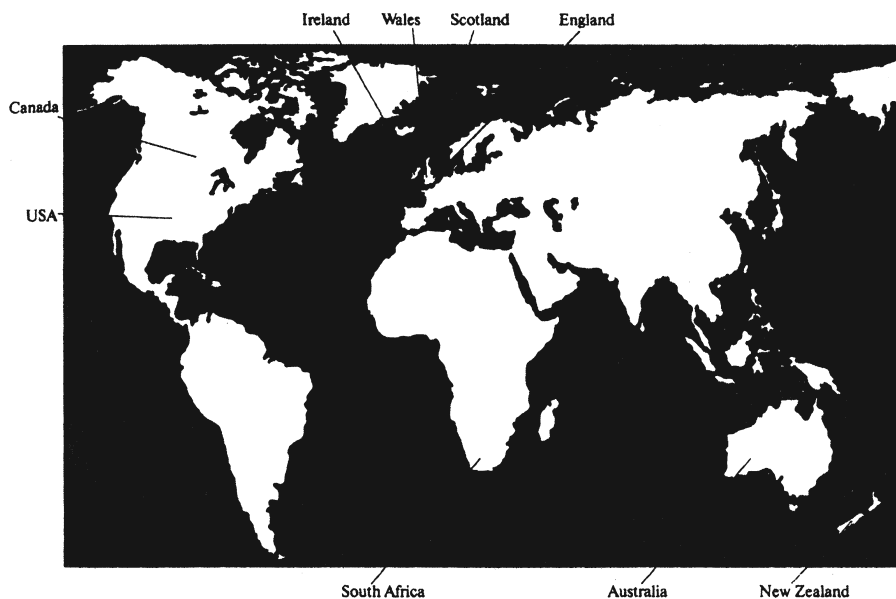
Английский язык как официальный¹

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 States ³
Lesoto*	Zambia
Liberia	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

Продолжение табл.

1. В словах (In Vocabulary)		
British English	American English	Значение слова
dressng 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

Продолжение табл.

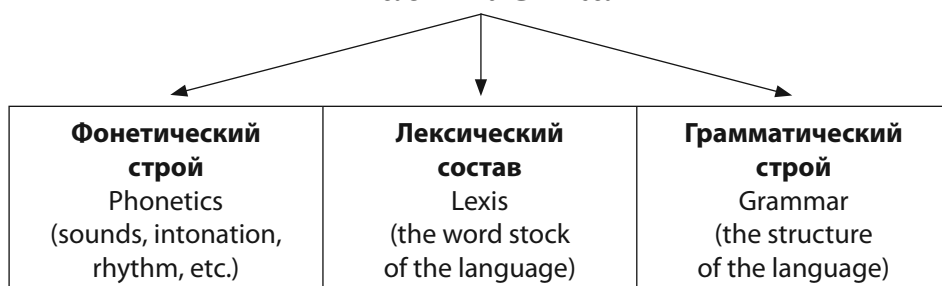
1. В словах (In Vocabulary)		
British English	American English	Значение слова
timetable	schedule	расписание
tin (of beans)	can (of beans)	консервы
trainers, gymshoes	sneakers	кроссовки
tube, underground	subway, metro	метро
2. В орфографии (In Spelling)		
British English	American English	
theatre, centre, 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 (or burned)	burned	
dreamt (or dreamed)	dreamed	
smelt (or smelled)	smelled	
spelt (or spelled)	spelled	
spilled	spilt	
spoilt (or 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.
c) Need't, don't need to (нет необходимости 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 предложениях)	
You have to know such things. One has to know such things.	You have to know such things.

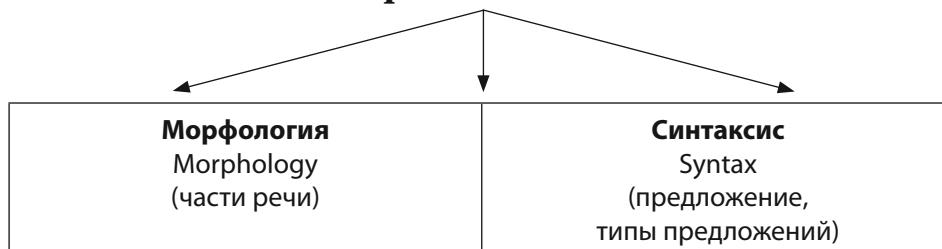
II. ТРИ СОСТАВНЫЕ ЧАСТИ ЯЗЫКА

THE THREE CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE LANGUAGE

Части языка



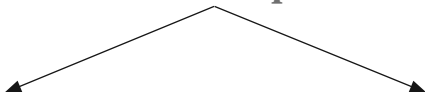
Грамматика



III. МОРФОЛОГИЯ

MORPHOLOGY

Части речи Parts of Speech



Знаменательные Notional	Служебные 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

Нарицательные Common				Собственные Proper	
Конкретные Concrete					
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 Countable	Неисчисляемые Uncountable
ед. ч. — мн. ч. (singular — plural)	ед. ч. (singular)
an apple — apples an idea — ideas a child — children a fish — fish a printer — printers	money, milk, sugar, yogurt, news, glass*, knowledge, toast, 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. Collective Nouns

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

Глагол в единственном или во множественном числе <i>is / are</i>	Глагол во множественном числе <i>are</i>	Глагол в единственном числе <i>is</i>	Глагол во множественном числе <i>are</i>
family class group team crew board council government	people police cattle poultry	advice information hair money news furniture equipment	clothes contents customs jeans glasses <i>Ho:</i> Physics Lexics Phonetics } <i>is</i>
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.	1. The people here are very friendly. (<i>но:</i> the peoples of the world = народы) 2. The police are here. The police have come. 3. The cattle are in the fields. 4. The clergy are stationed in the Vatican. 5. The Media are the Press, the Radio, TV.	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! 8. Her hair is long.	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.

Образование множественного числа имени существительного

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
1. -s	a book — books a desk — desks a path — paths [pɑ:θs] a month — months [mʌnθs]	[s]
	a car — cars a computer — computers	[z]
-ge -ce → -s -ze -se	a page — pages a place — places a prize — prizes a case — cases	[ɪz] Ho: house — houses [haʊs] — ['haʊzɪz]
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	
	a <i>также</i> : a potato — potatoes a tomato — tomatoes a hero — heroes	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) -oy
		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)

Продолжение табл.

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
2. Чередование корневой гласной	a man — men a woman — women ['wɪmɪn] 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 <i>(а также:</i> 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	a fish — fishes <i>(различные виды рыб; употребляется очень редко)</i> <i>Но:</i> a German — Germans an American — Americans an Italian — Italians

Способ образования	Примеры	Примечания
4. Существительные латинского и греческого происхождения	a cactus — cact i (кактусы) a curriculum — curricula a a datum — data a (может также использоваться как единственное число) a phenomenon — phenom ena a formula — formula e an antenna — antenna e an index — index es (в математике) an appendix — appendix es (в книгах)	также могут образовывать множественное число с помощью -s/-es cactus es curriculum s phenom enons formula s antenna s index es (в книгах) appendix es (в медицине)
5. Составные существительные	a grown-up — grown-up s an office-block — office-block s a merry-go-round — merry-go-round s a forget-me-not — forget-me-not s	mothers-in-law passer s -by women-drivers men s ervants

Род имени существительного. Gender

Средства выражения рода	Мужской род Masculine		Женский род Feminine		Средний род* Neuter	
	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
1. Лексическим значением слова						
2. Личными местоимениями	he		she		it	
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		a she-cousin a she-goat a woman-driver a maidservant a girlfriend a policewoman a businesswoman			

Продолжение табл.

Средства выражения рода	Мужской род Masculine	Женский род Feminine	Средний род* Neuter
5. Обусловленные традицией: страны, средства передвижения (самолеты, суда, автомобили) — she		England is proud of <i>her</i> 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 некорректными», так как игнорируют половину человечества — женщин.

Говорите: *a chairperson, a mailcarrier, a police officer, a firefighter, a member of Congress.*

Падеж имени существительного

Общий падеж Common Case	Притяжательный падеж 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	Множественное 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' family tree	children's shop men's hobbies women's magazines sheep's wool deer's horns
У неодушевленных существительных, как правило, значение принадлежности передается при помощи сочетания of + существительное		
the roof of the house the end of the story	the cover of the book the back of the chair	

Неодушевленные имена существительные, которые употребляются в притяжательном падеже

1. Слова <i>moon, sun, Earth, world, country, river, ocean, city, town</i>	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

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

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 (одна комната); Сравните: my son's and daughter's rooms (раздельное владение, две комнаты)
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 of)	Boris is a friend of my father's. She is a student of my mother's.

Артикль. The Article

Неопределенный артикль. The Indefinite Article
one > a (an)

- Употребляется только с исчисляемыми существительными в ед. ч. для:
- 1) выражения значения единичности
 - 2) классификации лица или предмета (имеет значение «любой»)

Употребляется с существительным	Примеры	Примечания
1. В роли: а) подлежащего; имеет значение <i>любой, каждый</i> б) подлежащего в предложениях с оборотом there is/was/ will be, ...	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.	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.

Продолжение табл.

Употребляется с существительным	Примеры	Примечания Употребление неопределенного артикла 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 (предикатива)	He is a programmer . She is a doctor . It's a new show .	They are programmers . They are doctors . They are new shows .
4. В ряде устойчивых словосочетаний, выражающих однократные действия (one-time actions)	to be a success to have a rest to have a good time to have a toothache to give a look to make a mistake to take a seat to give smb a lift to go for a walk to catch a cold	Сравните в <i>русском языке</i> : быть успешным отдохнуть хорошо провести время испытывать (иметь) зубную боль взглянуть сделать ошибку сесть подбросить кого-то на машине пойти на прогулку 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 dinner.	При наличии определенных <i>late, early, real</i> артикль не употребляется: 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! 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.)	What nice children! What good films! They are such big cities! They are such good girls!

Определенный артикль. The Definite Article
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.	<i>Ho:</i> He has a new car , it's a red car . They bought a dog , it's a white dog .
3. у существительного есть ограничивающее (лимитирующее) определение , выраженное: 1) словами <i>only, main, central, same, right/wrong, left/right, next, last, final</i> ; 2) порядковыми числительными: <i>first, second, etc</i> ; 3) прилагательными в превосходной степени: <i>best, worst, longest, most important</i> .	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 («премьеры»), a first step, a best-seller.

4. существительное обозначает уникальный (единственный в своем роде) предмет или явление: <i>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.</i>	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. Запомните: названия планет употребляются без артикля: <i>Venus, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury</i>. Возможные варианты слова «земля»: <i>Earth (планета), the Earth, the earth</i>.
5. существительное употребляется в роли обстоятельства места: <i>in (on) the street, at the theatre, at the office, at the library, on the balcony, in the garden, on the train.</i>	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. Mendeleev. 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 to man.

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. в ряде устоявшихся выражений: <i>to be on the safe side</i> (от греха подальше), <i>in the long run</i> (в конце концов), <i>to change for the better/for the worse</i> (меняться к лучшему/худшему), <i>to make the best of smth</i> (сделать все возможное), <i>to read between the lines</i> (читать между строк), <i>on the whole</i> (в целом), <i>in the light of smth</i> (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 следующие употребительные 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?

Мировая география. World Geography.
Артикли с географическими названиями

Названия	the	-
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; 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 (Гаага) ['heig]	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

Продолжение табл.

Названия	the	-
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	Но: Lake Baikal, Lake Seliger Но: 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	Но: названия горных вершин и отдельных островов: Elbrus, Everest, Vesuvius, Poklonnaya Gora, Cuba, Cyprus, Haiti, Easter Island Запомните: Bermuda or the Bermuda Triangle
4. Пустыни	the Gobi, the Sahara Desert, the Kara-Kum, the Kalahari	

Городская география. City Geography.
Артикли с географическими названиями

Названия	the	-
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.

Названия	the	–
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 Сравните: London University — the University of London (офици. название) Chicago University — the University of Chicago	Richmond Grammar School, Carnegie College, Oxford University, Moscow University
6. Церкви, соборы, приходы		Trinity Church, St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Basil's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey
7. Корабли, пароходы, 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 и американские) журналы, периодические издания	the Times, the Observer, the Financial Times, the Sun, the Star the Spectator, the New Yorker, the American Scientist	С названиями российских газет <i>the</i> не употребляется: Arguments and Facts, Moscow News Economist, Computer Weekly, Newsweek, Playboy
10. Спортивные события	The Olympic Games, the World Cup, the World Championship	<i>Ho:</i> Wimbledon (теннис)
11. Музыкальные группы	the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, the Spice Girls (если сущ. во мн. ч.)	<i>Ho:</i> Queen, ABBA, Gorky Park, A-Ha

Артикли с личными именами (имена и фамилии людей)

	the	-	a
1. Имена и фамилии людей	Все члены семьи 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. Некое лицо (какой-то) A Safonov called you an hour ago. A Forrester wants to see you.
2. Личное имя становится нарицательным и обозначает: а) произведения, премии б) типичные черты носителя имени (но не самого человека)			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) = <i>to study</i> 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 = <i>to be ill</i> 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 = <i>to go to sleep</i> 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 = <i>to believe in God and to be a regular church-goer</i> 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 = <i>to be punished for smth</i> 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 = <i>город, в котором вы находитесь</i> Will you be in town next week? Let's meet in town , not in the country . (<i>противопоставление города деревне</i>)	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	a описательное определение	the ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение
It'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.
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: at night, at dawn, by noon, by midnight, past noon, after sunset, before nightfall		Запомните: in the morning, in the daytime, in the afternoon, in the evening, 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	a описательное определение, званный прием, вечеринка, порция	the ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение
Lunch is at 12 o'clock. We had tea on the terrace. What shall I cook for supper? Dinner is served. Запомните: to have breakfast (brunch, lunch, dinner, tea, supper) When do you usually have breakfast? — At 7 o'clock. Do you always have dinner at home? — No, I don't.	There is no such thing as a free lunch. I usually have a light supper. Let's have an early supper tonight. We organized a tea for the children. It was an official dinner. You can get a set-dinner at this restaurant. (комплексный обед) I haven't enough money to pay for a supper.	The lunch was tasty. The tea is too hot. The dinner which you cooked was delicious. Don't burn the dinner again! Rush to the kitchen and have a look at the supper. (<i>имеется в виду сама еда</i>)

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

a с исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе	the с именем известного человека, ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение	– официальный пост, чин, должность, которые могут занимать лишь одним человеком
My friend, a student, studies hard. The painting, a Dali, costs a lot. The article, a small word, causes a lot of problems.	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.	Наиболее употребительные слова: president, prime minister, king, queen, secretary, author, captain, dean, chairperson, goalkeeper, centre forward, leader, head, principal, chief, boss.
Ho: My friends, students, study hard.	Также если приложение предшествует имени собственному: the painter Turner, the composer Verdi, the student Tarasova, the scientist Malov Сравните: 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. Запомните: 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.	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.

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

	a 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 существительное + of + второе 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 coffee you gave me was good. It's a set of stories by V.Tokareva. The set of stories is very interesting.		
2. the + of + a / the (неотъемлемая часть того целого, которое выражено вторым существительным)		(«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 предложениями**

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 weather	Единичность 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 Сравните: coffee beer wine tea food	«вид», «сорт», «порция» a coffee (чашка, порция) a beer, beers (банка, несколько банок и т.д.) a dry wine, French wines a tea, teas foods	The teas of India are of fine quality. The coffee is too strong. Thank you, the tea was excellent. I think the wines of France are better than the wines of Spain.
Сравните: Which cheeses do you sell? — Different kinds of cheese. My Granny makes four jams every year. — Every morning I have toast with jam. This restaurant serves five soups. — We always choose a Singaporean seafood soup.		

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, toothache (<i>British</i>) heartache (<i>моральные страдания</i>)		an earache, a toothache (<i>American</i>) 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 a cod	two fish three carp four trout many pike five cod	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 <i>fish</i> имеет также собирательное значение Fish travel long distances in the sea. Ecologically, fish are at risk now.	Сравните в русском языке: Рыба пошла на нерест. Рыба в этой реке погибает.

Артикли с существительным *fruit*

Fruit Единственное число (неисчисл.)	Fruits Множественное число	The (ситуация, контекст, лимитирующее определение)
Вид питания, продукт (в этом значении 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 industry 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 имеют степени сравнения	woollen, golden, wooden, American, Russian, Italian, weekly, daily, middle, dead, pregnant, left, right, empty, perfect, square, round, medical, full, unique не имеют степеней сравнения, так как выражают абсолютную степень качества или состояния

Степени сравнения прилагательных

Степень сравнения	Положительная Positive	Сравнительная Comparative	Превосходная* Superlative
Форма			
Синтетическая (одно- и двусложные прилагательные) <i>-er, -est</i>	nice hot long happy	nicer hotter longer happier	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 <i>angry, clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, simple</i> 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 little much } many	better worse less more	best worst least most
It's a good day today. It was a bad situation. He makes little progress in his studies. Many people now are chocaholics. Children have much free time in summer.	The weather is better today. The situation was getting worse. He made less progress in his studies than his friend. More and more people are trying to keep to a diet now. They have more time in summer than in winter.	It's the best day in the whole summer. It was the worst situation in my life. He has made the least progress in the group. Most people understand now that we are what we eat. Most of his time is spent on working.

Двойные степени сравнения

late (поздний) later (более поздний) the latter (последний из двух перечисленных) the latest (последний, самый новый) last (прошлый во времени) the last (последний по порядку)
Let's go by a later train. I usually watch the latest news. I met Max and Henry in the street, the former (первый) said "Hello", but the latter (последний) didn't recognize me. I am the last, but not the least. Last year we went to the Crimea. Read the last sentence, please.
near (близкий) nearer (более близкий) nearest (ближайший в значении расстояния в прямом и переносном смысле) next (следующий по времени) the next (следующий по порядку)
Let's sit nearer to the stage. We can have a snack in the nearest cafe. What are your nearest plans? I'll see Ann next week. The next stop is yours.

old (старый) older (старше по возрасту) elder (старший — родственные отношения) oldest (самый старший по возрасту) eldest (самый старший по положению)
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 (дальний, далёкий) farther (более дальний) farthest (самый дальний) further (дальнейший, последующий) 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?		Порядковые Ordinal какой? который? 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), *но:* **the** first room
 Page two (2), *но:* **the** second page
 Task three (3), *но:* **the** third task

Разговорные формы цифры 0

1. nought [nɔ:t] 0.7 = nought point seven	<i>в математике</i>
2. zero ['zɪərəʊ] -15°C = minus fifteen degrees или fifteen degrees below zero	<i>в науке, например для обозначения температуры</i>
3. o [əʊ] 705 21 80 = seven o five two one eight o	<i>в телефонных номерах</i>
4. nil или nothing 2:0 = the score was two nothing или two nil	<i>в спорте для обозначения счета игры</i>

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	$6 \times 4 = 24$	six times (multiplied by) four equals (is) twenty-four
деление	÷	division	$6 \div 2 = 3$	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 (и их производные), all, both, each, every (и его производные), other, another, one, much, many, (a) little, (a) few, either, neither

Число личных местоимений

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1-е лицо	I	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 you he she it we they	me you him her it us them
I have a new book. She sings well. He drinks coffee every day. They have a lot of friends. Who is it ?	Give the book to me . Listen to her . He likes it . We often meet them . It's me (him, her, them) .

Притяжательные местоимения

Личное местоимение	Притяжательное местоимение	
	Совмещенная форма местоимение + существительное	Абсолютная форма местоимение без существительного
I you he she it we they	my your his her its our their	mine yours his hers — ours 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 you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers — ours yours 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 (тот, та, то) that week, that year, that file, that method
Мн. число	these (эти) these weeks, these years, these files, these methods	those (те) 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 you he she it we you they	myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves 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 <i>so many</i> books to read! You have too many mistakes in your paper. We discussed very many questions yesterday.	There is <i>so much</i> 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 <i>so many</i> 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 <i>so many</i> 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.

Неопределенные 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) <i>few</i> , (a) <i>little</i> не употребляются в отрицательных предложениях not many, not much используются в этих типах предложений	
He <i>didn't</i> make many mistakes in his paper. Not many people know about it.	I <i>don't</i> have much free time now. There <i>isn't</i> 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 <i>aren't</i> 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 <i>didn't</i> 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 <i>isn't</i> 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
<i>(to do, to come, to dance, to play, to study, to have)</i> употребляются как сказуемое в предложении	<i>(can, may, must, have to, should, used to, begin, start, stop, go on)</i> употребляются как часть сказуемого	<i>(be, do, have, shall, will, should, would)</i> 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	danced worked played cried	danced worked played cried	dancing working playing crying
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	обмениваться чем-л.
tie	tied	tied	tying	завязывать
travel	travelled	travelled	travelling	путешествовать

Полный список неправильных глаголов

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	beseeking	умолять, просить
beset	beset	beset	besetting	осаждать, окружать
bet	bet, betted	bet, betted	betting	держаться 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
cleave	clove, cleft, cleaved	cloven, cleaved	cleaving	раскалывать(ся)

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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
find	found	found	finding	находить
fit	fit	fit	fitting	приспосабливать
flee	fled	fled	fleeing	бежать, спасаться бегством

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
grind	ground	ground	grinding	молоть, размалывать
grow	grew	grown	growing	расти, становиться
hamstring	hamstrung, hamstranged	hamstrung, hamstranged	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
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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 займы
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
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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
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	overlying	перекрывать; покрывать
overleap	overleapt, overleaped	overleapt, overleaped	overleaping	перепрыгивать, перескакивать

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
override	overrode	overridden	overriding	отвергать; переезжать
overrun	overran	overrun	overrunning	наводнить; 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
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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
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

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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	shrunk	shrinking	сжиматься, давать усадку
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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
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

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	наклеивать; застрывать
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
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
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
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

Продолжение табл.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
wake	woke	woken	waking	просыпаться; будить
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	waylaying	подстерегать, устанавливать засаду
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить
weave	wove	woven	weaving	ткать; плести, сплести
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	витье; мотать
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

Проблемные глаголы (Problem Verbs)
lie-lay, rise-raise, sit-set, find-found,
hung-hanged

Глагол непереходный	Глагол + дополнение (переходный глагол)
1. * lie — lay — lain — lying лежать, находиться She lay for an hour after dinner.	1. lay — laid — laid — laying положить что-то куда-то He laid the fax on the desk.
2. rise — rose — risen — rising подняться, встать, взойти The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.	2. raise — raised — raised — raising поднимать что-то I won't raise a finger to help them.
3. sit — sat — sat — sitting сидеть We sat in the last row at the cinema.	3. set — set — set — setting поставить, установить что-то где-то She set the vase on the table.
4. hang — hung — hung — hanging повесить что-то We hung the picture over the table.	4. hang — hanged — hanged — hanging повесить кого-то за что-то They hanged him for murder.

Запомните и не путайте следующие глаголы:

1. * **to lie — lied — lied — lying** (лгать)
 We all **lie** sometimes.
lie — lay — lain — lying (лежать)
 You should **lie** on your side for an injection.
2. **to find — found — found — finding** (найти что-то)
 She **found** a good job.
to found — founded — founded — founding (основать что-то)
 He **founded** a fund for poor people.

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

	Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
Ед. число	I am (I'm) he } (he's) she } (she's) it } (it's) is	Am I? { he? Is { she? { it?	I am not (I'm not) he } (he isn't) she } (she isn't) it } (it isn't) is not
Мн. число	we } (we're) you } (you're) they } (they're) are	Are { we? { you? { they?	we } (we aren't) you } (you aren't) they } (they aren't) are not
Примеры употребления	I am (I'm) lucky. He is (He's) right. We are (We're) on time. They are (They're) here.	Am I lucky? Is he right? Are we on time? Are they here?	I am not (I'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.

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

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

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I } have/ { (I've got) we } have got { (we've got) you } { (you've got) they } { (they've got)	Do you have...? <i>(Br, Am)*</i> <i>или</i> Have you got...? (Br)	I don't have... <i>(Br, Am)</i> <i>или</i> I haven't got... (Br)
he } has/ { (he's got) she } has got { (she's got) it } { (it's got)	Does she have...? <i>(Br, Am)</i> <i>или</i> Has she got...? (Br)	She doesn't have... <i>(Br, Am)</i> <i>или</i> 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)

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I we you they } speak	Do I we you they } speak...?	I 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
You speak three languages. He drives his car well. It rains a lot in summer.	Do you speak three languages? Does he drive his car well? Does it rain much in summer?	I do not (don't) speak three languages. He does not (doesn't) drive his car well. It does not (doesn't) rain much in summer.
Случаи употребления		
1. Регулярно повторяющиеся действия в настоящем времени, факты, общеизвестные истины.	I go to school every day. Computers are very useful in work. Moscow is the capital of Russia.	
2. С глаголами чувственной и умственной деятельности, а также с глаголами обладания: see, hear, believe, know, understand, like, realize, own, possess, belong, prefer, mean.	I see and hear you well. We understand everything and we believe you. Everybody knows it. He owns this house, it belongs to him. I like this idea. It sounds great. She possesses a sense of humour.	
3. Будущее действие в соответствии с расписанием.	My bus starts in five minutes. The train arrives at 7 o'clock.	
4. С глаголами to see, to hear, to be told (в значении «знать», «понимать»).	I hear he is in Paris now. (Я знаю, что он в Париже.) I see that you are right. (Я вижу (понимаю), что ты прав.) I am told that she is in London now. (Мне сказали (я знаю), что она в Лондоне сейчас.)	
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

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма		Отрицательная форма
I	am	Am	I	am not (I'm not) reading
he she it	is	Is	he she it	is not (isn't) reading
we you they	are	Are	we you they	are not (aren't) reading
I'm reading a book. He is sleeping. They are talking.		Are you reading a book? Is he sleeping? Are they talking?		I'm not reading a book. He isn't sleeping. They aren't talking.

Случаи употребления	
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 .
2. 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.
3. 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?
4. Заранее запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем (с глаголами движения: <i>move, come, go, leave, arrive, return, start</i>)	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 залог: Present Perfect

have (has) + Past Participle

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I } we } you } they } have ('ve) } arrived been gone	Have { I } we } you } they } arrived? been? gone?	I } we } you } they } have not (haven't) } arrived been gone
he } she } it } has ('s) } 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.	Have you just arrived at the station? Have you been here for a month? Has he already done the task?	We haven't arrived at the station yet. They haven't been here for a month. He hasn't done the task yet.

Продолжение табл.

Случаи употребления	
1. Законченное действие, связанное с настоящим моментом.	I'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, not...yet, lately, so far	

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

have (has) been + Present Participle

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I we you they } have ('ve) } been living	Have { I we you they } been living?	I we you they } have not (haven't) } been living
he she 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.	Have you been living in Moscow for twenty years? Has he been working since nine o'clock?	I haven't been living in Moscow for twenty years. He hasn't been working since nine o'clock.

Случаи употребления	
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. (учусь) How long has he been studying Chinese? (изучает) We've been working at this project for a year already with no evident results. (работаем)
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. He teaches children.	I am walking now. He is teaching at the moment.	I have walked ten miles. He has taught a lot of children.	I have been walking since morning. He has been teaching for ten years already.
?	Do you walk every day? Does he teach children?	Are you walking now? Is he teaching at the moment?	Have you walked ten miles? Has he taught many children?	Have you been walking since morning? Has he been teaching for ten years?
-	I don't walk every day. He doesn't teach children.	I am not walking now. He isn't teaching at the moment.	I haven't walked ten miles. He hasn't taught a lot of children.	I haven't been walking since morning. 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.	I he } she } it } was	Was { I ...? { he ...? { she ...? { it ...?	I he } she } it } was not (wasn't)
Мн. ч.	we you } they } were	Were { we ...? { you ...? { they ...?	we you } they } were not (weren't)
Примеры употребления	I was lucky. She was right. You were on time. They were here.	Was I lucky? Was he right? Were you on time? Were they here?	I was not (wasn't) lucky. He was not (wasn't) 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	Отрицательная форма
I started we finished you enjoyed they had he did she went it rained	Did { I start? we finish? you enjoy? they have? he do? she go? it rain? }	did not (didn't) { I start we finish you enjoy they have he do she go it rain }
I started the lecture an hour ago. They enjoyed the film yesterday. It rained a lot last summer. We had a lovely time at the concert.	Did you start the lecture an hour ago? Did they enjoy the film yesterday? Did it rain a lot last summer? Did you have a lovely time at the concert?	I didn't start the lecture an hour ago. They didn't enjoy the film yesterday. It didn't rain a lot last summer. We didn't have a lovely time at the concert.

Продолжение табл.

Случаи употребления	
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? Сравните: 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, которые больше 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.	

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

was/were + Present Participle

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I he she it } was reading	Was { I he she it } reading?	I he she it } was not (wasn't) reading
we you they } were reading	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 reading a new magazine? Was he sleeping? Were they talking about it?	I wasn't reading a new magazine. He wasn't sleeping . They weren't talking about sport.
Случаи употребления		
1. Действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом.	You were still sleeping when I left. She was having tea at five o'clock yesterday.	
2. Действие, происходившее в определенный период времени в прошлом.	This time last year I was resting in the South. She said she was writing a new novel.	
3. Эмоционально окрашенные действия (обычно негативного характера).	He was constantly talking about football. They were always telling me about their problems. The boys were fighting all the time!	
4. Два одновременных действия в прошлом.	While I was cooking supper, Kate was having a shower. My father never talked while he was driving .	

Видовременные формы глагола
в действительном залоге: Past Perfect

had + Past Participle

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I arrived we examined you passed they done he gone she written it cost had	Had I arrived...? we examined...? you passed...? they done...? he gone...? she written...? it cost...?	I had not we (hadn't) you they he she it arrived examined passed done gone written cost
The police had arrived before the robbers escaped. I had done the work by nine o'clock.	Had the police arrived before the robbers escaped? Had you done the work by nine o'clock?	The police hadn't arrived before the robbers escaped. I hadn't done the work by nine o'clock.

Случаи употребления	
1. 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 o'clock.
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

Утвердительная форма	Вопросительная форма	Отрицательная форма
I we you he she it they had ('d) been doing	Had I we you he she it they been doing?	I we you he she it they had not (hadn't) been doing.
I had been doing this work for a long time when I decided to have a break. At last he found the keys he had been looking for since morning.	Had you been doing this work for a long time when you decided to have a break? Had he been looking for his keys for a long time before he found them?	I hadn't been doing this 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 them.
Случаи употребления		
1. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента (или действия) в прошлом и все еще продолжалось в этот момент.	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.	
2. Действие, которое началось до определенного момента (или действия) в прошлом, только что закончилось, и результат этого действия очевиден.	It smelt delicious in the kitchen. My mother had been making jam. She put aside the magazine she had been reading .	

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

shall/will + infinitive (без частицы to)

+		?		-
I we	shall/will ('ll) be here phone you	Shall I we	be here? phone you?	shall not (shan't) will not (won't) I we be here phone you
you he she it they	will ('ll) be here phone you	Will you he she it they	be here? phone you?	will not (won't) you he she it they be here phone you
I'll visit you tomorrow. She will help us. They will discuss the question next week.		Shall I visit you tomorrow? Will she help us? Will they discuss the question next week?		I shan't (won't) visit you tomorrow. She won't help us. They won't discuss the question next week.
Случаи употребления				
Единичные и повторяющиеся действия в будущем.			We shall meet at five o'clock 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				

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

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

+		?		-		
I we	shall/ will ('ll) be watching	I we	be watching?	I we	shall not (shan't) will not (won't)	be watching
you he she it they	will ('ll) be watching	you he she it they	be watching	you he she it they	will not (won't)	be watching
We'll 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?	We shan't be watching the news at nine o'clock tonight. The children won't be sleeping when you come.				
Случаи употребления						
1. Действие в процессе в определенный момент в будущем.		At this time next week I shall/will be flying to London. In an hour we shall/will be celebrating Mike's birthday.				
2. Действие, которое говорящий предвидит в будущем.		I must go now or my mother will be worrying about me. She is sure he will be telling her about love again.				

Видовременные формы глагола
в действительном залог: Future Perfect

shall/will have +V₃ (Past Participle)

+		?		-	
I we	shall ('ll)/ will have } done finished	Shall { I we } have done? finished?	I } shall not (shan't) we } will not (won't) } have { done finished		
you he she it they	will ('ll) have } done finished	Will { you he she it they } have done? finished?	you } will not (won't) he } have she } done it } finished they }		
I'll have finished my work by two o'clock tomorrow. He'll have written the programme by the time the meeting begins. They'll have got my fax by morning.		Shall I have finished my work by two o'clock? Will he have written the programme by the time the meeting begins? Will they have got my fax by morning?	I shan't (won't) have finished my work by two o'clock. He won't have written the programme by the time the meeting begins. They won't have got my fax by morning.		
Случаи употребления					
Действие, которое закончится до определенного момента в будущем.		She will have learnt the news before she gets this letter. They will have passed the exams by June. My friends will have left by then.			
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)

+		?		-	
I we	{ shall ('ll)/ will ('ll)	{ have been living	{ I we	{ shall not (shan't) will not (won't)	{ have been living
you he she it they	{ will ('ll)	{ 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.		Shall we have been living in Moscow for ten years next September?		We shan't (won't) have been living in Moscow for ten years next September.	
Случаи употребления					
Действие, которое началось в прошлом, длилось некоторый период времени и будет находиться в процессе вплоть до определенного момента в будущем, включая его.			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.		

**Другие способы выражения будущего времени
в английском языке**

Способ	Случаи употребления	Примеры
1. to be going to + 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 (<i>to come, to leave, to start, to arrive, to fly, etc.</i>)	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 be to + 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)

Present Simple		Past Simple		Future Simple	
	+	?	?	+	?
I we you they	live	do/don't live		will (shall) live	will (shall) won't (shan't) live
he she it	lives	does/doesn't live	lived came went saw did (didn't) live	will live	will/won't live
	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.	tomorrow, next week (month, ...), soon, in a few days, one of these days (на днях — по отношению к будущему), the coming weekend We'll meet one of these days.	

Времена Progressive (Continuous)

	Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
+/–	I am / 'm not + V-ing * we are / aren't + V-ing you, they are / aren't + V-ing he, she, it is / isn't V-ing	I was / 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 will be / won't be + V-ing you, they
?	am I V-ing are we, you, they V-ing is he, she, it V-ing	was I V-ing were we, you, they V-ing was he, she, it V-ing	will (shall) I, we be + V-ing will { he, she, it } be + V-ing you, they
	(right) now, at the moment, constantly, on Saturday night	at that moment, at 10 o'clock, when, while	at this time tomorrow, soon, at 10 o'clock

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

Времена Perfect

	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
+/-	I, we } have/haven't + V₃* you, they } he, she, it } has/hasn't + V₃	I, we } had/hadn't + V₃ you, they } he, she, it }	I, we } will (won't)/shall (shan't) he, she, it } have + V₃ you, they } will (won't) have + V₃
	She has already left. They haven't arrived yet.	He had done it by 7 o'clock. We hadn't finished the test before the bell rang.	When we meet again, I'll have finished this course.
?	have I, we, you, they } V₃ (yet) has he, she, it } V₃ (yet) Have you done it yet?	had { I, we, you, they } V₃ he, she, it } Had they decided it before you came?	will (shall) I, we } have + V₃ will { he, she, it } have + V₃ you, they } 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 V₃ — Past Participle (3-я форма глагола)

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

Формы Время	Simple (повторяющиеся действия, факты, истины)	Progressive (действие, происходящее в данный момент или период времени; запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем)	Perfect (действие, завершенное к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем)	Perfect Progressive (действие, начавшееся в прошлом, длящееся в течение какого-то периода времени вплоть до другого момента, включая или исключая его)
	Present I do he does she does it does we do you do they do	I am he is she is it is we are you are they are doing	I have he has she has it has we have you have they have done	I have he has she has it has we have you have they have been doing
Past	I did he did she did it did we did you did they did	I was he was she was it was we were you were they were doing	I had he had she had it had we had you had they had done	I had he had she had it had we had you had they had been doing

Продолжение табл.

Формы Время	Simple (повторяющиеся действия, факты, истины)	Progressive (действие, происходящее в данный момент или период времени; запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем)	Perfect (действие, завершённое к определённому моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем)	Perfect Progressive (действие, начавшееся в прошлом, длящееся в течение какого-то периода времени вплоть до другого момента, включая или исключая его)
Future	I shall (will) he } will she } shall (will) it } we } you } will they } do	I shall (will) he } will she } shall (will) it } we } you } will they } be doing	I shall (will) he } will she } shall (will) it } we } you } will they } have done	I shall (will) he } will she } shall (will) it } we } you } will they } have been doing
Future in the Past	I should (would) he } would she } should (would) it } we } you } would they } do	I should (would) he } would she } should (would) it } we } you } would they } be doing	I should (would) he } would she } should (would) it } we } you } would they } have done	I should (would) he } would she } should (would) it } we } you } would they } have been doing

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

Modal Verbs

Глагол *can*

формы		
Can Present Simple	Could Past Simple	Could Subjunctive Mood (сослагательное наклонение)
She can speak French. You can cross the street here.	She could speak French when she was six. You could cross the street here last year, but not now.	Could you help me? (He 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 (физическая, умственная), навыки, умения	I can run fast. She can drive well. He could read when he was four. These children can use computers well.	
2. Просьба, разрешение	Can I use your telephone? — Of course you can . Could you give me a lift to the office? — I'm sorry, I can't do it today.	
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...»)	You could be more polite. (Ты мог бы быть вежливее.) She could have called us. (Она могла бы и позвонить нам, 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 *may*

Формы		
May Present Simple	Might Past Simple	Might Subjunctive Mood (сослагательное наклонение)
He 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	Примеры	
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 might)	You might wait for me! There is a lot of time. (Ты мог бы и подождать меня. Еще много времени.) He might have warned us about it. Now it's too late. (Он мог бы и предупредить нас об этом. Сейчас уже слишком поздно.)	

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.) It must have been love. You must have misunderstood me.

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.
<i>Запомните</i> 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, обязанность, долг в силу определенных обстоятельств	Now I have to go home. (Мне нужно идти домой.) In England you have to drive on the left. (В Англии 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 Simple
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	Примеры	
1. Долг, обязанность (по предварительной договоренности)	The driver is to meet us at 5 o'clock. (Водитель должен (обязан) встретить нас в 5 часов.) The director was to sign the contract. (Директор должен был подписать контракт.) The director was to have signed the contract. (Директор должен был подписать контракт.*)	
2. Приказ, запрещение, вопрос о том, что делать дальше	You are to report to the teacher. (Вы должны отчитаться перед учителем.) You are not to come here! (Вы не должны сюда приходить.) What am I to do ? Am I to leave? (Что я должен делать? Мне уйти?)	
3. Нечто неизбежное, предсказанное судьбой	It was to happen. (Этому суждено было случиться.) They were to part soon. (Им суждено было вскоре 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*

Формы	
should + инфинитив (без to)	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 (<i>should</i> в этом значении сильнее, чем <i>ought to</i>)	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
A	ask out to invite	пригласить на свидание (на обед и т.д.)	Why don't you ask her out?
C	call back return a telephone call call for to come to invite smb to go somewhere call off cancel call on	перезвонить кому-то зайти за кем-то отменить что-то	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.
	ask to speak in class to visit someone call up make a telephone call cross out draw a line through	вызвать кого-то ответить зайти к кому-то сделать звонок перечеркнуть	I was called on by my English teacher. I called on my friend at his office. Will you call me up in the evening? Cross out the word, please.
	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
F figure out <i>find solution to a problem</i> fill in <i>complete a form</i> fill out <i>write information in a form</i> fill up <i>fill completely with gas, water, etc.</i> find out <i>discover information</i> fool around (with) <i>have fun while wasting time</i>	найти решение проблемы, понять что-то заполнить бланк заполнить бланк заполнить, залить полностью выяснить валять дурака	I just can't figure out what you mean. Fill in the form and send it. We have filled out the papers. The car was filled up. We have finally found out the truth. You are always fooling around!
G get on (with) <i>have a good relationship with</i> asking about life <i>making progress</i> get back (from) <i>return from a trip</i> get in (to) <i>enter a car, a taxi</i>	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.

get off <i>leave a bus, a train</i> get on <i>enter a bus, a train</i> get out of <i>leave a car, a taxi</i> get over <i>recover from an illness, overcome some difficulty</i> get through (with) <i>finish</i> pass an exam get up <i>wake up</i> give back <i>return something to someone</i> give up <i>stop doing something</i> grow up <i>become an adult</i>	сойти с, выйти из сесть в автобус, в поезд выйти из машины оправиться от болезни, преодолеть трудности пройти через., закончить сдать экзамен вставать (просыпаться) вернуть что-то кому-то бросить что-то делать повзрослеть, вырасти	We are getting off at the next stop. He got on the train for Oxford. She got out of the car at the station. It didn't take the child long to get over his illness, but she couldn't get over the shock yet. I think I'll get through this report before 5 o'clock. We think she'll get through the exam. I hate to get up early in 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.
Н hand in <i>give homework, test papers, etc., to a teacher</i>	вручить, сдать	We handed in our papers with the bell.

Продолжение табл.

	Фразовый глагол	Перевод	Пример употребления
	hand out give something to this person, then that person, then another person, etc. hang (up) (1) hang on a hanger, a hook, etc.; (2) end a telephone call	раздать повесить что-то; закончить телефонный разговор	The teacher handed out our tests. Where are you going to hang the picture? He said "Goodbye" and hung up.
К	keep on continue	продолжать	They kept on talking.
Л	leave out omit look for search for, try to find look after take care of (someone) look out be careful look up look for information in a reference book	пропустить искать заботиться о ком-то осторожнее искать сведения (напр., в словаре)	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 this word up in the dictionary.

M	make up <i>invent</i>	придумать	Make up a short story, please.
P	pay back <i>return money to someone</i>	вернуть долг	They will pay you back next week.
	pick up <i>lift</i>	подобрать	He picked up the book from the floor.
	put away <i>put something in its usual or proper place</i>	отложить	She put away all the old papers.
	put back <i>return something to its original place</i>	положить обратно на место	Put back this money, it's not yours.
	put down <i>stop holding or carrying</i>	положить (вниз), опустить	Put down the case, it's very heavy.
	put off <i>postpone</i>	отложить, отсрочить	We'll have to put off our trip, I'm afraid.
R	put on <i>to wear</i>	надеть что-то	What shall I put on for the party?
	run into <i>meet by chance</i>	случайно встретиться	I ran into her in the library.
S	run out (of) <i>finish the supply of something</i>	израсходовать запас чего-то	We've run out of vegetables.
	start over <i>start again</i>	начать заново	You'll have to start everything over.

	Фразовый глагол	Перевод	Пример употребления
T	take off 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	снять одежду снести здание разорвать выкинуть примерить убавить/увеличить громкость выключить включить	Take off your coats and come in. They will tear down all old buildings here. He tore up the letter. I threw away all the broken cups and plates. Try on this beautiful dress, please. Turn down the radio, it's too loud. Turn up the radio, I can't hear anything. Don't forget to turn off the gas when you leave. Will you turn on the lights?
W	wake up stop sleeping watch out (for) be careful write down write on a piece of paper	проснуться осторожнее записать	When do you usually wake up? Watch out! You nearly hit that wall. 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:

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

Сравните:

Detective stories sell well.	Детективные рассказы хорошо продаются .
This cloth washes and wears well.	Эта ткань хорошо стирается и носится .
The pie is still baking .	Пирог все еще печется .

Страдательный залог в продолженных временах

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Present Progressive 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 Progressive 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

Действительный залог			Страдательный залог		
I	can do	it.	It	can be done	by me.
He	should do	it.	It	should be done	by him.
You	ought to do	it.	It	ought to be done	by you.
She	must do	it.	It	must be done	by her.
He	has to do	it.	It	has to be done	by him.
Tom	is to do	it.	It	is to be done	by Tom.
They	may do	it.	It	may be done	by them.
You	might do	it.	It	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	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Present	I he she it we you they am is are	I he she it we you they am is are being asked	I he she it we you they have has have been asked	—* — — — — — —
Past	I he she it we you they was were	I he she it we you they was were being asked	I he she it we you they had been asked	—* — — — — — —

*Формы отсутствуют.

Продолжение табл.

Время	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect Progressive
Future	I shall (will) be asked he } will she } it } we shall (will) you } will they }	—* — — — — — —	I shall (will) have been asked he } will she } it } we shall (will) you } will they }	—* — — — — — —
Future in the Past	I should (would) be asked he } would she } it } we should (would) you } would they }	— — — — — — —	I should (would) have been asked he } would she } it } we should (would) you } would they }	— — — — — — —

* Формы отсутствуют.

Согласование времен

The Sequence of Tenses

Правила согласования времен

Характер действия	Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
1. Одновременность а) действие главного предложения происходит <i>одновременно</i> с действием придаточного б) действия, выраженные с помощью 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 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 ought to work hard.
2. Предшествование (два действия в прошлом, одно из которых произошло 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.
б) 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.
Изменения в наречиях (времени, места и т.д.) при переводе из 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? Be 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.

1.	Нереальное условие в настоящем времени Present Subjunctive	Нереальное следствие в настоящем времени Present Conditional
	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
	Совпадает по форме с Past Simple (2-я форма глагола)	would + do it (инфинитив глагола без to)
I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they If	were you knew it had it saw it went there	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they would be happy might could
	If I were in your place, If you knew the answer, If he had a car, If we went to London, If they saw that film,	I would do the same. you would give it. he would drive us to the airport. we could speak English. they might like it.

2.	Нереальное условие в прошедшем времени Past Subjunctive	Нереальное следствие в прошедшем времени Past Conditional
	Придаточное предложение	Главное предложение
	Совпадает по форме с Past Perfect	would could might + (перфектный инфинитив глагола)
If I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they	had been you had known it had had it had seen it had gone there	I, you, would he, she, it, might we, you, they 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,	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 предложений	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 <i>do, does, shall, will, should, would</i>	— 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 <i>to hear, to see, to feel, to notice, to watch</i>	Somebody heard him say that. Nobody saw them leave. We noticed her turn pale. She watched the plane land. <i>Ho:</i> Если эти глаголы употребляются в пассивном залоге, то инфинитив будет с частицей <i>to</i>. 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. <i>Ho:</i> They were allowed to decide the question.
5. в вопросах, начинающихся с <i>Why?</i> (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 <i>begin, start, continue, cease, used to, would</i>) 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 а) после глаголов: <i>afford, agree, arrange, ask, decide, forget, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, try, want, wish</i>	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: <i>(un) able, afraid, careful, free, glad, happy, lucky, ready, sorry, surprised, useless</i>	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: <i>want, wish, would like, desire, like, hate, expect, know, believe, consider</i> (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: <i>see, hear, feel, notice, watch, make, let</i> (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.

b) степени, результата (degree or result), после enough, too	She is clever <i>enough</i> to understand it. I am <i>too</i> tired to go for a walk. He is old <i>enough</i> to begin working. It's <i>too</i> cold to swim today. They know him well <i>enough</i> 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 <i>with, to be quite frank, to</i> <i>be sure, to tell the truth, to</i> <i>be honest, to make a long</i> <i>story short, strange to say</i>	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 <i>it's no..., there is no...</i>	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.

Продолжение табл.

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
	Прошрое 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 разговари- вать.)	They stopped to talk . (Они остановились, чтобы поговорить.)
4. need	Пассивное значение The windows need cleaning . (<i>need to be cleaned</i>)	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 I

V + -ing

Время	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог
Переходные глаголы		
Indefinite Perfect	doing having done	being 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.

***Запомните**

*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 |
| 16. be frightened (of) | 34. be terrified (of) |
| 17. be gone (from) | 35. be tired (of) |
| 18. be hurt | 36. be worried (about) |

Наречие The Adverb

Образование наречий

1. Прилагательное + ly → наречие	
clear	→ clearly
happy	→ happily
exact	→ exactly
serious	→ seriously
bad	→ badly
Но: good	→ 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.	She said it clearly . He smiled happily . Tell us exactly about it. They do everything seriously . He answered badly . He answered 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 dangerously comfortably	more easily more carefully less dangerously less comfortably	most easily most carefully least dangerously least comfortably
2. Синтетический -er, -est (подобно прилагательным)	soon near hard long loud(ly)	sooner nearer harder longer louder (more loudly)	soonest nearest hardest longest loudest (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 степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
Прилагательные Adjectives			
1. Односложные прилагательные -er, -est	old wise hard fast	older wiser harder faster	oldest wisest hardest fastest
-er, -est (y → i)	busy pretty	busier prettier	busiest prettiest
2. Двусложные прилагательные more, most	famous pleasant	more famous more pleasant	most famous most pleasant
3. Более 2 слогов more, most	important beautiful	more important more beautiful	most important most beautiful
4. От разных основ	good bad far	better worse farther/further	best worst farthest/furthest
Запомните! Возможны двойные степени 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 slowly	more carefully more slowly	most carefully most slowly
односложные -er, -est	fast hard	faster harder	fastest hardest
от разных основ	well badly far	better worse farther/further	best worst farthest/furthest

Предлоги

Prepositions

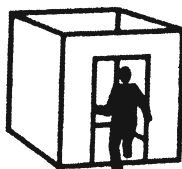
Список предлогов

about	below	except	off	till
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	

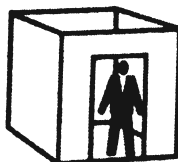
Предлоги, выражающие пространственные отношения (употребляются с глаголами движения, состояния, отдыха)

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

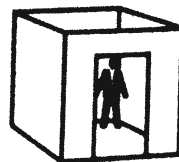
Предлоги *into* (или *in*), *in*, *inside*



into (или in)

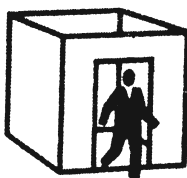


in

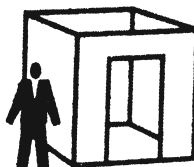


inside

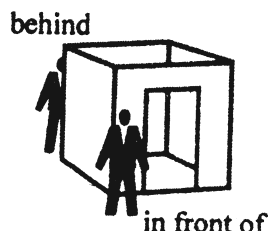
Предлоги *out of*, *outside*, *behind*, *in front of*



out of



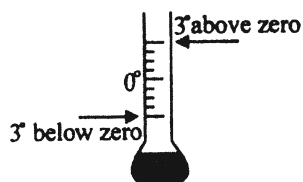
outside



behind

in front of

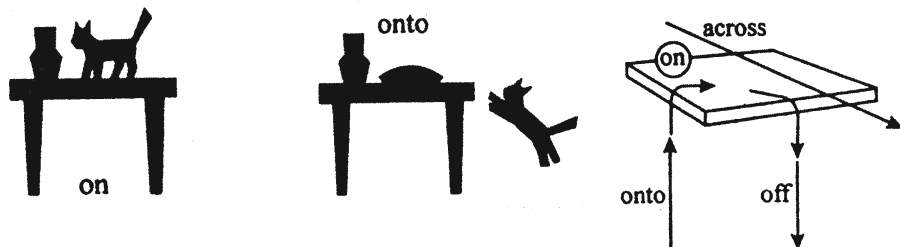
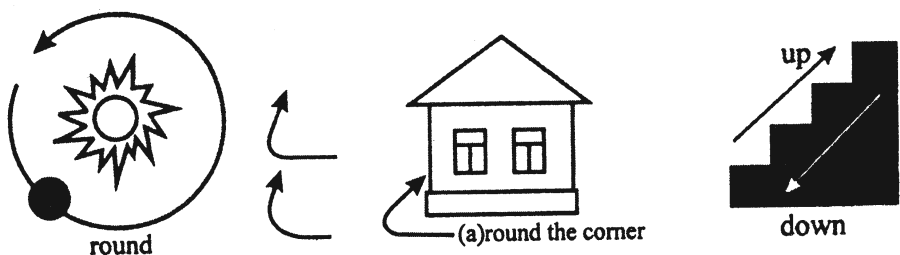
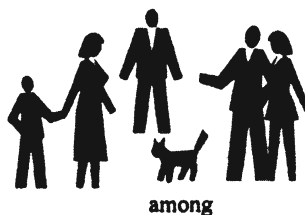
Предлоги *above/below*, *over/under*
(выражают отношения по вертикали)



over a city



under

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.

Among + сущ. во мн.числе
Среди более чем 2 предметов,
лиц 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?

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*



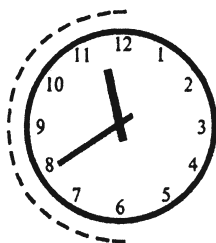
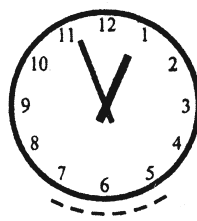
До... Before	После... After
before the game before the concert before Thursday	after the game after the concert after Thursday
Have a cup of tea before you go. We met before the game.	We'll discuss it after we've had a cup of tea. We talked after the game.

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 б) В сложноподчиненных предложениях: В главном предложении — Present Perfect I have lived in this city We have met a lot of people	I have been here since last month. (Present Perfect) 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 during the lecture. It happened during 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
on — 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 (офиц.) о, об	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: <i>go by car/ boat/plane/ship/metro</i> ; 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

Продолжение табл.

Предлог и его значение	Примеры употребления
(инструмент) вместе с ... (поддержка) (обладание чем-то) (содержание чего-то) without — без (противоположно with)	He cut it with a knife. Come with me. I'd like tea with lemon. We are with you. a girl with green eyes, a man with a long beard, a cat with only one ear The box was filled with old books. The boat was filled with water. You must do it without me. He cut it without a knife. She said it without hesitation.
9. for (цель) для кого-то, для чего-то (пункт назначения) (сравнение)	He only did it for money. We're only here for the e-mail. I bought it for you. It's for him to decide. They left Paris for London. They set off for Milan at dawn. He is a bit too old for you. She is too bright for her age.
10. from (происхождение) (различия)	Where are you from ? — We come from Russia. The money was stolen from the office safe. Can you tell butter from margarine?
11. of (обладание, принадлежность) (материал) (содержание) конечный результат	the symphonies of Mozart, a man of honour, a friend of my mother's, the president of the firm made of gold, a door of steel, a ring made of silver a piece of paper, a glass of water, a tank of petrol to die of hunger, to die of an old age
Сравните: to be made of/from	
of = to consist of (состоять из чего-то, материал присутствует в предмете) The carpet is made of wool. The dress is made of silk.	from (сделано из..., но конечный продукт другой) Butter is made from milk. 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...) as to/as for (что касается...)	We drove as far as Silver Lake. 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
in company with	в компании с	as a matter of fact	собственно говоря
in comparison with	по сравнению с	in fact	фактически
on condition that	при условии что	in fashion	в моде
in connection with	в связи с	in favour of	в пользу
under consideration	в процессе рассмотрения	for fear that	из страха, что
out of control	вне контроля	on file	в файле
under control	под контролем	on fire	в огне
under cover	под прикрытием	on foot	пешком
		in future	в будущем
		in general	в общем

under guarantee	на гарантии	at short notice	неожиданно, без предупреждения
on guard	настороже		
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 гармонии с	at peace	в мире
by heart	наизусть	by phone	по телефону
on holiday	на отдыхе	in place of	вместо
at home	дома	out of place	не на месте, 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 время
at last	наконец	in private	по секрету, конфиденциально
by law	по закону	in progress	в процессе
in love	быть влюбленным	in public	на людях
by mail	почтой	on purpose	с целью
by means of	посредством чего-то	on receipt of	по получении
by mistake	по ошибке	in reply to	в ответ на
by name	по имени	in response to	в ответ на
by nature	по характеру	at rest	на отдыхе
in need of	нуждаться в	at risk	в опасности
at night	ночью		

Продолжение табл.

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 скорости	on tour	в турне
in spite of	несмотря на	in turn(s)	по очереди
on stage	на сцене	in use	в употреблении
by surprise	неожиданно	on vacation	на каникулах
in tears	в слезах	in vain	тщетно, напрасно, безуспешно
in theory	в теории	in view	в свете
on time	быть пунктуальным	at war	в состоянии войны
in time	вовремя	out of work	без работы
at times	временами		
in town	в городе		

Употребительные сочетания

глагол + предлог

on act <i>on</i> take revenge <i>on</i> be based <i>on</i> comment <i>on</i> concentrate <i>on</i> congratulate smb <i>on</i> smth count (rely) <i>on</i> experiment <i>on</i> decide <i>on, against</i> declare war <i>on</i> depend <i>on</i> impress smth <i>on</i> smb live <i>on</i> (food) operate <i>on</i> someone rely <i>on</i> stress <i>on</i> work <i>on</i> (a project) at arrive <i>at</i> guess <i>at</i> hint <i>at</i> marvel <i>at</i> wonder <i>at</i> work <i>at</i> look <i>at</i> stare <i>at</i> laugh <i>at</i> smile <i>at</i> against be prejudiced <i>against</i> insure <i>against</i> protest <i>against, (to)</i> warn <i>against, (about)</i>	about joke <i>about</i> laugh <i>about</i> sing <i>about</i> speak <i>about</i> talk <i>about</i> think <i>about</i> worry <i>about</i> be/get upset <i>about</i> tell smb <i>about</i> smth in believe <i>in</i> be engaged <i>in</i> be included <i>in</i> be interested <i>in</i> invest <i>in</i> get involved <i>in</i> from abstain <i>from</i> borrow <i>from</i> demand smth <i>from</i> smb differ <i>from</i> discourage smb <i>from</i> smth distinguish A <i>from</i> B draw money <i>from</i> emerge <i>from</i> escape <i>from</i> prevent smb <i>from</i> smth recover <i>from</i> (illness) separate A <i>from</i> B suffer <i>from</i>
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for account <i>for</i> act <i>for</i> smb apologize <i>for</i> ask <i>for</i> smth blame smb <i>for</i> beg <i>for</i> call <i>for</i> (= require) charge <i>for</i> exchange A <i>for</i> B long <i>for</i> hope <i>for</i> pay <i>for</i> smth prepare <i>for</i> provide <i>for</i> search <i>for</i> substitute A <i>for</i> B thank smb <i>for</i> wait <i>for</i> vote <i>for</i> of accuse smb <i>of</i> approve <i>of</i> consist <i>of</i> convince smb <i>of</i> cure smb <i>of</i> (an illness) disapprove <i>of</i> dream <i>of, about</i> get rid <i>of</i> smell <i>of</i> taste <i>of</i> think <i>of</i> tire <i>of</i> get tired <i>of</i> remind <i>of, about</i> warn someone <i>of, about</i>	to get accustomed <i>to</i> appeal <i>to</i> apply <i>to</i> be attached <i>to</i> attend <i>to</i> belong <i>to</i> challenge smb <i>to</i> compare <i>to (with)</i> invite smb <i>to</i> listen <i>to</i> look forward <i>to</i> object <i>to</i> react <i>to</i> reply <i>to</i> subscribe <i>to</i> be/get used <i>to</i> talk <i>to</i> turn <i>to</i> with acquaint smb <i>with</i> agree <i>with</i> smb help smb <i>with</i> communicate <i>with</i> compare A <i>with</i> B compete <i>with, against</i> conflict <i>with</i> confuse A <i>with</i> B correspond <i>with</i> smb begin <i>with</i> smth keep (get) in touch <i>with</i> interfere <i>with</i> be threatened <i>with</i> A doesn't mix <i>with</i> B part <i>with</i> quarrel <i>with</i> fight <i>with, against</i> reason <i>with</i> smb be satisfied <i>with</i>
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Наиболее употребительные глаголы с предлогами

A	<i>be</i> absent from	— отсутствовать где-то
	<i>be</i> accustomed to	— быть привычными к чему-то
	add smth to smth	— добавить что-то к чему-то
	<i>be</i> acquainted with smb or smth	— быть знакомым с кем-то или с чем-то
	admire smb for smth	— восхищаться кем-то за что-то
	<i>be</i> afraid of, for	— бояться кого-то, за что-то
	agree with smb about (on) smth	— согласиться с кем-то по поводу чего-то
	<i>be</i> 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
	<i>be</i> aware of	— осознавать что-то

Продолжение табл.

B	<i>be</i>	bad at (doing) smth	— быть слабым в чем-то, плохо что-то дается
		believe in	— верить во что-то
		belong to	— принадлежать кому-то
	<i>be</i>	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
	<i>be</i>	busy with	— быть занятым чем-то
C		care for, about smth	— быть безразличным к кому-то или чему-то
	<i>be</i>	clear to	— быть ясным кому-то
		compare (this) to/with (that)	— сравнить что-то с чем-то
		complain to smb about smth	— жаловаться кому-то на что-то
	<i>be</i>	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
D	<i>be</i>	crazy about smb or smth	— сходить с ума по кому-то или чему-то
		crowded with	— быть заполненным людьми
		date with smb	— встречаться с кем-то (свидание)
		depend on/upon smb for smth	— зависеть от кого-то в чем-то
	<i>be</i>	dependent on/upon smb for smth	— быть зависимым от кого-то в чем-то

	<i>be</i>	devoted to smb or smth	— быть преданным кому-то или чему-то
	<i>be</i>	different from	— отличаться от
		disagree with smb about (on) smth	— не соглашаться с кем-то по поводу чего-то
	<i>be</i>	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
	<i>be</i>	divorced from	— быть разведенным с кем-то
	<i>be</i>	done with	— покончить с чем-то
		dream about/of	— видеть во сне, мечтать о чем-то
E	<i>be</i>	engaged to	— быть помолвленным с кем-то
	<i>be</i>	equal to	— быть равным, равнозначным
		escape from	— сбежать от
	<i>be</i>	excited about	— быть взволнованным по поводу
		excuse smb for smth	— извинить кого-то за что-то
	<i>be</i>	exhausted from	— быть обессиленным, измученным чем-то
F	<i>be</i>	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
	<i>be</i>	frightened of/by	— бояться кого-то, быть напуганным кем-то, чем-то
	<i>be</i>	full of	— быть полным чего-то
G		get rid of	— избавиться от чего-то
	<i>be</i>	gone from	— исчезнуть из
	<i>be</i>	good for	— быть полезным для
		graduate from	— окончить высшее учебное заведение

Продолжение табл.

H	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.)
I	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.)
M	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)

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

Продолжение табл.

<i>be</i>	similar to	— быть сходным с
<i>be</i>	sorry about smth	— сожалеть о чем-то
<i>be</i>	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
<i>be</i>	sure of	— быть уверенным в чем-то
T	take care of	— заботиться о
	talk to/with smb about smth	— поговорить с кем-то о чем-то
	tell smb about smth	— сказать кому-то о чем-то
	<i>be</i> terrified of/by	— ужасно бояться чего-то, кого-то
	thank smb for smth	— поблагодарить кого-то за что-то
	<i>be</i> thirsty for	— испытывать жажду к (в переносном смысле, напр. к знаниям и т.д.)
	<i>be</i> tired of	— устать от кого-то, чего-то
	travel to	— отправиться в путешествие куда-то
W	wait for	— ждать кого-то
	<i>be</i> worried about	— беспокоиться о ком-то, чем-то

IV. СИНТАКСИС

SYNTAX

Типы предложений

Простое Simple	Сложносочиненное (два или более независимых предложения) Compound	Сложноподчиненное Complex	
		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 Declarative	Вопросительное Interrogative	Отрицательное Negative
1. My brother is a programmer. 2. We live in the 21st century. 3. We all have videos at home. 4. 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 существительные		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 . It was such a nice morning! She is such a bossy woman . We had such a lovely time at the party. I have such good friends . They've made such great progress .	Her news was so shocking . The morning was so nice! The woman is so bossy . The time we had at the party was so lovely . My friends are so good . They are so friendly . 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

Подлежащее Subject	Сказуемое Predicate	Дополнение Object	Обстоятельство (An Adverbial Modifier of...)		
			места (Place)	образа действия (Manner)	времени (Time)
Mr. Grant	got	a message	from America	by e-mail	yesterday.
I	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

Общий 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? — Yes, it is. — Am I right? — No, you are not. — Was he (Were you) at home last night? — Yes, he was (we were). — Do you like comedies? — Yes, I do. — Does he speak French? — No, he doesn't. — Can I help you? — Yes, you can. — Must I do it now? — No, you needn't.	What do you do? When did you come? Why are you so happy? What kind of music do you like? How are you? Where have you been? Вопрос к подлежащему или к определению подлежащего (Who...? What...? Which + сущ. ...?) в настоящем и прошедшем времени не требует вспомогательного глагола Who lives here? What helped you? What happened there? What went wrong? Who went to the picnic on Sunday? What made you happy? Which file is yours? Which bus goes downtown? Сравните: Who wants to speak about it? Who do you want to speak to?	Is that your CD or is it Mary's? Was he at home or was he in the country on Saturday? Did you go to a picnic or to a disco on Friday? Was he or was his father right? Will you go to the office by metro or will you take a taxi? Have you played golf or tennis this morning?	He likes football, doesn't he? He doesn't like football, does he? You can swim, can't you? You can't swim, can you? They have dinner at home, don't they? They don't have dinner at home, do they? Сравните: English is difficult, isn't it? English isn't difficult, is it? Запомните: I am right, aren't I? I am not right, am I? I am your boss, aren't I? I am not your boss, am I? В повелительных предложениях: Let's go home, shall we? Don't do it, will you? Stay cool, will (would) you?

Главные члены предложения

The Main Members of the Sentence

Подлежащее. The Subject

Who? (Кто?), What? (Что?)

Может быть выражено:	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: <i>it, there, they, you, we, one</i>	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. The Predicate

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 с to или без to) б) фразовое (phrasal) с глаголами begin, start, stop, finish, go on, keep, etc.	We must do it right now. Ha has to think about his future. They can stay here. You ought to be more accurate. 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: <i>be, look, feel, taste, smell, sound</i>	She is (looks, feels) happy. The cake tastes and smells wonderful.
2. изменения, перемены: <i>get, grow, become, turn, prove</i>	Our climate is getting (becoming, growing) warmer.
3. сохранения качества, состояния: <i>remain, keep, go on</i>	My life remains very interesting. Go on working. Keep walking.
4. кажимости: <i>seem, appear</i>	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. The Object

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 Indirect (+ прямое дополнение)	Give us <i>a definite answer</i> . Tell me <i>your secret</i> . (косвенное + прямое)
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. The Complex Object

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 предполагаем, что мама скоро придет.) (переводится на русский язык придаточным дополнительным)
2. feel, hear, see, watch, notice (инфинитив без частицы to)	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 feel, hear, see 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 (с 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. The Attribute

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 I (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. The Adverbial Modifier

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 .
6. 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 (if...not)	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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Ионина Анна Альбертовна
Саакян Аида Суреновна

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