

Г.А. Широкова

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Сборник упражнений

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Цель книги — закрепить знания по грамматике английского языка и совершенствовать навыки перевода с английского языка на русский. Первая часть содержит упражнения по основным разделам грамматики. Каждое упражнение состоит из английских предложений, предназначенных для перевода на русский язык. Во второй части представлены тестовые задания по грамматике. Тесты снабжены не только ключами, но и пояснениями, что особенно важно для самостоятельно изучающих английский язык.

Для школьников старших классов, студентов и аспирантов. Книга может быть использована всеми, кто интересуется вопросами перевода.

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Предисловие

Данный сборник грамматических упражнений и тестовых заданий предназначен для школьников старших классов, студентов и аспирантов — всех тех, кто хочет повторить и закрепить знания по грамматике английского языка, получить навыки чтения и перевода английских оригинальных текстов на русский язык.

Учебное пособие состоит из двух частей.

Первая часть содержит упражнения по основным разделам грамматики. Каждое упражнение состоит из предложений, предназначенных для перевода с английского языка на русский. Грамматические темы представлены в следующем порядке: предложение, его структура, порядок следования членов предложения, части речи и грамматические функции, выполняемые ими в предложении. Это обусловлено тем, что важной и необходимой предпосылкой понимания и перевода английского текста является знание структуры английского предложения, его видов.

Такое расположение упражнений соответствует представлению грамматического материала в учебнике «Практическая грамматика английского языка» (М.: ФЛИНТА: Наука, автор Широкова Г.А.). Рекомендуем пользоваться именно этим учебником, так как грамматика в нем представлена в аспекте перевода с английского языка на русский и все упражнения снабжены ссылками (они даются в скобках) на конкретные грамматические темы этого учебного пособия. Однако для выполнения упражнений может быть использован любой справочник или учебник грамматики английского языка, и упражнения можно выполнять избирательно.

В конце первой части даются контрольные работы (три варианта).

Во второй части представлены тестовые задания по грамматике, цель которых — выявить пробелы в усвоении пройденного материала. Они могут быть использованы как для повторения курса грамматики, так и для проверки знания основных правил грамматики. Тесты снабжены не только ключами, но и пояснениями, что особенно важно для самостоятельно изучающих английский язык. Сопоставляя свои ответы с правильными, работающий с данным учебным пособием может проверить, усвоен ли изучаемый им материал, а при возникающих затруднениях — использовать пояснения к ключам. Для ликвидации пробелов в знаниях рекомендуется обратиться к учебнику и выполнить ряд упражнений на соответствующую тему.

Как работать с пособием

Сборник упражнений предназначен не только для групповых и индивидуальных занятий с преподавателем, но и для самостоятельной работы.

Прежде чем выполнять конкретное упражнение, необходимо изучить (или повторить) соответствующую грамматическую тему.

При использовании рекомендованного учебника грамматики в процессе работы над соответствующей грамматической темой уделите особое внимание примерам и их переводу на русский язык. В них используется простой лексический материал, что дает возможность сконцентрироваться на грамматическом явлении.

Затем выполните следующее упражнение: закройте перевод примера из учебника и самостоятельно переведите его письменно. Сравните свой вариант с предложенным и проанализируйте допущенные вами ошибки.

Подготовьте ответы на контрольные вопросы, предложенные в разделе учебника «Вопросы для самоконтроля».

После этого можно приступать к выполнению упражнений в письменной форме. При возникновении трудностей понимания и перевода какого-либо предложения, включающего данное грамматическое явление, можно еще раз обратиться к рекомендуемому учебнику грамматики. Соответствующий раздел и подраздел учебника приводятся в скобках после задания к упражнению, что способствует быстрому нахождению нужной информации.

Предложения, включенные в упражнения, как правило, расположены по степени нарастания трудностей, что дает возмож-

ность выбирать предложения для перевода в соответствии с уровнем подготовленности.

Использование данного пособия студентами и аспирантами предполагает параллельную работу над текстами по специальности. В этом случае завершающим упражнением в каждом разделе может быть упражнение на отыскание соответствующего грамматического явления в текстах для домашнего чтения.

Автор выражает признательность коллегам за разрешение использовать отдельные предложения из их учебных пособий.

Автор сердечно благодарит рецензента книги доктора филологических наук, профессора Нину Марковну Разинкину, редактора кандидата филологических наук Людмилу Ивановну Кравцову, коллег, друзей, учеников, чьи советы и пожелания помогли в процессе работы над книгой.

Часть I. УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

1. Предложение в английском языке

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, выявляя их структуру (1.1—1.5).

1. Farmers grow vegetables.
2. Vegetables grow well here.
3. Biologists study plants and animals.
4. Geologists collect and analyze rock samples.
5. His knowledge of English is very good.
6. By means of this equation the velocity of the body can be calculated.
7. Much attention is being given to international scientific contacts.
8. You have asked me this question. It is difficult.
9. It is difficult to answer all these questions.
10. It was not necessary to use this device.
11. It is late and quite dark outside.
12. It is necessary to think it over.
13. It will take me about an hour to get there.
14. It is impossible to translate such texts without a special dictionary.

Упражнение 2. Переведите словосочетания, выявляя определение (1.4.1).

1) cane sugar, sugar cane, problem determination, a determination problem, a news paper article, a choice theory, a research program, a computer course, a search method, a fuel tank, crystal growth, control systems, life insurance, shuttle diplomacy, price increase, corruption struggle, transition period;

2) cane sugar price, control system design, a crystal growth method, an ecology problem congress, a cell growth rate increase, river basin development project;

3) an internal combustion engine, a new research program, a high school graduate, an elementary game system, a different product

distribution, the main search method, a new control system, a simple identification technique, a complicated determination approach, effective control mechanism, existing optimal control methods.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие существительные в функции определения (1.4.1).

1. All mass media systems in all societies tend to be treated together.
2. A brief information on production and supply theory is provided here.
3. During the experiment they used the temperature control system.
4. The paper focuses on the development of a search approach.
5. This parameter determination method is absolutely new.
6. The problem identification task is of great interest.
7. These important measurement parameters are presented in Table I.
8. These changes are due to the action of adrenaline on blood glucose concentration.

2. Виды простого предложения

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие конструкцию с вводящим *there* (2.1.2).

1. There is no rule without exceptions.
2. There were two more alternatives.
3. There are a lot of palm trees in hot countries.
4. There are many obstacles to the solution of the problem.
5. There were several drawbacks in that method.
6. There have been one or two exceptions here.
7. Is there a way out of the situation?
8. There existed other trends in agriculture.
9. There remain some doubts about the way of making corrections.
10. There exists a new instrument to deal with this issue.
11. Is there any evidence available as to these reactions?
12. There were no mistakes in his calculation.

13. There has occurred discrepancy in the description of the system.
14. There were large areas where population density was less than two persons per square mile.
15. While there is life there is hope.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, выявляя их виды (2.1—2.4).

1. The results of the experiment were inaccurate.
2. What does a scientist often use instruments for?
3. He listens to nobody.
4. Name three animals.
5. Why is there a bridge over the Bosphorus?
6. Check the program, please.
7. What temperature does water boil at?
8. Economic enterprise in the colonies was by no means limited to farming or trade.
9. Let us check the plan.
10. We no longer consider single processes in the organism.
11. Palm trees are uncommon in Russia.
12. Are the results of the experiment known yet?
13. Have scientists found out anything about the new substance yet?
14. Divide ten by five.
15. What is happening to the atmosphere?

3. Сложноподчиненное предложение

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения подлежащие (3.1.).

1. That the method is too complicated is obvious.
2. That the performance was a success was not surprising.
3. Who will do it is not known.
4. How it has been done does not matter.
5. What he said may be true.

6. Whether these two phenomena are related has yet to be proved.
7. Whether or not these conditions hold in every case should be proved.
8. What we read in his book was of great interest.
9. That the earth revolves around the sun is known to everybody.
10. Where a thing is used makes a lot of difference.
11. How important his work was is clear to us.
12. What I try to do is to understand the importance of the issue.
13. Whether or not these techniques will be used remains to be seen.
14. What we like depends on what we are used to.
15. That it is easy to confuse the two notions is shown by this example.
16. What followed was the study of a new phenomenon.
17. Whether the treaty will be signed is not clear.
18. What really matters is the attitude to the problem.
19. Which method is preferred depends entirely on circumstances.
20. What is really meant can sometimes be understood only by returning to the earlier experiences.
21. How this occurred can be seen from the following example.
22. Whether or not this is true may not be particularly important.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения сказуемые (3.2).

1. The question is how he does it.
2. The decision was that difference should be examined in detail.
3. The advantage of the method is that it has been tested.
4. The question remains whether this information is reliable.
5. What is surprising is that he is always right.
6. The result was that we gave up the idea.
7. What matters here is that it does not matter.
8. The problem was which book was to be published first.
9. The most important question is whether this approach is of scientific interest.
10. This is not what you have promised me.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения дополнительные (3.3).

1. Nobody knows who invented the wheel.
2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
3. They ask when they can deliver the apparatus.
4. Everybody knows that the earth is round.
5. They did not understand what they should do in such a situation.
6. We did not know it was possible to change the conditions.
7. They argued that winter would be long and severe.
8. We see from the previous problem that we have two basic types of variables.
9. He only confirmed what we really knew.
10. He claimed that he had never been there.
11. Lomonosov was the first scientist who found that heat, light and electricity are different forms of matter.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения определительные (3.4).

1. Scientists who study chemistry are chemists.
2. Amphibians are animals which live both on land and in water.
3. The only people who make no mistakes are dead people.
4. This is the problem which is to be taken into consideration.
5. The problem is to be taken into consideration, which is very important.
6. You can choose any university or college you like.
7. At the exam we usually use dictionaries which we borrow from the library.
8. I have read many books, which helps me in my work.
9. A man is known by the company he keeps.
10. The characteristics we are interested in are shape and size.
11. This is the town where I was born.
12. That's the main reason why he doesn't go there.
13. He lacked courage, which surprised me.
14. Experience is the name everyone gives to his mistakes.

15. This is the only way by which we can distinguish which of the two events came first.
16. The devices we have just described are not the only ones available.
17. The reason why he did not come is not clear.
18. The few facts he mentioned were both interesting and important.
19. The facts the newspaper referred to were left out of consideration.
20. The report that was presented by a scientist from the USA aroused great interest.
21. The most important effect the moon has on the earth is in the production of the tides.
22. The only area of public spending the government did not cut was research and development.
23. Supermarkets offer low prices, which resulted in the closure of many small shops.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения обстоятельственные (3.5).

1. I'll talk to him about it when I see him.
2. You can go wherever you like.
3. I'll call you back when I make up my mind.
4. It is important not to make any decisions until all the facts have been gathered.
5. He spoke so slowly that I could hardly understand him.
6. However difficult the problem may be, it must be solved.
7. You never know what you can do till you try.
8. A problem cannot be solved until it is accurately defined.
9. He wrote down the figures lest he should forget them.
10. Speak louder so that I may hear you.
11. Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored.
12. All the approaches, whichever you choose, are useful in this case.
13. Wherever he went, he saw the same situation.
14. Whichever approach will be used, the result will be the same.
15. Never act until you have all the information.

16. However wise people are, they always want advice.
17. Whatever you do, do it well.
18. Once one has made a decision, one should hold to it.
19. The experiments show agreement with the theory provided the conditions are met.
20. Given the data are reliable, it is possible to determine the reaction rate.
21. Once training is completed, further tasks can be carried out with relative ease.

4. Эмфаза

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие усилительный глагол do (4.1.1).

1. I do think it's a mistake.
2. They do ask a lot of questions.
3. He does speak five languages.
4. It did cause some ambiguity.
5. The fault did occur.
6. Do pay attention to these phenomena.
7. The problem was extremely complex, but we did solve it.
8. They did need this information.
9. Our desire for what we do not have keeps us from enjoying what we do have.
10. The article does, however, focus on two basic approaches to the problem under consideration.
11. The problem does exist, whatever you think about it.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие двойное отрицание (4.1.2).

1. It is not uncommon to use this technique.
2. This case is not infrequent.
3. This is not impossible.

4. This issue is not without significance.
5. The total number of German words in English is not inconsiderable.
6. This book was severely, but not unfairly, criticized.
7. The German language is supposed to be not unlike English.
8. These changes will not be impossible.
9. This assumption is not unreasonable.
10. These changes are not irregular.
11. It is not uncommon for families in rural areas to have three or more children.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие сочетание отрицательного глагола с предлогами *till* и *until* (4.1)

1. The work was not finished till the end of the year.
2. His book was not translated until after his death.
3. The second part of his work did not come out until 2015.
4. The novel was not published till 1980.
5. This event did not happen until the end of the century.
6. The credit was not granted until early March.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие сочетание *it is... that...* (4.1.4).

1. It is our knowledge that helps us in life.
2. It is language that enables us to communicate with each other.
3. It was he who told us about the results of their work.
4. It was he who first offered an explanation of the phenomena.
5. It is the gravitation that makes the satellites move round the earth.
6. It was this technique that failed to meet these requirements.
7. It is precisely this method that he followed.
8. It was there that all traces of the expedition were lost.
9. It is what one does that counts, not what one promises.
10. It is these facts that drew our special attention.
11. It was Mendeleyev who arranged the elements into a periodic system.

12. It is these special properties of sound that are the subject of the present paper.
13. It is the proposition that has nothing to do with our policy that was rejected.
14. It wasn't only currency independence that made Finland one of the continent's most successful society.
15. It is the statistical analysis that is of great significance for proper planning.
16. It is the sun shining on drops of rain, as they fall, that makes those beautiful colours in the rainbow. It is because every little raindrop is a round ball of water, that the bow itself is curved or round.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения, содержащие сочетание *it is not until... that* (4.1.5).

1. It was not until 2010 that he came back to Russia.
2. It was not until the end of the year that the first progress was made.
3. It was not until the beginning of the century that the interest to the problem arose.
4. It was not until his book was published that he became widely known.
5. It was not until the end of the 18th century that this country became independent.
6. Actually, however, it is not until the other person begins to speak that you can form a very definite idea of his personality and his character.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения, содержащие инвертированное обстоятельство (4.2.1).

1. Never was this book a success.
2. Nowhere could we find her.
3. Rarely can one face such an interesting problem.
4. Never will I do it again!
5. Only in the latter case could we see the difference.
6. Only now do I realize the importance of this job.

7. Never before has there been such a device.
8. Perhaps nowhere have better results been achieved as in this field of science.
9. Seldom have I seen such a remarkable person.
10. Nowhere can we see such rapid progress as in this field of science.
11. The most brilliant planet is Venus. So bright is it that even in the daytime it is sometimes faintly visible.

Упражнение 7. Переведите предложения, содержащие инвертированную часть сказуемого (4.2.2).

1. Included in the report are the latest data on the phenomenon.
2. Interesting for us was his point of view on the problem.
3. Trying to solve the problem were many interested scientists.
4. Of great significance was his last finding.
5. Linked with this issue is the question of interdependence.
6. Interested in the problem were many scientists.
7. Showing interest in problems of control were scientists in many branches of science.
8. Confirming this possibility is another fact.
9. Important for this method was the following point.
10. Attached to the article are tables.

Упражнение 8. Переведите предложения, содержащие инверсию после союзов *so, neither, nor* (4.2.3).

1. He speaks two foreign languages, and so does his brother.
2. We could not identify the pattern. Neither could we make the experiment once more.
3. They did not want to go to see him, nor did they insist on his coming.
4. They are very busy now, so are their colleagues.

Упражнение 9. Переведите предложения, содержащие инверсию в придаточных предложениях уступительных (4.2.4).

1. The idea, interesting though it is, is of no practical value.

2. Difficult though it was, the problem was solved.
3. Important as this work is, it doesn't cover the problem on the whole.
4. Complicated as it may be, the task should be expressed exactly.
5. Important as this discussion may be, we are not going to take part in it.
6. Hard as it is we must do this work.
7. The following translation, inadequate as it is, may help to catch the main idea of their work.
8. However complicated the problem is, we are ready to solve it.
9. Inexperienced though they were in navigation, the two men safely reached that island in a small boat.

5. Имя существительное

Упражнение 1. Переведите существительные, обращая внимание на их число и словообразовательные суффиксы (5.1—5.7).

dresses, sizes, dishes, watches, changes, boxes, brushes;
a container, a protector, a reporter, an inventor, a composer, a producer, a computer, a restorer;
simplicity, similarity, selectivity, complexity;
movement, equipment, requirement, agreement, measurement, development, developments;
readiness, weakness, usefulness, effectiveness, darkness, goodness;
leadership, citizenship, dictatorship;
a chemist, a physicist, a specialist, an economist, a scientist.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму множественного числа заимствованных существительных (5.2.1).

1. Such phenomena are rather rare in life.
2. What criteria do you use in your work?

3. Our last set of analyses shows quite different results.
4. He has never been good at math formulas.
5. These data are absolutely new.
6. Such inequalities are found in all strata of society.

6. Статья

Упражнение 1. Переведите следующие существительные с артиклем (6.1—6.4).

a text, the text, a hint, the hint, the plan, a plan, a trend, trends, the trends, water, the end, an end, a step, the step, the theme, a theme, a test, the tests.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на артикль (6.1—6.4).

1. A new laboratory was formed to develop the project.
2. The plan of action was worked out in detail.
3. It is time for a decision.
4. It is just an option, not the option that we must accept.
5. I am sure you will like the book.
6. It is time to check the plan.
7. Rome was not built in a day.
8. Matter exists in time and space.
9. The matter you speak about is unknown to us.
10. A student can write an article like this.
11. The most important part of your paper is the description of the discovery.
12. Washington is the capital of the USA.
13. A person who wants to master a foreign language must work hard.
14. She teaches literature.
15. She teaches the literature of the Middle Ages.

7. Имя прилагательное

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие прилагательные в сравнительной и превосходной степени (7.1—7.6).

1. This is a more difficult task.
2. This new method is more accurate than the previous one.
3. The correction made the method less useful.
4. This is the simplest way out of the situation.
5. We have far less time to do it.
6. This is the most effective technique.
7. The other methods are least effective.
8. We omitted the least important details.
9. His idea is much more interesting.
10. Oxford is about forty years older than Cambridge.
11. The University of Oxford is the oldest university in Britain.
12. His further ideas were neither good nor applicable.
13. You are far more tolerant than I am.
14. They faced the most involved problems.
15. Lake Superior is the biggest fresh water lake in North America.
16. I have further information on the subject.
17. The sun is much brighter than the moon.
18. The Finns have one of the world's most successful educational systems.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие сравнительные конструкции прилагательных (7.4).

1. This model is as important as that one.
2. This approach is not so complex as the others.
3. My accent is worse than yours.
4. The grammar of the German language is more difficult than that of English.
5. The higher your expectations, the greater your disappointment will be.

6. The longer I know him the more I like him.
7. The price may be greater than, less than, or equal to the nominal value.
8. It can also be seen that the smaller the data set is needed, the fewer samples are required.

8. Наречие

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие наречия (8.1—8.2).

1. The supposition was scientifically proved.
2. We completed the work nearly two years ago.
3. We can hardly realize the danger.
4. The environment was badly contaminated.
5. An accurate description is not necessarily adequate.
6. The facts may readily be proved.
7. They suffered badly from the lack of information.
8. Success in action depends partially on one's ability to control a situation.
9. The method meets many requirements particularly that of error detection.
10. Eventually they will manage to do the work.
11. We tested the substance repeatedly.
12. They passed the examination successfully.
13. We will perform the operations successively.
14. He listened to the speaker most attentively.
15. Finland joined the the Euro zone largely for political, rather than economic reasons.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие наречия в сравнительной и превосходной степени (8.3).

1. They can do it much better.
2. Actions speak louder than words.
3. Better late than never.
4. The methods differ most fundamentally.

5. This compound reacts least actively.
6. An expert is one who knows more and more about less and less.
7. Years teach more than books.
8. Now I read less than several years ago. I have very little time.
9. The more you read, the more you know.
10. The less attentively you listen, the less you hear.
11. The sooner he comes, the better.
12. The longer I stay here, the more I like the place.

9. Местоимение

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие местоимения (9.1—9.8).

1. It is night.
2. It will be difficult to change the plan.
3. The method is good. It is effective.
4. It takes time to change the programme.
5. I hope it will be warm in September.
6. He obtained results similar to ours.
7. The point of view of that mathematician was contradictory.
8. This point of view is that of a mathematician rather than a physicist.
9. These devices are more reliable than those designed in our laboratory.
10. One must know this fact.
11. This enables us to see the difference.
12. This point of view differs from the one presented in this paper.
13. To get good results one must work hard.
14. One is never old to learn.
15. They faced some difficulties in their work.
16. They did not face any difficulties.
17. Any of these methods are useful.
18. We can find no solution to the problem.
19. The action resulted in some changes in their work.

20. These errors resulted from some special difficulties of the method.
21. When you have nothing to say, say nothing.
22. Neither book was of any interest.
23. Either approach will be useless.
24. None of the available documents were entirely accurate.
25. There are two suggestions that I would like to put forward. Neither is without its problems.

10. Имя числительное

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие числительные (10.1—10.4).

1. Multiply ten by six.
2. Divide ten by five.
3. Five times five is twenty five.
4. Nine minus two is seven.
5. Eight is an even number.
6. How much is four multiplied by nine?
7. How much is twenty-one minus eight?
8. How much is forty-nine divided by seven?
9. Our house is two hundred years old.
10. We usually use the word *nought* in arithmetic. *Zero* is used in temperatures.
11. March is the third month of the year.
12. Four fifths of the population disapprove of this policy.

11. Глагол

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на форму глагола (11.1—11.8).

1. Our recent work has confirmed the preliminary research.
2. Egypt was conquered by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C.

3. There are different ways of learning words.
4. While translating a new article, we look up the unknown words in a dictionary.
5. This instrument allowed us to get reliable results.
6. They have been taught English since their childhood.
7. Please stop speaking so loudly.
8. He demanded that we should change some points of the plan.

12. Видо-временные формы глагола действительного залога

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения с глаголом-сказуемым в форме действительного залога (12.1—12.6).

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. His friend plans to leave Spain for Italy.
3. He presented his paper two years ago.
4. He has just presented his paper.
5. It will be necessary to use the new technique.
6. We have finished the work this week.
7. It took us a lot of time to write the letter.
8. We were working at the problem at that time.
9. We will be discussing these questions tomorrow morning.
10. There were many people at the conference.
11. We have used this method since 2012.
12. A number of studies have explored the connection between these points of view.
13. By the end of the year they will have fulfilled the plan.
14. It will take them several hours to find the document.
15. The scientists say they will have finished the experiment by Thursday.
16. Before the exhibition closes 80 thousand people will have attended it.
17. They have been friends since childhood.

18. What were you doing yesterday at 7 p.m.?
19. We have used the term for a long time.
20. In addition, rapid changes were, and still are taking place.
21. What are you doing tomorrow at 12 o'clock?
22. They will be making the experiment the whole day long.
23. This company's profits are growing every year.
24. After a careful study we came to the conclusion that the formula was much more complicated than the one we had been using before.
25. They have been working at the problem since 2010.
26. They had been working at the problem for two years by that time.
27. He has been working on the book for two years, but he hasn't made much progress.

13. Видо-временные формы глагола страдательного залога

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, выявляя глагол-сказуемое в форме страдательного залога (13.1).

1. He asked a question.
2. He was asked a question.
3. They supported all our actions.
4. We were supported in all our actions.
5. The road has been widened.
6. The book is being translated into Italian.
7. The agreement has been concluded.
8. Trains were invented long before cars.
9. The information will soon be received.
10. The points under consideration will be discussed in detail.
11. When will the results of the tests be presented?
12. What is being built here?
13. No detailed analysis of the problem has yet been done.

14. Much attention is being given to international scientific contacts.
15. The problem has always been subjected to criticism.
16. The plan may be corrected.
17. The article should not be published.
18. The work must be done by tomorrow.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие предложные обороты после глагола в форме страдательного залога (13.2).

1. This is forbidden by law.
2. The initiative was not supported by everybody.
3. Mathematics is loved by many, disliked by a few, admired and respected by all.
4. The test should not be written in pencil.
5. The experimental facts can be explained by this supposition.
6. These things are made of silver.
7. This phenomenon has been dealt with by many researchers.
8. These houses are built of wood.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, в которых сказуемое выражено глаголом, принимающим прямое дополнение (13.4.1).

1. One error followed another.
2. This error was followed by another one.
3. This action affected the other actions.
4. The action was affected by many factors.
5. The letter will be answered at once.
6. He influenced all their decisions.
7. He was influenced by all their decisions.
8. Few questions were answered correctly.
9. The pronunciation of a few English words has been affected by modern French: for example, *machine*, *police*, *hotel*.
10. This paper was shortly followed by another one by the same author.
11. These facts mean that the report might well be followed by debates.

12. The authenticity of this document has been confirmed.
13. The method I have described in the article is the one that is followed by all of us.
14. Some plants are unaffected by cold.
15. The report was followed by a discussion.
16. The method described above is the most accurate one and it should be followed when accuracy is desired.
17. The first cinema show was quickly followed by many others in all parts of the world.
18. Economic well-being is affected by many factors.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, в которых сказуемое выражено глаголом, принимающим косвенное беспредложное дополнение (13.4.2).

1. We were offered some interesting books.
2. They were asked about it yesterday.
3. He was taught Latin and Greek at school.
4. They were shown many new exhibits.
5. The painter was assisted by two of his disciples.
6. This information should not be ignored.
7. He was asked to participate in the discussion.
8. They were told a lie.
9. We were informed about the results of their negotiations.
10. Nobody has been refused a chance to speak up.
11. He had been told the news before he left.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения, в которых сказуемое выражено глаголом, принимающим косвенное предложное дополнение (13.4.3).

1. A decision was arrived at.
2. The article is often referred to.
3. His words were listened to with great interest.
4. Error of this kind can often be met with.
5. Their conclusions can be relied upon.
6. These conditions, however, will be objected to by other scientists.

7. The work is often referred to in special literature.
8. No amount of selected examples, however convincing, can be relied upon.
9. The structure is referred to as a pattern.
10. The congress was referred to as a most representative forum in this field.
11. Some new approaches are dealt with in this paper.
12. For further details the reader is referred to the end of the book.
13. This case was much spoken and written about.
14. How is the phenomenon accounted for?
15. This method was done away with.
16. The new discovery is being much spoken about.
17. The terms were agreed upon.
18. This phenomenon has been dealt with since the 18th century.
19. They were listened to with great interest.
20. Some of the urgent problems of our work have been touched upon here.
21. The problem will be dealt with in a number of papers.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения, в которых сказуемое выражено сочетанием глагола с существительным (13.4.4).

1. In this book emphasis is placed on the localization problem.
2. Reference was made to his earlier publications.
3. Mention has already been made of this phenomenon.
4. This issue has been given special emphasis.
5. In their discussion an account was taken of the environmental conditions.
6. Recently the problem has been given much attention.
7. His letter was not taken any notice of.
8. This opportunity should not be lost sight of.
9. The children were taken care of by their grandmother.
10. His words have not been taken notice of.
11. No special attention has been paid to this research work.
12. Care must be taken in handling radioactive materials.

14. Согласование времен

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на согласование времен (14).

1. They thought the methods differed.
2. They thought the methods would differ.
3. He indicated that his opinion was based on his experience.
4. He indicated that his opinion had been and would be based on his experience.
5. We knew he was wrong.
6. He said he had known nothing about the decision at that time.
7. He writes that the weather has been bad there since November.
8. It was stated that the conclusion was right.
9. The first candidate thought that his chances for winning the election were much greater than those of other candidates.
10. We were quite sure that the method now in use would give positive results.

15. Модальные глаголы

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (15.1—15.11).

1. One must work hard to learn a foreign language.
2. They may change the terms of the agreement.
3. The rules must be observed.
4. A number of reasons can account for these changes.
5. You may take a horse to water, but you cannot make it drink.
6. The longest day must have an end.
7. You need not come early.
8. One should think before one speaks.
9. You ought to be more careful.
10. He will be able to correct the program.
11. Man shall not live by bread alone.

12. He has to check the program.
13. Deaf people are not able to hear.
14. The conference was to take place in London.
15. They will have to do the work once more.
16. The program is to be approved today.
17. You shouldn't speak so loudly.
18. He will have to answer the question.
19. None are so deaf as those who will not hear.
20. They were not allowed to carry out the experiment.
21. You will have to overcome a lot of difficulties in your work.
22. According to the author this theory should hold in all cases.
23. The work need not be done.
24. We will have to take this result into account.
25. The faults of this work are hardly to be denied.
26. The requirements may not be observed.
27. Laws are to be observed.
28. The insurance company had to pay for the equipment damaged on board the ship.
29. The firm had to give us a discount as the quality of the goods was lower than that of the samples.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на сочетания модальных глаголов с перфектным инфинитивом (15.12).

1. They must publish this article this year.
2. They must have published this article last year.
3. She may take this book.
4. She may have taken this book .
5. He can help you.
6. He can't have helped you.
7. He may have forgotten about it.
8. He can't have said it.
9. He ought to have attended the meeting.
10. They need not have carried out the test once more.
11. The problem should have been solved a year or two ago.

12. The agreement might have been signed.
13. There must have been a question to him.
14. Life may have existed on that planet.
15. We need not have gone there.
16. She must have disagreed with their suggestion.
17. They ought not to have done it.
18. They can't have come to this conclusion.
19. They must have taken into consideration all his corrections.
20. No living beings could have survived in such a climate.
21. She may have lost your address.
22. The flight must have been delayed.
23. You should have warned me yesterday.
24. He can't have refused to help you.
25. You needn't have gone into details.
26. He must have failed to persuade him to give up this plan.
27. They must have finished all the tests and we may soon learn the results.
28. We didn't know you were interested in this problem.
29. We should have sent you all the necessary information.

16. Сослагательное наклонение

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие глагол-сказуемое в сослагательном наклонении, выявляя его форму (16.1).

1. It would be next to impossible to do this work.
2. He would have done the work much better.
3. In such case this approach might be preferable.
4. Otherwise the agreement would not have been signed.
5. In this case our assumption would have been correct.
6. It is necessary that everybody be present.
7. Make haste lest you should be late.
8. It is recommended that all these calculations be made in time.

9. But for his assistance such an experiment would not have been accurate.
10. It is desirable that the experiment should be carried out under these conditions.
11. It is very important that they should be informed about it at once.
12. It was suggested that the results be announced immediately.
13. The agreement might be signed immediately.
14. It is necessary that you should take part in the discussion.
15. It is essential that you should understand what your decision means.
16. We'll start early lest we should be late.
17. They gave us the information that might be useful in our work.
18. It is essential that law be observed.
19. He advised that the information be published.
20. It is important that everybody have equal chances.
21. He feared lest he should be mistaken.
22. It would take much time to make such calculations.
23. But for his help they would not have finished their work.
24. It would not be reasonable to present the results of our research now.
25. It is essential that the substance be chemically pure.
26. We suggested that the question should be discussed immediately.
27. It is important that we should carefully consider the actual observations.
28. This problem might probably be considered as one of the most difficult ones.
29. They demanded that payment should be made at once.
30. The work of managers is to ensure that staff work efficiently.
31. The world itself behaves as if it were an enormous but weak magnet.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие придаточные предложения условные (16.2.2).

1. It would be better if some tests were repeated.
2. If you listened attentively, you would understand everything.

3. He could do the work if he had time.
4. Given the data were reliable, it would be possible to solve the problem.
5. If the point were less important, it would be discussed tomorrow.
6. Granted (that) our actions have been correct, we could have achieved the goal.
7. Given that the system remained unaffected, it could be used repeatedly.
8. If it were not for you, I would have solved the problem differently.
9. It would be better if some experiments were repeated.
10. They would have changed their plans provided they could have understood the importance of the event.
11. He would certainly have translated this article yesterday if he hadn't been so busy.
12. Indeed, we would be worried were this not the case.
13. They could have understood the task had he explained it more clearly.
14. If I were you, I would follow his advice.
15. Had I helped you, you would not have made the mistake.
16. Had he realized the difficulty, he would have changed the plan.
17. One will easily calculate the volume if one knows the dimensions of the body.
18. Provided certain basic requirements are met, the work can be completed in time.
19. A valuable contribution would be made if considerable efforts were devoted to the theoretic examination.
20. They would finish their work earlier if they could get the necessary equipment.
21. Had it not been for their help, we would have failed in our work.
22. They could have done it themselves had they been there.
23. We think he won't come, but if he does, ask him to wait.
24. Provided basic requirements are met, the work may be completed in time.

25. If they had used the latest scientific achievement, they would have reached far better results.
26. Many companies would have lost their stable position if the recession continued.
27. Were it not for one important exception, a more general interpretation of these findings would be persuasive.
28. If this theory were true, it would mean that the managers must pay more attention to job content.

17. Инфинитив

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы инфинитива (17.2).

1. I am sorry to interrupt you.
2. I am sorry to have interrupted you.
3. They are always glad to see him.
4. They are glad to have seen him yesterday.
5. I want to be listened to attentively.
6. He doesn't like to be asked questions.
7. I remember to have read this book.
8. I remember to have been asked this question.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции подлежащего (17.3).

1. To read is the best way to learn about the world.
2. To master a foreign language is not an easy matter.
3. To choose the right time is to save time.
4. To think otherwise is to make a mistake.
5. To account for these phenomena is not easy.
6. To get this job was important for him.
7. To fulfill this work requires a lot of time.
8. It is easy to be wise after the event.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции части составного глагольного сказуемого (17.3). Обра-

тите внимание на перевод предложений с перфектным инфинитивом, стоящим после модального глагола (15.12).

1. Our aim is to do this work properly.
2. Our task was to prove this hypothesis.
3. To know everything is to know nothing.
4. We are to meet these requirements.
5. You will have to overcome many difficulties in your work.
6. To do nothing is to have nothing.
7. The intention of the author has been to show some newly developed methods.
8. In our experiment we are to compare the two gases.
9. Life may have existed on that planet.
10. You must have forgotten about it.
11. This house must have been built at the beginning of the century.
12. He is sure that something is about to happen very soon.
13. I have come to understand it only now.
14. The author failed to show this difference.
15. The negotiations failed to come to an agreement.
16. He managed to overcome many difficulties in his work.
17. These facts, however, fail to explain the cause of the process.
18. He could not fail to be influenced by this masterpiece.
19. Some scientists argue that a global disaster is about to happen.
20. The system will fail to perform unless the requirements are satisfied.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции дополнения (17.3).

1. He promised to come on time.
2. They intend to take this fact into consideration.
3. He doesn't like to be objected to.
4. We attempted to carry out this investigation.
5. Anyone can learn to use these tools.
6. He never forgets to register the results of the experiment.
7. They preferred not to change the conditions.
8. We hate to be betrayed.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции второго дополнения (17.3).

1. They made him tell the truth.
2. He was made to tell the truth.
3. The earthquake caused the layers to be removed.
4. Our task is to make theory and experiment agree as closely as possible.
5. They force the students to make their own decisions from a wide range of choices.
6. This enabled all the corrections to be made in time.
7. The success of the experiment caused accurate calculations to be carried out immediately.
8. The evidence is so far not restrictive and can be made to fit almost any model.
9. Recent changes have prompted many countries to enter and participate in the European organization.
10. On the one hand, it gives worldwide access to new technologies and information, on the other hand it causes cultural diversity to disappear.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции определения (17.3).

1. There are many examples to illustrate the rule.
2. The terms to be insisted on are as follows.
3. One must have a home to come to.
4. He was the first to realize the importance of the event.
5. There are many considerations to be taken into account.
6. This is the main difficulty to be taken into consideration.
7. These printed lists contain material not to be found elsewhere.
8. There are two key comparisons to be made here.
9. The last problem to be considered is that dealing with new equipment.
10. This is a rule not to be forgotten.
11. He was the first to pay attention to this peculiarity.

12. At that period of time he was the only scientist to support this theory.
13. There are many problems to be solved immediately.
14. The only thing to do was to study these phenomena.
15. We observed the evaporation of water, a phenomenon to be more fully described later.
16. The explanation will probably be considerably modified in the years to come.
17. The report to be followed by a discussion will take place at 3 p.m.
18. The method to be followed is based on peculiar properties of this substance.
19. Here are some more figures to be referred to later.
20. Most of the reactions to be studied are of this type.
21. The procedure to be followed depends on many factors.

Упражнение 7. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции обстоятельства (17.3).

1. In order to give anything one must have something.
2. He walked slowly so as not to fall.
3. To have the right to command one must learn to obey.
4. To perform this work one must have all the necessary information.
5. The finds are too few to be spoken about.
6. All these conditions combine to make the problem very complicated.
7. The effect is too small to be detected.
8. The method is not accurate enough to give reliable results.
9. These methods are too complicated to use them under these conditions.
10. In order to understand the procedure, consider the following analogy.
11. Elements combine to produce a compound.
12. We have known him long enough to trust.
13. Most of the population of these islands are farmers, but they do not grow enough to feed themselves.

14. Such terms are too broad to show either the inter-disciplinary similarities or the intra-disciplinary differences of this approach.

Упражнение 8. Переведите предложения с инфинитивом в функции вводного члена предложения (17.3).

1. To put it mildly, these data are wrong.
2. To begin with, we will read the text.
3. The first, fourth and seventh examples, to mention only a few, are of no use.
4. To begin with, the error will not affect the result.
5. Finally, to conclude this survey, we must emphasize once again that extensive empirical work needs to be carried out in order to support our assumptions.
6. Galileo and Newton, to mention only the most prominent men of science, were founders of classical mechanics.

Упражнение 9. Переведите предложения и определите функцию инфинитива, стоящего в начале предложения (17.3).

1. To read much is to know much.
2. To read much one must have a lot of time.
3. To solve this problem is very important.
4. To solve this problem we had to involve experts.
5. To understand this author is not easy.
6. To understand this author better you should read some of his other works.
7. To meet all these demands requires time.
8. To meet these demands some changes must be made.

18. Инфинитивные конструкции

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие инфинитивную конструкцию сложное дополнение (18.1).

1. We know him to study hard.
2. We know him to have studied hard.

3. He considers these data (to be) very valuable.
4. They expect the book to be published next year.
5. We consider him (to be) responsible for this error.
6. We take the value to be constant.
7. We consider the work to have been done properly.
8. We know Australia to be the only continent situated in the southern hemisphere.
9. We know copper to contain carbon.
10. We often hear people complain.
11. I expect you to agree with all that I say.
12. I have heard the news and find it very important.
13. Few statisticians consider this procedure to be reasonable.
14. We didn't expect the weather to change.
15. We may assume this to be the case.
16. Everybody expected the report to be a success.
17. Some of the ancients held the matter to be composed of atoms.
18. One may safely expect this prediction to be quite reliable.
19. During the Middle Ages people believed the earth to be flat.
20. People from different countries may find it difficult to understand each other.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие инфинитивную конструкцию *сложное подлежащее* (18.2).

1. The approach is reported to be effective.
2. Their team seems to have won.
3. There seemed to be nobody inside.
4. The expedition is said to have collected very interesting data.
5. He is unlikely to be forced to do something, if he doesn't want to.
6. Your English seems to be getting better.
7. They are unlikely to have said that.
8. These conditions have been assumed (to be) identical.
9. The real situation is likely to be very complex.
10. The new method is believed to have given good results.
11. The Japanese are considered to be very hard-working.

12. This approach is unlikely to be successful.
13. This alternative turns out to be the most preferred one.
14. The problem is known to have interested chemists for many years.
15. His hypothesis proved to be correct.
16. His hypothesis was proved to be correct.
17. The value is taken to be zero.
18. These data have been found to be in good agreement with those predicted.
19. They seem to have given up this point of view.
20. The point was supposed to have been included into the plan.
21. They are said to have made great progress.
22. Historians appear to know very little about his life.
23. There does not appear to be a clear answer to this question.
24. Oxford is believed to have been founded around 1167.
25. The average temperature in January is reported to have been considerably lower than last year.
26. The question doesn't seem to be of paramount importance.
27. The preliminary report appears to be a bit hazy on one issue.
28. This method has been shown to provide equal or superior results compared to other existing methods.
29. The financial crisis appeared to have affected different regions of the country.
30. This method can be considered (to be) an appropriate tool for the observation of this phenomenon.
31. In economics, the arithmetic value of a dollar is assumed to be the same no matter whether a person has only one or a million dollars.
32. The Chinese word for *mother* is *ma*, even though Chinese is not supposed to have any connection with the languages of the West.
33. Human beings seem to have had the power of speech as far back as history can trace them; and animals, while they can make certain limited sounds and at times give them certain limited meanings,

cannot be said to possess speech in the same sense that humans possess it.

34. These arguments for identifying risk categories relating to gas projects appear to be limited because domestic and international gas markets are expected to develop significantly further over time.
35. Since the time a worker has spent in the labour market is likely to affect both the number of offers he receives and his productivity, I need to explicitly condition expectations on how long the worker has been active in the labour market.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие конструкцию *сложное подлежащее в придаточном предложении* (18.2.3).

1. The experiment reported to have given good results was a success.
2. The article likely to be published in this magazine deals with the problem under consideration.
3. These data represent the results likely to be obtained.
4. The following methods are among those proved to be most useful.
5. Now let us turn to the words likely to have taken their origin in Latin.
6. Now we will describe some objects thought to belong to this class.
7. The experiment believed to have proved successful will be discussed at the conference.
8. The question is how closely these parameters represent the results likely to be obtained in practice.
9. All circumstances believed to affect the accuracy of the measurements should be carefully observed.
10. Here is the apparatus likely to give the results required.
11. Mendeleev predicted the eventual discovery of certain elements assumed to be missing from the table.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие инфинитивную конструкцию с предлогом *for* (18.3).

1. This is the only thing for you to remember.
2. It is necessary for you to be here at four o'clock.
3. Two years were sufficient for the work to be done.
4. The text was too difficult for him to translate without a dictionary.
5. There is a tendency for the method to be used in all the experiments.
6. Two conditions must be met for this event to occur.
7. There isn't enough time for the article to be published.
8. This is for the reader to judge.
9. It is possible for a word to consist of only one sound, as when you say *a* in *a house*.
10. For the transfer to be efficient it is necessary that the process be adequate.
11. The only conclusion for him to draw was the following.
12. The print is too small for me to read.
13. It is now longer possible for us to focus only on our own concerns.
14. For this book to be published some corrections are to be made.
15. The protocols around this process need greater clarity for this system to function effectively.

19. Причастие

19.1. Причастие I

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие I в функции определения (19.1.5).

1. People studying foreign languages should work hard.
2. The resulting effect was very important.
3. We'll consider all the changes resulting from our actions.
4. Any changes resulting in such an effect are important.
5. The questions being asked now are not very difficult.
6. They referred to the articles dealing with the problem under consideration.

7. The discussion following the lecture was a success.
8. The research being done by this scientist is of great significance.
9. They did not take into consideration factors affecting the results.
10. The work being done by the research team is of great importance.
11. The changes resulting from our actions influenced the conditions being used.
12. The moving parts of any machine must be oiled.
13. The conclusions being drawn are based on recent finds.
14. The country embracing over four million of square miles and being larger than the whole of Europe, contained but about two million inhabitants.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие I в функции обстоятельства (19.1.5).

1. Studying foreign languages, people should work hard.
2. Being busy he could not come to the meeting.
3. Selling machines he makes much profit.
4. (While) reading books, I make notes.
5. Writing my report, I mentioned some reliable data.
6. One should be very attentive playing chess.
7. Having asked this question, he didn't expect a positive answer.
8. Having been asked this question, he refused to answer it.
9. Water, having weight and occupying space, is a form of matter.
10. Carrying out his research the scientist made an important discovery.
11. (While) considering one problem, we found a solution of another one.
12. Not knowing the language they were speaking, I couldn't understand a single word.
13. Having been sent by e-mail, the information was received very quickly.
14. Having been kept without water for a long time, the flowers faded.
15. Working in the centre of a big city, he rarely used his car.

16. Knowing the right answer, one should answer as quickly as possible.
17. Speaking good English, she was able to find a job really quickly.
18. Having considered the matter carefully, we arrived at a definite decision.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие I в функции вводного члена предложения (19.1.5).

1. Summing up, we must point out the following issues.
2. Judging by the data, referred to here, the experiment was a failure.
3. Strictly speaking, the economic prospects for the coming year are gloomy.
4. Judging by this finding, the information is correct.
5. Speaking somewhat inaccurately, it may be said that a language is the product of the thought of a nation.

19.2. Причастие II

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие II в функции определения (19.2.1).

1. Most people invited were my colleagues.
2. The fact mentioned was of great interest.
3. The method used resulted in a discovery.
4. Danger foreseen is half avoided.
5. The produced goods are in great demand.
6. All the factors studied affected the results.
7. The results obtained remained the same.
8. We hope that the theoretical background given will be adequate.
9. It was not possible to present in this book all the information obtained.
10. We took advantage of the approach mentioned in his article.
11. The knowledge gained on the subject during the past decade is rather important.

12. The machines sold yesterday were sent back.
13. The obtained results were summed up.
14. The method developed helped us to understand this phenomenon.
15. It is necessary that the device be used in accordance with the specification enclosed.
16. All the information received by us yesterday was very important.
17. The first thousand dollars earned is much more important than the first thousand dollars earned after a million.
18. The lecture followed by a film was very interesting.
19. The technique followed by the scientist is absolutely new.
20. The question answered by the student was difficult.
21. The process affected by the correction followed a different course.
22. The method followed by this research team is very complicated.
23. The information relied upon by the scientist proved incorrect.
24. This is the article so much spoken about.
25. The terms insisted upon are difficult to fulfill.
26. The data as referred to in this paper are quite reliable.
27. The congress attended by scientists from several countries was held in London.
28. The review is divided into three parts followed by a brief comment.
29. The books referred to here were published long ago.
30. The lecture followed by a heated discussion was a success.
31. The issues dealt with in his report are of great interest.
32. The principal materials affected by magnetism are iron and steel.
33. The method used is the same as that employed in the previous section; for this reason the example chosen will not be analyzed in detail, but the results obtained will be discussed briefly.
34. Innovations successfully used by one country quickly became available in other countries.
35. Scientific productivity is difficult to measure, largely because of the difficulties involved in estimating the quality of an article.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие II в функции обстояательства (19.2.1).

1. Carried out under favorable conditions, the experiment was a success.
2. Unless otherwise stated, the value will be considered constant.
3. Considered from this point of view, the example seems convincing.
4. Unless otherwise specified, the condition is as follows.
5. Written in English, the article became widely known.
6. Formulated in such a way, the theory is not at all complicated.
7. The article, published as it was in a small magazine, remained unknown to other specialists.
8. Made of stone, this house has stood here for centuries.
9. We can follow this method unless otherwise stated.
10. Properly arranged, the data could be of some interest.
11. Given certain conditions, such work can be done by anybody.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значения причастий *involved* и *concerned* (19.2.1).

1. He wrote to the people concerned.
2. None of the authors concerned had based their experiment on this method.
3. The changes involved took place in the 19th century.
4. The area concerned was divided into a number of small political units.
5. Each of the parties concerned became interested in the matter.
6. Every known plant or animal is given a Latin scientific name irrespective of the language of the country concerned.
7. Now we can proceed to a discussion of the factors involved.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастие II в функции вводного члена предложения (19.2.1).

1. Simply stated, the explanation given is not complete.
2. As already observed, the work under consideration does not focus on the model.

3. As pointed out previously, they differ in their attitude to this phenomenon.
4. As emphasized above, there is evidence that this may not be the case.
5. As expected, the reaction proceeded smoothly.

20. Причастные конструкции

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие независимую причастную конструкцию (20.1).

1. The signal given, the process started.
2. Measurements having been carried out, we began the experiment.
3. With all values being constant, we can foresee the result.
4. With other conditions being equal, the process will not change.
5. One link broken, the whole chain is broken.
6. There being no fuel in the tank, the car stopped.
7. With the structure of various companies being different, the model is often inadequate in each particular case.
8. Forty-two schools were established by 1722, the principal subjects taught being arithmetic and geometry.
9. There being no atmosphere, the lunar surface is exposed to direct sunlight.
10. A university was established at Constantinople in 425, teaching being conducted both in Latin and Greek.
11. The northern shores of the Caspian Sea are frozen every winter, ice remaining for some hundred days in the colder parts.
12. Copernicus placed the Sun at the centre of the Universe, with the Earth and other planets revolving around the Sun and the Moon alone revolving around the Earth.
13. This being the method known to us all, and known to be successful, we naturally concluded that it was known also to other scientists.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастную конструкцию *сложное дополнение* (20.2).

1. We saw the plane taking off.
2. He heard the clock striking twelve.
3. We consider matter being built of atoms.
4. We disliked the problem being treated in this way.
5. I heard his name called out several times.
6. We watched the rocket launched.
7. They heard the new results obtained.
8. We regard the problem as having been solved long ago.
9. We disliked the problem being treated in this way.
10. They have already mentioned this method as affording good results.
11. We watched the sun setting behind the mountains.
12. Sometimes we find the simple present tense used instead of the simple future.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие каузативную (побудительную) конструкцию (20.2.4).

1. I want to have my watch repaired.
2. We have had the device tested.
3. I'll get the windows cleaned this week.
4. They've had their house repaired.
5. I need to have this computer fixed as soon as possible.
6. He gets his car serviced every two months.
7. I want to have this contract checked thoroughly before I sign it.
8. The king did not like his new palace: he had the building pulled down and rebuilt.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие причастную конструкцию *сложное подлежащее* (20.3).

1. The problem seemed solved.
2. A permanent income is often taken as having been established.
3. The find was identified as belonging to the 5th century.

4. The technique was considered as being very useful.
5. The technique considered as being useful has been widely used.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения, содержащие эллиptические причастные конструкции (20.4).

1. If taken separately these words mean the following.
2. Once started the work must be finished.
3. If translated into European languages this historical work may prove helpful to historians.
4. In the 18th century when seeking for gold and silver many Europeans went to the newly discovered continent of America.
5. The acceleration of a body when falling is constant.
6. A gram of water changes exactly to a gram of ice when freezing and to a gram of water vapor when evaporating.
7. Until done properly, the work will be of no value.
8. The plan is useless unless corrected.
9. That lesson, once learned, is never forgotten.
10. When heated water changes into invisible gas.
11. Note, however, that there are some important limitations of the techniques when used in this form.

21. Герундий

Упражнение 1. Переведите предложения, содержащие герундий в функции подлежащего (21.3).

1. Making these calculations is a very difficult and time-consuming procedure.
2. Solving mathematical problems is a difficult job.
3. Making a decision is a complex process.
4. Defining problems precisely takes a lot of time.
5. Doing is better than saying.
6. Having access to the internet is a huge advantage for everybody.
7. Helping him proved useless.
8. It is worth (while) checking the results.

9. It is no use crying over spilt milk.
10. It is worth remembering this rule.
11. It is worth noting that a rich variety of algorithms have been proposed over the years.
12. It is thus worth stressing that some of the approaches outlined above are more general than this one.
13. Finding and using alternative sources of energy, learning how to save and conserve energy, creating highly effective systems of communication, recycling and reusing materials, exploring the underwater world, studying ancient civilizations are, to mention only a few, some of the urgent problems scientific minds are working at.

Упражнение 2. Переведите предложения, содержащие герундий в функции части сказуемого (21.3).

1. Our aim is solving the problem.
2. The main requirement is observing the rules.
3. They continued checking the results.
4. I cannot help thinking about it.
5. Two special issues are worth discussing.
6. The book is not worth reading.
7. They could not help telling us the results of the talks.
8. He had to give up experimenting.
9. Stop worrying and start living.
10. They started working two days ago.
11. These words are worth remembering.
12. These data are worth being included into our report.
13. This article is worth being translated into foreign languages.
14. No use changing the conditions of the experiment, I am sure the results will be the same.

Упражнение 3. Переведите предложения, содержащие герундий в функции дополнения (21.3).

1. He succeeded in obtaining exact data.
2. They do not like asking questions.

3. They do not like being asked questions.
4. The scientists' names deserve mentioning.
5. I don't mind helping you.
6. We objected to combining the two approaches.
7. He was fond of doing nothing.
8. They object to using this method.
9. I prefer doing this work now.
10. Please stop arguing.
11. I do not mind reading this author, I like the way he writes.
12. We are responsible for carrying out this experiment.
13. This resulted in changing the terms of the agreement.
14. He dislikes being interrupted.
15. He regretted having interrupted you.
16. There is hardly any person who likes being criticized.
17. I object to discussing this problem now.
18. Would you mind talking about it now?
19. I cannot accuse him of being lazy, but still he is rather poor at his English.
20. He objects to being disturbed when he is busy.
21. He avoided discussing the matter.
22. The problem deserves being discussed at the conference.
23. I don't mind being criticized when it is fair.
24. Nothing prevents us from trying.
25. They do not seem to mind including these data into his report.

Упражнение 4. Переведите предложения, содержащие герундий в функции определении (21.3).

1. The planning stage is the most important one.
2. There are some other reasons for questioning this theory.
3. The classification proposed here has the advantage of being relatively simple.
4. It has been said that the two oldest and greatest inventions of man were the wheel and the art of controlling fire.
5. Evidently, our power of making this comparison depends upon our knowledge of the things to be compared.

6. Give your reasons for choosing this particular university or college.
7. They must find ways of making jobs more challenging and interesting.
8. Those who find no intellectual pleasure in reading foreign languages, or perhaps even in trying to read them, must admit that some ability to do so is of practical value.

Упражнение 5. Переведите предложения, содержащие герундий в функции обстоятельства (21.3).

1. The temperature may be increased by heating.
2. Do not do anything without thinking.
3. Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing him.
4. After having finished the experiment the scientist described it in his article.
5. In discussing the problem they touched upon some very interesting items.
6. He liked to do things without disturbing anyone or being disturbed.
7. We will close the chapter by considering one more model.
8. In solving problems it is necessary to distinguish between facts and hypotheses.
9. Besides being involved this procedure is very costly.
10. On completing the experiment we discussed the results.
11. Before answering a question you should think twice.
12. They promised not to undertake any actions without consulting their partners.
13. It is necessary that a machine undergo a thorough test before putting it into operation.
14. Globalization allows people to learn about different cultures without leaving their home towns.
15. In dealing with statistical data it is important to have all factors involved.
16. Such a program could be financed without seriously affecting the federal budget.

17. Communication is instant: people can phone, exchange e-mails and even participate in international meetings through video conferences without leaving their place of work.

Упражнение 6. Переведите предложения, содержащие герундиальные конструкции (21.5)

1. He insisted on your taking part in the conference.
2. I object to your discussing this problem now.
3. I talked to him about my visiting China.
4. This is a result of our not having read the article to the end.
5. We could not help seeing his having neglected the proposal.
6. They insisted on the sample being tested repeatedly.
7. We are interested in the test being carried out repeatedly.
8. We rely on the experiment having been conducted correctly.
9. He is responsible for the program not having been corrected in time.
10. The mistake resulted from the device not having been mended before the test.
11. This was due to her not having understood the question.
12. His having changed his mind was not a surprise to anyone.
13. They never complained of the conditions of their work being too hard.
14. One of the conclusions is that without language there is no understanding among people, and without understanding there is no chance of their being able to work together.

Итоговая контрольная работа

Цель итоговой контрольной работы — проверить усвоение полученных знаний по грамматике английского языка и выявить возможные пробелы и недочёты.

Представленные три варианта контрольной работы предлагается выполнить в любой последовательности.

Все варианты унифицированы по грамматическим явлениям, включенным в предложения. Такая форма представления материала в контрольной работе дает возможность проводить проверку и анализ результатов наиболее эффективно.

- 1—2 — страдательный залог,
- 3—4 — герундий,
- 5 — причастие I,
- 6—7 — причастие II,
- 8—9 — независимый причастный оборот,
- 10 — сослагательное наклонение,
- 11 — сочетание модальных глаголов с перфектным инфинитивом,
- 12 — двойное отрицание инфинитив в функции определения,
- 13—14 — инфинитивная конструкция *сложное дополнение*,
- 15—17 — инфинитивная конструкция *сложное подлежащее*,
- 18 — инфинитивная конструкция *for-phrase*,
- 19 — эмфатическая инверсия,
- 20 — эмфатическая конструкция *it is... that*,
- 21 — сложноподчиненное предложение.

Вариант 1

1. Nobody has been refused a chance to put forward their ideas for discussion.
2. In our experiment this new technique has been made use of.
3. I do not mind reading this author, I like the way he writes.
4. This article is worth discussing right now.
5. The problems being discussed at the conference are very important.
6. This method is the one followed in preparing my work.
7. The results obtained may be summed up in one simple rule.
8. These are articles on the subject, many being translations from Arabic.
9. This approach can be applied to both countries, the former having highly developed industry.
10. If we gathered together the greatest chemists of the world and asked them how many chemical compounds can the elements of the Periodic System form, they would be unable to answer the question.
11. This matter cannot have been settled so easily.
12. This case is not uncommon.
13. The problem to be solved at this stage is entirely scientific.
14. Some of the ancients believed the matter to be composed of atoms.
15. The atmosphere has been proved to extend several hundred kilometers.
16. The effect believed to be due to these conditions can be easily demonstrated.
17. They can hardly be said to have discovered this phenomenon.
18. For this book to be published some corrections are to be made.
19. This effect has been neglected in this particular case. Nor could it have been predicted quantitatively from these considerations.
20. It is only under these conditions that satisfactory results can be achieved.
21. The facts the newspaper referred to are left out of consideration.

Вариант 2

1. These phenomena will be dealt with in a number of articles.
2. Account is always taken of such corrections.
3. They could not help paying attention to these data.
4. These data are worth being included into our report.
5. The approaches being used in this experiment will largely affect the result.
6. The temperature affected by these conditions has changed.
7. Each of the parties concerned became interested in the matter.
8. The speed of light being extremely great, we cannot measure it by ordinary methods.
9. The figure represents an animal, its total length being two inches.
10. If you won a great deal of money, would you continue working?
11. The book by this author must have been referred to in the report.
12. It is not unlikely, however, that the technique will be successful.
13. Lomonosov was the first to lay the foundation for the scientific study of the Russian language.
14. Experience shows this approach to have given good results.
15. He doesn't seem to mind including these data into his report.
16. The article likely to be published in this magazine deals with a very important problem.
17. Although this highly theoretical treatment does seem to predict the same results as simpler models, it has not yet proved very useful for describing practical materials.
18. For this transfer to be efficient it is necessary that the process be adequate.
19. We did not pursue this study any longer; nor did we mean to resume it in the foreseeable future.
20. It was in the compass that magnetism first found a practical use.
21. They had to find the fault, which was not easy.

Вариант 3

1. The conclusion was arrived at after heated debates.
2. Mention has been already made of these phenomena.
3. We can't help taking interest in this field.
4. They succeeded in getting reliable information on the subject.
5. The attention being given to this article demonstrates the important role of the involved problem.
6. These manuscripts are somewhat newer than those referred to in the preceding paragraph.
7. After we have defined our terms we may proceed to a discussion of the processes involved.
8. Silver being very expensive, we only rarely use it as a conductor.
9. There were many delegates at the congress, a lot of reports being delivered and discussed.
10. Most people, asked if they could think without using speech, would probably answer 'yes'.
11. This house must have been built at the end of the 19th century.
12. It was not until 2014 that this law was approved.
13. There are many considerations to be taken into account.
14. The economists believe people to satisfy their needs systematically.
15. She is unlikely to have said it.
16. The experiment believed to have proved successful will be discussed at the conference.
17. Even the most primitive people are found to have well developed language.
18. The stars are much too remote for the astronomers to study them.
19. They could not identify the model. Neither could they carry out the experiment once more.
20. In our model, it is the seller (not the buyer) who controls how much information the buyers acquire.
21. The problem is to be taken into consideration, which is very important.

Часть II. ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ

Внимательно прочитайте предложение. Подчеркнутая часть может содержать ошибку. Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный. Вариант (A) является повторением подчеркнутой части предложения.

1. Her brother along with her parents insist that she remain in school.

- (A) insist
- (B) insists
- (C) are insisting
- (D) were insisting

2. Most students like to read these kind of books during their spare time.

- (A) these kind of books
- (B) these kind of book
- (C) this kind of book
- (D) this kinds of book

3. In the normal course of events, John will graduate high school and enter college in two years.

- (A) John will graduate high school and enter
- (B) John will graduate from high school and enter
- (C) John will be graduated from high school and enter
- (D) John will be graduated from high school and enter into

4. The process by which the community influence the actions of its members is known as social control.

- (A) influence the actions of its members
- (B) influences the actions of its members
- (C) had influenced the actions of its members
- (D) influences the actions of their members

5. Neither the judge nor I am ready to announce who the winner is.

- (A) Neither the judge nor I am ready to announce who the winner is.

- (B) Neither the judge nor I are ready to announce who the winner is.
- (C) Neither the judge nor I are ready to announce who is the winner.
- (D) Neither the judge nor I am ready to announce who is the winner.
6. Knowing little algebra, it was difficult to solve the problem.
- (A) it was difficult to solve the problem.
- (B) the problem was difficult to solve.
- (C) I found it difficult to solve the problem.
- (D) the solution to the problem was difficult to solve.
7. Since we are living in New York for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.
- (A) Since we are living
- (B) Being that we are living
- (C) Being that we have been
- (D) Since we have been living
8. He interviewed several candidates who he thought had the experience and qualifications the position required.
- (A) who he thought
- (B) whom he thought
- (C) of whom he thought
- (D) which he thought
9. Before starting a program of diet and exercise, a consultation with your physician is advisable.
- (A) a consultation with your physician is advisable.
- (B) it is advisable to have a consultation with your physician.
- (C) a physician's consultation is advisable.
- (D) you should consult your physician.

10. Economic conditions demand that we not only cut wages and prices but also reduce inflation-raised tax rates.

- (A) that we not only cut wages and prices but also
- (B) not only cutting wages and prices but also to
- (C) not only a cut in wages and prices but also to
- (D) not only to cut wages and prices but also to

11. Fame as well as fortune were his goals in life.

- (A) Fame as well as fortune were his goals
- (B) Fame as well as fortune was his goals
- (C) Fame as well as fortune were his goal
- (D) Fame and fortune were his goals

12. If she were I, she would have accepted the prize if she had won it.

- (A) were I, she would have accepted the prize if she had won it.
- (B) was I, she would have accepted the prize if she would have won it.
- (C) was I, she would have accepted the prize if she had won it.
- (D) were I, she would have accepted the prize if she would have won it.

13. After several days' tour, we became convinced that the climate of this deserted island was like Florida in winter.

- (A) the climate of this deserted island was like Florida in winter.
- (B) the climate of this deserted island was like that of Florida in winter.
- (C) the climate of this desert island was like Florida in winter.
- (D) the climate of this deserted island in winter was like Florida.

14. The students have always had a most sincere interest and admiration for the important work of Professor Jakobson.

- (A) a most sincere interest and admiration for
- (B) a most sincere interest in and admiration for
- (C) mostly a sincere interest and admiration for
- (D) a most sincere interest and an admiration for

15. Last night, our guest lecturer spoke about the methods of controlling population growth, the dangers involved in manipulating nature, and how to calculate potential change in species' size.

- (A) the dangers involved in manipulating nature, and how to calculate
- (B) the dangers involved in manipulating nature and in calculating
- (C) how to manipulate nature, and how to calculate
- (D) the dangers involved in manipulating nature, and the method of calculating

16. Although he was the most friendly of all present and different from the others, he hadn't hardly any friends except me.

- (A) different from the others, he hadn't hardly any friends except me.
- (B) different than the others, he had hardly any friends except me.
- (C) different from the others, he had hardly any friends except me.
- (D) different than the others, he hadn't hardly any friends except I.

17. It was us who had left before he arrived.

- (A) us who had left before he arrived.
- (B) we who had left before he arrived.
- (C) we who had went before he arrived.
- (D) we who had left before the time he had arrived.

18. He found the new job more preferable to the one he had left so he decided to continue on for a while.

- (A) more preferable to the one he had left so he decided to continue on
- (B) preferable to the one he had left so he decided to continue on
- (C) more preferable to the one he had left so he decided to continue
- (D) preferable to the one he had left so he decided to continue

19. Knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes, all the buildings were reinforced with additional steel and concrete.

- (A) Knowing that the area was prone to earthquakes,
- (B) Having known that the area was prone to earthquakes,
- (C) Since the area was known to be prone to earthquakes,
- (D) Since they knew that the area was prone to earthquakes,

20. John would never have taken the job if he had known what great demands it would make on his time.

- (A) if he had known
- (B) if he knew
- (C) if he had been knowing
- (D) if he knows

21. His wife awoke him because he forgot to set his alarm before he went to bed.

- (A) awoke him because he forgot to set his alarm before he went to bed.
- (B) awoke him because he forgot to set his alarm before he had gone to bed.
- (C) had awakened him because he forgot to set his alarm before he went to bed.
- (D) awoke him because he had forgotten to set his alarm before he went to bed.

22. If I knew better, I would have insisted that he change the hour of the lecture.

- (A) I would have insisted that he change
- (B) I would have insisted that he changed
- (C) I would insist that he change
- (D) I would insist for him to change

23. Anyone wishing to enroll in program should send in their applications before the fifteenth of the month.

- (A) send in their applications
- (B) send their applications in

- (C) send in their application
- (D) send in his application

24. Start the actual writing only after having thoroughly researched your subject, organized your notes, and you have planned an outline.

- (A) you have planned an outline.
- (B) planned an outline.
- (C) you having planned an outline.
- (D) an outline has been planned.

25. Tests show that catfish from this lake are safe to eat, even though they contain almost twice as much of the pesticide DDT this year than they did five years ago.

- (A) than they did
- (B) more than they did
- (C) as they did
- (D) than they had contained

26. Seventy-four applications were received, of whom the better were selected for detailed review.

- (A) of whom the better were selected
- (B) from which were selected the better
- (C) the best of which were selected
- (D) from which they selected the best

27. Health care costs have been forced upward less by increases in the salaries of nurses, technicians, and other personnel than by increases in the amounts spent on diagnostic machinery and electronic equipment.

- (A) than by increases in the amounts
- (B) than the amounts
- (C) but by increases in the amounts
- (D) but by increases in the amounts

28. The press secretary announced that neither himself nor the President would be available for questions until they had had more time to examine the report.

- (A) neither himself nor the President would be
- (B) neither he or the President was
- (C) neither he nor the President would be
- (D) he and the President will not be

29. Current scientific theory suggests that the dinosaurs were, in fact, one of the most spectacularly successful groups of organisms ever developed in the course of evolution.

- (A) groups of organisms ever developed
- (B) group of organisms that have been developed
- (C) groups of organisms to ever be developed
- (D) group of organisms to be developed

30. He noted the dog's soft hair, strong legs, and keen sense of smell.

- (A) the dog's soft hair, strong legs, and keen sense of smell.
- (B) the dog's soft hair, strong legs, and that his sense of smell was keen.
- (C) the dog's soft hair, and that his legs were strong and sense of smell was keen.
- (D) the dog's soft hair, and that his legs were strong and smell was keen.

31. Of the two candidates for this government position, Jason Harold is the most qualified because of his experience in the field.

- (A) most qualified because of
- (B) most qualified due to
- (C) more qualified due to
- (D) more qualified because of

32. If anyone calls while we are in conference, tell them that I will return their call after the meeting.

- (A) them that I will return their call after the meeting.
- (B) him or her that I will return their call after the meeting.
- (C) them that I would return their call after the meeting.
- (D) the person that I will return the call after the meeting.

33. Neither the earthquake or the subsequent fire was able to destroy the spirit of the city dwellers.

- (A) or the subsequent fire was
- (B) nor the subsequent fire were
- (C) or the subsequent fire were
- (D) nor the subsequent fire was

34. With the exception of Frank and I, everyone in the class finished the assignment before the bell rang.

- (A) Frank and I, everyone in the class finished
- (B) Frank and me, everyone in the class finished
- (C) Frank and me, everyone in the class had finished
- (D) Frank and I, everyone in the class had finished

35. I have studied the works of George Bernard Shaw not only for their plots but also because they are very witty.

- (A) also because they are very witty.
- (B) because they are also very witty.
- (C) because they are very witty also.
- (D) also for their wit.

36. Whoever objects to me going to the convention ought to state his position promptly.

- (A) Whoever objects to me
- (B) Whomever objects to me
- (C) Whomever objects to my
- (D) Whoever objects to my

37. Except for you and I, everyone brought a present to the party.

- (A) Except for you and I, everyone brought
- (B) Except for you and I, everyone had brought
- (C) Except for you and me, everyone brought
- (D) Except for you and me, everyone had brought

38. When one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, you find a striking contrast between the philosophy of the Cavalier poets such as Sucking and the attitude of the Metaphysical poets such as Donne.

- (A) When one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, you find
- (B) When you read the poetry of the seventeenth century, one finds
- (C) When one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, one finds
- (D) If one reads the poetry of the seventeenth century, you find

39. Because of his broken hip, John Jones had not and possibly never will be able to run the mile again.

- (A) had not and possibly never will be able to run
- (B) has not and possibly will never be able to run
- (C) has not been and possibly never would be able to run
- (D) has not been able to run and possibly never will be able to run

40. The possibility of expropriation was believed to be unlikely in the near future due to the lack of mining technology and capital available in this small South American country.

- (A) due to the lack of mining technology and
- (B) because of the lack of mining technology and
- (C) because of the lack of mining technology and there was no
- (D) because there was no mining technology and

41. That Giotto's paintings are significant in the history of the early Renaissance is undeniable, but Giotto cannot scarcely be considered the equal of such masters as Leonardo and Raphael.

- (A) cannot scarcely be considered
- (B) can scarcely be considered
- (C) cannot hardly be considered
- (D) isn't hardly to be considered

42. Although the theory of continental drift was not widely accepted until the mid-twentieth century, the basic concept had been described as early as 1620.

- (A) was not widely accepted until the mid-twentieth century, the basic concept had been
- (B) was not widely accepted until the mid-twentieth century, the basic concept was
- (C) was not widely accepted until the mid-twentieth century, the basic concept has been
- (D) had not been widely accepted until the mid-twentieth century, the basic concept has been

43. Writing a beautiful sonnet is as much an achievement as to finish a 400-page novel.

- (A) to finish
- (B) it is to finish
- (C) finishing
- (D) if you finished

44. Had I realized how close I was to failing, I would not have gone to the party.

- (A) Had I realized how close
- (B) If I would have realized
- (C) Had I had realized how close
- (D) When I realized how close

45. In 1896, Henri Becquerel found that uranium salts emitted penetrating radiations similar to those which Roentgen produced only a year earlier with a gas discharge tube.

- (A) similar to those which Roentgen
- (B) like those which Roentgen
- (C) similar to those that Roentgen had
- (D) similar to them that Roentgen

46. A broad range of opinions was represented between the various members of the steering committee.

- (A) A broad range of opinions was represented between
- (B) A broad range of opinions were represented between
- (C) A broad range of opinions had been held by
- (D) A broad range of opinions was represented among

47. Being a realist, I could not accept his statement that supernatural beings had caused the disturbance.

- (A) Being a realist,
- (B) Since I am a realist,
- (C) Being that I am a realist,
- (D) Being as I am a realist,

48. The reason I came late to class today is because the bus broke down.

- (A) I came late to class today is because
- (B) Why I came late to class today is because
- (C) I was late to school today is because
- (D) I came late to class today is that

49. I have to make dinner, wash the dishes, do my homework, and then relaxing.

- (A) to make dinner, wash the dishes, do my homework, and then relaxing.

- (B) to make dinner, washing the dishes, do my homework, and then relax.
- (C) to prepare dinner, wash the dishes, do my homework, and then relaxing.
- (D) to make dinner, wash the dishes, do my homework, and then relax.

50. The grocer hadn't hardly any of those kind of canned goods.

- (A) hadn't hardly any of those kind
- (B) hadn't hardly any of those kinds
- (C) had hardly any of those kind
- (D) had hardly any of those kinds

51. Having stole the money, the police searched the thief.

- (A) Having stole the money, the police searched the thief.
- (B) Having stolen the money, the thief was searched by the police.
- (C) Having stole the money, the thief was searched by the police.
- (D) Having stole the money, the police searched the thief.

52. Although I calculate that he will be here any minute, I cannot wait much longer for him to arrive.

- (A) Although I calculate that he will be here
- (B) Although I reckon that he will be here
- (C) Because I calculate that he will be here
- (D) Although I think that he will be here

53. Using it wisely, leisure promotes health, efficiency, and happiness.

- (A) Using it wisely,
- (B) If used wisely,
- (C) Having used it wisely,
- (D) Because it is used wisely,

54. I think he approves my choice despite the fact I differ with him, granted the generation gap between us.

- (A) I think he approves my choice despite the fact I differ with him, granted the generation gap between us.
- (B) Granted the generation gap between us, I think he approves my choice despite the fact I differ with him.
- (C) Despite the fact I differ with him, I think he approves my choice, granted the generation gap between us.
- (D) Granted the generation gap between us, despite the fact that I differ with him I think he approves by choice.

55. The vacationers enjoyed swimming in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly to snorkel near the reef.

- (A) enjoyed swimming in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly to snorkel
- (B) enjoyed swimming in the pool, to bathe in the ocean, and, particularly, to snorkel
- (C) enjoyed swimming in the pool, to bathe in the ocean, and, particularly snorkeling
- (D) enjoyed swimming in the pool, bathing in the ocean, and, particularly, snorkeling

56. The theme of this novel is how money doesn't make you happy.

- (A) The theme of this novel is how money doesn't make you happy.
- (B) The theme of this novel is that money doesn't make you happy.
- (C) In this novel, its theme is how money doesn't make you happy.
- (D) In this novel, that money doesn't make you happy is the theme.

57. Start the motor, and then you should remove the blocks.

- (A) Start the motor, and then you should remove the blocks.
- (B) Start the motor and then remove the blocks.
- (C) Start the motor, then removing the blocks.
- (D) Start the motor, and then the blocks should be removed.

58. On entering the stadium, cheers greeted them as a sign of universal approval of their great achievement.

- (A) On entering the stadium, cheers greeted them
- (B) On entering the stadium, they were greeted by cheers
- (C) While entering the stadium, cheers greeted them
- (D) On entering the stadium cheers greeted them

59. To be sure, there would be scarcely no time left over for other things if school children would have been expected to have considered all sides of every matter on which they hold opinions.

- (A) would have been expected to have considered
- (B) should have been expected to have considered
- (C) were expected to consider
- (D) were expected to be considered

60. The dean informed us that the applicant had not and never will be accepted by the college because of his high school record.

- (A) applicant had not and never will be accepted by the college because of his high school record.
- (B) applicant had not and never would be accepted by the college because of his high school record.
- (C) applicant had not been and never would be accepted by the college because of his high school record.
- (D) applicant had not been and never would be accepted by the college because of his high school record.

61. The reason I am supporting Senator Blandings is because her extensive background in foreign affairs has made her uniquely qualified for a seat on this important subcommittee.

- (A) because her extensive background in foreign affairs has made her uniquely qualified for
- (B) that her extensive background in foreign affairs have made her uniquely qualified for
- (C) that her extensive background in foreign affairs has made her uniquely qualified for
- (D) that her extensive background in foreign affairs had made her uniquely qualified to

62. Every creditor feels that their claim is the most important thing
in the world.

- (A) Every creditor feels that their claim is the most important thing
- (B) Every creditor feels that his claim is the most important thing
- (C) Each and every creditor feels that their claim is the most important thing
- (D) Every creditor feels that their claims are the most important things

63. During the first year that he and I were neighbours, our conversations turned frequently on the two cardinal points of poetry: the power of exciting the sympathy of the reader by a faithful adherence to the truth of nature and the power to give the interest of novelty by the modifying colours of imagination.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) power to give | (C) power to bestow |
| (B) ability to give | (D) power of giving |

Ключи и пояснения к тестовым заданиям

1. (B). This corrects the error in agreement: *Her brother ... insists*.
2. (C). This is also an error in agreement: *Kind* is singular and requires a singular pronoun (*this*).
3. (B). The correct idiom is *graduate from*. The active voice is preferred to the passive used in choice (C). Choice (D) adds an unnecessary word; *into*.
4. (B). This question tests agreement. *Community* (singular) needs a singular verb, *influences*. Also, the pronoun which refers to *community* should be singular (*its*). Choice (B) is best.
5. (A). No error
6. (C). This answer provides the correct subject (*I*) modified by the verbal *knowing*.
7. (D). The present perfect tense is required for action begun in the past and continuing into the present. *Being that* is incorrect.
8. (A). No error. The subject of the verb *had* must be *who*, not *whom*.
9. (D). Choice (D) best indicates the doer of the action in the sentence.
10. (A). No error.
11. (D). In the original sentence, the subject is *fame*, a singular noun. Therefore, the verb should also be singular.
12. (A). No error. The sequence of tenses requires that the past perfect tense be used in the conditional clause *if she had won it*. Also, *I* is required after a form of the verb *to be*.
13. (B). The *climate* can only be compared to another climate.
14. (B). *Interest in* a subject and *admiration for* it; the prepositions must remain.
15. (D). Parallel structure demands a list of noun phrases: *the methods*, *the dangers*, and *the method*.
16. (C). This corrects the double negative (*hadn't hardly*). *Different from* is the correct idiom. *Me* is the correct form of the pronoun after the preposition *except*.
17. (B). *We* is correct. *Had went* is an incorrect verb form (either *went* or *had gone*). (D) is not only wordy but the tense sequence is wrong (the *leaving* occurred before the *arriving*).
18. (D). The words *more* and *on* are unnecessary.

19. (C). *All the buildings* couldn't have known that the area was prone to earthquakes.
20. (A). No error. This is a past conditional sentence.
21. (D). *Had forgotten* is used to show that the forgetting preceded the going to bed.
22. (C). This is a present conditional sentence; therefore, the second verb in the sentence should read *I would insist*.
23. (D). *Anyone* is singular.
24. (B). Here is a series of three Verbs: having *researched*, *organized*, and *planned*.
25. (A). No error.
26. (C). Use the pronoun *whom* only for people, never for things. Choice (D) introduces *they*, a pronoun without a reference. *Best* is needed here.
27. (A). No error.
28. (C). The pronoun should be *he*.
29. (A). No error.
30. (A). No error
31. (D). The superlative *most* is incorrect here; when two are compared, *more* should be used. Choices (B) and (C) incorrectly substitute *due* to for *because of*.
32. (D). There is an error in agreement. The singular pronoun *anyone* requires a singular pronoun or noun. Although choice (B) corrects the first error (changes *them* to *him* or *her*), *their* should also have been changed.
33. (D). The correct correlative conjunctions are *neither ... nor*. The verb agrees with the noun that follows the correlative *nor*: *fire was*; therefore (B) is incorrect.
34. (C). This corrects the two errors in this sentence - the error in case (*me* for *I*) and the error in tense (*had finished* for *finished*).
35. (D). Parallel structure is violated in choices (A), (B), and (C).
36. (D). The possessive form of *me* (*my*) is used before a gerund construction and used as a noun (*going*). *Whoever* is correct as the subject.
37. (C). This corrects the error in the case of the pronoun. Choice (D) corrects the error in case but introduces an error in tense.
38. (C). The improper use of the pronouns *one* and *you* is corrected in Choice C.
39. (D). The omission of participle II *been* is corrected in Choice (D).

40. (B). *Due to* should not be used in place of *because of*. Choice (D) has an error in agreement between the singular verb (*was*) and the compound subject (*technology and capital*). Choice (C) is wordy and awkward.
41. (B). *Cannot scarcely*, *cannot hardly* and *isn't hardly* are considered double negatives.
42. (A). No error. The past perfect tense *had been described* is needed to make clear the order in which the events occurred.
43. (C). *Finishing* is parallel to *writing*.
44. (A). No error.
45. (C). The past perfect tense *had produced* is required in this sentence to show that Roentgen's work preceded that of Becquerel.
46. (D). Use *among* when three or more people or things are involved.
47. (A). No error.
48. (D). *The reason is that* is preferable to *The reason is because*.
49. (D). This corrects the error in parallel structure.
50. (D). This corrects the double negative (*hand't hardly*) and the misuse of *those* with *kind*.
51. (B). This corrects the misuse of *stole* for *stolen*.
52. (D). Do not use *calculate* or *reckon* when you mean *think*.
53. (B). One way of correcting the participial phrase is to change it to a clause (an elliptical construction). Choice (D) changes the meaning of the sentence.
54. (D). The important idea, *he approves my choice*, should be held to the end of the sentence. It should not be separated from *I think*, as it is the object of the verb *think*.
55. (D). Parallel structure requires the use of the gerund as the object of the verb *enjoyed*: *swimming, bathing, snorkeling*. *Enjoy* should not be followed by an infinitive construction.
56. (B). The clause *that money doesn't make you happy* is a part of the predicative clause after the verb *is*. *How* is inappropriate.
57. (B). The two verbs should be parallel: *start* and *remove*.
58. (B). A gerund construction at the beginning of a sentence must be followed by the word it modifies.
59. (C). *Would have been expected* is incorrect as a verb in a clause introduced by the conjunction *if*. *Had been expected* or *were expected* is preferable. *To have considered* does not follow correct sequence of tenses and should be changed to *to consider*. Choice (D) changes the thought of the sentence and is illogical. Choice (C) is best.

19. (C). *All the buildings* couldn't have known that the area was prone to earthquakes.
20. (A). No error. This is a past conditional sentence.
21. (D). *Had forgotten* is used to show that the forgetting preceded the going to bed.
22. (C). This is a present conditional sentence; therefore, the second verb in the sentence should read *I would insist*.
23. (D). *Anyone* is singular.
24. (B). Here is a series of three Verbs: having *researched*, *organized*, and *planned*.
25. (A). No error.
26. (C). Use the pronoun *whom* only for people, never for things. Choice (D) introduces *they*, a pronoun without a reference. *Best* is needed here.
27. (A). No error.
28. (C). The pronoun should be *he*.
29. (A). No error.
30. (A). No error
31. (D). The superlative *most* is incorrect here; when two are compared, *more* should be used. Choices (B) and (C) incorrectly substitute *due* to for *because of*.
32. (D). There is an error in agreement. The singular pronoun *anyone* requires a singular pronoun or noun. Although choice (B) corrects the first error (changes *them* to *him* or *her*), *their* should also have been changed.
33. (D). The correct correlative conjunctions are *neither ... nor*. The verb agrees with the noun that follows the correlative *nor*: *fire was*; therefore (B) is incorrect.
34. (C). This corrects the two errors in this sentence - the error in case (*me* for *I*) and the error in tense (*had finished* for *finished*).
35. (D). Parallel structure is violated in choices (A), (B), and (C).
36. (D). The possessive form of *me* (*my*) is used before a gerund construction and used as a noun (*going*). *Whoever* is correct as the subject.
37. (C). This corrects the error in the case of the pronoun. Choice (D) corrects the error in case but introduces an error in tense.
38. (C). The improper use of the pronouns *one* and *you* is corrected in Choice C.
39. (D). The omission of participle II *been* is corrected in Choice (D).

40. (B). *Due to* should not be used in place of *because of*. Choice (D) has an error in agreement between the singular verb (*was*) and the compound subject (*technology and capital*). Choice (C) is wordy and awkward.
41. (B). *Cannot scarcely*, *cannot hardly* and *isn't hardly* are considered double negatives.
42. (A). No error. The past perfect tense *had been described* is needed to make clear the order in which the events occurred.
43. (C). *Finishing* is parallel to *writing*.
44. (A). No error.
45. (C). The past perfect tense *had produced* is required in this sentence to show that Roentgen's work preceded that of Bequerel.
46. (D). Use *among* when three or more people or things are involved.
47. (A). No error.
48. (D). *The reason is that* is preferable to *The reason is because*.
49. (D). This corrects the error in parallel structure.
50. (D). This corrects the double negative (*hand't hardly*) and the misuse of *those* with *kind*.
51. (B). This corrects the misuse of *stole* for *stolen*.
52. (D). Do not use *calculate* or *reckon* when you mean *think*.
53. (B). One way of correcting the participial phrase is to change it to a clause (an elliptical construction). Choice (D) changes the meaning of the sentence.
54. (D). The important idea, *he approves my choice*, should be held to the end of the sentence. It should not be separated from *I think*, as it is the object of the verb *think*.
55. (D). Parallel structure requires the use of the gerund as the object of the verb *enjoyed*: *swimming, bathing, snorkeling*. *Enjoy* should not be followed by an infinitive construction.
56. (B). The clause *that money doesn't make you happy* is a part of the predicative clause after the verb *is*. *How* is inappropriate.
57. (B). The two verbs should be parallel: *start* and *remove*.
58. (B). A gerund construction at the beginning of a sentence must be followed by the word it modifies.
59. (C). *Would have been expected* is incorrect as a verb in a clause introduced by the conjunction *if*. *Had been expected* or *were expected* is preferable. *To have considered* does not follow correct sequence of tenses and should be changed to *to consider*. Choice (D) changes the thought of the sentence and is illogical. Choice (C) is best.

60. (D). The omission of an important word *been* is corrected in choice (D).
61. (C). The correct expression is *the reason is that*. Choice (B) has an error in agreement: *background ... have*. The idiom is *qualified for*, not *qualified to* (D).
62. (B). The pronoun should agree in number with the noun to which it refers (*creditor/his*).
63. (D). This choice preserves the parallel structure of the sentence.

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