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**A Practical Course
of Conversational
English**

A Textbook

PART 2

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разговорного
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зировать приобретенные ранее знания и совершенствовать навыки ре-
чевого общения.*

*Пособие включает тексты, тематический вокабуляр, диалоги,
грамма-тический справочник и развернутую систему упражнений. Те-
матика текстов отражает повседневные жизненные ситуации.*

*В пособии использован коммуникативно-ситуативный подход к
обучению устной речи. Курс рассчитан на 150 аудиторных часов.*

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Conversation: The Railway Station

Grammar: Adverbs. Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

Read the text:

THE RAILWAY STATION

We are at the railway station in London. Let us look round the station and watch the busy life that is going on. There are a lot of platforms (seventeen of them) from which trains go out and come in. Our train goes from platform 2, so let us walk in that direction. There is a booking-office where you can buy a ticket for your journey. Let us listen to that man buying a ticket.

Man: I want a ticket to Brighton,
please, second-class.

Booking-clerk: Single or return?

Man: Return, please.

Booking-clerk: Second return, Brighton: one
and fifty pounds, please.
(The man gives him two pounds.)
Fifty pence change, thank you.

Man: Could you tell me what time the
next train goes?

Booking-clerk: 8.55, platform 12. If you hurry
you'll just catch it.

Man: Thanks. (He hurries away.)

Next to the booking-office there is a waiting-room where people are waiting for the train's arrival. On the platform the porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train or pushing it on their trucks. They are taking those trunks and suitcases to the luggage van, I look at the labels on them - Paris,

Berne, Brussels. Quite a lot of people are going abroad. There is a through train to Paris; it's due out at 8.50.

Here is a train that has just come in, with crowds of people getting off it. It has had a long journey. Those are sleeping-cars in front of the train. It is a stopping train, not an express; it stops at five or six stations before it gets to the place of destination.

The chief man of the railway station is the station-master. There is his office next to the waiting-room. We can see a restaurant which is open. There aren't many people in it, just a few having breakfast, but there are rather more people having a snack. They are drinking cups of tea or coffee, eating sandwiches, buns or biscuits.

Here is a bookstall where you can buy newspapers and magazines. Then follows a left-luggage office. What is that woman saying to the man at the left-luggage office?

Man: Yes, madam?

Woman: I want to leave some luggage here until this afternoon; is that all right?

Man: Oh, yes, madam, that'll be quite all right. Is this just one bag?

Woman: No, there are those two suitcases and this trunk. My husband will call for them with his car this afternoon.

Man: Very well, madam. What name, please?

Woman: Mrs Macpherson.

Man: Right. Here's the ticket. That'll be twenty pence, please. Thank you.

Here is our train coming slowly into the platform. Let us hurry to our carriage.

(C. E. Eckersley. Essential English
for Foreign Students. Book 2. - Sofia,
p.p.111-114, abridged)

Words and expressions

a railway station ['reɪlweɪ 'steɪʃən]	- железнодорожный вокзал
direction	- направление
a booking-office	- билетная касса
a ticket ['tɪkɪt]	- билет
a single ticket ['sɪŋɡl ...]	- билет в одно направление (в один конец)
a return ticket	- билет туда и обратно
a pound [paʊnd]	- фунт (денежная единица)
a waiting-room ['weɪtɪŋrʊm]	- зал ожидания
arrival [ə'reɪvəl]	- прибытие
a porter ['pɔ:tə]	- носильщик
to carry luggage [- нести (везти) багаж
to push [push]	- толкать, продвигать
a truck [trʌk]	- багажная тележка
a trunk [trʌŋk]	- дорожный чемодан
a suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs]	- чемодан (небольшой плоский)
a luggage van ['lʌɡɪdʒ væn]	- багажный вагон
a label ['leɪbl]	- бирка, этикетка
abroad [ə'brɔ:d]	- за границей, за границу
a through train [θru: ...]	- прямой, беспересадочный поезд
to be due out [dju: ...]	- должен отойти
to be due in	- должен прибыть
a sleeping-car	- спальный вагон
a stopping train	- пассажирский поезд (со мно- гими остановками)
a place of destination [... ,dɛstrɪ'neɪʃən]	- место назначения
chief [tʃi:f]	- главный
a station-master	- начальник станции
a bun [bʌn]	- сдобная булочка с изюмом
a bookstall ['bʊkstɔ:l]	- книжный киоск
a left-luggage office [left-'lʌɡɪdʒ]	- камера хранения
to call for smth.	- заходить за чем-либо
a carnage ['kɑ:nɪdʒ]	- пассажирский вагон

Exercises

I. *What do we call... ?*

- 1) a place where passengers can wait for the train's arrival
- 2) a place where passengers can leave their luggage
- 3) a place where we buy railway tickets
- 4) a place where we can have a snack
- 5) a train that stops at all stations
- 6) a train that stops only at the larger stations
- 7) a train that takes us to the place of destination and we needn't change it
- 8) a person who helps us with our luggage
- 9) a person who is in charge of (отвечает за) the railway service at the station
- 10) a person who travels on train
- 11) a van on which the porter puts the luggage
- 12) a ticket which is valid (действителен) only for one direction
- 13) a ticket which is valid for both directions

For your answer use the model: We call this ...

II. *Using phrases from exercise I say:*

4

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Who is | a porter |
| | a station master |
| | a passenger |
| | a conductor |
| 2. What is | a booking-office |
| | a waiting-room |
| | an express |
| | a luggage van |
| | a through train |
| | a stopping train |
| | a single ticket |
| | a return ticket |
| | a truck |

III. A. *With one student as the passenger and another as the booking-clerk, repeat the conversation at the booking-office.*

B. *With two more students, repeat the conversation at the left-luggage office.*

Additional words and expressions

to travel light	– путешествовать налегке
light (hand) luggage	– ручной багаж
heavy luggage	– тяжелый багаж
a piece of luggage	– место (о багаже)
to run on time (schedule ['ʃɛdju:l])	– идти по расписанию
the bedding	– постельные принадлежности
a suburban train [sə'bz:bən ...]	– пригородный поезд
a long distance train	– поезд дальнего следования
a berth [bɜ:θ]	– спальное место
a lower (upper) berth	– нижнее (верхнее) место
a restaurant-car	– вагон-ресторан
to miss the train	– не успеть (опоздать) на поезд
to make inquiries about smth. [... in'kwaiəriz]	наводить справки о чем-либо
an inquiry office	– справочное бюро

Let us imagine we are at the railway station in London.

1. Describe all the services available at the station.

Model: There is a booking-office where passengers can buy tickets for the journey.

Speak of:

a left-luggage office	a snack bar
a waiting-room	a bookstall
a station-master's office	an inquiry office
a restaurant	

2. Name all kinds of trains you know.

Model: There is an express (train). It is a train which stops only at large stations.

Speak of:

a stopping train	a long distance train
a through train	a suburban train

3. Name all kinds of carriages.

Model: There is a sleeping-car. It is a carriage in which passengers can sleep during their journey.

Speak of:

a restaurant-car

a carriage

a luggage van

a smoking-car

4. Describe the porter's duty. These phrases will help you:

to help passengers with heavy luggage

to take heavy luggage to the luggage van

to push the luggage on the truck

to help the passengers to find the platform and the carriage they need

V. *You are going to travel by train. Ask a booking-clerk for a ticket you need.*

Model: I want a single ticket to Liverpool. I'd like a lower berth.

%

You need:

Bristol, return, third class, an upper berth

London, single, second class, a lower berth

Edinburgh, return, first class

VI. A. *Answer the questions:*

1. Do you like travelling?
2. Have you ever travelled light?
3. How many pieces of luggage do you usually have with you?
4. When travelling by a long distance train, what berth do you prefer, lower or upper?
5. Have you ever missed the train? Was it a suburban or a long distance train?
6. What information can you get in the inquiry office at the railway station?
7. What is the most popular suburban line in your town?
8. What tickets do you usually book, single or return?
9. Is it easy to book a ticket for a long distance train?

B. *On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words "Tell me, please" and "I wonder".*

VII. *Speak about your last trip to the country. This plan will help you:*

1. The railway station
2. Buying tickets (single, return, the fare)
3. The place of destination
4. The train and service in the carriage
5. The time the train went out and came in

VIII. *Speak about your last trip to another city (town) or abroad.
This plan will help you:*

1. The place of destination
2. Buying tickets
3. The kind of train you travelled by
4. The carriage and service in it
5. The seat, the berth
6. The conductor and his duties
7. The restaurant-car
8. The stops

Short dialogues. AT THE RAILWAY STATION

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

A: When does the London train leave, please?

B: 9.25. Platform 3.

A: What time does it reach London?

B: You should be there at 11.31, but you may be a bit later.

A: Do I have to change?

B: Yes. You change at Lewes and East Croydon.

II

A: Which train do I take for Victoria, please?

B: 9.28. This end of platform 2.

A: When does it get in?

B: It gets there at 11.34.

A: Must I change?

B: No, it's a through train.

III

A: Which train is for London Budge, please?

B: 9.27 from platform 1.

A: What time does it arrive?

B: It takes roughly two hours, so you'll arrive just before 11.30.

A: Is it necessary to change?

B: No, there's no need to change.

IV

A: What time's the next train to Victoria, please?

B: 9.26. Platform 4. Right up at the front.

A: When do we get there?

B: It's due in at 11.35 but they are running late today.

A: Need I change trains?

B: Yes. Change at East Croydon.

-
- I. to reach smth. [ri:tʃ ...] ... - достигать, доходить до чего-либо
to be a bit later - немного запаздывать
- II. to get in -- прибывать к месту назначения
- III. roughly ['rʌfli]] - грубо, т. е. приблизительно, примерно
- IV. right up - сразу, как раз

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

I. *Silent reading. First, read all phrases A 7, then B 1, etc.*

II. *You are at the railway station. Ask the clerk:*

1) *about the train leaving for the city.*

Model: Which train do I take for London, please?
(See phrases A 1.)

Your place of destination is:

Glasgow

Bristol

Manchester

Leeds

Sheffield

Edinburgh

2) *when the train arrives there.*

Model: What time does it reach London?
(See phrases A 2.)

3) *if you must change trains.*

Model: Do I have to change?
(See phrases A 3.)

III. *You are a railway station clerk. Give information of:*

1) *the train's departure.*

Model: The London train leaves at... o'clock from platform ...

SUBSTITUTE:

the train to Glasgow - to start
the next train to Leeds - to go out
the Bristol train - to leave

2) *the train's arrival.*

Model: It arrives in London at ... o'clock.

SUBSTITUTE:

to reach Manchester
to get in Leeds
to be due in Edinburgh
to arrive in **Bristol**

3) *whether it is necessary to change or not.*

Model: There's no need to change. It's a through train.
(See phrases B 3.)

IV. *Reproduce the short dialogues "At the railway station " in similar situations.*

Assignments

1. *You are at the city Terminal Station (Railway Station). Make inquiries about the train leaving for some place in the country (the time of going out and reaching the place, the fare).*
2. *You are going to the country for the week-end. Now you are at the booking-office of the city Terminal Station buying tickets. What would you say?*
3. *You are going to meet your friend returning from the South. Telephone the inquiry office for the information,*

GRAMMAR: Adverbs (Наречия)

Большинство наречий в английском языке образуются от прилагательных при помощи суффикса -ly [li]:

bad + ly = badly (плохо)

free + ly = freely (свободно)

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

Если прилагательное оканчивается на -у, которой предшествует согласная, то буква “у” меняется на “i” перед прибавлением суффикса -ly:

easy + ly = easily

heavy + ly = heavily

Примечания:

1. Simple + ly = simply. Немая “е” выпадает.
2. В английских предложениях, соответствующих русским “Холодно.” “Это плохо.” и т. п., употребляются прилагательные:
It is cold. This is bad.

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs (Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий)

Сравнительная и превосходная степень имеется только у качественных прилагательных и у наречий, образованных от них.

Так же, как и в русском языке, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий в английском языке образуются по одному из трех способов:

- 1) при помощи суффиксов;
- 2) при помощи усилительных наречий без изменения самой формы прилагательного или наречия;
- 3) путем изменения самого прилагательного или наречия (особый случай).

1. Односложные прилагательные и наречия и некоторые двухсложные прилагательные

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
—	+ er	+ est
dark - темный	darker - темнее	the darkest - темнейший (самый темный)
soon - скоро, вскоре	sooner- скорее	soonest - скорее всего

При помощи суффиксов сравнительная и превосходная степень образуется также от следующих двухсложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) -y | happy - happier - the happiest |
| 2) -er | clever - cleverer - the cleverest |
| 3) -ow | narrow - narrower - the narrowest |
| 4) - немое “e” | simple - simpler - the simplest |

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

Перед прибавлением суффиксов -er и -est:

- а) немая “e” опускается:
large - larger - the largest
- б) конечная согласная удваивается, если ей предшествует ударный краткий гласный:
thin - thinner- the thinnest
(но: clean - cleaner- the cleanest)
- в) конечная буква “y” меняется на “i”, если ей предшествует согласная:
early - earlier- the earliest
(но: gay - gayer - the gayest)

2. Многосложные и двухсложные прилагательные (не упомянутые в пункте 1), а также наречия, оканчивающиеся на -ly

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
–	more + I степень	most + I степень
difficult – трудный	more difficult – более трудный, труднее	the most difficult – самый трудный, труднейший
modern – современный	more modern – более современный, современнее	the most modern – самый современный, современнейший
easily – легко	more easily – более легко, легче	most easily – легче всего

3. Особые формы сравнительной и превосходной степени. Обратите внимание, что в обоих языках особые формы степеней сравнения имеются у одинаковых по значению прилагательных и наречий.

Положительная степень	Сравнительная степень	Превосходная степень
good – хороший well – хорошо	better – лучше	(the) best { самый хороший, лучший лучше всего
bad – плохой badly – плохо	worse – хуже [wɜ:s]	(the) worst { самый плохой, худший хуже всего
little { маленький мало	less – меньше	(the) least { наименьший, самый маленький [li:st] меньше всего
many { многие much { много	more – больше [mɔ:]	(the) most { самый большой, наибольший ['mɔ:st] больше всего
far { далекий далеко	farther { более далекий [ˈfɑ:ðə] дальше further { дальнейший [ˈfɜ:ðə] далее	(the) farthest { самый далекий [ˈfɑ:ðɪst] дальше всего (the) furthest = farthest [ˈfɜ:ðɪst]
old – старый старший	older – старше elder – старше	the oldest – самый старый, старейший the eldest – самый старший

Exercises

I. Write degrees of comparison:

hot	badly	bitter	much	yellow
little	easy	far	thin	
difficult	fine	big	old	

II. Put the adjectives and adverbs in the comparative or superlative degree:

1. St.-Petersburg is one of (large) and (beautiful) cities of our country.
2. The days in summer are (long) than in winter.
3. This text is (interesting) of all.
4. My friend knows English (bad) than me.
5. I have (little) time than you have.
6. He is the (good) student in our group.
7. English is (difficult) than German.
8. Today the weather is (bad) than it was yesterday.
9. Her house is not (far) from the University than mine.
10. I have (much) free time than my sister has.

III. Say :

- 1) who knows English best of all in your group;
- 2) who is the tallest student;
- 3) who is the most active;
- 4) who is the most diligent (['dɪlɪdʒənt] - усердный, старательный);
- 5) who is the gayest;
- 6) who is the most optimistic (pessimistic);
- 7) who is the best sportsman.

Сравнительные конструкции

- A. as ... as - такой же (так же) ... как
not as ... as - не такой (не так) ... как

IV. Read and translate:

- A. 1. Today the weather is as fine as it was yesterday.
2. This apartment is as nice as that.
3. His car is as fast as mine.
4. He was as lazy as his brother.
5. Mary types as carefully as Diana.
6. David drives as carelessly as Rob.
7. This problem is as important as that.

- B. 1. This film isn't as interesting as that.
2. She isn't as beautiful as her sister.
3. This text isn't as difficult as that.
4. This restaurant isn't as expensive as the central one.
5. John drives not as carefully as George.
6. He knows the town not as badly as his wife.

V. *Compare two objects using the construction "as ... as" or "not as ... as":*

1. Moscow and St.-Petersburg (big)
2. The Neva and the Volga (long)
3. The Black Sea and the Caspian Sea (large)
4. A street and an avenue (wide)
5. French films and Indian films (interesting)
6. English and German (difficult)
7. Winter in the central part of Europe and winter in the North (cold)
8. Summer in the South and summer in the North (hot)
9. The football team "Zenith" and "Spartak" (popular)
10. Silver and gold (expensive)

Сравнительная конструкция с усилением

- B. much better - много (гораздо) лучше
much more interesting - много (гораздо) интереснее

VI. *Read and translate:*

1. He speaks English much more fluently than his friend.
2. You know it much better than me.
3. He works much more than he ought to.
4. His novels are much more interesting than his stories.
5. Rob's wife is much more beautiful than David's.
6. The weather is much colder today than it was yesterday.
7. This poem is much longer than that.
8. This way is much shorter than that.

VII. *Use the Russian variant of exercise VI for back translation.*

VIII. *Do exercise V again using the comparative construction B.*

Read the text. Pick up some information for comparison of the two persons concerning (относительно) their popularity, houses, cars, satisfaction (удовлетворенность) with the life.

BOB DEALAN ISN'T HAPPY

Look at this man. He is Bob Dealan. He is a rock star. He is very rich and famous.

Look at his house. It's large and expensive and there's a swimming-pool in the back yard. There are ten bedrooms in the house.

Bob's car is a 1993 Lincoln Continental. It's fast and comfortable. In his car there's a radio, a stereo-cassette player, a bar, a cigarette-lighter and automatic windows. But Bob isn't happy. He'd like a Rolls Royce.

Look at this man. He is Jack Stevenson. He is an English teacher. He is very poor and he is not famous.

Look at his house. It's small and cheap and there's no back yard. There are only two small bedrooms in the house.

Jack's car is a 1969 Ford. It's slow and uncomfortable. There's no radio or cassette player in his car. There is an engine, a steering-wheel and there are four wheels and two doors. Jack isn't happy. He'd like a new Ford, a new job and a new life.

(American Streamline Departures.
Oxford University)

Words

a rock star	– рок-звезда
rich	– богатый
expensive [ɪks'pensɪv]	– дорогой, дорогостоящий
fast [fɑ:st]	– скоростной
a cigarette-lighter [ˌsɪɡə'retˌlaɪtə]	– зажигалка
poor [pʊə]	– бедный
slow [sləʊ]	– медленный
an engine [ˈendʒɪn]	– двигатель, мотор
a steering-wheel [ˈstiəriŋwi:l]	– руль
a wheel	– колесо

IX. *Answer the questions about the characters of the story and the similar questions about yourself:*

1. What does Bob Dealan do? Ask what Jack Stevenson's job is. What would you like better, to be a rock star or a teacher? Would you like to be rich and famous? Ask your friend about it.
2. Whose house is larger and more expensive? How many bedrooms are there in Bob's house? And in Jack's? How many bedrooms do you have? Ask your friend about the number of his bedrooms.
3. Whose car is slow and uncomfortable? What makes of car do Bob and Jack have? Ask your friend if he has a car. Bob's car is much more modern than Jack's, isn't it? What conveniences does Bob have in his car? What about Jack's car? What car do you have? Would you like to have a Rolls Royce or Ford? Ask your friend about his car.
4. Bob and Jack aren't happy, are they? Why? Are you happy? Ask your friend if he is happy.

X. *Compare the two persons and say who is in your opinion happier. Give your reason.*

Model: I think Bob is happier because he is famous and popular.
I'd like to be popular.

XI. *Comparing Bob and Jack, their houses and cars use the models:*

1) not as ... as:

Jack Stevenson isn't as rich as Bob Dealan.

2) as ... as:

Bob is as unhappy as Jack.

3) much more ... than:

Bob's car is much more expensive than Jack's.

Words to be used:

famous	modern
popular	large
rich	fast
poor	slow
expensive	well equipped ([ɪ'kwɪpt]- хорошо оборудованный)
cheap	busy
comfortable	unhappy
uncomfortable	pessimistic

Conversation: Travelling by Air
Grammar: The Passive Voice

Read the text:

TRAVELLING BY AIR

Travelling by air is more convenient than by train because it saves you time considerably though it does not save money. Distances more than 2,000 km can now be covered by modern passenger planes on non-stop flights without landing to refuel. Statistics shows that travelling by air is as safe as travelling by train.

Last time I travelled by air two years ago when I was on holiday in the Caucasus. I booked a ticket fifteen days in advance. On the appointed day after packing my luggage, I proceeded to the airport by bus.

In the hall of the airport there were a lot of people waiting for boarding the plane. Before the flight passengers must register at the airport. When registering the passenger is required to have his luggage weighed after which the attendant attaches a special tag to it. Each passenger is allowed twenty kilograms of luggage free of charge. There is no need to worry about your suitcase, it will be looked after.

The registration stopped half an hour before the time of take-off. Soon we heard the voice of the announcer calling the plane going south¹: "Boarding the plane Flight 217 begins. Passengers are invited to take their places." I said good-bye to my friends who came to see me off and with the other passengers went to a special bus which took us to the plane on the runway.

¹ heard the voice of the announcer calling the plane going south - услышали по радио объявление о начале посадки на самолет, отлетающий на юг...

On board the plane the stewardess helped everyone get comfortable in the reclining seats adjustable to some positions. I sat back and relaxed. Very soon the plane took off. At that moment we saw a notice "No smoking. Fasten your seat-belts." In a few minutes we were above the clouds. During the flight we got information of the altitude, speed, the weather and the distance covered.¹ The stewardess served us mineral water, juice, tea, sweets and sandwiches. Besides, newspapers and magazines were offered to the passengers. Everybody felt comfortable and nobody was airsick.

The plane landed exactly on time.

Words and expressions

travelling by air ['trævliŋ baɪ eə]	- путешествие самолетом
to save time (money)	- экономить время (деньги)
considerably [kən'sɪdərəblɪ]	- значительно
to cover a distance	- покрыть (пролететь) расстояние
a passenger plane	- пассажирский самолет
a non-stop flight [... flɑ:t]	- беспосадочный полет
to land	- приземляться
landing	- посадка, приземление
to refuel [ˌri:'fjuəl]	- заправляться горючим
safe	- безопасный
to book a ticket	- заказывать билет
in advance [... əd'vɑ:ns]	- заблаговременно
on the appointed day [... ə'pɔɪntɪd ...]	- в назначенный день
to pack one's luggage	- упаковывать вещи
to proceed to the airport [prə'si:d ...]	- отправляться в аэропорт
to board the plane [bɔ:d]	- садиться в самолет
boarding the plane	- посадка в самолет
on board the plane	- на борту самолета
to register ['redʒɪstə]	- регистрировать(ся)
registration [ˌredʒɪs'treɪʃən]	- регистрация
to weigh [weɪ]	- взвешивать
an attendant [ə'tendənt]	- обслуживающее лицо
to attach [ə'tæʃ]	- прикреплять
a tag	- бирка
free of charge ['wʌri fri: ɒv ʃɑ:dʒ]	- бесплатный
to worry ['wʌri]	- беспокоиться

¹ distance covered - расстояние, которое самолет пролетел

take-off	- вылет (самолета), вылетать
a runway ['rʌnweɪ]	- взлетно-посадочная дорожка
a stewardess ['stjuədɪs]	- стюардесса
a reclining seat [rɪ'klaɪnɪŋ]	- откидывающееся назад сиденье
adjustable to some positions [ə'dʒʌstəbl ...]	- регулируемый на несколько положений
a notice ['nəʊtɪs]	- табло
to fasten a seat-belt ['fɑːsn ə si:t-belt]	- пристегивать пояс (у сиденья)
an altitude ['æltɪtjuːd]	- высота полета
a speed [spiːd]	- скорость
to be airsick ['eəsɪk]	- страдать воздушной болезнью

Exercises

I. *Substitute the words of the opposite meaning for the underlined words:*

1. The jet plane took off exactly on time.
2. I have come to the airport to meet my friends returning from Moscow.
3. Before the plane took off the stewardess asked the passengers to fasten the belts.
4. One by one the passengers were alighting out of the plane.
5. Our seats were in the rear part of the plane.
6. The landing was perfect.
7. We got tickets for the plane on the day of departure.

II. *Express the same idea with the other structure.*

Model: T.: The attendant weighed our luggage.

St.: Our luggage was weighed by the attendant.

1. We booked tickets in advance.
2. At the gangway (трап) passengers produce passports.
3. During the flight the stewardess offered newspapers and magazines to the passengers. (2)
4. On the appointed day we packed our luggage.
5. The stewardess served mineral water and juice.
6. Soon we heard over the radio that they cancelled (to cancel - отменять) the flight.
7. They have just announced boarding the plane.
8. When the plane took off they switched on the notice "No smoking. Fasten the belts."
9. The plane will cover the distance over 1,000 km.

III. *Say what is not allowed to do (to have) on board the plane.*

Model: Passengers are not allowed to make a noise on board the plane.

SUBSTITUTE:

to have heavy luggage
to smoke
to unfasten belts when the plane is taking off or landing
to speak with the pilot
to have a weapon (['wepən] - оружие)
to take strong drinks
to enter the cockpit (['kɒkpit] - кабина в самолете)

IV. *Describe services available on board the plane.*

Model: Passengers can have (be given) mineral water on board the plane.

SUBSTITUTE:

to have a snack
to ask for a juice or any soft drink
to offer newspapers
to give information about the speed, altitude and the distance covered
to send a telegram from board the plane
to see video films during the flight
to ask a stewardess for a medicine

V. *Answer the questions:*

1. Do you think that travelling by air is more convenient than by train? Why?
2. Have you ever travelled by air? When was it?
3. When did the story-teller travel by plane last time?
4. Why must passengers be at the airport more than an hour in advance?
5. Are passengers allowed to have some luggage with them on board the plane?
6. Did the story-teller arrive at the airport in time?
7. Where did his plane go?
8. What notice did the passengers see when the plane took off?
9. What information did they get during the flight?
10. Did the stewardess serve the travellers well?
12. Was the plane late?

VI. *Ask one another questions about travelling by plane according to the models.*

Model 1: St. 1: Did you have to travel much?

St. 2: Yes, I did. I travelled a lot. (No, I didn't. I didn't travel much.)

St. 1: So did I. (Neither did I.)

Model 2: St. 1: Did you have to travel much?

St. 2: Yes, I did. (No, I didn't.)

St. 1: But I didn't. (But I did.)

This is what you want to know:

- 1) if your friend likes travelling by plane;
- 2) if he (she) travelled by air much;
- 3) where he (she) prefers to have a seat, in the rear or in the front part of the saloon;
- 4) if he (she) had to travel light;
- 5) if he (she) usually books a single or return ticket;
- 6) if he (she) feels airsick.

VII. *Speak on the process of registration at the airport before the flight. Consult the text.*

VIII. *Think of some phrases with which the stewardess addresses the passengers:*

- 1) *when the plane is taking off;*
- 2) *when the plane is coming in to land.*

IX. *Speak on the trip by air described in the text.*

X. *Describe your last trip by air.*

Short dialogues. BOOKING AIRLINE TICKETS

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

A: I want to fly to Geneva on or about the first.

B: I'll just see what there is.

A: I want to go economy, and I'd prefer the morning.

B: Lufthansa Flight LH 203 leaves at 9.20.

A: What time do I have to be there?

B: The coach leaves for the airport at 8.15.

II

A: I'd like to book a flight to Munich for Monday the tenth.

B: I'll have a look in the time-table for you.

A: I'll need an economy class open return.

B: KLM have got a DC-9 leaving at 9.25.

A: What else ought I to know?

B: The latest time of reporting is 8.35 at the airport.

III

A: What flights are there from London to Vienna tomorrow?

B: If you'd like to take a seat, I'll find out for you.

A: I'd like to travel first class, please.

B: BEA Flight BE 502 takes off from Heathrow at 9.25 and flies direct.

A: What time have I got to get there?

B: You'll have to be at West London Air Terminal by 8.10 as the latest.

IV

A: Are there any planes to Zurich on a Sunday?

B: If you excuse me for a second, I'll check.

A: By the way, I don't want a night flight.

B: There is a Swissair Trident out of London at 9.10.

A: When am I supposed to check in?

B: If you are going to the airport, you must be there before 8.25.

I. to fly [flaɪ] (flew, flown) -

Geneva [dʒɪ'ni:və]

I want to go economy

Lufthansa

a coach [kəʊtʃ]

лететь

- Женева

- я хочу лететь экономическим классом

- немецкая авиакомпания "Люфганза"

- автобус

II. to book a flight

Munich ['mju:nɪk]

a time-table

open return

KLM

- заказывать билет на рейс

- Мюнхен

- расписание

- с открытой датой возвращения

- голландская авиакомпания

III. Vienna [vi'ɛnə]

to find out

BEA

to fly direct

- Вена

- выяснять

- бельгийская авиакомпания

- лететь прямо, без промежуточных посадок

- V. Zurich ['z(j)ʊərɪk]
 to check
 by the way
 a Swissair Trident ['swɪəʊ 'traɪdənt]
- When am I supposed to check in?
- Цюрих
 - проверить
 - между прочим, кстати
 - самолет швейцарской авиакомпании
 - Когда я должен зарегистрироваться?

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

I. *Silent reading. First, read all phrases A 1, then B 1, etc.*

II. *You want to fly to another city.*

1. *Ask about the flight.*

Model: Is there any flight to Los Angeles on Sunday?

THE PLACE OF DESTINATION IS:

Vienna	London	Paris
Rome	Moscow	New York

2. *Say what flight you prefer.*

Model: I need an economy class and I prefer a morning flight.

YOU WANT:

a first class	- a night flight
a business class	- a morning flight
an economy class	- an evening flight
a first class, open return	- an afternoon flight
a tourist class	- a morning flight

III. *The clerk is giving you information about tickets. Thank him and say that it is just what you want.*

Model: - There are two tickets for the morning flight, Lufthansa Company.
 - Oh, thank you. That's just what I need (want).

THE INFORMATION:

a ticket for the first class Pan American Company
 a ticket for the morning flight BEA
 three tickets for the business class Aeroflot
 two tickets for the economy class, the morning flight Lufthansa

IV. *Reproduce the short dialogues "Booking Airline Tickets" in similar situations.*

GRAMMAR: The Passive Voice

(Страдательный залог)

Сказуемое предложения может употребляться либо в действительном (Active Voice), либо в страдательном залоге (Passive Voice). Все глагольные формы в различных группах времен, рассмотренных ранее, давались в действительном залоге.

Форма страдательного залога в английском языке аналогична одной из форм страдательного залога в русском языке:

вспомогательный глагол to be + основной глагол в III форме

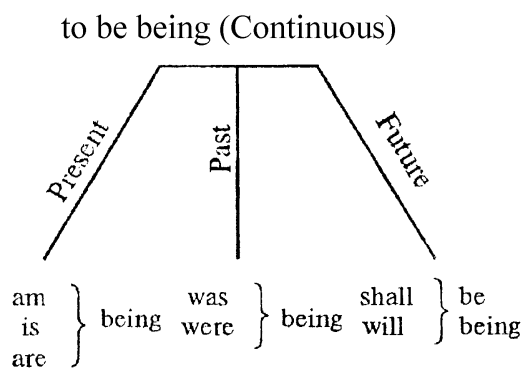
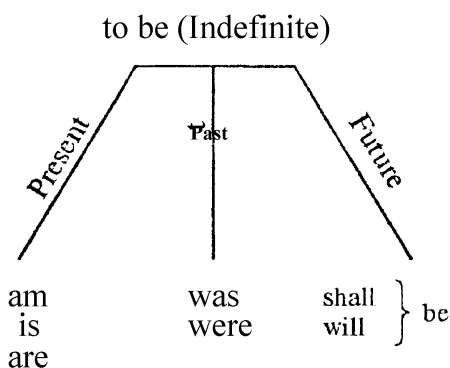
E.g. to be written - быть написанным

to be asked - быть спрошенным

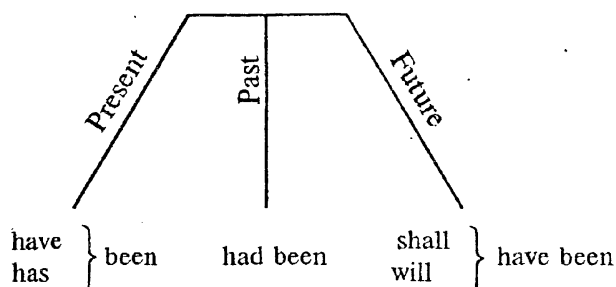
В этой модели первый элемент (to be) формально является переменной величиной, а второй - постоянной, т. е. это всегда III форма конкретного глагола. Глагол to be изменяется в зависимости от:

- 1) группы времен - Indefinite (to be),
Continuous (to be being),
Perfect (to have been);

- 2) времени совершения действия, лица, числа:



to have been (Perfect)



Итак, все сведения об образовании и употреблении той или иной группы времен, полученные ранее, пригодятся вам для постановки глагола to be в составе страдательного залога в нужную форму. следует отметить, что в разговорной практике страдательный залог используется преимущественно во временах группы неопределенных времен (Indefinite) и настоящем перфектном. Остальные формы встречаются в письменной речи с большей или меньшей степенью ограниченности.

Active Voice (Indefinite)	Passive Voice (Indefinite)
<p>1. Peter the First <u>founded</u> our city in 1703. Петр I основал наш город в 1703 году.</p> <p>2. A lot of students <u>study</u> foreign languages at the University. Многие студенты изучают иностранные языки в университете.</p> <p>3. I shall <u>post</u> the letter immediately. Я отправлю письмо немедленно.</p>	<p>1. Our city <u>was founded</u> by Peter the First in 1703. Наш город был основан Петром I в 1703 году.</p> <p>2. Foreign languages <u>are studied</u> by a lot of students at the University. Иностранные языки изучаются многими студентами университета.</p> <p>3. The letter <u>will be posted</u> immediately. Письмо будет отправлено немедленно.</p>

Exercises

I. Read and translate paying attention to the Passive Voice:

About Books

First, books are written by writers. Then they are printed by printers. After that the books are sold by booksellers, bought by people and they are read by thousands of readers.

II. Describe the following processes as it has been done in exercise I:

1. Films - to produce (by producers)
to shoot (shot) (by camera-men) - снимать
to show (showed, shown) at the cinemas
to see (by audience ['ɔ:diəns] - зрителями)
to criticize ['kritisaɪz] (by critics)
2. Houses - to construct (by builders)
to accept (by commission) - принимать
to tenant ['tenənt] - заселять
to live in
3. Vegetables - to plant [plɑ:nt] (by farmers) - сажать
to grow (grew, grown) - выращивать
to pick up - собирать
to deliver [dɪ'livə] to the shops - доставляй
в магазины
to sell (sold)
to buy (bought)

III. Change the sentences according to the model. Pay attention to the tense of the predicate.

Model: T.: Yuri Dolgoruky founded Moscow in 1147.

St.: Moscow was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruky.

1. In autumn farmers pick up vegetables and fruit.
2. Next year pupils will study some new subjects at school.
3. I earned the money and spent it at once.
4. The plant produces modern machinery.
5. The meeting has just begun. They are discussing an important problem.
6. Our country launched the first sputnik into space in 1957.

7. A lot of tourists visit St Petersburg in summer.
8. We shall send this letter immediately.
9. He told me that he had bought the book two days before.
10. Our laboratory will have finished the test by the end of the next week.
11. When we came there Professor B. was making a report.
12. The students have just translated this text.

IV. *Answer the questions according to the model:*

T.: Novels are written by writers. And poems?

St.: Poems are written by poets.

1. Literature and languages are taught at the University, and medicine? (at the Medical University)
2. Our city was founded in 1703. And Moscow? (in 1147)
3. The first sputnik was launched into space in 1957. And what about the first manned spaceship (пилотируемый космический корабль)? (in 1961)
4. The exercise has been already translated. And what about the text? (not yet)
5. A telegram must be sent today. And a letter? (later)
6. Tea is served in all the long distance trains. And coffee? (not)

V. *Translate into English paying attention to the tense in the Passive Voice:*

1. Каждый год в нашем городе строится много новых жилых домов.
2. Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.
3. В следующем году в нашем районе будет построено несколько новых домов.
4. Посмотри, какой высокий дом строится в конце улицы,
5. Этот дом строился, когда мы сюда приехали.
6. Тот новый многоэтажный дом только что построили.
7. К тому времени, когда мы сюда приехали, этот дом был уже построен.
8. Их дом будет построен к концу следующего года.

The Peculiarities of the Passive Voice in English (Особенности страдательного залога в английском языке)

В английском языке страдательный залог имеет более широкую сферу применения, чем в русском. Главным образом это связано с тем, что русские неопределенно-личные предложения со сказуемым в действительном залоге соответствуют английским личным предложениям со сказуемым в страдательном залоге.

Распространена форма страдательного залога со следующими глаголами:

1) to ask	to send
to answer	to help
to tell (велеть)	to show
to give	to offer
to take	to present и др.

E.g. He is often asked to help with the job.

Его часто просят помочь в работе.

I was told to inform him of it.

Мне велели сообщить ему об этом.

Запомните, что в таких предложениях местоимения I, he, she и т. д. переводятся на русский язык “меня, мне”, “его, ему”, “ее, ей” и т. д.

2) to speak about smb., smth.

to send for smb., smth.

to look at smb., smth.

to laugh at smb., smth.

to insist on (upon) smth. (настаивать на чем-либо)

to rely on (upon) smb., smth. (полагаться на кого-либо, что-либо)

и другими глаголами, требующими предложного управления.

E.g. The house is not lived in. - В этом доме не живут.



The doctor has been sent for. - За доктором послали.



- 3) to follow smb., smth. (следовать за кем-либо, чем-либо)
to influence smb., smth. (влиять на кого-либо, что-либо)
to affect smb., smth. (воздействовать на кого-либо, что-либо)

и некоторыми другими глаголами, требующими, в отличие от русского языка, беспредложного управления.

E.g. I was influenced by his friend.
На него оказал влияние его друг.

Предложения, содержащие глаголы этой группы в страдательном итоге, на русский язык переводятся личными предложениями (в отличие от предложений, иллюстрирующих употребление глаголов, упомянутых в пунктах 1 и 2) с инвертированным порядком слов, при котором подлежащее помещается после сказуемого.

Следует также обратить внимание на то, что предложения с глаголами в страдательном залоге, относящимися к пунктам 2 и 3, в русском варианте начинаются с предложного дополнения.

VI. *Translate into Russian:*

1. I was given a very interesting book to read.
2. We were told to translate the text and to learn the new words.
3. This problem will be insisted on.
4. The films of this producer are much spoken about.
5. These people cannot be relied on.
6. Poor girl! She is often laughed at by everybody.
7. This picture is always looked at with great interest.
8. Today we have been given much homework.
9. The lecture was followed by a new documentary film.
10. He said that he had been sent on business to the Far East.
11. The question was not answered.

VII. *Choose the right Russian variant:*

1. The results of the experiment were influenced by the previous data.
 - а. Результаты эксперимента повлияли на предыдущие данные.
 - б. На результаты эксперимента повлияли предыдущие данные.
 - в. Предыдущие данные повлияли на результаты эксперимента.

2. His business trip has been insisted on by the chief.
 - a. На его командировке настоял шеф.
 - б. Он настоял на командировке шефа.
 - в. Шеф настоял на его командировке.
3. The report was followed by a lot of questions.
 - a. Много вопросов последовало за докладом.
 - б. За докладом последовало много вопросов.
 - в. За докладом следует много вопросов.
4. This scientist is often referred to by the authors of scientific papers.
 - a. Авторы научных статей часто ссылаются на этого ученого.
 - б. На этого ученого часто ссылаются авторы научных статей.
 - в. На этого ученого часто ссылались авторы научных статей.

VIII. A. *Answer the questions:*

1. How much money are you paid every month?
2. Are you given a bonus? How often?
3. What presents were you given for your last birthday?
4. Who was invited to your birthday party?
5. When is Christmas celebrated in our country?
6. Are you often sent on business to any other towns (cities)?
When were you sent on business last time?
7. What homework have you been given for today's English lesson?

B. *On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the Words "Can (Could) you tell me" and "I wonder".*

IX. *Study the models and answer the following questions:*

1. T.: What follows winter? - Что следует за зимой?
St.: Spring follows winter. - Весна следует за зимой.

2. T.: What is followed by winter? - За чем следует зима?
(Что сопровождается зимой?)
- St.: Autumn is followed by winter. - За осенью следует зима.
(Осень сопровождается зимой.)

3. T.: What is winter followed by? - Что следует за зимой?
(Чем сопровождается зима?)
- St.: Winter is followed by spring. - За зимой следует весна.
(Зима сопровождается весной.)

1. What follows April?
2. What is January followed by?
3. What followed the discovery of atom? (the use of atom for military purposes)
4. What follows night?
5. What is followed by night?
6. What is summer followed by?
7. What will follow the film? (discussion)

X. *Translate into English*

1. Лекцию посетил много студентов (to attend - посещать)
2. Нам показали новый фильм Феллини.
3. В этом доме не живут зимой.
4. На письмо необходимо ответить немедленно.
5. За лекцией последовал новый документальный фильм.
6. На этих условиях (terms) будут настаивать.
7. Вас просили сделать это.
8. Об этом романе много говорят.
9. На ее госпитализации настаивали врачи.
10. Господин Смит - известный ученый, на его научные работы часто ссылаются.
11. На телефонный звонок никто не ответил.
12. Дверь открылась, и все увидели господина Брауна, за которым следовала его жена.
13. На улице к нам обратился какой-то прохожий.
14. Он обратился за работой в одну фирму, но ему отказали.

The Passive Voice with Modal Verbs

Модальные глаголы, относящиеся к классу недостаточных глаголов, наряду с некоторыми другими формами, не имеют форм страдательного залога. Противопоставление действительный/страдательный залог в этом случае выражается изменением залоговых характеристик инфинитива:

to offer - to be offered;
to have offered - to have been offered.

E.g. We cannot rely on his words.

Мы не можем положиться на его слова.

His words cannot be relied on.

На его слова нельзя положиться.

XI. *Translate into Russian:*

1. Traffic signs must be followed by all people, pedestrians or drivers.
2. Traffic rules must not be broken, otherwise you will not avoid collision.
3. Crimes must be investigated and punished.
4. Spelling and grammar rules should be followed by those who learn foreign languages,
5. Changeable weather cannot be relied on.
6. Remember that promises must be kept.
7. Who may be admitted to the University according to the local rules?
8. This job cannot be done for the short period, you need at least three more days.

XII. 1. *What people among those given below can or cannot be relied on*

Men of their word
pessimists
real friends
lazy students
honest people
liars
political figures
dishonest people
optimists

Can you continue the list?

2. *What factors among those enumerated below must be or must not be taken into account when applicants (абитуриенты) enter a University?*

Good marks

a sex

education

a nationality

scientific interests

bad habits

a place of residence

a race

the property possessed

a talent

features of character

a marital status

3. *What measures should be taken for raising the living standard of the population?*

While answering use the basic model:

Something should be done for that.

E.g. The living standard of the population should be raised.

to increase salaries and wages

to reduce prices for consumer goods

to provide people with worthy accomodation

to increase pensions

to raise labour productivity

to hung down inflation

to develop market economy

to introduce changes into the sphere of education and medicine

to settle the transport problems

to lower the level of unemployment

And what else?

\\ XIII. *Translate into English:*

1. Люди, на которых нельзя положиться, называются ненадежными

2. Все правила уличного движения необходимо строго соблюдать

3. Нельзя работать бесплатно; любая работа должна оплачиваться своевременно.
4. За маленькими детьми нужно присматривать, а за старыми людьми - ухаживать.
5. На этот метод не следует ссылаться - он устарел.
6. Этот дом летний, поэтому в нем нельзя жить зимой.
7. Литература и иностранные языки как общеобразовательные предметы должны быть включены в программу университета.
8. Деньги, взятые в долг, должны быть возвращены вовремя.
9. Этого ученого следует пригласить на конференцию с докладом о его последнем открытии.
10. Этот текст нельзя перевести без словаря - он слишком труден.
11. На его поездке за границу нужно настаивать.
12. Фильм был настолько интересный, что его нельзя забыть.

Conversation: At the Customs

Grammar: The Sequence of Tenses Rule. Indirect Speech

*

Read the text:

AT THE CUSTOMS

Every day many people travel throughout the world either on business or for pleasure. Those who cross the frontier of the state have to go through customs.

The customs service is designed for carrying out customs control to regulate import and export of goods and currency. The place where customs or duties are paid is called a customs house.

'Every country has its own customs legislation, and if you are going abroad you are supposed to learn¹ the rules of leaving and entering the foreign state. To be on the safe side, you should know what is allowed or prohibited to be brought in or taken out. Before packing your luggage consult the prohibited articles list which is available at the customs.

Among the articles that are prohibited for taking out of the country in accordance with customs legislation of all the states you will find works of art, different types of prints, manuscripts, valuable musical instruments, cancelled securities, numismatics, stamps and other articles of artistic, historical and cultural value.

Though strict prohibition applies to antiques, you may be allowed to take some original painting or drawing out provided you got a special licence for it and paid duties.

The list of prohibited commodities both for bringing in and taking out also includes arms, explosives, military equipment and narcotics.

¹ you are supposed to learn - предполагается, что вы знаете;
вам необходимо знать

Everybody leaving for a foreign country ought to know that there can be articles liable to duty and duty free. As a rule, personal belongings, gifts and souvenirs (the cost of the latter must not exceed a certain limit stipulated by the customs regulation) are duty free. Money not declared and therefore concealed from the customs control is liable to confiscation as smuggling. Prohibited or restricted articles though declared are usually detained, and the traveller can collect them on his way back.

When the passenger enters or leaves the country, he must fill in an entry or exit declaration which is to be produced to the customs officer. The passenger is to fill in his name, citizenship, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and duration of his visit in block letters. He must also declare all dutiable articles.

To make a trip to most countries every traveller must have a visa, single, multiple or transit, which is issued by the foreign Embassy or Consulate. The visa may be prolonged in case of necessity, but the time for which it is valid must not expire, otherwise the traveller will not be allowed to leave the country. The overseas passport is also necessary. All the documents are carefully studied by the customs officer.

To go through customs means to have your luggage inspected by customs men. The traveller puts his bags and suitcases on the moving conveyer belt for checking. To prevent smuggling, modern methods and techniques have been developed which help customs officers examine the inside of the luggage. TV-cameras and monitors are installed everywhere at the customs house. When the passenger puts his hand luggage on the conveyer belt, special monitors are scanning the enclosure. They are able to detect every thing, even if it has been concealed in the very secret corner. Customs men know from experience the exact places of concealment of goods. It may be a double bottom or cover of the suitcase, a hollowed book, an inside pocket, a tooth-paste tube, a stick; even toys and dolls can be used for that. Customs officers are trained to recognize travellers who are carrying illegally

and they can prevent smuggling. The smuggling of drugs has increased a great deal in recent years and has become a world problem. Customs men in different countries supply one another with helpful information.

In the United Kingdom there is a system of red and green symbols in operation at big airports. If you have nothing more than the allowances and no prohibited or restricted goods or goods for commercial purpose, go straight through the channel indicated by the green symbol unless the officer on duty asks you to stop.

If you have more than the allowances or if you carry prohibited or restricted goods or goods for commercial purpose, go to the channel indicated by the red symbol.

So, if you follow the customs instructions and if you do not break any law, you will enjoy your trip abroad.

Words and expressions

at the customs ['kʌstəmz]	– в таможене
a frontier [ˈfrɪntiə]	– граница (между государствами)
to go through customs	– проходить таможенный досмотр
to be designed for smth. [... dɪˈzaɪnd]	быть предназначенным для чего-либо
to carry out ['kæri]	– осуществлять
goods	товары
currency ['kʌrənsɪ ...]	– валюта
to pay customs (duties)	– платить таможенную пошлину
a custom house	– таможня
legislation [ˌlɛdʒɪsˈleɪʃən]	– законодательство
to prohibit [prəˈhɪbɪt]	– запрещать
an article ['ɑːtɪkl]	– предмет
an accordance with smth. [... əˈkɔːdəns]	– в соответствии с чем-либо
a print [prɪnt]	– гравюра, эстамп
a manuscript ['mænjʊskript]	– рукопись
valuable ['væljʊəbl]	– ценный
cancelled securities ['kænsəld sɪˈkjʊərɪtiz]	аннулированные ценные бумаги
numismatics [ˌnjuːmɪzˈmætɪks]	– нумизматика (употребл. как ед. число)

a stamp	– марка
artistic [ɑ:ˈtɪstɪk]	– художественный
value [ˈvælju:]	– ценность
strict prohibition [... ˌprəʊɪˈbɪʃən]	– строгий запрет
to apply to smth. [əˈplai ...]	– зд.; распространяется на что-либо
an antique [ænˈti:k]	– антикварная вещь
an original painting [əˈrɪdʒənəl ˈpeɪntɪŋ] -	подлинник живописного полотна
a drawing [ˈdrɔ:ɪŋ]	– рисунок
provided [prəˈvaɪdɪd]	– при условии
a commodity [kəˈmɒdɪtɪ]	– товар
arms [ɑ:mz]	– оружие
an explosive [ɪksˈpləʊsɪv]	– взрывчатое вещество
military equipment [ˈmɪlɪtəri ɪˈkwɪpmənt] -	военное оборудование
liable to duty [ˈlaɪəbl]	– подлежащий обложению таможенной пошлиной
duty free [ˈdju:ti fri:]	– не облагаемый таможенной пошлиной
personal belongings [ˈpɜ:snəl bɪˈlɒŋɪŋz] -	личные вещи
a gift	– подарок
to stipulate [ˈstɪpjʊleɪt]	– обуславливать, оговаривать
to declare smth. [dɪˈkleə]	– вносить что-либо в декларацию
to conceal [kənˈsi:l]	– скрывать, утаивать
restricted articles [rɪsˈtrɪktɪd]	– предметы, вывоз которых разрешен в ограниченных количествах
to detain [dɪˈteɪn]	– задерживать
to collect [kəˈlekt]	– забирать
an entry declaration [ˈentri ˌdekləˈreɪʃən]	– декларация при въезде (в страну)
an exit declaration [ˈeksɪt ...]	– декларация при выезде (из страны)
a customs officer [... ˈɒfɪsə]	– работник таможи
citizenship [ˈsɪtɪznɪp]	– гражданство
the purpose and duration of the visit [ˈpɜ:pəs ... dʒʊəˈreɪʃən]	– цель и продолжительность визита
in block letters [ˈblɒk ...]	– печатными буквами
dutiable [ˈdʒu:tiəb(ə)l]	– подлежащий обложению таможенной пошлиной
a single visa [ˈsɪŋɡl ˈvi:zə]	– однократная виза
a multiple visa [ˈmʌltɪpl]	– многократная виза

a transit visa ['trænsɪt ...]

to issue a visa ['ɪʃu: ...]

an Embassy ['embəsi]

a Consulate ['kɒnsjʊlɪt]

to prolong a visa [prolong ...]

in case of necessity [nɪ'sesɪtɪ]

to be valid for [... valid ...]

to expire [ɪks'paɪə]

an overseas passport [,əʊvə'si:z 'pɑ:spɔ:t]

to prevent smuggling [pri'vent 'smʌɡlɪŋ]

to scan the enclosure [skæn ði ɪn'kləʊʒə]

concealment [kən'si:lmənt]

a double bottom ['dʌbl 'bɒtəm]

a hallowed book [hallowed ...]

a stick [stɪk]

a doll [dɒl]

to train [treɪn]

to recognize ['rɛkəɡnaɪz]

illegally [ɪ'li:gəli]

a drug [drʌɡ]

an allowance [ə'laʊəns]

a law [lɔ:]

- транзитная виза

- выдавать визу

- посольстве

- консульство

- продлевать визу

- в случае необходимости

- быть действительным,
иметь силу

- истекать (о сроке)

- заграничный паспорт

- предотвращать контрабанду

- просматривать вложение

- сокрытие

- двойное дно

- книга с вырезанными стра-
ницами

- трость

- кукла

- обучать

- узнавать

- незаконно, нелегально

- наркотик

- то, что разрешено к вывозу

- правило

Exercises

I. Answer the questions:

1. In what case does a traveller have to go through customs?
2. Why are customs houses set up on the frontier?
3. What are the functions of a customs officer?
4. What goods are prohibited for bringing in and taking out by all countries?
5. What articles must not be taken out in accordance with the Russian customs legislation?
6. What things can be brought in and taken out duty free? Which are liable to duty?
7. In what case does a traveller have to pay extra duties?
8. What articles can be confiscated or detained at the customs house?
9. Is smuggling through the customs possible? What is invented to prevent it?
10. What must be declared in the declaration form?

II. *Go on with enumerating:*

1. Articles that are duty free are personal belongings,
2. The following papers are needed for going through customs:
a visa,
3. A visa can be issued as single
4. In the prohibited articles list one can find antiques,
5. Among the articles liable to duty passengers can find original painting,
6. In the declaration form a traveller must write down a country visited,
7. A conveyer belt, ... are installed at the customs house to search the tourist's luggage.
8. Customs men know the exact places of concealment of goods.
It may be an inside pocket,

III. *Enumerate some customs regulations concerning the things brought in or taken out (at least four of them).*

IV. *Speak about filling in a declaration form. These questions will help you:*

1. What items are included in a declaration form?
2. Why are two kinds of declaration used: entry and exit?
3. How ought a form to be filled in, in handwriting or typewriting?
4. What things must be declared? And how about currency?
5. What other documents or papers besides a declaration form does a traveller need?

V. *Describe the procedure of searching the traveller's luggage. Name all devices and instruments designed for examining suitcases and bags.*

VI. *Speak about the system of red and green symbols at the customs house at big airports of the United Kingdom.* VII. VIII.

VII. *Say what measures contribute to preventing smuggling through the customs.*

VIII. *Say what the customs officer would like to know.*

Model 1: Can I see your declaration, Mr Tompson?

- The customs officer is asking Mr Tompson to show him his declaration.

1. Can I see your cash, please?
2. Could you produce your overseas passport?
3. Will you, please, open your suitcase, Mr Green?
4. Can I see your transit visa, please?
5. Could you show me your exit declaration, Mrs O'Hara?
6. Can I see your camera, Mr Robertson?

Model 2: - Have you filled in your exit declaration?

- The customs officer is asking the traveller if (whether) he has filled in his exit declaration.

1. Have you got any things liable to duty?
2. Have you declared all your money, Mr Brown?
3. Is this your suitcase, Mrs Priesley?
4. Are you taking out any spirits and cigarettes?
5. Have you got a transit visa?
6. Are you bringing in any commercial goods?

IX. *The traveller would like to know something from the customs officer. Say what he wants to know beginning with the introductory phrase "The traveller (tourist, passenger) is asking the customs officer ":*

1. Where can I find out the carriage procedure?
2. What things can be taken along duty free?
3. Must I pay extra duty for this?
4. Where will the customs procedure take place?
5. Am I permitted to have 200 cigarettes?
6. Where can I get a customs declaration form?

X. *This is a talk between the customs officer and the traveller:*

- You declare here that you haven't got weapons. Do you confirm your written statement?
- I fully confirm my statement.

You are being asked about:

drugs
 icons
 antiques
 military equipment
 prohibited or restricted articles
 manuscripts
 numismatics

Read the story:

THE SMUGGLER

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. He used to work in a small border town. It was not a busy town and there was not much work. The road was usually very quiet and there were not many travellers. It was not a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life. About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said "I am a smuggler."

Last year Sam retired. He spent his savings on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day he was sitting by the pool and opposite him he saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him.

Sam: Hello, there!

Draper: Hi!

Sam: Do you remember me?

Draper: Yes ... of course I do. You're a customs officer.

Sam: I used to be, but I'm not any more. I retired last month.

I often used to search your truck ...

Draper: ... but you never found anything!

Sam: No, I didn't. Can I ask you something?

Draper: Of course you can.

Sam: Were you a smuggler?

Draper: Of course I was.

Sam: But ... the truck was always empty. What were you smuggling?

Draper: Trucks.

(B. Hartley and P. Viney.
Streamline English. Connections. - Oxford:
Oxford University Press, 1989, c. 95)

Words and expressions

a border ['bɔ:də]	- граница
quiet ['kwaɪət]	- тихий
truck [trʌk]	- грузовик
to become suspicious [... səs'pɪʃəs]	- начать подозревать что-то
to search [sɜ:tʃ]	- обыскивать
a smuggler ['smʌglə]	- контрабандист
to retire [rɪ'taɪə]	- выходить в отставку
Bermuda [bə'mju:də]	- Бермудские острова

XI. Answer the questions:

1. What was the place where Sam Lewis worked as a customs officer?
2. There wasn't much work there, was were?
3. Who regularly arrived at the border?
4. Did the customs officer search the truck carefully?
5. Sam tried to prevent smuggling, didn't he? Did he manage to do it?
6. Where did Sam Lewis go after he had retired?
7. Who did he meet there?
8. What did he learn about Draper?
9. Sam Lewis and Draper both liked an easy life and luxury, didn't they? Do you like an easy life?

XII. *Say why Sam Lewis could not be a professional customs officer. What personal features did he lack? The first is that he was indifferent to his job. Name the others.*

XIII. *Mark with a tick the following qualities that in your opinion a professional customs officer must have:*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A real customs officer must be | patient |
| | acute |
| | sly |
| | kind |
| | strict |
| | absent-minded |
| | concentrated |
| | evil |
| | polite |
| | shy |
| | clever |
| | physically strong |
| | just |
| | talkative |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 2. A customs officer must have | penetrating mind
intuition
an attractive appearance
knowledge in man's psychology
higher education
strong muscles |
|--------------------------------|--|

XIV. *Think of at least five measures which can be taken to prevent the smuggling of articles of original art.*

Read the dialogue:

GOING THROUGH CUSTOMS AT THE AIRPORT

Daniela: Hello!

John: Hi!

Daniela: Do you know which channel to go through?

John: No. Let's ask a customs officer.

Daniela: Excuse me. Could you tell me which channel to go through?

Officer: If you've got anything to declare you go through the red channel. If you haven't got anything to declare you go through the green channel.

Daniela: How do I know if I have anything to declare?

Officer: Are you staying in Britain for more than six months?

Daniela: No.

Officer: Well, the amount of goods you can bring in without paying duty depends on where you bought them. You can have two hundred cigarettes, one litre of spirits, two litres of wine and presents worth twenty-eight pounds if you bought them in a country not in the EEC¹. If you bought them in an EEC country you can have three hundred cigarettes, one and a half litres of spirits, four litres of wine and presents worth a hundred and twenty pounds.

John: Right. I have one and a half litres of brandy and three litres of wine that I bought in Italy. I don't have any presents. That means I don't have anything to declare.

Officer: That's right. You can go through the green channel.

Daniela: I've only got two hundred cigarettes and a litre of whisky that I bought on the plane, but I've got a camera that I bought in Italy that cost two hundred pounds. It's a present for a friend of my father's.

¹ EEC - European Economic Community (the Common Market)

Officer: Then you must go through the red channel.

Daniela: Thank you. (to John) Shall we meet at the airport shop?

John: Sure.¹

Daniela goes to the red channel.

Officer: Have you got any spirits, wine or tobacco in excess of the duty-free allowance?

Daniela: No, I've got this bottle of whisky and these cigarettes.

Officer: That's all right. Have you got any presents that you intend to leave in Britain?

Daniela: Yes, I've got this camera - it cost two hundred pounds. I bought it in Italy.

Officer: Have you got a receipt for the camera?

Daniela: Yes. Here it is.

Officer: Thank you. If you wait a minute, I'll tell you how much duty you have to pay on it.

Daniela: Thank you.

(What to Say. BBC Radio and Television course. -
London, 1987.)

XV. *Answer the questions:*

1. In what case does a tourist have to go through the red channel at the English airport?
2. Who is the green channel intended for?
3. Is the amount of goods you are bringing in unlimited?
4. What is more advantageous for a tourist visiting Great Britain, to buy goods in EEC countries or in the countries of other communities?
5. Why didn't John have to declare anything at the airport?
6. Why did Daniela have to declare a camera?

XVI. *Go on with enumerating the factors that influence whether you have to declare things brought in Great Britain or not:*

It depends on 1) if you intend to stay in the country for more than six months.

2) where you ...

3) the amount of goods ...

4) the price for...

¹ "Sure" is used by Americans. English say "Yes /All right/OK".

XVII. A. *According to the British customs legislation, if you are bringing in goods, bought not in an EEC country, the amount is the following:*

for cigarettes -
for spirits -
for wine -
the price for presents -

B. *If you are bringing in goods bought in one of the EEC countries the amount is different:*

for cigarettes -
for spirits -
for wine -
the price for presents -

XVIII. *Translate into English:*

1. В таможене британского аэропорта турист должен проходить либо через зеленый, либо через красный проход в зависимости от количества и стоимости ввозимых товаров.
2. Через зеленый проход идут те, кому ничего не нужно заносить в декларацию.
3. Таможенный служащий должен знать, куплены ли ввозимые товары в странах Общего рынка или в других странах.
4. Для товаров, приобретенных в одной из стран Общего рынка, существуют льготы.
5. Если стоимость подарков превышает определенный лимит, турист должен платить пошлину за них.
6. Если количество алкоголя и табачных изделий не превышает норму, они не подлежат обложению таможенной пошлиной.

XIX. *Reproduce the dialogue "Going Through Customs at the Airport".*

GRAMMAR: The Sequence of Tenses Rule

Согласование (или последовательность) времен - это определенная грамматическая зависимость времени глагола придаточного предложения от времени глагола главного предложения. Такая последовательность времен соблюдается в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным дополнительным.

Правило согласования времен гласит: если глагол главного предложения употребляется в прошедшем времени, то в придаточном

может быть употреблено только одно из прошедших времен (Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous или Future-in-the-Past). Формы настоящего и будущего времени недопустимы. Отсюда следует, что, если глагол главного предложения представлен формами настоящего и будущего времени, то в придаточном предложении может быть употреблено любое время, требующееся по смыслу.

Для смысла предложения не безразлично, какое из прошедших времен английского языка будет употреблено в придаточном предложении. Этот выбор зависит от временного взаимодействия двух глаголов - главного и придаточного предложения:

I. Если действие (процесс, состояние), передаваемое глаголом придаточного предложения, происходит одновременно с действием (процессом, состоянием), обозначенным глаголом главного предложения, то в придаточном предложении используется либо прошедшее неопределенное (Past Indefinite), либо прошедшее длительное (Past Continuous), либо прошедшее длительно-совершенное (Past Perfect Continuous).

E.g. 1. I thought you knew of my arrival.

Я думал, что ты знаешь о моем приезде.

2. The little boy said (that) his mother was washing the dishes while his father was lying on the sofa.

Маленький мальчик сказал, что его мама моет посуду, а папа лежит на диване.

3. I didn't know (that) you had been waiting for me so long.

Я не знал, что вы ждете меня так долго.

II. Если действие (процесс, состояние), выраженное глаголом в придаточном предложении, предшествует действию (процессу, состоянию), обозначенному глаголом главного предложения, то в придаточном предложении употребляется прошедшее совершенное (Past Perfect) или прошедшее длительно-совершенное (Past Perfect Continuous), поскольку именно грамматическое время Past Perfect и передает действие, которое может квалифицироваться как предпрошедшее (т. е. предшествующее другому прошедшему).

E.g. 1. He declared (that) he had already been there.

Он заявил, что уже побывал там.

2. The scientist stated (that) he had been investigating the problem for a decade.

Ученый сообщил, что он занимается этой проблемой в течение десяти лет.

III. Если действие (процесс, состояние), выраженное глаголом в придаточном предложении, следует за действием (процессом, состоянием), обозначенным глаголом главного предложения, то в придаточном предложении употребляется так называемое будущее в прошедшем, которое образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов *should* и *would* и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы *to*:

should } write (Future Indefinite-in-the-Past)
would }

should } } be writing (Future Continuous-in-the-Past)
would }

should } } have written (Future Perfect-in-the-Past)
would }

E.g. 1. He said (that) he would be waiting for me at the appointed time.

Он сказал, что будет ждать меня в назначенное время.

Exercises

1. *Transform the following sentences into subordinate clauses of object introducing them with the phrases "I knew", "I thought", "He said". Change the tense of the verb in the clause according to the sequence*

of tenses rule. Change pronouns where necessary:

1. My friend was born in Moscow, and since that time he has been living there.

2. If the weather is fine on Sunday, they will go to the country.

3. Everybody is going to attend the scientific conference which is held in our city in May.

4. The goods that have been exported from Sweden are of high quality.

5. His knowledge in English is quite satisfactory though he makes some grammar mistakes.

6. The TV programme does not seem interesting and viewers cannot expect any positive changes in it.

7. The books you need are in great demand everywhere.

8. I have to do a lot of work about the house: washing up, doing the flat, cooking are my duties.

9. He does not have to take a bus - he lives near the University.

10. The letter of congratulation was sent in advance, and they certainly have got it.

11. Last month my colleague went abroad where he intended to stay for two weeks.

II. *Translate into English:*

1. Он сказал, что вернется поздно.
2. Я знал, что он не прав, но надеялся, что он поймет это сам.
3. Мы не предполагали, что это займет у нас так много времени.
4. По радио сообщили, что погода будет меняться.
5. Они сказали, что уже провели эксперимент и довольны результатами,
6. Я не понимаю, о чем ты спрашиваешь.
7. Мы наконец поняли, что вам нужно.
8. Я не знаю, что находится в этом здании сейчас.
9. Она сказала, что по дороге домой всегда заходит в магазин.
10. Я не знал, что он принимал участие в конференции и делал доклад.

III. *Do the exercise in accordance with the model:*

- She has lived abroad for five years.
 - I didn't know (that) she had lived abroad for five years.
1. The film festival completed its work a week ago.
 2. My colleague has gone on business to England.
 3. Commercial goods have always been liable to duty.
 4. She has been waiting for you since two o'clock.
 5. He has lost his job, and now he is unemployed.
 6. I have been living in this city since my childhood.
 7. You can prolong your visa in case of necessity.
 8. My foreign friends are going to send me an invitation for visiting Paris.
 9. It is better for you to have a multiple visa if you go abroad on business very often.
 10. When making a trip abroad a tourist can hold both foreign currency and travelling cheques.

Indirect Speech. Indirect Statements

Правило согласования времен действует при передаче чужого высказывания или мысли в косвенной речи, если последняя вводится глаголом в прошедшем времени: *said, told somebody, thought, knew* и *I* и При этом временная форма глагола прямой речи трансформируется в косвенной речи не просто в одну из форм прошедшего времени, а именно в ту, которая является аналогом данной формы.

Суть этого явления в том, что грамматическое время как бы опускается на одну ступень ниже. В большинстве случаев изменения происходят в пределах одной временной группы: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect или Perfect Continuous - с переводом формы настоящего (или будущего) времени в форму прошедшего. Однако иногда наблюдается сдвиг временных групп. В соответствии с правилом согласования времен изменение глагольных форм происходит следующим образом:

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
1. Present Indefinite Present Continuous Present Perfect Present Perfect Continuous	1. Past Indefinite Past Continuous Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous
2. Past Indefinite Past Continuous Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous	2. Past Perfect Past Perfect Continuous или остается без изменения не изменяется не изменяется
3. Future Indefinite Future Continuous Future Perfect Future Perfect Continuous	3. Future Indefinite-in-the-Past Future Continuous-in-the-Past Future Perfect-in-the-Past Future Perfect Continuous-in-the-Past

Как видно из приведенной выше таблицы, в пунктах 1 и 3 временная группа сохраняется, а изменения касаются только самого плана времени, т. е. план настоящего (пункт 1) или план будущего (пункт 3) передвигается в план прошедшего.

Что касается пункта 2, то временной план И временная группа глаголов либо остаются без изменения (Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous), так как в языковом выражении они составляют предельную степень передачи прошлых событий, либо прошедшее неопределенное переходит в прошедшее совершенное, так как последнее передает события предпрошедшего плана.

В некоторых случаях правило согласования времен не действует. Это относится к придаточным дополнительным предложениям, в которых сообщается общеизвестная истина или факт.

E.g. The little boy did not know that an hour is divided into sixty minutes.

При наличии более чем одного придаточного предложения, даже или последующие предложения не являются дополнительными (они могут быть, например, определительными или обстоятельственными), правило согласования времен применяется ко всем.

E.g. He was sure that they would find the man who was so much spoken about.

Он был уверен, что они найдут человека, о котором так много говорят.

Следует иметь в виду, что при переводе прямой речи в косвенную кроме глагольных форм изменениям подвергаются и другие компоненты предложения. Так, личные местоимения I лица единственного и множественного числа заменяются местоимениями III лица; местоимения II лица - местоимениями I или III лица единственного и множественного числа. Слова (указательные местоимения, наречия времени и места), в лексическом значении которых содержится указание на временную или локальную близость по отношению к говорящему, в косвенной речи заменяются соответствующими формами со значением удаленности.

Прямая речь

this
these
now
here
ago
today
tomorrow
yesterday
last morning (night)

Косвенная речь

that
those
then, (at) that time
there
before
that day
the next day
the day before, on the previous day
the previous morning (night)

I. Необходимо иметь в виду еще одно обстоятельство при переводе прямой речи в косвенную. Речь идет о семантически близких глаголах, употребление которых мотивируется определенными причинами. Прежде всего, они по-разному сочетаются с дополнением. Глагол **told** всегда требует дополнения - беспредложного: Smb. told smb., а глагол **said** встречается и с дополнением и без него. В первом случае дополнение - предложное: Sinb. said to smb.

Во -вторых, употребление фразы said to smb. возможно только в словах автора, предваряющих прямую речь. В косвенной речи в

этом случае используется глагол said без дополнения, а при необходимости назвать адресата - told smb.

- E.g. 1. He said to me, "The investigation will take much time".
He said (that) the investigation would take much time.
2. The teacher said to the students, "The time-table has changed".
The teacher told the students (that) the time-table had changed.

IV. *Convert the statements given in direct speech into indirect:*

1. The conductor said to the passenger, "You can get off at the next stop and change to a tram".
2. "I have never known this man, I have seen him for the first time", he declared.
3. "Yesterday it rained the whole morning, that is why I had to stay at home", my friend said when I asked him how he had spent his free time.
4. "In the first year you will be mostly taught general subjects", the dean answered when he was asked about the courses of lectures and practical classes.
5. "I like visiting new towns when I travel by train", my sister wrote in her first letter to me.
6. My companion said, "In childhood we spent much time together, we played a lot, discussed books and films and enjoyed sports."
7. "I am cooking dinner and can't join you. I have been cooking it since the morning", my friend complained when I called her.
8. The journalist wrote, "The news spread very quickly and soon the whole town was full of rumours".
9. He said, "I wake up very late, have late breakfast, look through newspapers and journals and make some telephone calls".
10. "I will ring you up when I need you", the boss said to his secretary.

Indirect Questions

Применение правила согласования времен в косвенных вопросах сопряжено с трудностями, связанными, во-первых, с изменением порядка слов, а во-вторых, с необходимостью учитывать то, какой вопрос, общий или специальный, содержался в вопросительном предложении. Поскольку косвенные вопросы не являются собственно вопросами (об этом свидетельствует, в частности, отсутствие вопро-

сительного знака), то сказуемое в таких предложениях занимает место справа от подлежащего (прямой порядок слов), как в утвердительном и отрицательном предложении. Косвенные вопросы предваряются непродуктивными фразами (на грамматическом уровне они выполняют роль главного предложения) Somebody asked, inquired, wanted to know, wondered и т. п.

Если в прямой речи содержится специальный вопрос, то вопросительное слово, с которого начинается последний (who, what, when, why и т.), трансформируется в союз или союзное слово при переводе в косвенную речь. При этом изменяется порядок слов, если это не вопрос к подлежащему.

E.g. He asked me, "When did this event happen?"

He asked me when that event had happened.

При переводе прямой речи, в которой содержится вопрос к подлежащему, в косвенную порядок слов остается прежним, так как предложение со специальным вопросом к подлежащему - это единственное вопросительное предложение с прямым порядком слов, где функцию подлежащего выполняет само вопросительное местоимение who (what).

E.g. The teacher asked the students, "Who is the inventor of radio?"

The teacher asked the students who was the inventor of radio.

Следует различать внешне похожие вопросы к подлежащему (с прямым порядком слов) и к именной части составного сказуемого (с обратным порядком слов). При переводе первых в косвенную речь глагол связка to be помещается после союзного слова who, выполняющего роль подлежащего, в то время как во втором случае этот глагол занимает конечную позицию.

E.g. My friend asked me, "Who is this man?"

My friend asked me who that man was.

Чтобы подчеркнуть различие между этими двумя структурами в коммуникативном плане (что отражается в соответствующем грамматическом оформлении), сравним ответы, которые могли бы быть даны на два последних вопроса:

I. - Who is the inventor of radio?

(Вопрос к подлежащему)

- Popov is (the inventor of radio).

(Но не "The inventor of radio is Popov.")

2. - Who is this man?
(Вопрос к именной части составного сказуемого)
- This man is my colleague. (My colleague.)
(Но не "My colleague is (this man).")

При передаче в косвенной речи общих или альтернативных вопросов, ввиду отсутствия у них вопросительных слов, функцию соединительных союзов выполняют слова

if (для общих вопросов) и
whetheror (if) (для альтернативных).

- E.g. 1. I addressed a passer-by with the question, "Can you tell me the way to the museum?"
I addressed a passer-by with the question if he could tell me the way to the museum.
2. He asked me, "Is Moscow your native town or do you spend your holidays there?"
He asked me whether Moscow was my native town or if I spent my holidays there.

Все косвенные вопросы независимо от союза, которым они присоединяются к главному предложению, функционируют как придаточные дополнительные предложения. Лексические изменения при переводе из прямой речи в косвенную, указанные в разделе "Indirect Statements", остаются в силе и в этом случае.

V. Convert the direct questions into indirect:

1. The passenger inquired of the booking-office clerk, "When does the train leave for London?"
2. "Do you know who discovered X-rays?" asked me a schoolboy.
3. "Why do you look so upset? Has anything happened?" the mother asked her little son when he returned from school.
4. The passer-by addressed a man with the question, "Is it too far to walk to the nearest hotel?"
5. I addressed the postman, "How many times a day do you deliver letters?"
6. I asked my friend, "Will you celebrate your birthday on Saturday or on Sunday?"
7. "Where did you spend your summer holidays?" my friend asked me when we met.
8. "Are you tired?" my grandmother asked and offered me a cup of strong tea.

9. "Who discovered the Law of Gravitation?" the teacher inquired of the pupils.
10. "How old are these pyramids?" a tourist asked the guide.

Indirect Requests, Orders and Short Answers

Прямая речь, содержащая просьбу (request) или приказание (order), переводится в косвенную речь с помощью инфинитива.

E.g. 1. The secretaiy said to the man, "Please, don't smoke in the room."

The secretary **asked** the man not to smoke in the room.

Выбор глагола, предворяющего просьбу, зависит от характера самой просьбы, от намерения говорящего, а также от стиля речи. Наряду со стилистически нейтральным глаголом to ask, используется

to request (для более официального стиля со скрытым значением приказа) и

to beg (передает более вежливые отношения с эмоциональным оттенком).

E.g. 1. The child said to his mother "Buy me an ice-cream, please!"
The child begged his mother to buy him an ice-cream.

2. The customs officer said to the tourist, "Show me your visa and declaration form".

The customs officer requested the tourist to show him his visa and declaration form.

Косвенные приказания передаются глаголами to tell (сказать чтобы или велеть), to order и to command.

E. g. 1. The policeman said to the man "Stop and don't move!"
The policeman ordered the man to stop and not to move.

Краткие отрицательные и утвердительные ответы в косвенной речи выражаются следующим образом: .

She hesitated and answered, "No" ("Yes").

She hesitated and answered in the negative (in the affirmative).

VI. *Say the following in indirect speech:*

1. "Please, call me after five o'clock, I'll be at home that time", he said to his friend.
2. "Don't behave in this way, it is impolite", he said to the little boy when everybody left the room.
3. She paused a little and then said, "No. I can't do this."
4. "Mummy, please, take me with you! I want to go there too", the child said to his mother.
5. The officer said to the soldiers, "Stand still and don't talk!"
6. The teacher thought for some seconds and then said, "Yes. Come here a little later".
7. "Come back", said the warning voice of her mother, "and don't let him see you".
8. "Would you mind closing the window?" the girl said to the boy who was sitting next to her.
9. The policeman addressed the man who was arrested two days before, and said to him, "Sign this document!"
10. "Never cross the street under the red lights," said the policeman to the pedestrian.

Conversation: Telephoning
Grammar: The Participle

Read the text

TELEPHONING

Most people nowadays have a telephone at home but still there are many who don't and who have to use public telephones.

Telephone booths are located everywhere. To make a call from a coin-box telephone you must put a token into the slot of the telephone, then you lift the receiver and hear a signal. After that you dial the number. If you hear short signals, the line is engaged. Replace the receiver and wait some minutes, then repeat the call.

This time you hear long signals. The line is free. You dial the number again and soon a woman answers the call. She says, "Hello! Who is speaking, please?" You answer, "Hello! May I speak to Alex, please?" The woman says, "You've got the wrong number." You say, "Sorry to have troubled you," and replace the receiver.

You dial the number once more and when somebody answers at the other end of the line, you say, "Are you 2-57-13-24 (two-five-seven-one-three-two-four)?" "Yes," says a woman's voice. "Can I speak to Alex, please?" You hear the woman calling out, "Alex, you are wanted on the phone," and to you she says, "Just a moment, hold the line!" You thank her and in a few minutes your friend is on the phone.

In the course of time some changes have been introduced to the telephone service. You can see new taxophones in the streets of the city. They are fitted with buttons and designed for a talk which cannot exceed three minutes. When the time is over, you

are automatically disengaged. Plastic calling cards are also very popular with the people who have to make calls frequently.

Private telephones are also modified. They have changed their design, form and colour. It is very convenient to fit your telephone with an answering machine: if you don't want to miss any business or private talk when you are out, a message will be recorded on the tape. Many people nowadays prefer to equip their telephones with a device that can define automatically the number from which a person is making a call.

No doubt, a telephone is a great convenience. It saves you time and gives a chance to be connected with the farthest corner of the world.

You may use a telephone operated by a system known as STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling). This system is very convenient, besides it is cheaper and quicker. To use the STD system you must learn the code for the place. If you don't know it, consult a telephone directory.

Here are the codes:

for Moscow	- 095,
for St. Petersburg -	812,
for Riga	- 0132,
for London	- 01,
for New York	- 212,
for Paris	- 33.

But not all cities are on STD.

You can make trunk-calls to most places in Europe and North America using the ISD system (International Subscriber Dialling). The procedure is as follows:

First dial digit 8 and listen to dialling tone. Then dial the code of the country or the code for the place concerned and then, without any pausing, the subscriber's number. Don't pause more than two or three seconds between digits, especially the last few digits. The call may fail if you do.

You will often hear nothing for half a minute or a little longer after dialling. Don't replace the receiver before you have given the equipment the time to connect the call. You may sometimes hear a series of very rapid pips. This tells you that the automatic equipment is putting your call through and "ask" you to hold on.

If the city you are calling is not on STD or ISD, you have to make a call through the operator. When you book a trunk-call in this way, you must give the operator the following information: the country, the city, and the telephone number you are calling; the call you want to book; the duration of your call if possible; and at last, your name and the number you are calling from.

You may book the following kinds of trunk-calls:

1. An A.D.C. call. It is a short form (abbreviation) for advise duration and charge, which means that immediately after the call the operator rings you back to tell you how long the call lasted and what it cost.

2. A personal call. It is made to a particular person, but you do not pay for the time taken to find the person. If he (she) is not available, you repeat your call later without further charge.

3. A station-to-station call. It is put through to the number you give.

4. A transferred-charge call (or a collect call). It is paid for by the person who receives the call, not by the caller.

The charge for all kinds of trunk-calls depends on the duration of the call and the distance. In some cases a discount is given. A reduced charge period is late evening, midnight, week-ends and holidays.

Words and expressions

nowadays ['naʊədeɪz]

a public telephone

a telephone booth [... 'telɪfəʊn buːð]

to make a (telephone) call

a coin box telephone [kɔɪn bɒks ...]

a slot

- в наши дни, теперь

- общественный телефон

- телефонная будка

- звонить

(делать звонок по телефону)

- телефон-автомат

- прорезь, отверстие

to lift the receiver [... rɪ'si:və]
 to dial the number ['daɪəl ðə 'nʌmbə]
 the line is engaged [... engaged]
 to replace the receiver
 the line is free
 to answer the call

You've got the wrong number.

Sorry to have troubled you.
 You are wanted on the phone.
 Hold the line. (Hold on.)
 to be on the (tele)phone
 to introduce changes [ɪn'trə'dju:s ...]
 a taxophone ['tæksəfəʊn]
 to fit with smth. [fɪt]
 a button ['bʌtn]
 to exceed [ɪk'si:d]
 to disengage [dɪsɪn'geɪdʒ]
 a plastic calling card ['plæstɪk
 ...]to modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ]
 an answering machine [... mə'ʃi:n]
 a message ['mesɪdʒ]
 to record on the tape ['rekɔ:d ...]
 to equip with smth. [ɪ'kwɪp ...]
 to define [dɪ'faɪn]
 to connect [kə'nekt]
 STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing)
 [səb'skraɪbə trʌŋk 'daɪəlɪŋ]
 a code [kəʊd]
 a telephone directory [... dɪ'rektəri]
 a trunk-call ['trʌŋk'kɔ:l]

ISD (International Subscriber Dialing)
 [ɪntə(:)'næʃənl səb'skraɪbə 'daɪəlɪŋ]
 a digit ['dɪdʒɪt]
 dialing tone [... təʊn]

concerned [kən'sɜ:nd]

to pause [pɔ:z]
 a subscriber
 to fail [feɪl]

- поднимать трубку
- набирать номер
- телефон занят
- повесить трубку
- телефон свободен
- подойти к телефону
(ответить на звонок)
- Вы неправильно набрали номер.
(Вы не туда попали.)
- Простите за беспокойство.
- Вас (тебя) к телефону.
- Не вешайте трубку.
- говорить по телефону
- вносить изменения
- таксофон
- оснащать чем-либо
- кнопка
- превышать
- разъединять (абонентов)
- пластиковая телефонная карта
- модифицировать, изменять
- автоответчик
- сообщение
- записывать на пленку
- оборудовать чем-либо
- определять
- соединять (абонентов)
- междугородная автоматическая
телефонная связь
- год
- телефонная книга
- междугородный телефонный
вызов
- международная автоматическая
телефонная связь
- однозначное число (от 0 до 9)
- продолжительный гудок, озна-
чающий, что можно набирать
номер
- имеющий отношение (к чему-
либо)
- задерживаться, делать паузу
- абонент
- не удаваться

a series of rapid pips	- определенная последовательность частых сигналов
['siəri:z ðv 'ræpɪd pɪps]	- соединять (абонентов)
to put through	- телефонист (диспетчер)
an operator ['ɒpəreɪtə]	- заказывать телефонный разговор
to hook a call	- телефонный вызов с сообщением продолжительности и стоимости разговора
an A.D.C. call	- плата (за телефонный разговор)
a charge [tʃɑ:ʒ]	- разговор по телефону, заказанный на номер абонента
a station-to-station call	- разговор по телефону за счет вызываемого лица
transferred-charge call	- лицо, которое звонит по телефону
[træn'sfɜ:dʒɑ:dʒ kɔ:l]	- скидка (в оплате)
a caller ['kɔ:lə]	
a discount ['dɪskaʊnt]	

Exercises

I. Use the equivalent English phrases:

1. Вас к телефону.
2. Не вешайте трубку.
3. Вы набрали неправильный номер.
4. Телефон занят.
5. Повесьте трубку.
6. Опустите жетон.
7. Номер свободен.
8. Простите за беспокойство.
9. Можно мне господина А?
10. Алло, это говорит В.
11. Диспетчер, соедините меня с номером ...
12. Я хочу заказать разговор за счет вызываемого лица.
13. Соедините меня, пожалуйста, с номером ... , я хочу заказать разговор лично с господином А.
14. Не могли бы вы сказать код Лондона?

II. What will you say:

- 1) if you've got the wrong number?
 - 2) if somebody has dialed your number by mistake?
 - 3) to a person who answers your call?
 - 4) if a person making a call wants to speak to somebody else, not to you?
 - 5) if somebody is interested to know who you are?
- A. Use the model: In this case (в этом случае) I'll say ...
- B. Give answers repeating the situation, e.g.: If I've got the wrong number I'll say ...

III. *Make up short dialogues according to the models:*

1. - Hello, can I speak to Mr Black?
- Mr Black, you are wanted on the phone.
2. - Hello, my name is Steve Johnson. Could I speak to Miss _____
Maxwell?
- Sorry, Miss Maxwell isn't available. She won't be back till 3 o'clock.
3. - Is this 890165?
- No, you've got the wrong number.
- Sorry to have troubled you.

You are making a call to:

your chief	any number
the post-office	your wife
the railway booking-office	your husband
the police	your friend
the bank	

IV. A. *Say what number you should dial:*

- 1) in case of the fire;
- 2) in case of the gas leakage;
- 3) in case of the traffic accident;
- 4) if you want to know the time;
- 5) if you are going to send a telegram;
- 6) if you need a taxi.

B. *Do you know the telephone numbers of the following services?*

1. Lost and found service
2. Weather forecast service
3. Railway inquiry
4. Airline inquiry.
5. Trunk

Additional words and expressions

a private (tele)phone ['praɪvɪt ...] - личный телефон.

an office (tele)phone

- служебный телефон

to hang (hung) up

- повесить (трубку)

to pick up

- снять (трубку)

to leave a message [... 'mɛsɪdʒ]	- поручить передать что-либо
to speak over the telephone	- говорить по телефону
to cut off	- разъединять (абонентов)
a buzz (buzzing) [bʌz]	- гудок
frequent buzzing ['fri:kwənt ...]	- частый гудок
prolonged buzzing [prəʊ'ləŋd...]	- длинный гудок
extension [ɪks'tɛnʃən]	- добавочный номер
exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]	- коммутатор

V. *Say the same in some other words:*

1. I shall ring you up tomorrow, just about the same time.
2. A frequent signal showed that the number was engaged.
3. I was mistaken when I phoned my friend.
4. Wait a minute, don't hang up.
5. I want to make a trunk-call.
6. Has anybody phoned today and asked you to tell me anything?
7. When I was speaking over the phone I was suddenly disengaged.

VI. A. *Answer the questions:*

1. Have you got a telephone at home? What is the number of your private telephone?
2. What is the number of your office telephone? Is it easy to get at you by the phone?
3. Who do you usually call?
4. How long do you usually speak over the telephone?
5. Do you have to book trunk-calls? What cities (towns) do you telephone?
6. What do you do if the line is engaged?
7. In what case do you say "I'll ring you up later"?
8. Is it possible to make a transferred-charge call within our country?

B. *On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words "He asked" and "He wanted to know", Don't forget to use the sequence of tenses rule.*

VII. *Translate into English:*

1. Телефон звонит. Будьте любезны, подойдите к телефону.
2. Сколько раз в день вы звоните по телефону?
3. Никто не ответил на звонок.
4. Могу я заказать междугородный разговор отсюда?

5. Вас просят к телефону.
6. Не набирайте номер, пока не услышите гудок.
7. Если вы слышите короткие гудки, то телефон занят.
8. Вы хотите что-нибудь передать ему?
9. Когда вы набираете номер, не делайте большие паузы между цифрами.
10. Если с городом нет автоматической телефонно связи, вы можете заказать переговоры через телефонистку.

VIII. Topics for discussion:

1. Making a call from the public telephone
2. How to book a trunk-call if a city is on STD
3. A trunk-call through an operator
4. Different trunk-calls that can be booked

Read the text:

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE TELEPHONE

(after Jerome K. Jerome)

I think the telephone is really a good thing. All people say it is. But perhaps I don't know how to use it. I once lived in a room with a telephone and I must say it was a very hard life for me.

Suppose you want to see a man who lives near your house. You can put on your hat and go over to his house. But you look at the telephone. You think it is better to phone him before you go. You ring up many times, but you get no answer. You get very angry and sit down to write a letter to the Company. You want to ask why their girls don't answer you. But then you ring up once more and this time you get an answer. You shout:

"Why don't you answer? I have rung twenty times in the last half hour." (It is not quite so. You have rung only six times but you are very angry.) "I shall write to the Company, I cannot get an answer when I ring." You have finished. Now you wait for the answer. In some minutes it comes from very, very far away.

"What-what do you say? I can't hear what you say."

"I say I have rung twenty times and I cannot get any answer. I shall write about it to the Company."

"You want what? What number?"

"I don't ask any number. I say, 'Why don't you answer when I ring?'"

"Eight hundred and what?"

You cannot repeat your questions once more, so you say you want number four-five-seven-six.

"Four-nine-seven-six?" says the girl.

"No; four-five-seven-six."

"Did you say seven-six or six-seven?"

"Six-seven - no. I say seven-six, no - wait a minute I don't know what I want now..."

"Well, you must know," says the young lady. "I cannot wait here all the morning."

So you find the number in the book again, repeat it, and then she tells you that you are in connection. Then you stand waiting for some time.

"Are you there?" you cry many times, and then - oh, how glad you are - you hear:

"Yes; what is it?"

"Oh; are you four-five-seven-six?"

"What? Who are you?"

"Eight-one-nine, Jones."

"Bones?"

"No, Jones. Are you four-five-seven-six?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"Is Mr Williamson at home?"

"Will I what - who are you?"

"Jones! Is Mr Williamson at home? Will-i-am-son!" "You are the son of what? I can't hear what you say".

When he understands that you wish to know if Williamson is at home he says - or so you think - "will be at home all the morning."

So you take your hat and go to his house.

"I've come to see Mr Williamson," you say.

"Very sorry, sir," is the answer, "but he is not at home."

“Not at home? But you’ve just said to me over the telephone, ‘He will be at home all the morning’.”

“No, it was ‘He will not be at home all the morning’.”

You go back to your room, sit down before the telephone and look at it. What can you do? Nothing.

Words and expressions

to put on	– надевать
to go over	– переходить на другую сторону
to get angry [... 'æŋɡrɪ]	– рассердиться
to shout [ʃaʊt]	– кричать
to be in connection [... kə'nekʃən] -	соединяться (с номером)
to cry [kraɪ]	– кричать

IX. Answer the questions:

1. Did the story-teller think the telephone was a good thing or did he think it made life harder?
2. What was it the story-teller wanted to write to the Company about?
3. Why did he have to look for the number in the book again?
4. What did the person at Williamson’s house hear when the story-teller said over the phone “Jones” and later “Williamson”?
5. How did it happen that Jones went to Williamson’s house and didn’t find him at home?
6. Do you think the telephone in its early days was a convenience?
7. Is it a convenience nowadays?

X. *Do you remember any events from your life when you regretted that you had a private telephone? Are these situations funny or sad?*

Short dialogues, TELEPHONING

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

A: Eastbourne 54655.

B: Hello. John here. Can I speak to Mary, please?

A: Hold the line, please!

B: OK.

A: Sorry, but she’s out.

B: Would you tell her I rang?

A: I’d be glad to.

II

A: 486-4459.

B: Hello. David Black speaking. May I have a word with Jane?

A: I'll just see if she's in.

B: Right you are.

A: I'm afraid she isn't here.

B: Could you take a message?

A: Yes, of course.

III

A: Blackpool 15014.

B: Hello. This is James here. Is Alice there, please?

A: Hold on a moment!

B: All right.

A: I think she's gone shopping.

B: Would you ask her to call back?

A: Certainly.

IV

A: 922-6530.

B: Hello. My name's Frank Dunkan. Could I talk to Linda, please?

A: I'll find out if she's at home.

B: Right.

A: Sorry, but she won't be back till Monday.

B: Can you tell her to ring me when she gets back?

A: With pleasure.

I. to be out

- не ^{#*}быть дома

II. to have a word with smb.
to be in

- - поговорить с кем-либо
- - быть дома

III. to call back

- - позвонить тому, кто звонил
(досл.: позвонить назад)

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

I. *Silent reading. First, read all phrases B 1, then A 2, etc.*

II. *You are making a call.*

1. Name yourself.

Model: Hello, this is George speaking. (See phrases B 1.)

2. Ask about the person you want to speak to.

Model: Can I talk to Ann, please? (See phrases B 1.)

3. The person you need is out. What will you say?

Model: Could you tell him (her) I rang? (See phrases B 3.)

III. *You are answering the call. The person who is wanted isn't in. What will you say?*

Model: Sorry, but Mary is out (See phrases A 3.)

IV. *Reproduce the short dialogues "Telephoning" in similar situations.*

Short dialogues. TRUNK-CALLS

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

A: Number, please.

B: I'd like to make an A.D.C. personal call to 01-486-2435, please.

A: What's the name of the person you wish to speak to?

B: Miss Susan Greene. G-R-double E-N-E.

A: What is your number, please?

B: Brighton 1 1865.

II

A: Number, please.

B: hastbourne 74655 personal with A.D.C., please.

A: Who do you want to speak to?

B. Extention 214.

A: What number are you calling from?

B: Aberdeen 608.

III

A: Number, please.

B: Could you get me Luton 12502? Make it personal, please.

A: The name of the person you are calling, please?

B: The Export Manager.

A: Where are you calling from?

B: Belfast 74520.

IV

A: Number, please.

B: Can I have a personal call to Bedford 645932, please?

A: Who are you calling?

B: I'm not sure of the name, but it's room 211.

A: Your exchange and number, please?

B: Swansea 66932.

-
- II. What number are you calling from? - Из какого номера вы звоните?
- III. Could you get me ..? - Не могли бы вы связать меня с ..?
- IV. I'm not sure of the name . - Я точно не знаю фамилии

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

- I. *Silent reading. First, read all phrases B 1, then A 2, etc.*
- II. *You are booking a trunk call. Tell the telephone operator what call you want to make.*

Model: Hello I'd like to book an A.D.C. call to Chicago, — — —
348120. Make it personal, please.

You WANT TO MAKE A CALL TO:

London 283140. - an A.D.C. personal call

Belfast 74520 - a collect call, personal

Washington 667852 - a personal call with A.D.C.

- III. *You need the code for the city. Ask:*

Model: Could you tell me the code for London?

You NEED THE CODE FOR:

Chicago

Liverpool

San Francisco

Edinburgh

Oxford

New York

- IV. *Reproduce the short dialogues "Trunk-calls" in similar situations.*

GRAMMAR: The Participle (Причастие)

Как и в русском языке, в английском причастия бывают двух видов: действительные (Participle I) и страдательные (Participle II). Participle II представлено всего одной формой – III формой глагола:

bought { покупаемый
купленный

studied { изучаемый
изученный

Participle I реализуется в нескольких формах, в каждой из которых имеется основной показатель такого причастия – окончание **-ing**. Простейшая форма Participle I – buying, studying. Этой форме в русском языке соответствует не только действительное причастие “покупающий”, “изучающий”, но и деепричастие “покупая”, “изучая”, для которого в английском языке нет специальной формы. Итак, формы Participle I следующие:

buying { покупающий
покупая – being bought – будучи покупаемым

having bought – купив – having been bought – будучи купленным

Как видно из приведенных примеров, характерный признак Participle I – окончание **-ing** – имеется во всех формах (в первом элементе каждой формы).

Общая таблица причастий

		Active Voice	Passive Voice
Participle I	non-perfect	selling { продающий продавая performing { выполняющий выполняя	being sold – будучи продаваемым being performed – будучи выполняемым
	perfect	having sold – продав having performed – выполнив	having been sold – будучи проданным having been performed – будучи выполненным
Participle II		sold – продаваемый, проданный performed – выполняемый, выполненный	

Следует иметь в виду, что в живой, разговорной речи причастия встречаются крайне ограниченно. Они составляют принадлежность письменной речи и приобретают статус книжных форм.

Exercises

- I. *Pay attention to the position of single Participle II and its translation into Russian. Translate the sentences.*

Model: The work done was of great importance.

— Проделанная работа представляла большую важность.

1. The problem discussed aroused interest.
2. The experiment made gave good results.
3. The lecture delivered caused discussion.
4. The letter posted was not delivered to the addressee.
5. The distance covered amounted to 2,000 km.
6. The method employed gave good results.
7. The data reported were used in the experiment.
8. Many of the books reviewed are available from stock.
9. The new film produced was met by the audience with enthusiasm.
10. The participants of the scientific conference adopted all the items of the agenda proposed.
11. The paper reviewed dealt with the new achievements in computer technology.

- II. *Translate into Russian paying attention to the forms of participles:*

1. The falling snow makes the landscape picturesque.
2. The moon hidden behind the clouds was hardly seen.
3. My question remained unanswered.
4. Reading the book I learned much that was new to me.
5. While studying at the University I got interested in physics.
6. Laying the table don't forget to put forks and knives properly.
7. Having left Moscow and lived in the North for a year, I felt homesick.
8. Being asked in French I could not understand what I was asked.
9. Having booked a ticket I went to the post office to send a telegram.
10. Not knowing what to do I made up my mind to consult a lawyer.

III. *Use the appropriate participle form:*

1. During the experiment the scientists used the latest methods (to recommend).
2. Journalists (to take part) in the press-conference are admitted by a special pass.
3. The paper described a series of carefully (to control) experiments.
4. There is a (to grow) demand for the kind of information (to give) in the advertisement.
5. (To pass) the examinations successfully students enjoyed their summer holidays.
6. People (to study) foreign languages can acquire good knowledge if they have regular conversational practice.
7. They carried out their investigation (to use) the best modem devices.
8. (To send) on business to London my friend hoped to improve his language.
9. (Not to know) of their arrival I could not meet them at the railway station.
10. Telegrams (to send) at the night time must be paid for with a reduced charge.
11. (To ask) a particular personal question he felt confused.
12. Though (to retain) an interest in theoretical physics the young scientist began investigating the problem of practical application of some physical laws.

IV. *Using the given phrases, say if in English:*

1. To make a test

Проводя испытание
ученые, проводящие испытание
испытание, проведенное ...
проведя испытание

2. To take books from the library

Читатели, берущие книги из библиотеки
беря книги из библиотеки
взяв книги из библиотеки
книги, взятые из библиотеки

3. To study a foreign language

Изучая иностранный язык
студенты, изучающие иностранные языки
иностраннные языки, изучаемые студентами
изучив иностранный язык

4. To cook dinner

Готовя обед
приготовив обед
обед, приготовленный моей женой
домашняя хозяйка, готовящая обед

5. To buy vegetables at the market

Купив овощи на рынке
овощи, купленные на рынке
люди, покупающие овощи на рынке
покупая овощи на рынке

6. To book a ticket in advance

Билеты, приобретенные заблаговременно
приобретая билеты заблаговременно
пассажиры, приобретающие билеты заблаговременно
приобретя билеты заблаговременно

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

Конструкция **to have (to get) something done** употребляется, чтобы показать, что действие, выраженное причастием II совершается не лицом, обозначенным подлежащим, а кем-то другим (как правило, специалистом).

Е.g. I have my watch repaired at the watch-maker's.

Я починил (мне починили) часы в мастерской (досл.: Я имею часы починенными в мастерской).

Но: I have repaired my watch.

Я починил часы (т. е. сам).

V. Translate into Russian. See the difference:

1. I have my hair cut at the hairdresser's.
2. She has cut her son's hair quite well.
3. My brother has repaired the TV-set and now we can watch any TV programme.
4. Last year he had his TV-set repaired in the workshop.
5. My friend has a new dress made at the dressmaker's.
6. Where can I have my umbrella repaired?
7. My brother got his photo taken at the photographer's yesterday.
8. My husband has his suit made at the tailor's.
9. He has his hair cut at the barber's.

VI. Translate into English using the model "I want to have smth. done":

Я хочу	починить зонт (сумку, обувь) в мастерской.
	постричься в парикмахерской.
	сшить костюм (платье, пальто, юбку, брюки) в ателье.
	отремонтировать часы (наручные, настенные, будильник).
	сфотографироваться.
	отремонтировать телевизор (радиоприемник, магнитофон, телефон).

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction
(Независимый причастный оборот)

В русском языке причастные (а также деепричастные) обороты существуют только как зависимые языковые структуры. Причастные обороты подчинены именным членам предложения (подлежащему, дополнению, обстоятельству), деепричастные - сказуемому. Зависимые причастные и деепричастные конструкции русского языка могут быть переведены на английский язык аналогичными причастными конструкциями. Напомним, что деепричастия как формы, отличной от причастия, в английском языке нет. Русское причастие и деепричастие соответствуют одной английской форме - причастию I.

Независимый причастный оборот - это специфика английского языка. В русском языке до начала XX века такие формы (только деепричастные) тоже существовали и считались нормативными. Вот примеры из русской классической литературы: ¹

1. Подъезжая к воротам, шляпа слетела с его головы. (А. П. Чехов)
2. Накурившись, начался бой. (Л. Н. Толстой)

Независимость, или самостоятельность, подчеркнутых деепричастных оборотов в приведенных примерах выражается в том, что они по смыслу не связаны с подлежащим предложения (в I предложении подлежащее “шляпа”, во II - “бой”). Они относятся к лицу (лицам), не выраженному формально, а только имплицитному: в I предложении подразумевается некто мужского рода, у которого слетела с головы шляпа, когда он подъезжал к воротам; во II - солдаты, которые после перекура ринулись в бой.

Для современного русского языка такие структуры не являются нормативными.

Английские независимые причастные конструкции представляют собой явление, во многом сходное с этими языковыми структурами. В таких конструкциях употребляется как причастие I, так и причастие II.

Формальные признаки независимого причастного оборота в английском языке следующие:

1. Перед ним стоит существительное в общем падеже или местоимение в именительном падеже, которые не совпадают с подлежащим предложения и им не являются.

2. Такой оборот всегда отделяется от главной части предложения запятой (в отличие от зависимого, который не выделяется запятыми, как это имеет место в русском языке).

3. Независимый причастный оборот может стоять в начале или в конце предложения, либо в конце его структурной части, если речь идет о сложном предложении.

Независимый причастный оборот переводится на русский язык отдельным предложением, в котором существительное (или местоимение), стоящее перед причастием, трансформируется в подлежащее, а само причастие ~ в сказуемое, т. е. в личную форму глагола. Однако такое предложение не будет полностью независимым - в смысловом отношении оно подчинено главному и функционирует либо как придаточное предложение, либо как часть сложносочиненного.

Типы придаточных предложений (а следовательно, и выбор союзов при переводе) определяются местом независимого причастного оборота в предложении. Независимый причастный оборот, стоящий в начале предложения, связан с главной частью временными, причинными или условными отношениями. Эти отношения передаются на русский язык соответствующими типами придаточных предложений с союзами “так как”, “поскольку”, “когда”, “после того как”, “если” и др.

E.g. 1. Other liquids being too light, a barometer uses mercury.

Так как (поскольку) прочие жидкости слишком легкие, в барометре используется ртуть.

2. Radioactivity discovered, great progress was made in atomic physics.

Когда (после того как) была открыта радиоактивность, был сделан большой прогресс в атомной физике.

Независимый причастный оборот, стоящий в конце предложения (или части сложного предложения), переводится на русский язык придаточным присоединительным предложением с союзами “и”, “а”, “причем” и др.

E.g. The car started moving along the highway, its speed gradually accelerating.

Автомобиль начал двигаться по шоссе, и (при этом) скорость его постепенно увеличивалась.

Следует иметь в виду, что сфера употребления независимого причастного оборота ограничивается письменной речью и языком научной литературы. Для устной речи эта конструкция не характерна.

VII. *Find the nominative absolute participial construction and translate the sentences into Russian:* ^{1 11}

1. Silver being very expensive, other metals are used as a conductor.
2. The atmosphere always contains some moisture, the amount varying not only from day to day, but from hour to hour.
3. The leaves being taken off, the plant stops growing.
4. The wind having dropped, they set out to walk.
5. It was at dawn, the stars far away in the sky growing pale.
6. They continued their way, the boy sobbing quietly, the man ashamed.
7. The speed of light being extremely great, it is impossible to measure it by ordinary methods.
8. The electricity is carried exclusively by the electrons, the atomic nuclei remaining stationary.
9. Other conditions being equal, the acceleration will be the same.
10. Acids react with oxides of all the metals, a salt and water being formed.
11. She sat staring into the fire, the book forgotten open beside.
12. The weather being calm, all the passengers left their cabins and were walking on deck.

Conversation: At the Hotel

Grammar: The Gerund

Read the text:

AT THE HOTEL

When travelling it is convenient to stay at a hotel. The best way is to reserve a room in advance by telegram or by phone. Those who travel much know that sometimes tourists experience certain difficulties with booking a room at a suitable hotel. At the height of the season a sign "No vacancies" can be often seen at the desk-clerk.

But if you are lucky with booking a room you will enjoy your rest. In this case you must first observe some formalities. The desk-clerk will hand you an arrival card which all guests are required to fill in. The following information is required:

1. The name (in full) - surname, (first) name, patronymic.
2. Place of permanent residence.
3. Passport No.

After having filled in the arrival card you must pay for all accommodation. The price depends on the duration of your staying at the hotel and the number of rooms booked. When all the formalities are over the desk-clerk hands you the key and you may go upstairs to occupy the room. At the hotel you will find rooms with or without bath, single rooms, double rooms and complete suites consisting of two or more rooms.

Once you decide to stay at the hotel you are referred to as a "guest". You will find notices everywhere reminding guests to leave their keys at the desk when going out. All the keys are hung on a special keyrack.

In the lobby you will usually find a newspaper stall and stalls where cigarettes and souvenirs are sold. You can also find a special corner or room to write letters. Guests are given a telephone service as well: you may book a trunk-call or reserve railway and airline tickets from your room telephone.

Most of hotels have snack bars and restaurants. Besides there is a coffee-bar and grill-bar downstairs.

The desk-clerk will answer all your questions and give you any information you need. He can also order railway tickets for you or book a ticket for the next boat out.

All hotels run a special laundry service for their guests. You can have your laundry done and your clothes ironed. The maid does your room every morning so you needn't even make your bed. At the entrance of the hotel there stands a doorman whose duty is opening the door for those who enter or leave the hotel, hailing taxicabs, calling a porter and so on.

Guests are required to notify the clerk in advance about leaving so that he could have the bill ready for them in time.

Words and expressions

a way	- способ
to reserve (book) a room [rɪ'zɜ:v]	- заказывать (резервировать) номер
to experience certain difficulties [ɪks'piəriəns 'sɜ:tn 'dɪfɪkəltɪz]	- испытывать определенные трудности
at the height of the season [haɪt ...]	- в разгар сезона
no vacancies ['veɪkənsɪz]	- свободных мест нет
a desk-clerk [desk-klɜ:k]	- дежурный администратор
to hand	- вручать, давать
an arrival card [ə'raɪvəl kɑ:d]	- листок прибытия
a guest [ɡɛst]	- человек, останавливающийся в гостинице, гость
a surname ['sɜ:neɪm]	- фамилия
a patronymic [,pætrə'nɪmɪk]	- отчество
permanent ['pɜ:mənənt]	- постоянный
an accommodation [ə,kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n]	- помещение с удобствами
a key [ki:]	- ключ
a single room ['sɪŋɡl ...]	- номер на одного

a double room ['dʌbl ...]	– номер на двоих
a complete suite of rooms [kəm'pli:t swi:t]-	апартаменты “люкс”
to remind [remind]	– напоминать
to leave at the desk	– оставлять у портье
a keyrack [ki:ræk]	– стенд для ключей
a lobby ['lɒbi]	– фойе, вестибюль
a newspaper stall	– газетный киоск
a souvenir ['su:vənɪə]	– сувенир
for the next boat out	– на ближайший пароход
to run a laundry service [... 'ləʊndri ...] -	осуществлять услуги по стирке белья
to iron clothes ['aɪən kləʊðz]	– гладить одежду
a maid [meɪd]	– горничная
an entrance ['entrəns]	– вход
a doorman ['dɔ:mən]	– швейцар
to hail a taxicab ['tæksɪkæb]	– ловить (окликать) такси
to notify ['nəʊtɪfaɪ]	– предупредить, уведомлять

Exercises

I. Say the same in some other words:

1. If you have a chance to put up at a hotel you are lucky.
2. We'd like a room for two with bath for the night.
3. When travelling it is better to reserve a room in advance.
4. At the newsstand one can buy newspapers, cigarettes and souvenirs.
5. When staying at the hotel we had our breakfast in the refreshment room downstairs.
6. Guests must tell the clerk in advance about leaving.
7. Very often at our hotels tourists can see a notice “All reserved”.

II. Complete the sentences:

1. The best way is to reserve rooms (по телефону или телеграммой заблаговременно).
2. When you stay at the hotel you (должны заполнить листок прибытия).
3. At the hotel guests will find (номера на одного, на двоих, а также “люкс” с двумя или более комнатами).
4. When going out guests (должны оставлять ключи у портье).
5. (В фойе у газетного киоска) you can find a lot of guests buying newspapers, cigarettes and souvenirs.
6. At the hotel the following services are available: (стирка и утюжка белья, уборка номеров, заказ железнодорожных билетов, междугородные телефонные переговоры).

7. The duties of the desk-clerk are (регистрировать посетителей, предоставлять им номер, вручать ключи от номера).
8. The following information about the guest is required: (полное имя, место постоянного проживания, номер паспорта).

III. A. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Why do travellers usually reserve rooms at the hotels in advance?
2. Is it easy to reserve a room at the hotels in your city?
3. What are the duties of a desk-clerk?
4. What services do hotels usually run?
5. What information is required for filling in the arrival card?
6. What kinds of rooms are available at the hotels?
7. What is usually located downstairs at the hotels?
8. What are the duties of a doorman?

B. *On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words "He asked", "He wanted to know". Don't forget to follow the sequence of tenses rule.*

IV. *Translate into English:*

1. Я заказал в вашей гостинице номер на одного с ванной. Могу я его занять?
2. Сколько дней вы предполагаете пробыть в нашей гостинице?
3. Заполните листок прибытия, предъявите паспорт и уплатите за пять дней вперед.
4. Все номера на двоих находятся на пятом этаже. Вот ваш ключ.
5. Мне нужен номер на одного с ванной. Я собираюсь пробыть здесь неделю.
6. Могу я заказать междугородный разговор из своего номера?
7. Вы можете получить любую информацию у администратора гостиницы.

V. *Speak about:*

- 1) the formalities when reserving a room at a hotel;
- 2) the duties of a desk-clerk;
- 3) special services which all hotels run.

THE FOLLOWING PHRASES WILL HELP YOU:

- 1) to observe some formalities
to take an arrival card from the desk-clerk
to fill in the arrival card
to pay for all accommodation

- 2) to hand an arrival card to the guest
to give the key to the room
to answer the questions and to give all the information one needs
to book tickets for the theatre
to order railway and airline tickets
- 3) to run a laundry service
to iron clothes
to call a porter
the maid ... to do the room
the doorman ... to help with a taxicab

VI. *You are staying at the hotel:*

1. **ASK THE FLOOR MANAGER** (['mæniɔʒə]- дежурный по этажу):

to call a taxi for you
to wake you up at 7 o'clock
to give you your room key
to book a ticket for a concert

Model: Please, do this, madam.

2. **ASK THE MAID:**

to wash and iron your shirt
to bring you another blanket ['blæŋki:t] - одеяло)
to change the sheets ([ʃi:ts] - простыни)
to make the bed
to clean the room
to bring you a cup of coffee in the room

Model: Could you do this, madam?

3. **ASK THE PORTER:**

to take your luggage upstairs
to see to (присмотреть) your suitcase
to take your trunk downstairs
to take your suitcases to the taxi

Model: Porter, will you do this?

4. *COMPLAIN TO THE FLOOR MANAGER OF SOMETHING THAT IS OUT OF ORDER.*

Model 1: Excuse me, madam, but there's no cold water in my room.

THE FAULT IS WITH:

air conditioning

heat

hot water

electricity

Model 2: Excuse me, madam, but the TV-set in my room is out of order.

THE FAULT IS WITH:

the fridge

the telephone

the radio set

the shower

VII. Topics for discussion:

1. How you once stayed at a hotel
2. One of the hotels of your city

Short dialogues. AT THE HOTEL

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

A: I wonder whether you have any vacancies for tonight.

B: Yes, I can offer you room 24 on the first floor.

A: How much is it?

B: £ 29 a night excluding seivice.

A: Can I see it please?

B: Certainly. Would you take a seat for a moment?

II

A: Have you a single room for two nights?

B: Yes, but only on the top floor.

A: What price is it?

B: £ 45 with service and TV.

A: Fair enough. Can you show me the room, please?

B: Of course. Would you like to follow me?

III

A: Can I book a double room from now until Friday?

B: You can have room 33 overlooking the sea.

A: What's the price?

B: £ 43 not counting the service.

A: Can I look at it, please?

B: Yes, of course. Come this way.

IV

A: Have you got a twin-bedded room for one night?

B: I can let you have a room at the back.

A: What does it cost?

B: With a private bath £ 50, service included.

A: Can you show me something a little cheaper?

B: Yes, of course. I won't keep you a moment.

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| I. How much is it?
excluding seivices [ɪks'kluːdɪŋ...] | - Сколько она стоит?
- не считая (исключая)
обслуживания |
| II. Fair enough. [feər ɪ 'nʌf] | - Прекрасно. |
| III. overlooking the sea
not counting the seivice [... 'kaʊntɪŋ]
Come this way. | - с видом на море
- не считая услуг
- Пройдите сюда. |
| IV. a twin-bedded room
a private bath ['praɪvɪt ...]
seivice included [... ɪn'kluːdɪd]
a little cheaper [... 'ʃɪːpə] | - номер с двуспальной кроватью
- отдельная (личная, своя) ванна
- включая услуги
- подешевле |

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

I. *Silent reading. First, read all phrases A 1, then B 1, etc.*

II. *You are going to have a reservation at the hotel.*

1. *Ask what you want and for how long.*

Model: Can I book a room for a week?

You NEED:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a single room | - - three nights |
| a double room | - - from now until Monday |
| a twin-bedded room | - the weekend |
| two double rooms | - - a week |
| a single room | - - tonight |

2. *Ask about the price for the room.*

Model: - How much is the room?

or

- What does the room cost?
- Forty pounds a night excluding service.

THE PRICE FOR THE ROOM IS:

44 pounds a night with service and TV
52 pounds a night without service
25 pounds a night excluding service and TV
50 pounds a night including service

III. *You want to have a room with special conveniences. Ask for the room.*

Model: I'd like to have a room with a private bath.

THE CONVENIENCES YOU ARE ASKING FOR:

a double room overlooking the sea
a single room with air conditioning
a twin-bedded room with a shower
two double rooms not on the top floor
a single room with a private bath
a double room with air conditioning and TV

IV. *You work as a desk-clerk at the hotel.*

1. Offer a room to the guest.

Model: I can let you have a double room on the second floor.

THE ROOMS ARE:

a twin-bedded room - on the top floor
a single room - at the back
room number 412 - near the lift
two double rooms - on the third floor
a single room - overlooking the park

2. *Show the guest in his (her) room.*

Model: Would you like to follow me? (See phrases **B 3.**)

V. *You have been given a room that does not suit you. Phone the manager of the hotel and ask him to change the room telling him why it is not convenient to you.*

The possible reasons are:

A pianist occupies the room next door.

A rock star is staying in front of your room.

The windows of your room face a very busy street with heavy traffic.

The neighbour snores at night and his snoring can be heard through the very thin walls.

Think of some other reasons.

VI. *Say, that you also do or don't do either, what is being stated below.*

Model 1: - I am not sure he is wrong.
- Neither am I. (But I am.)

Model 2: - When I travel, I usually stay at the best hotels.
- So do I. (But I don't.)

1. Visitors usually don't like to have rooms near the staircase.
2. I always follow all the rules for guests when staying at the hotel.
3. I have never occupied a suite of rooms at the hotel.
4. When travelling I prefer to stay at a five-star hotel.
5. We cannot book a room without all necessary conveniences.
6. When something is wrong with my room, I complain to the floor manager of this.
7. Sometimes I book trunk-calls from my room telephone.
8. When I stay at the hotel more than a week, I always feel homesick.
9. I never pay tips to the waiters at restaurants.
10. I have never lost the key to the door of my room because I always leave it at the desk when going out. ^{VII.}

VII. *Reproduce the short dialogues "At the Hotel" in similar situations.*

GRAMMAR: The Gerund (Герундий)

Герундий, так же как и причастие, является неличной формой глагола. Аналогом простейшей формы герундия может служить отглагольное существительное в русском языке:

reading - чтение

explaining - объяснение

Сложные формы герундия и герундиальные обороты (см. дальше) не имеют прямого соответствия в русском языке, и способы их перевода неодинаковы.

По форме герундий совпадает с причастием I, а различие в содержании выявляется только в предложении.

Формы герундия

non-perfect	Active Voice	Passive Voice
	making	being made
perfect	having made	having been made

Следует отметить, что в разговорном языке встречаются только простые формы герундия. Сложные формы - это специфика научного языка и письменной речи.

Перед герундием может употребляться предлог, существительное (в общем или притяжательном падеже) или притяжательное местоимение - компоненты, являющиеся определителями существительного. Это, а также синтаксические функции, и отличают герундий от сходного с ним по форме причастия.

На русский язык герундий может переводиться существительным, неопределенной формой глагола, деепричастием (но никогда - причастием) и глаголом в личной форме в придаточном предложении.

E.g. 1. Skating is very popular in our country.

Катание (кататься) на коньках очень популярный вид спорта в нашей стране.

2. Upon returning home I wrote a letter to him.

Возвратившись (по возвращении) домой, я написал ему письмо.

3. I knew of his having taken part in the experiment.

Я знал о том, что он принял участие в этом эксперименте.

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

После глаголов to begin	to continue
to start	to go on
to stop	to keep
to finish	to like

наряду с неопределенной формой глагола употребляется герундий.

E.g. 1. Begin reading the text.

Начинайте читать текст.

2. Stop laughing at him.

Перестаньте смеяться над ним.

Exercises

I. *Read and translate. Use your Russian variant for back translation:*

The teacher began writing the questions on the blackboard. The students started reading them. Steve stopped whispering to John. Tom continued talking to his friend. Helen finished copying the questions. All students kept working. Everybody likes learning languages.

II. *Translate the sentences into English using a gerund:*

1. Перестаньте, пожалуйста, разговаривать.
2. Прекратите шуметь.
3. Они только что начали проводить испытание.
4. Моя сестра продолжает говорить по телефону.
5. Они уже закончили переводить текст.
6. Я люблю играть в теннис, но не люблю играть в волейбол.
7. Продолжайте отвечать на вопросы.
8. Она начала готовить обед в два часа.

III. *Say what you like and what you don't like to do.*

Model: . I like swimming but I don't like lying in the sun.

USE:

travelling	- staying in town for holiday
driving fast	- driving too far
walking much	- sitting at home
keeping late hours	- getting up early
cooking dinner	- washing the dishes
taking a walk with a dog -	training it (to train - дрессировать)

IV. *Make up short dialogues according to the model:*

- I'm fond of reading science fiction.
(Я увлекаюсь чтением научной фантастики.)
- So am I.
or
- But I'm not.

USE:

driving fast
travelling light
visiting new cities
going in for sports
meeting interesting people
learning foreign languages

· Gerundial Constructions
(Герундиальные обороты)

Герундиальный оборот - это герундий с зависимыми от него словами, стоящими слева (предлог, существительное, притяжательное местоимение). Хотя зависимые слова, стоящие справа от герундия, тоже входят в состав герундиального оборота, они не затрудняют перевода. Трудности перевода связаны с зависимыми компонентами, предшествующими герундию. Герундиальные обороты, как правило, переводятся на русский язык придаточным предложением, в котором подлежащим является существительное или личное местоимение, соответствующее форме употребленного перед герундием притяжательного местоимения, а сказуемым - глагол в личной форме, от инфинитива которого образован герундий.

E.g. 1. I like her singing.

Мне нравится, как она поет.

2. I was surprised at their visiting us very often.

Я был удивлен, что они посещают нас очень часто.

Использование герундиальных оборотов допустимо, в основном, в письменной и официальной речи.

V. *Translate into Russian:*

1. Before going to bed I usually take a walk.
2. He insisted on our doing it at once.
3. I avoid crossing the street under the red lights.
4. We enjoyed resting this afternoon as we had a busy morning.
5. You cannot present your paper to the conference without checking it carefully.
6. Upon arriving in our city for his scientific work he received his Doctor's Degree and was appointed Professor of inorganic chemistry at the University.
7. We repeated the experiment upon changing the experimental condition.
8. I know of his taking an interest in biology.
9. Her going in for sports regularly helps her to feel better.
10. After their informing us of the news we changed our plans.
11. Their knowing this news surprised us.
12. Would you mind my opening the window?

ЗАПОМНИТЕ разговорные конструкции с герундием:

1. I couldn't (can't) help doing it.
Я не мог (не могу) не сделать этого.
2. I don't feel like doing it.
Я не хочу (мне не хочется) этого делать.
3. I feel like eating ice-cream.
Мне хочется съесть мороженое.

VI. *Answer the questions according to the model. Give your reasons:*

T.: Have you bought the book?

St.: Yes, I have. I couldn't help buying it: it's a bestseller.

1. Did you meet them at the railway station?
2. When did you phone him?
3. Are you going to come to see her?
4. Do you want this book for some more days?
5. Who informed her of the news?
6. You also took part in the experiment, didn't you?
7. Did you send them a telegram?
8. Do you always congratulate him on his birthday?
9. Have you read the novel?
10. Why have you changed your plan?

VII. *Respond to the suggestion (предложение) or request using the model*
Give your reasons:

T.: Let us telephone him.

St.: I'm sorry (Oh), I don't feel telephoning him (doing it):
I'm terribly tired.

1. Will you go to the country with us?
2. Try to inform him of it.
3. Let's write a letter to her.
4. Do you want to see the TV programme with me?
5. Come in and have coffee with me.
6. Why can't you send him a telegram?
7. Tell him that we'll come.
8. Can't you help her?
9. She'll be waiting for you. Come and see her.
10. Let's buy some food on our way home.

VIII. *How do you feel about:*

meeting people?
making mistakes?
losing things?
doing nothing?
working hard?
washing up?
learning foreign languages?
spending money for trifles?

Use the models:	I like ...	} ► a gerund
	I don't like ...	
	I don't mind ...	
	I dislike ...	
	I hate ...	

Conversation: At the Post Office

Grammar: The Infinitive. The Infinitive Constructions

Read the text:

AT THE POST OFFICE

There is a post office in every town and nearly every village in the country; the large towns, of course, have more than one. The post office runs some services. You can buy stamps, postcards, and envelopes there, send a telegram or post a letter from it, and cash a money order.

At the post office there is generally a separate counter, or window, for each department: one for money orders, one for stamps, one for telegrams, one for letters to be called for, one for registered letters, and so on.

If you want to buy, or to send, or to receive something you must go to the right counter; if you go to the wrong one you will only waste your time.

On one side of the counter, you can see several customers, on the other side - the clerks. Customers are standing at various windows buying stamps, envelopes, postcards, registering letters. Some are sending money orders, others are cashing theirs; one is collecting the mail from his P.O. box¹ a number of people are getting letters to be called for. You can also see people writing telegrams, or sending books by book-post and parcels by parcel-post.

You can send parcels insured and otherwise. But not everything is allowed to be enclosed. For that you should see a list of restrictions.

If you want to buy postcards or envelopes you need not stand in the queue. There are some machines

¹ a P.O. box is short for a post office box.

and you can get the things from them. Besides, at the post office you may subscribe to different papers, journals and magazines.

And now a few words about telegrams. There are three types of telegram service: ordinary, urgent, express. You can send photo-telegrams and reply-paid telegrams. The services differ from country to country. In the United States, for instance, you will find Night Letter and Day Letter telegraph messages. The Night Letter is a telegram sent when the wires are least busy. There is a reduced charge for this form of service. The Day Letter is sent off almost immediately and must be delivered the same day it is sent.

As you pay for the word it is advisable to use a special telegraph language which is known as “telegraphese”: prepositions and articles are omitted.

One should follow a certain standard form in writing out the address. The address on the envelope naturally includes the name of the addressee which is written first. A man must be addressed Mr or Esq¹ (not both). A lady is addressed Mrs before the name of a married woman and Miss before the name of an unmarried woman. The house number and the name of the street are written in the second line of the address on the envelope. The name of the town with the post index follows the street. The last item of the address is the country. In letters to the USA the name of the state must follow the name of the town.

Words and expressions

a post office [pəʊst 'ɒfɪs]	- почтовое отделение
a postcard ['pəʊstkɑ:d]	- почтовая открытка
an envelope ['envələʊp]	- конверт
to post a letter	- отправлять письмо по почте, опускать в почтовый ящик
to cash a money order [... 'mʌni 'ɔ:də]	- получать деньги по переводу
a letter to be called for	- письмо “до востребования”
a registered letter	- заказное письмо

¹ Esq is short for Esquire [ɪs'kwɪə] - эсквайр (амер. вежливая форма обращения к какому-либо выдающемуся гражданину штата, преимущественно к мировому судье).

to waste the time [weɪst ...]

a customer [ˈkʌstəmə]

to collect

a mail [meɪl]

by book-post

a parcel [ˈpɑːsl]

insured [ɪnˈʃʊəd]

to enclose [enˈkloʊz]

a queue [kjuː]

to subscribe to smth. [səbˈskraɪb]

ordinary [ˈɔːdnri]

urgent [ˈɜːdʒənt]

express [ɪksˈpres]

a reply-paid telegram [rɪˈplaɪ-peɪd...]

for instance [fɔːr ˈɪnstəns]

wire [ˈwaɪə]

a reduced charge [rɪˈdjuːst ʃɑːdʒ]

to deliver [dɪˈlɪvə]

it is advisable [ədˈvaɪzəbl]

telegraphese [ˌtelɪgrɑːˈfiːz]

a preposition [ˌprepəˈzɪʃən]

to omit [əˈmɪt]

an address [əˈdres]

an addressee [ˌædresˈsiː]

the last item [... ˈaɪtəm]

a state

- напрасно тратить время

- клиент, посетитель

- вынимать (корреспонденцию)

- почта, почтовая корреспонденция

- пересылка бандеролью

- посылка

- с объявленной ценностью

- вкладывать

- очередь

- подписываться на что-либо

- простая (телеграмма)

- срочная (телеграмма)

- телеграмма “молния”

- телеграмма с оплаченным ответом

- например

- телеграф

- скидка в оплате

- доставлять

- желательно

- “телеграфный” стиль

- предлог

- пропускать, не включать

- адрес

- адресат

- последний пункт

- штат

Exercises

- I. 1. *Name as many things as possible that are necessary to write and send a letter. Use the introductory phrase:*

To write and send a letter it is necessary to have ...

2. *Name all kinds of telegrams. Begin speaking with the phrase:*

Telegrams may be ...

3. *Enumerate separate counters at the post office. Begin speaking with the words:*

At the post office one can find several counters, or windows...

4. *Say what one can do at the post office. Use the introductory phrase:*

At the post office we can cash a postal order, etc.

II. A. Answer the questions'.

1. How often do you go to the post office? Is it near your apartment house?
2. Where is the General Post Office located in your town?
3. Do you often get letters? What letters, ordinary or registered? From whom?
4. Do you get foreign letters? From what country?
5. On what occasions do you get or send telegrams?
6. What is the price per word of an ordinary (urgent) telegram?
7. What can you send by parcel-post and by book-post?
8. Have you ever cashed a money order? When was it? What was the sum of money you got?
9. What happens if a letter is wrongly addressed?

B. *On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words "He asked", "He wanted to know" >. Don't forget to use the sequence of tenses rule.*

Additional words and expressions

to sign the name at the bottom	- подписываться внизу
a postage ['pəʊstɪdʒ]	- почтовая оплата, почтовые расходы
air mail [eə meɪl]	- авиапочта
a receipt [rɪ'si:t]	- квитанция
a recipient [rɪ'sɪpiənt]	- получатель
a payee [peɪ'i:]	- получатель (денег)
a delivery [dɪ'livəri]	- доставка, разноска (корреспонденции)
a postman	- почтальон
a pillar-box ['pɪlə-bɒks]	- почтовый ящик
to stick a stamp	- наклеивать марку
a letter of attorney [... ə'tɜ:nɪ] - доверенность	
collection of letters	- выемка почты
subscription [səb'skrɪpʃən]	- подписка
c/o = care of	- (письмо) для кого-то через такого-то:

E.g. Mr X c/o Mr Y - господину Y для господина X
(досл, господину X через господина Y)

III. *Translate into English using the words given above:*

1. Отправляя письмо, не забудьте наклеить на конверт марку, иначе письмо не дойдет до адресата.
2. За границу удобнее всего посылать письмо авиапочтой.
3. Выемка почты из уличных почтовых ящиков производится несколько раз в день.
4. Почтовые расходы зависят от веса посылки и от расстояния, на которое она посылается.
5. Человек, который получает деньги по почтовому переводу, должен правильно заполнить бланк и поставить внизу подпись.
6. Когда вы отправляете посылку или бандероль, почтовый служащий дает вам квитанцию.
7. Получить деньги по переводу за другого человека можно только по доверенности.
8. Вложение в конверт с письмом не должно превышать определенный вес.
9. Подписка на газеты и журналы производится на любом почтовом отделении.
10. Доставка корреспонденции осуществляется не менее двух раз в день.

IV. A. *State the difference between:*

a letter-box - a pillar-box
an addressee - a payee
by book-post - by parcel-post
to carry - to deliver
a message - a letter
post - mail
a stamp - postage

B. *Choose the proper word:*

1. A ... is a person who cashes the money order. A person that a letter is addressed to is called (an addressee, a payee)
2. I want to send these albums by What will it cost? If you are going to send an expensive present to somebody it is better to send it by ... insured. (book-post, parcel-post)
3. ... to be called for are kept at the post office not more than a month. Your friend called on you this morning and did not get you at home; here is a ... he left for you. (a letter, a message)

4. In the streets of our towns one can see ..., they are painted blue. At the post-office there are ... so you needn't go out to post a letter. (letter-boxes, pillar-boxes)
5. Did you collect ... today? The ... runs several services in every town and city. (post, mail)
6. It is not an easy thing for a postman ... a heavy bag full of letters, newspapers and magazines. In our city newspapers and letters are ... three times a day. (to carry, to deliver)
7. What is the ... on a registered letter to England? When you register a letter at the counter of the post office the clerk puts a special ... on it. (a stamp, postage)

V. *Describe your local post office. These questions will help you:*

1. Where is your local post office situated? Is it miles away or near your house?
2. How many counters are there? What are they?
3. Is there a parcel department?
4. Can you make a trunk-call from your post office?
5. Do you subscribe to any periodicals there?
6. Are there always many people at your post office?
7. How often do you go there?
8. What other services are available at your post office?

VI. *Speak about:*

- 1) the duties of a postman;
- 2) how you subscribed to the papers and magazines;
- 3) the delivery of mail.

VII. *Describe the procedure of:*

- 1) posting a letter;
- 2) sending a telegram;
- 3) registering a letter;
- 4) sending and cashing a money order;
- 5) posting a parcel;
- 6) sending books by book-post;
- 7) collecting a letter to be called for.

Short dialogues. AT THE POST OFFICE

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

Customer: Where can I cash this money order?

Clerk: Right here, sir. Please, sign your name at the bottom.
Here is the money.

Customer: Thank you.

Clerk: Thank you.

II

Customer: I'd like to send a registered letter. What is the postage?

Clerk: Is it for the Continent?

Customer: No, it's an inland one.

Clerk: Let me have it weighed. It will come to 3.5 d¹.

Customer: And what's the postage on ordinary letters for the Continent?

Clerk: Twopence² - halfpenny.³

Customer: And on postcards?

Clerk: Three halfpenny.

Customer: And if I want to send them by air mail?

Clerk: It's 6 d. for letters and 4 d. for postcards.

III

Customer: I want to send a telegram, where can I get a form?

Clerk: You'll find telegram forms over there; fill one up and hand it in at the next counter.

Customer: How much will it be to send this telegram to Germany?

Clerk: Let me see, how many words... ten words at 3 d. a word.
That'll be 30 d., please.

Customer: And I want the telegram to reach the addressee by tonight.

Clerk: It will, don't worry. Here is a receipt. Thank you.

¹ 3.5 d¹ — 3,5 пенса

² twopence ['tʌpəns] - два пенса

³ halfpenny ['heɪpnɪ] - полпенни

IV

Customer: I'd like to send a money order. When will the payee get it, if I send it right away?

Clerk: Tomorrow, by afternoon delivery, about 2 p.m.

Customer: Will he be able to cash it the same day?

Clerk: Certainly, he'll.

(Linguaphone Course and the Oxford English Course combined)

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

- I. *You don't know at what counter of the post office you can do one or another thing. Ask.*

Model: Excuse me, where can I get a form for a money order?

You WANT:

to send a parcel	to send a telegram
to register a letter	to buy stamps
to get a letter to be called for	to subscribe to newspapers
to cash a money order	
to make a trunk-call	

- II. *You are going to send something. Ask what the postage is.*

Model: I'd like to send a letter to England by air mail. What's the postage on it, please?

You ARE SENDING:

a registered letter to France
two albums by book-post to London
a parcel insured to Japan
an ordinary letter to New York

- III. *You are looking for something. Ask where it is.*

Model: Where is the General post office, please?

You NEED:

a letter-box	a parcel department
a public telephone	a delivery department
a telegraph department	a currency exchange office

- IV. *Reproduce the dialogues "At the Post Office" in similar situations.*

GRAMMAR: The Infinitive. The Infinitive Constructions

(Неопределенная форма глагола. Конструкции с неопределенной формой глагола)

С формами инфинитива вы уже имели дело при изучении различных временных групп - Indefinite, Continuous и Perfect. Рассматривая модель образования каждой группы времен, вы, в сущности, и знакомились с той или иной неопределенной формой, которая лежит в основе данного грамматического времени:

Indefinite Infinitive - to read (читать вообще)

Continuous Infinitive - to be reading (читать в данный момент)

Perfect Infinitive - to have read (прочитать)

Это формы инфинитива в действительном залоге (Active Voice).

С параллельными формами инфинитива в страдательном залоге вы также познакомились в соответствующем разделе "Passive Voice".

Формы инфинитива

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to study - изучать (вообще)	to be studied - быть изучаемым (вообще)
Continuous	to be studying - изучать (в данный момент)	to be being studied - быть изучаемым (в данный момент)
Perfect	to have studied изучить	to have been studied - быть изученным

Некоторых особенностей употребления инфинитива (в частности опущения частицы **to**) мы коснулись в разделе о модальных глаголах. Своеобразие употребления неопределенной формы глагола наблюдается в инфинитивных конструкциях, т. е. в таких оборотах речи, которые являются спецификой английского языка и не имеют (или почти не имеют) аналогии в русском языке.

Конструкция *for + Infinitive*

1. It is necessary for him to consult a doctor.
Ему необходимо посоветоваться с врачом.
2. There is no need for her to worry.
Ей нет необходимости беспокоиться.
3. Here is a job for you to do.
Вот работа, которую вам необходимо сделать.

Exercises

- I. *Translate into Russian paying attention to the construction "for + Infinitive":*
 1. It is necessary for us to come there in time.
 2. It is very important for the students to have a good practice in English.
 3. Is it difficult for you to answer the question?
 4. Do you think this text will be difficult for you to translate without a dictionary?
 5. It was not easy for the scientists to prove their theory.
 6. She opened the window for the night because it was hot for them to sleep in the room.
 7. It is only two o'clock. There is no need for you to hurry.
 8. Here is a book for him to read during his trip.
 9. The only thing for her to do was to put up with the circumstances.
 10. There is no hope for me to meet him soon.
- II. *Complete the sentences:*
 1. When we finished packing it was time for ... to
 2. He took a taxi as it was necessary for ... to
 3. They took a porter because the luggage was too heavy for ... to
 4. If you wish to pass your exams successfully, it is necessary for ... to
 5. Tell him the news, it will be interesting for ... to
 6. She is leaving tomorrow. Can you come to see her off? It will be pleasant for ... to ...
 7. Would you mind closing the window? It is cold for ... to
 8. The conference will be held on Sunday. It is interesting for ... to
 9. There was no hope for ... to
 10. I cannot see any possibility for ... to

III. Respond to the question or statement given below with the phrases:

A. It	is was will be	difficult important necessary pleasant interesting desirable easy	for smb. to do smth.
B. There	is was will be	no need chance possibility sense (смысл)	(for smb.) to do smth.

Model 1: T.: Have you read this novel?

St.: Yes, I have. It was interesting for me to read it.

- A. 1. Have you sent her a registered letter?
 2. I think you have received my congratulation telegram.
 3. Is she going to consult the doctor?
 4. When did you hear the news?
 5. Why does your friend study English?
 6. Oh, I'll ring her up tomorrow.
 7. You've visited the new exhibition, haven't you?
 8. Where are you going this summer?
 9. Have you read the story?

Model 2: T.: Did you phone him yesterday?

St.: No, I didn't. There was no sense to do it.

- B. 1. Shall we translate this text in writing?
 2. Why didn't you come to see her off?
 3. You've telephoned them certainly!
 4. Let us inform him of it.
 5. Come and see me tomorrow!
 6. Can they finish the test in two days?
 7. Let us ask her to help us.
 8. I am going to send a money order to her.

IV. Answer the questions. Give the reasons for your choice:

1. What is more desirable for you, to have a good flat or a loving husband?
2. What is necessary for you at the present moment, to have good knowledge in English or to get a driving licence?
3. What is more important for you, to find a well-paid job or to be happy in the family?
4. What is more interesting for you, to study foreign languages or to travel much?
5. What is easier for you, to strictly follow the traffic rules or to pay a fine to the policeman for breaking the rule?
6. What is more pleasant for you, to have a rest at the seaside or to climb the mountains?

V. Your chances for future.

Is there any hope for you

to find a well-paid job?
to buy a Mercedes?
to get promotion in your office?
to find a good wife (husband)?
to buy a cottage on Palm Beach?
to become a manager of a big company?

VI. Translate into English:

1. Вам необходимо помочь ей.
2. Вам трудно переводить этот текст?
3. Ей приятно получать от вас письма.
4. Моим коллегам было очень трудно начать эксперимент.
5. Мне будет интересно знать, что она думает об этом.
6. Для нее будет сюрпризом (a surprise [so'praiz]) встретить вас там.
7. Ему было приятно сообщить вам об этом.
8. Нам необходимо знать об их приезде заблаговременно.
9. Вам нет необходимости идти туда так рано.
10. У вас нет возможности встретить их там.

GRAMMAR: The Complex Object
(Сложное дополнение)

Сложное дополнение состоит из двух частей: существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже и неопределенной формы глагола. Но в функции сложного дополнения такое слово-

сочетание выступает только в определенных условиях, а именно: если этот комплекс стоит после сказуемого, выраженного глаголами со значением:

- 1) желания - to want
to wish
to desire
I (he, she, etc.) would like
- 2) умственной деятельности - to think
to believe
to consider
to suppose
to expect
to know
to regard и др.
- 3) физического восприятия - to see
to notice
to watch
to hear
to feel
- 4) to let
to make (заставлять)

Необходимо запомнить, что инфинитив в составе сложного дополнения после глагола-сказуемого со значением физического восприятия, а также после глаголов to let и to make, употребляется без частицы to.

Ввиду отсутствия аналогичного комплекса в русском языке сложное дополнение переводится придаточным дополнительным предложением (кроме предложений, относящихся к пункту 4).

- E.g.
1. I want you to see me off.
Я хочу, чтобы вы меня проводили.
 2. We knew the plan to be discussed at the conference.
Мы знали, что план будет обсуждаться на конференции.
 3. Did you see the boys get off the bus?
Вы видели, как мальчики выходили из автобуса?
 4. They let him take part in the conference.
Ему позволили принять участие в конференции.

В предложении 3 (т. е. после глаголов со значением физического восприятия) вместо инфинитива **get off** возможно причастие **getting off**. Разница заключается в следующем: инфинитив просто называет действие, в то время как причастием подчеркивается, что действие находится (находилось) в процессе совершения, развития. В некоторых случаях при переводе на русский язык это различие подчеркивается употреблением разных видовых форм глагола.

- I saw them enter the house - Я видел, как они вошли в дом.
I saw them entering the house - Я видел, как они входили в дом.

Что касается употребления сложного дополнения после глаголов to let и to make, то в этом случае при переводе на русский язык не возникает трудностей, так как перевод осуществляется в той же последовательности слов с заменой на эквивалентные русские компоненты.

- E.g. 1. I cannot let you do this job: it is dangerous.
Я не могу позволить вам делать эту работу: это опасно.
2. Circumstances made me come to another decision.
Обстоятельства заставили меня принять другое решение.

VII. *Translate into Russian paying attention to the Complex Object:*

1. I watched them disappear down the street.
2. I know your friend to have taken part in the international conference.
3. We expect the guests to come in time.
4. I like to hear her saying so.
5. I want you to understand me.
6. They did not expect him to come back so soon.
7. We expected the delegation to arrive in the morning.
8. He wishes the paper to be published as soon as possible.
9. Do you want me to see you off?
10. Did you hear them talk and laugh in the next room?
11. The doctor made his patient follow the prescription.
12. Parents do not let their children keep late hours.

VIII. *Complete the sentences using the Complex Object construction:*

1. They wanted us to
2. I didn't expect him to
3. We don't want our friends to

4. We know her to
5. I didn't expect you to
6. They believed the experiment to
7. I'd like my brother to
8. Do you want me to ... ?
9. Did you see the students ... ?
10. We watched them
11. I cannot let you
12. Who made them ... ?

IX. *Answer the questions. Give the full answers:*

1. Do you want to see the new film?
2. Do you want me to see the new film?
3. Do you know our professor?
4. Do you know our professor to deliver a lecture on Monday?
5. When do you expect your friend?
6. When do you expect your friend to return from England?
7. Have you seen him?
8. Have you seen him enter the hall?
9. What language do you believe to be more difficult, English or German?
10. Where do you expect your friends to go on Sunday?

X. *Translate into English using the Complex Object construction:*

1. Он хочет, чтобы вы позвонили ему сегодня.
2. Я хочу, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь.
3. Я не слышал, как он говорит по-английски.
4. Я знаю, что он лучший студент в группе.
5. Все ожидали, что он прочтет хорошую лекцию.
6. Мы смотрели, как они играли в шахматы.
7. Я хотел бы, чтобы они приняли участие в этом эксперименте.
8. Я полагаю, что он знает об этом.
9. Преподаватель заставил студентов посещать лекции регулярно.
10. Я не могу позволить вам приходить так поздно.

XI. *Answer the following questions keeping in mind the use of an infinitive after the verbs to let and to make. Give full answers to the general questions:*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Do your parents let you | return home late?
miss classes at the university?
eat much ice-cream?
keep late hours?
do nothing
smoke in the room? |
| 2. What else do (don't) they let you do? | |
| 3. Do your parents make you | do any work about the house?
have hot milk when you are ill?
go in for sports?
wash your hands before meals?
stay at home when the weather is rainy?
earn money? |
| 4. What else do (don't) they make you do? | |

XII. *Translate into English:*

1. Позвольте мне сделать эту работу.
2. Преподаватель позволил студентам пользоваться словарем.
3. Я не позволю вам так себя вести.
4. Вы позволите мне прийти пораньше?
5. Родители не должны позволять детям поздно возвращаться домой.
6. Я могу позволить вам опоздать немного.
7. Преподаватель заставляет студентов посещать занятия регулярно.
8. Декан может заставить студентов учиться хорошо.
9. Родители заставляют детей заниматься спортом.
10. Почему вы заставляете меня делать это?

XIII. *Give your friend a piece of good advice.*

- Model 1:** St.: I'm bored.
T.: Well, do something interesting.
St.: What do you want me to do?
T.: Go to the cinema for example.

ADVISE THE FOLLOWING (St. 1 - St. 2, etc.):

to study a foreign language
to visit a museum
to go abroad
to read a novel
to join a club
to go to the country
to make a call to somebody
to go in for sports

Model 2: T.: I'd like you to help me. (Why?)

St.: Why would you like me to help you?

USE THE FOLLOWING (St. 1 - St. 2, etc.):

to go somewhere	- where
to see a new feature film	- what film
to meet him at the station	- when
to buy a present for her	- what
to begin a new life	- why
to invite somebody	- who
to find another job	- what

Read the dialogue:

Lord Worth: Ah, Charles!

Charles: Yes, sir.

Lord Worth: I want an early lunch today, Charles.

Charles: Yes, sir... What time?

Lord Worth: Twelve o'clock ... Oh, and I want you to reserve a table at the Savoy ... for seven o'clock.

Charles: Yes, sir.

Lord Worth: ... and I want Mary to prepare the guest room for Sir Thomas. I want her to make a special effort¹ Sir Thomas is a very important guest.

Charles: Yes, sir ... anything else, sir?

Lord Worth: No, Charles, that's all.

(Streamline English Connections.
Oxford University Press)

¹to make a special effort ['spɛʃəl 'ɛfət] - приложить особые усилия, постараться

XIV . Act out the dialogue exchanging the roles.

XV. Use the phrase “Smb. wanted me to be smth. ” in your questions and answers:

1. When I was young, my father wanted me to be a doctor.
He wanted me to work hard.

What did your	father	want you	to be?
	mother		to do?
	grandparents	*	
	teachers		

What did you want to do? Ask your friend the same questions.

2. My father didn't want me to smoke.
My mother didn't want me to drink.
My grandmother didn't want me to marry a foreigner.
My teachers didn't want me to be a teacher.

What about your father (mother, grandparents, teachers)?
Ask each other.

3. What do you want your children (wife, husband, friend, parents) to do? Ask each other.

GRAMMAR: The Complex Subject
(Сложное подлежащее)

Конструкция “сложное подлежащее” также представляет собой комплекс, в состав которого входит инфинитив. Такой инфинитив сочетается с существительным в общем падеже или местоимением в именительном падеже (в отличие от объектного при сложном дополнении), но эти две части комплекса разъединены сказуемым. Сказуемое при сложном подлежащем может быть выражено:

- 1) глаголами умственной деятельности в страдательном залоге -

to be known
to be thought
to be considered
to be expected
to be believed
to be regarded и т. д.

2) глаголами в действительном залоге -

to seem

to appear

to happen

to prove

to turn out (все эти глаголы приобретают значение
“оказываться”)

3) выражениями

to be sure (конечно)

to be certain (определенно)

to be (un)likely ((не)вероятно)

E.g. 1. He is known to be the best poet.

Известно, что он лучший поэт. Он, как известно,
лучший поэт.

2. The weather does not seem to be changing.

Погода, кажется, не будет меняться.

3. They are unlikely to have done it.

Невероятно, чтобы они сделали это.

XVI. *Translate into Russian paying attention to the Complex Subject construction:*

1. St.-Petersburg is known to have been founded in 1703 on the banks of the Neva.
2. Moscow is believed to have been founded in 1147.
3. The climate in England is mild; spring seems to be the best season in the country.
4. The weather doesn't seem to be changing.
5. My friend is considered to know English best of all in the group.
6. The foreign delegation is expected to arrive next month.
7. He is unlikely to have done it.
8. They happened to start the test two days before.
9. He is known to speak five foreign languages.
10. These historic events were regarded to have taken place as far back as the ancient times.

XVII. *Change the sentences according to the model:*

T.: It is known (that) one inch is equal to 2.54 centimetres.

St.: One inch is known to be equal to 2.54 centimetres.

1. It is known that Newton had formulated the laws of motion.
2. It is believed that the discovery greatly influenced the development of science.
3. It is considered that Russian contribution to space science is enormous ([ɪ 'nɔ:məs] - огромный).
4. It seems that the weather is changing.
5. It happened that I was ill that time.
6. It is likely that he will leave for Moscow tomorrow.
7. It is unlikely they have met him.
8. It was known he had arrived five days before the event.
9. It was supposed that pedestrians followed the traffic signs.
10. It is certain he won't return till they finish the investigation.

XVIII. *Respond to the statements in the following way.*

Model: St. 1: He is a singer, (to consider - the best)

St. 2: Yes, I know. He is considered to be the best
singer.

1. She is a pianist.
(to believe - talented)
2. They are sportsmen.
(to consider - first class)
3. The film isn't interesting.
(to think - the most boring in the season)
4. He is a rock star.
(to believe - the most popular)
5. Her father is a scientist.
(to know - great)
6. This book is popular with the readers.
(to consider - a bestseller)

7. A Rolls Royce is a very expensive car.
(to suppose - the fastest)
8. The tea is very delicious.
(to consider - the best brand)
9. The boy is very clever.
(to regard - intelligent)
10. The north landscape is wonderful.
(to believe - impressive)

XIX. *Say that the following isn't somebody's duty.*

Model: St. 1: Shall I have to do the cooking?

St. 2: No, you aren't supposed to do it.

(Нет, это не входит в ваши обязанности.)

1. Will she have to look after the small children?
2. Will you have to do the washing?
3. Will he have to take a walk with the dog?
4. Shall I have to feed the baby?
5. Will she have to cook breakfast?
6. Shall I have to wash dishes?
7. Will she have to go shopping?
8. Shall I have to serve lunch every day?
9. Will she have to type a lot?
10. Shall I have to answer the phone calls?

XX. *Say the following in English according to the model:*

Приготовление пищи (не) входит в ее обязанности.
She is(n't) supposed to do the cooking.

1. Кормить ребенка - это не его обязанность.
2. Выгуливать собаку не входит в мои обязанности.
3. Мыть посуду по утрам - это не ее обязанность.
4. Я не обязана делать стирку каждый день.
5. Присматривать за малолетними детьми - это ее обязанность.
6. Ходить по магазинам входит в их обязанность.
7. Гладить белье входит в твои обязанности.
8. Убирать дом не входит в мои обязанности.

XXL *Answer the following questions:*

1. What Russian city is considered to be built after the European architectural pattern?
2. What country is regarded to be the first in space exploring?
3. What literature is known to be the most popular with young people?
4. Who is known to speak English fluently in your group?
5. Why was the Liverpool group of four recognized as one of the most popular in the world?
6. What Russian philosophers are thought to belong to the most famous and readable?
7. Are Latin America serials considered to be popular only with housewives and pensioners.

Conversation: Shopping
Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood

Read the text:

SHOPPING (AT THE DEPARTMENT STORE)

There is a wide network of department stores and specialized shops in every town and city. Customers can buy consumer goods either for cash or on credit.

People need many things for their everyday life. Some of these things serve them for a long time (they are called durable), others are intended for a short period (they are called non-durable). The former are expensive, while the latter are much cheaper.

Let us watch the busy life of one of the department stores and see what there is for sale. On the first floor you will find various departments: a haberdashery department, a hosiery department, a leatherware department, a footwear department, and a textile and drapery department. At the very end there is a department where you can buy all kinds of kitchen utensils: cutlery, pans, crockery, pots, tea-sets and so on. On the left side of the first floor you will see a perfumery and a gift and souvenir department. The goods to be for sale at these sections are in great demand with the customers, that is why there are always crowds of people there.

The perfumery department is very popular both with women and men. There they buy things either for their personal use or for presents. You can find the following things on the counter: various kinds of perfume, shampoo, soap, and cream. Each woman can buy there a suitable lipstick, powder, nail polish, mascara, rouge, and eye shadows.

If you visit a haberdashery department, you will be surprised by a great choice of gloves, scarves, bags,

hairbrushes and combs, socks and panty hoses. The price for some goods is quite reasonable, for others - rather high.

On the second floor of the department store you can buy everything in the way of clothes: knitwear, underwear, ready-made clothes, and also furs and hats. The ready-made clothes department offers articles of home and foreign production. Clothes in different styles, colours and sizes are for sale here. At this department women can buy dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, jackets, and jeans. The shop-assistant is always ready to serve the customer politely and will help everybody to choose the thing which will fit the person well.

For men the ready-made clothes department offers suits, shirts, trousers, jeans, sport shirts. If you liked something that you intend to buy, you may try it on in the fitting-room.

In the knitwear section the following articles of clothes are for sale: sweaters, pullovers, jackets, cardigans, and two-piece suits.

Don't forget to look into the department on the ground floor. It is mostly visited by those who need things for housekeeping. Here you see electric appliances, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing-machines, dish-washers, and other devices that can be useful in household.

Remember that the department store runs a special service: a customer can have the purchase wrapped up and nicely packed for a low price.

Words and expressions

shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ]	- посещение магазина с целью покупки
a department store [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:]	- универмаг
a wide network [waɪd 'netwɜ:k]	- широкая сеть
a customer ['kʌstəmə]	- покупатель
consumer goods [kən'sju:mə gʊdz]	- потребительские товары
to buy smth. for cash [... kæʃ]	- покупать что-либо за наличные деньги
to buy smth. on credit [... 'krɛdɪt]	- покупать что-либо в кредит, в рассрочку

<p>durable ['djʊərəbl]</p> <p>the former...,the latter ['fɔ:mə... 'lætə]</p> <p>to be for sale [... seil]</p> <p>haberdashery ['hæbədəʃəri]</p> <p>hosiery ['həʊziəri]</p> <p>leatherware</p> <p>footwear ['fotweə]</p> <p>textile ['tɛkstail]</p> <p>drapery ['dreipəri]</p> <p>kitchen utensils [... ju(:)'tɛnslz]</p> <p>cutlery ['kʌtləri]</p> <p>a pan [pæn]</p> <p>crockery ['krɒkəri]</p> <p>a pot [pɒt]</p> <p>perfumery [pə'fju:məri]</p> <p>a gift [gift]</p> <p>to be in great demand [... di'mɑ:nd] -</p> <p>perfume ['pɜ:fju:m]</p> <p>shampoo [ʃæm'pu:]</p> <p>soap [soʊp]</p> <p>cream [kri:m]</p> <p>a lipstick ['lɪpstɪk]</p> <p>powder ['paʊdə]</p> <p>nail polish [neɪl 'pɒlɪʃ]</p> <p>mascara [mæs'kɑ:rə]</p> <p>rouge [ru:ʒ]</p> <p>eye shadows [aɪ 'ʃædəʊz]</p> <p>a glove [glʌv]</p> <p>a scarf [skɑ:f]</p> <p>a hairbrush ['heəbrʌʃ]</p> <p>a comb [kəʊm]</p> <p>a sock [sɒk]</p> <p>a panty hose ['pænti həʊz]</p> <p>knitwear ['nɪtweə]</p> <p>underwear ['ʌndəweə]</p> <p>ready-made clothes [-</p> <p>furs [fɜ:z]</p> <p>a skirt [skɜ:t]</p> <p>a blouse [blaʊz]</p> <p>a shop-assistant ['ʃɒpə,sɪstənt]</p> <p>to fit well [fit...].]</p> <p>a suit [sju:t]</p>	<p>- длительного пользования</p> <p>первый (из двух названных) ... ,</p> <p>последний (из двух названных)</p> <p>- быть в продаже</p> <p>- галантерея</p> <p>- чулочные изделия</p> <p>- кожаные изделия</p> <p>- обувь</p> <p>- текстильные изделия, ткань</p> <p>- декоративные ткани</p> <p>- кухонная посуда</p> <p>- ножевые изделия</p> <p>- кастрюля</p> <p>- посуда (глиняная, фаянсовая)</p> <p>- горшок, котелок</p> <p>- парфюмерия</p> <p>- подарок</p> <p>пользоваться большим спросом</p> <p>- духи</p> <p>- шампунь</p> <p>- мыло</p> <p>- крем</p> <p>- губная помада</p> <p>- пудра</p> <p>- лак для ногтей</p> <p>- тушь для ресниц</p> <p>- румяна</p> <p>- тени для ресниц</p> <p>- перчатка</p> <p>- шарф</p> <p>- щетка для волос</p> <p>- расческа, гребень</p> <p>- носок</p> <p>- колготки</p> <p>- трикотаж</p> <p>- нижнее белье</p> <p>готовая одежда</p> <p>- меховые изделия</p> <p>- юбка</p> <p>- блузка</p> <p>- продавец</p> <p>- быть впору, хорошо сидеть</p> <p>- мужской костюм</p>
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a shirt [ʃɜ:t]	- мужская рубашка
trousers ['traʊzəz]	- брюки
a sport shirt [spɔ:t ʃɜ:t]	- футболка
to try on [traɪ ɒn]	- примерять
a fitting-room	- примерочная
a sweater ['swetə]	- свитер
a pullover ['pʊl, əʊvə]	- пуловер
a cardigan ['kɑ:dɪgən]	- кардиган, длинный шерстяной джемпер
a two-piece suit	- женский костюм
an electric appliance [... ə'plaɪəns]	- бытовой электроприбор
a vacuum-cleaner ['vækjuəm-'kli:nə]	- пылесос
a washing-machine [... mə'ʃi:n]	- стиральная машина
a dish-water [dɪʃ-'wɔ:tə]	- посудомоечная машина
household ['haʊshəʊld]	- домашнее хозяйство
a purchase ['pɜ:ʃəs]	- покупка
to wrap up [ræp ʌp]	- завертывать

Exercises

I. A. Answer the questions:

1. Do you like to go shopping?
2. Where do you usually buy consumer goods, in specialized shops or in department stores?
3. What sections of the department store do you have to visit often?
4. When were you at the department store last time and on what occasion?
5. Do you always try articles of clothes on when doing shopping? May a customer try all things on?
6. What goods can be purchased on credit? Have you ever bought anything on credit?
7. What presents do you usually buy for your friend's birthday? Do you prefer expensive gifts?
8. How often do you change a coat or a raincoat to a new one? Do you like new things?
9. Do you feel upset if you cannot afford to buy an expensive article of clothes?
10. Whose production of shoes do you prefer, home or foreign?

B. On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words "He asked", "He wanted to know". Don't forget to use the sequence of tenses rule.

II. *Name as many things as possible that you can buy:*

at the haberdashery
at the perfumery department
at the ready-made clothes department
at the footwear department
at the gift and souvenir department

Use the models: At the ... one can find ...

or

The following goods are for sale at the

III. *Say to what section of the department store you go if you want to buy:*

a skirt and a blouse
fashionable shoes
a souvenir
a panty hose
a tooth-brush and a soap
jeans and a sport shirt
gloves and an umbrella
a ring or earrings
eye shadows and mascara

Use the model: If I need ... , I go to the

Read the dialogue:

AT THE READY-MADE CLOTHES DEPARTMENT

Shop-assistant: What can I do for you?

Customer: I'm looking for a skirt. I'd like something in green.

Shop-assistant: What size are you?

Customer: I'm not sure but I think ... 14.

Shop-assistant: Here is an excellent skirt in green silk. Will you try it on?

Customer: Yes. Where is the fitting-room?

Shop-assistant: Come this way.

(Some minutes later)

Customer: How does it look?

Shop-assistant: It looks great. It's exactly your size.

Customer: How much is it?

Shop-assistant: It's only 15 dollars.

Customer: All right. I'll take it. Thank you.

Shop-assistant: Thank you. Come again.

IV. Make up short dialogues:

- Model:** - I'm looking for a blouse.
- What colour do you want?
- Something in yellow.
- What size are you?
- 14.
- Here's an excellent blouse, not very expensive.
- Can I try it on?

YOU WANT TO BUY:

a suit	- brown	- 16
a coat	- light green	- 14
leather gloves	- black	- 8
a two-piece suit	- blue	- 18
a pullover	- grey	- 14
trousers	- white	- 16
jeans	- light blue	- 12

V. Act out the dialogue "At the Ready-made Clothes Department".

Read the dialogues:

IN A JEWELLER'S SHOP

- Customer:* I'm trying to find a Christmas present for my wife.
Assistant: Yes, sir. What exactly are you looking for?
Customer: I'm not sure, really. Perhaps you can help me.
Assistant: Right ... I'll show you some bracelets.
Customer: No, I bought a bracelet for our wedding anniversary.
Assistant: Maybe a ring, then. These rings are made of gold.
Customer: Yes ... I like that one. What's the stone?
Assistant: It's a diamond, sir ... and it's only £ 2000!
Customer: Ah ... well, perhaps you could show me some earrings, then.

a jeweller's shop ['dʒu:ələʒ]	- ювелирный магазин
a Christmas present [Christmas ...]	- рождественский подарок
a bracelet ['breɪslɪt]	- браслет
an anniversary [ˌæni'vɜ:səri]	- годовщина, юбилей
a stone	- камень
a diamond ['daɪəmənd]	- бриллиант

IN A TOY SHOP

- Customer:* Good morning. Perhaps you can advise me ...
- Assistant:* Yes, madam.
- Customer:* I'm looking for a toy ... for my nephew.
- Assistant:* Oh, yes ... how old is he?
- Customer:* He'll be nine years old on Saturday.
- Assistant:* Skateboards are still very popular.
- Customer:* Hmm, I don't want him to hurt himself.
- Assistant:* What about a drum set?
- Customer:* I don't think so. His father will be angry if I buy him one of those. Have you got anything educational? You see, he's a very intelligent boy.
- Assistant:* I've got the perfect thing! A do-it-yourself computer kit.

a toy shop [tɔɪ ...]	- магазин игрушек
a skateboard ['sketbɔ:d]	- роликовый каток
to hurt oneself (hurt) [hɜ:t]	- разбиться, ушибиться
a drum set	- барабанная установка (комплект барабанов)
intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt]	- умный, смысленный
a do-it-yourself computer kit	- компьютер "Сделай сам"

Additional words and expressions

How much is it?	} Сколько это стоит?
What's the price for .. ?	
What does it cost?	
It suits me perfectly.	- Это меня вполне устраивает.
It isn't quite what I want.	- Это не совсем то, что я хочу.
Have you anything a little cheaper?	- У вас есть что-нибудь подешевле?
You are hard to please.	- Вам трудно угодить.

VI. *Make up dialogues*

1. In a jeweller's shop. The situation is:

You are looking for a birthday present for your mother (sister, wife, daughter). You want to buy a necklace ([ˈnɛklɪs] - ожерелье). The shop-assistant is showing one made of gold. It is very expensive. Refuse the idea of buying it. Ask her to show you some beads ([biːdz] - бусы). There is a great choice of beads made of:

garnet [ˈɡɑːnɪt] (гранат)

pearl [pɜːl] (жемчуг)

emerald [ˈɛməɪəld] (изумруд)

Choose something.

2. In a toy shop. The situation is:

You want to buy a birthday present for your daughter. She's only six. There are a lot of toys for sale: dolls (куклы), balls, Teddy bears ([ˈtɛdɪ beəz] - игрушечные медведи).

Choose something.

3. In a clothes department. The situation is:

You are going to buy jeans (a skirt, a blouse, a dress, trousers, a coat, a suit). Tell the shop-assistant what size and colour you need. Ask about the price and if you can try it (them) on.

VII. *Translate into English:*

1. Я хочу приобрести цветной телевизор в кредит.
2. Мне нужно зайти в сувенирный отдел и купить подарок на день рождения брату.
3. По дороге домой не забудь купить мыло, шампунь и зубную пасту.
4. Я советую взять вам этот костюм: он модный и хорошо на вас сидит.
5. Давай пойдем в галантерею и посмотрим, какие там в продаже сумки.
6. Очень удобно делать покупки в универмаге: там большой выбор товаров широкого потребления.
7. Товары бывают длительного пользования и недолгосрочные; первые стоят дорого, последние - значительно дешевле.
8. Изделия, которые продаются в том или ином магазине, обычно выставляются в витрине.
9. Если вы хотите купить дорогую вещь, вы можете приобрести ее в кредит.

10. Парфюмерия из Франции пользуется большим спросом у наших покупателей.

VIII. *Topics for discussion:*

1. My last visit to the department store
2. A present for the birthday
3. A bargain (['bɑ:ɡɪn] - выгодная покупка)

Short dialogues. ASKING FOR CHANGE

Read the dialogues in pairs:

I

A: Excuse me. Could you oblige me with some change?
B: I'll see what I've got. What's it for?
A: I need some cigarettes from this machine.
B: I can let you have some tens, if that's any good.

II

A: Sorry to trouble you, but have you change for a 50?
B: I'll have a look. What do you want it for?
A: I have to get a book of stamps.
B: In that case you need silver.

III

A: Excuse me, but could I trouble you for some change?
B: Let me see. Do you want coppers or silvers?
A: I want to make a trunk-call.
B: You'd better have silver then.

IV

A: Excuse me. I wonder whether you could change 50 pounds.
B: Let's see. Copper or silver?
A: It's for a long-distance call.
B: Will tens do?

-
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| I. Could you oblige me with some change? | - Не могли бы вы разменять |
| | мне деньги? |
| if that's any good | - если это вас устроит |
| III. a copper | - медь (медная или бронзовая монета) |
| a silver | - серебро (серебряная монета) |

Situational exercises to the short dialogues

I. *Silent reading. First, read all phrases A 1, then B 1, etc.*

II. *You want to buy some things but you don't have any change.*

1. Ask somebody to change your money.

Model: Excuse me, could you change a 10, please?

(See phrases A 1.)

2. Say what you need change for.

Model: I want to make a trunk-call.

(See phrases A 2.)

III. *Somebody is asking you for some change.*

1. Respond to the request like this:

I'll have a look. What do you want it for ?

(See phrases B 1.)

2. Offer some change.

Model: I can let you have some tens, if that's any good

(See phrases B 2.)

IV. *Reproduce the short dialogues "Asking for Change " in similar situation*

GRAMMAR: The Subjunctive Mood

(Сослагательное наклонение)

Сослагательное наклонение выражает предположительное или желательное действие и переводится на русский язык глаголом в форме, совпадающей с прошедшим временем, с частицей "бы": пошел бы, сделал бы, узнал бы и т. д.

Наиболее употребительная форма сослагательного наклонения в разговорном английском языке - аналитическая форма **should (would)** + инфинитив. **Should** употребляется с первым лицом единственного и множественного числа, **would** - во всех остальных случаях.

E.g. 1. I should help you with pleasure.

Я бы помог вам с удовольствием.

2. He would tell me the news.

Он бы рассказал мне эту новость.

В разговорной речи глагол **should** вытесняется формой **would**.

Exercises

I. Translate the Russian verbs given in brackets:

1. I (прочитал бы) this novel too, but I can't get it.
2. We (поехали бы) to the country with you.
3. Our students (примут участие) in the forthcoming conference.
4. I think he (посетил бы) this exhibition.
5. The delegation (прибудет) tomorrow.
6. We know this film (имел бы успех - to be a success) abroad.
7. The scientists (будут проводить испытание) together with the representatives of the plant.
8. I (связался бы с ним - to get in touch with him), but I am not sure if he has come back.

II. Say that you would do this too, but something prevents you from doing it.

St. 1: I want to see this film.

St. 2: I should see this film too, but I'll be busy the whole week.

1. He reads this journal in English.
2. My friend will take part in the conference in Moscow.
3. He will inform you of it.
4. They telephone him very often.
5. He learns English successfully.
6. I regularly go in for sports.
7. They will take the book from the library.
8. I have bought a new car.
9. She will go abroad for a month.
10. My friend works hard at his English.

Форма сослагательного наклонения should (would) + Indefinite Infinitive употребляется для выражения предполагаемого действия, относящегося к настоящему или будущему. Для передачи действия, относящегося к прошлому, в этой модели употребляется перфектный инфинитив:

I should have gone to the country with you but I fell ill.

Я бы поехал с тобой за город, но я заболел.

Сравните предложения:

I should come to see him. - Я бы навестил его.

(Имеется в виду: если он пригласит или если будет время.)

I should have come to see him. - Я бы навестил его.

(Имеется в виду: если бы он пригласил. Но он не пригласил (или не было времени), и я не навестил его.)

III. Answer me questions using the model:

T.: Imagine it is summer now. Where would you go for your rest?

St.: In this case I should go (I'd go) to the Crimea.

A. Imagine you are at home now.

1. What would you do?

USE:

to watch a TV programme

to cook dinner

to do the flat

to receive friends

to have a rest

to play chess

2. Imagine you have been invited to your friend's birthday party. What present would you buy for him?

USE:

to give something expensive

to buy a watch of the latest model

to present him (her) with some perfume

to buy red roses

to give a book on art as a present

to buy an article of clothes

B. Imagine you have just finished school.

1. What University would you enter?

2. Would you study English hard?

3. How would you spend your free time?

C. Imagine that yesterday your friend returned from Moscow but you did not know of his arrival.

1. Would you have met him (her) at the railway station if you had known of his (her) arrival?

2. How would you have gone, by taxi or by bus?

3. Would you have helped him (her) with the heavy luggage?

Другой аналитической формой сослагательного наклонения является форма, состоящая из вспомогательного глагола *should* (для всех лиц единственного и множественного числа) и инфинитива. Этот вид сослагательного наклонения используется в следующих типах придаточных предложений:

- 1) в придаточном подлежащем предложении после главного, оформленного по типу *It is necessary*;

e.g.: *It is impossible that they should have done this.*

Невозможно, чтобы они такое сделали.

- 2) в придаточном дополнительном после сказуемого в главном предложении, выраженного глаголами *to suggest*, *to demand*, *to order* и некоторыми другими;

e.g.: *The doctor demanded that the patient should stay in bed for some more days.*

Врач потребовал, чтобы больной соблюдал постельный режим еще в течение нескольких дней.

- 3) в придаточном предложении обстоятельства цели после союза *lest* (чтобы не);

e.g.: *We had to take a taxi lest we should be late for the performance.*

Мы взяли такси, чтобы не опоздать на спектакль.

IV. *Read and memorize:*

- A.
 1. *It is (was) necessary that we should do it at once.*
 2. *It is (was) desirable that he should come.*
 3. *It is (was) important that he should make a report.*
 4. *It is (was) unusual that they should have forgotten to post the letter.*
- B.
 1. *The teacher demands (demanded) that we should translate the text without a dictionary.*
 2. *The father orders (ordered) that Peter should stay at home.*
 3. *Tom insists (insisted) that we should come together.*
 4. *The chief suggests (suggested) that they should start the experiment today.*

ЗАПОМНИТЕ!

После глагола to suggest употребляется придаточное предложение со сказуемым в сослагательном наклонении. Инфинитив в этом случае не употребляется. Предложение “Он предлагает посмотреть новый спектакль” соответствует английскому He suggests that we should see the new performance.

В американском варианте английского языка после глаголов to suggest, to demand и т. д. мы находим другую форму сослагательного наклонения - синтетическую, совпадающую с настоящим неопределенным временем за исключением того, что в 3-ем лице единственного числа отсутствует окончание -s(-es), а глагол to be и to have во всех лицах имеет форму соответственно be и have. Эта форма сослагательного наклонения называется Present Subjunctive.

E.g. They insisted that he make a report about the results of his investigation.

V. *Say that it is important (necessary, desirable) for somebody to do something.*

Model: It is necessary that he should do this at once_____

USE:

you - to come there early
they - to begin studying a foreign language
she - to consult the doctor
we - not to be late for the party
he - to be more careful
I - to know it in advance
you - to send him a telegram
he - to book a ticket for Monday

VI. *Tell your friend about someone's proposal.*

Model: - Let's go to a restaurant, (he)
- He suggests that we should go to a restaurant.

1. Come to see him tonight. (she)
2. Will you go to the country with me? (he)
3. Could you come to my place for a sherry party? (my friend)
4. Let's see this film together. (they)
5. We can stay at the hotel. (he)
6. What do you think of visiting the exhibition? (she)
7. Let's spend the summer at the seaside. (my parents)
8. How about going to the park on Sunday? (he)

VII. *Translate into English:*

1. Необходимо, чтобы вопрос был улажен немедленно.
2. Офицер приказал, чтобы солдаты остановились.
3. Мне предложили принять участие в конференции.
4. Руководитель настаивает, чтобы все было готово к трем часам.
5. Желательно было, чтобы она вышла замуж за серьезного, богатого человека.
6. Очень важно, чтобы вы встретились с ней заранее.
7. Надо было, чтобы об этом событии узнали все.
8. Люди требуют, чтобы законы соблюдались.
9. Родители предложили сыну остаться дома и присмотреть за маленькой сестрой.
10. Рекомендуются, чтобы каждый послушал эту лекцию.

VIII. *Complete the sentences using the proper form of the subjunctive mood:*

1. Put down my address lest (to forget).
2. Make haste lest (to miss the train).
3. Don't sit in the draught lest (to catch cold).
4. I'll give you my alarm-clock lest (to oversleep).
5. She did not buy expensive things lest (to spend much money) .
6. He pretended to be ill lest (to participate in the conference) .

IX. *Translate into English:*

1. Она вышла из дома рано, чтобы не опоздать на поезд.
2. Наденьте что-нибудь потеплее, чтобы не простудиться.
3. Им пришлось взять такси, чтобы не опоздать в аэропорт .
4. Она промолчала, чтобы не обидеть их.
5. Он включил радио, чтобы утром не проспать.
6. Принимай это лекарство три раза в день, чтобы не заболеть гриппом.

7. Она старалась не вспоминать об этом, чтобы не расстраиваться.
8. Приходите туда пораньше, чтобы не остаться без места.
9. Мы закрыли окно, чтобы в комнате не было холодно.
10. Положи деньги подальше, чтобы не потерять их.

Помимо аналитических форм сослагательного наклонения в английском языке есть три синтетических формы, которые называются Present Subjunctive, Past Subjunctive и Perfect Subjunctive.

Первая форма (Present Subjunctive), о которой речь шла выше, редко используется в современном английском языке. Сфера ее употребления - поэзия, высокопарная проза и научный язык.

Past и Perfect Subjunctive употребляются в предложениях одних и тех же типов, но различаются отнесенностью к разным временным периодам. Past Subjunctive охватывает сферу настоящего и будущего, а Perfect Subjunctive - сферу прошлого. Как вытекает из самих названий, глагол в Past Subjunctive совпадает по форме с прошедшим неопределенным временем (Past Indefinite), за исключением того, что глагол to be имеет форму were во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа. Глагол в Perfect Subjunctive совпадает по форме с прошедшим совершенным временем (Past Perfect).

Обе формы сослагательного наклонения широко используются в современном английском языке и встречаются как в литературных текстах, так и в разговорной речи.

Они используются в следующих типах придаточных предложений:

- 1) в придаточном предложении сравнительном, вводимом союзами as if и as though (как будто, словно);

e.g. 1. He speaks English as if he were a real foreigner.

Он говорит по-английски, как будто он настоящий англичанин.

2. He speaks English as if he had lived in England all his life.

Он говорит по-английски так, словно он прожил в Англии всю свою жизнь.

- 2) в придаточном предложении предикативном, вводимом союзами as if и as though, при глагольных связках to be, to feel, to look, to seem в главном предложении;

e.g. 1. I feel as if I were back seven years.

У меня такое чувство, словно я вернулся на семь лет назад.

2. He looks as if he had known it before.

У него такой вид, как будто он знал об этом раньше.

3) в придаточном предложении дополнительном, употребленном после главного предложения со сказуемым, выраженным глаголом to wish;

e.g. 1. I wish I were you.

Я хотела бы быть на твоём месте.

(Я жалею, что я не на твоём месте.)

2. He wished he had not said these words.

Он жалел, что произнес эти слова.

(Он желал бы не произносить этих слов.)

X. *Complete the sentences using the proper form of the subjunctive mood:*

1. We were going to the country and we wished the weather (to be fine).
2. I wish I (to be understand) by everybody.
3. He behaved as if he (not be familiar) with good manners.
4. I wish I (to know) this news in advance.
5. He feels as if he (to overeat).
6. We wished the weather (to keep sunny) for some more days.
7. My friend speaks English so fluently and with such a nice accent as though he (to learn) the language at the Oxford University.
8. She wished she (to join) her friends who had gone on excursion to that picturesque place.
9. I feel as if I (to be) ten years younger.
10. She behaves as if she (to know) all famous people and as if they (to be carried away) by her.

XI. *Translate into Russian:*

1. Она взяла книгу и начала читать, как будто ничего не случилось.
2. Он выглядит так, как будто серьезно болен.
3. Эта женщина вела себя так, словно она была хозяйкой дома и словно прожила здесь всю жизнь.

4. Мне очень жаль, что я не знала об их приезде заранее.
5. Мне хотелось бы, чтобы погода изменилась.
6. Он говорит так, как будто знаком с ней много лет.
7. Жаль, что вы не посетили такую интересную лекцию.
8. Она чувствует себя, как будто она виновата в том, что произошло.
9. Она рассуждает так, как будто она одна сделала всю работу, а остальные сидели сложа руки.
10. Я жалею, что мы не виделись с вами так долго.

Conversation: Shopping (At the Supermarket)
Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood in Conditional Sentences

Read the text:

SHOPPING (AT THE SUPERMARKET)

People buy foodstuffs at the food stores, at the markets and at the supermarkets. It is more convenient to do shopping at the supermarket: you can find there everything you need. More and more people nowadays prefer to provide themselves with foodstuffs for a long period. As they buy in quantities, they go to the supermarket by car and after having done shopping they load their bags and packets into the luggage compartment.

Let us visit one of the supermarkets in the city. It is a one-storeyed building, spacious and light, with large shop windows. Inside we can see some signs: Dairy produce, Dry groceries, Vegetables and Fruit, Meat and Fowl, Fish, Bakery Goods, Confectionery and Pastry, Wine.

The dairy produce counter is well stocked with fresh milk foodstuffs. What is there for sale? Butter, cheese, curds, cream, sour cream, milk, fruit yoghurt, eggs, margarine, mayonnaise.

Everything is sold ready packed. Next to this is the bakery counter where everybody can choose whatever he or she likes: white and brown bread, buns, rolls, rings, rusks, pies, cheese cakes and so on.

In the dry groceries counter there is also a great choice of produce. You can buy flour, groats, spice, tea, sugar (lump, cube, granulated) there. Besides, customers can find there various packets filled with dry soup, noodles or chips. They are easy to cook within three minutes, that is why they are called instant.

The meat and fowl counter looks very attractive too. Chicken, ham, pork, bacon, beef, veal and mutton are at your disposal there. You will find a variety of sausages in this section too. A special counter handles frozen and fresh fish; smoked and dry fish is also offered to the customers. Besides, the counter is full of sea products, quite exotic and unseen before. There are crabs, shrimps, crawfish, lobsters, oysters. A large space is occupied with tinned fish.

The section where fruit and vegetables are for sale is called a greengrocery. It always attracts a lot of customers because irrespective of the season the counters are full of fresh fruit and vegetables grown in Russia or brought from other countries. Apples and pears, oranges, lemons and tangerines, apricots and peaches, bananas and grapes are practically available all the year round. For those who like berries there are strawberries, raspberries, cherries, cranberries and red bilberries nicely packed in small baskets. If you want to buy vegetables, you will find everything you need: potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, beetroot, onion, garlic.

When doing shopping at the supermarket don't forget to look at the expiry date printed on the packet. You are recommended to use the foodstuff before it.

Choosing products customers put them into a special basket and with the basket full go to the cashier. The cashier calls the price and gives them a check.

Visiting a supermarket you considerably save your time.

Words and expressions

a supermarket ['sju:pə, mɑ:kɪt]	- универсам, супермаркет
a foodstuff ['fʊ:d, stʌf]	- продукт (пищевой)
a food store [... stɔ:]	- продуктовый магазин
a market ['mɑ:kɪt]	- рынок
to provide oneself with smth. [...]	- обеспечивать себя чем-либо
in quantities [... prə'vaɪd]	- в большом количестве
to load [ləʊd]	- загружать

a luggage compartment [kəm'pɑ:tmənt]
 spacious ['speɪʃəs]
 a shop window
 dairy produce ['deəri 'prɒdʒu:s]
 a grocery ['grəʊsəri]
 fowl [faʊl]
 bakery goods ['beɪkəri ...]

a confectionery [kən'fɛkʃnəri]
 to be well stocked with smth. [... stɒkt ...]

curds [kɜ:dz]
 margarine [ˌmɑ:dʒə'ri:n]
 mayonnaise [ˌmeɪə'neɪz]
 a ring [rɪŋ]
 a rusk [rʌsk]
 flour ['flaʊə]
 groats [ɡroʊts]
 spice [spaɪs]
 granulated sugar [ˌɡrænjʊleɪtɪd 'ʃʊɡə]
 instant ['ɪnstənt]

attractive [ə'træktɪv]

to be at one's disposal [... dɪs'pəʊzəl]
 frozen fish ['frəʊzn fɪʃ]
 smoked fish [sməʊkt ...]
 a crab [kræb]
 a shrimp [ʃrɪmp]
 crawfish [ˌkrɔ:fɪʃ]
 a lobster ['lɒbstə]
 an oyster [oɪstər]
 tinned fish [tɪnd ...]

a greengrocery [ˌɡri:n,grəʊsəri]

irrespective of smth. [ˌɪrɪs'pekɪv]

a pear [peə]
 a tangerine [ˌtændʒə'ri:n]
 an apricot [ˌeɪprɪkɒt]
 a peach [pi:tʃ]
 grapes (обыкновенно множеств. число) [greɪps]
 a berry ['beri]

– багажник автомобиля
 – просторный
 – витрина
 – молочная продукция
 – бакалея
 – дичь
 – хлебо-булочные изделия
 – кондитерский отдел
 – иметь в продаже широкий ассортимент
 – творог
 – маргарин
 – майонез
 – бублик, баранка
 – сухарь
 – мука
 – крупа
 – специи, пряность
 – сахарный песок
 – моментальный, здесь: растворимый
 – привлекательный
 – быть в чем-либо распоряжении
 – мороженная рыба
 – копченая рыба
 – Краб
 – креветка
 – рак (речной, морской)
 – омар
 – устрица
 – рыбные консервы
 – отдел
 “Овощи - фрукты”
 – независимо от чего-либо
 – груша
 – мандарин
 – абрикос
 – персик
 – виноград
 – ягода

a strawberry ['strɔ:bəri]	– клубника
a raspberry ['rɑ:zbəri]	– малина
a cherry ['tʃəri]	– вишня
a cranberry ['krænbəri]	– клюква
a red bilberry [... 'bɪlbəri]	– брусника
a carrot ['kærət]	– морковь
a cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə]	– огурец
cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ]	– капуста
beetroot ['bi:tru:t]	– свекла
onion ['ʌnjən]	– лук
garlic ['gɑ:lɪk]	– чеснок
an expiry date [ɪks'paɪəri deɪt]	дата истечения срока (хранения)
a cashier [kæ'ʃiə]	– кассир
a check [tʃek]	– чек

Exercises

1. A. Answer the questions:

1. What is the most popular supermarket in your district? What counters look attractive there?
2. How often do you visit the supermarket? Do you buy in quantities? Do you go there by car?
3. Do you always look at the expiry date when buying dairy or meat foodstuffs?
4. What produce do you buy if you want to cook a holiday dinner?
5. Do you like exotic foodstuffs? Which of them did you have to buy?
6. Is the price for foodstuffs at the supermarket higher than that in small shops or in the markets?
7. How much do you spend for foodstuffs a week? Can you afford to buy in quantities?

B. *On the basis of the questions given above ask indirect questions beginning with the words “He asked”, “He wanted to know”. Don't forget to use the sequence of tenses rule.*

REMEMBER!

We buy:

bread at a bakery (at a baker's)

vegetables and fruit at a greengrocery (at a greengrocer's)

flour and groats at a grocery (at a grocer's)

meat at a butcher's

fish at a fishmongery (at a fishmonger's)

butter and milk at a dairy

II. *Name as many things as possible that you can buy:*

at the dairy
at the bakery
at the fishmongery
at the grocery
at the greengrocery
at the butcher's

Use the model: At the one can buy.....

or

The following things are for sale at the

III. *Say to what counter of the supermarket you go if you want to buy:*

granulated sugar, tea, and spice
cheese, sour cream, and butter
chicken, turkey, and frankfurters
trout, shrimps, and caviare
a pastry, a bun, and a cake
a bottle of brandy, a tin of beer, and a bottle of champagne
veal, ham, and beef
eggs, margarine, and mayonnaise
herring, tinned fish, and cod

Use the model: If I need, I go to the

REMEMBER!

We buy foodstruffs:

in packets
in jars
in tins
in bottles

or

customers may have products weighed

Read the dialogue:

AT THE SUPERMARKET

- Let's go to the meat counter.
- OK. I think we need some veal, ham and a chicken.
- ... and a turkey. Don't forget about the Christmas holiday.
- We also need half a pound of butter, a packet of sour cream and a dozen of eggs. Dairy products are in aisle 3.
- How about fruit and vegetables? There are no apples in our fridge and not many vegetables. Let's find this counter.
- Oh, fruit is in aisle 8, and vegetables are next to this.
- I wonder what apples and tangerines cost now.
- They are cheap because it's the height of the season.
- We'll take three pounds of apples and two pounds of tangerines. And I want to buy half a pound of berries ... strawberries or bilberries. I'm going to make a pie.
- That's all right. And now let's go to the wine counter and choose good drinks. Oh, look here, we need two bottles of champagne, a bottle of brandy and martini, ... and orange juice for the children... and maybe some tins of beer?
- OK. Our cart is full. Let's go to the cash register.

a turkey ['tʒ:kɪ]	- индейка
a dozen ['dʌzn]	- дюжина
an aisle [aɪl]	- проход, ряд (в универсаме)
a bilberry ['bɪlbəri]	- черника
a cart [kɑ:t]	- тележка

IV. *Enumerate all foodstuffs that the two customers intend to buy at the supermarket and in what quantity,*

V. *Act out the dialogue.*

VI. *Make up dialogues according to the model:*

Shop-assistant: What can I do for you?

Customer: I want a cheese cake, a loaf of brown bread, a box of biscuits ...

Shop-assistant: Anything else?

Customer: No, thank you. How much is it?

Shop-assistant: Ten roubles.

Customer: Here you are.

Shop-assistant: Here is your change. Thank you.

You are buying: a bottle of oil, a packet of sour cream, ten eggs;

a kilo of pears, a kilo and a half of cucumbers, half a kilo of plums;
a packet of frankfurters, a chicken, half a kilo of ham;
a tin of soft caviare, half a kilo of salmon, two tins of salted sprats;
some spice and seasoning;
a jar of horse radish, a packet of pepper, a bottle of vinegar.

VII. *You are going to make a cake for the tea party. Enumerate all food ingredients and the quantity of each that are necessary to do this.*

VIII. *Write a recipe of your favourite fruit or vegetable salad.*

IX. *Translate into English:*

1. Мне нужно полфунта сухарей. Сколько они стоят?
2. Я куплю баранину, если она не очень жирная, немного ветчины и сосисок.
3. В рыбном отделе можно купить свежую и замороженную рыбу; там также продается икра и рыбные консервы.
4. - Где можно купить специи? - В том же отделе, где продается мука и крупа.
5. У вас есть в продаже сметана и творог? Когда истекает их срок хранения?
6. Цены на овощи в этом магазине вполне приемлемые, а вот фрукты стоят дорого.
7. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, полкило копченой рыбы, килограмм свежей трески и баночку красной икры.
8. По дороге домой мне нужно зайти в универсам и купить пачку индийского чая, растворимый кофе и буханку белого и черного хлеба.
9. В этом магазине большой выбор сухих вин из Молдовы и Болгарии.
10. В этом универсаме продаются экзотические фрукты и овощи. Вы найдете их и шестом ряду.

X. *Topics for discussion:*

1. Shopping for foodstuffs.
2. Our local supermarket
3. Buying foodstuffs for a birthday party

GRAMMAR: The Subjunctive Mood in Conditional Sentences (Сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях)

В сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточным условным сослагательное наклонение используется для выражения предположительного, или нереального, условия в придаточном предложении и нереального следствия в главном предложении. Здесь присутствуют обе формы сослагательного наклонения: аналитическая - в главной части и синтетическая - в зависимой части сложноподчиненного предложения.

Нереальное условие и следствие могут относиться к настоящему и будущему или к прошедшему времени. В первом случае употребляются неперфектные формы глагола, во втором - перфектные. Временной план может быть обозначен соответствующим обстоятельством времени либо определяться ситуацией, позволяющей вполне однозначно трактовать время. Если условие и следствие относятся к настоящему или будущему времени, то в главном предложении употребляется аналитическая форма сослагательного наклонения, состоящая из вспомогательного глагола *should* или *would* и неперфектного инфинитива смыслового глагола, а в придаточном - синтетическая форма *Past Subjunctive*.

E.g. If every pedestrian and driver **followed** the traffic signs, there **would not be** so many street accidents. (Perhaps they will follow the traffic signs...)

Если бы каждый пешеход и водитель **обращали внимание** на дорожные знаки, то **не было бы** так много уличных происшествий. (Возможно они когда-нибудь будут обращать внимание на уличные знаки...)

Если условие и следствие относятся к прошедшему времени, то в главном предложении употребляется аналитическая форма, состоящая из вспомогательного глагола *should* или *would* и перфектного инфинитива смыслового глагола, а в придаточном - синтетическая форма *Perfect Subjunctive*.

E.g. If I **had known** of your arrival in advance, I **should have met** you at the railway station. (But I did not know, that is why I could not meet you.)

Если бы я знал о твоём приезде заранее, я бы встретил тебя на вокзале. (Но я не знал и поэтому не встретил.)

Формы сослагательного наклонения в условном предложении

	Главное предложение	Придаточное предложение условия
Настоящее или будущее время	should } + неперфектный инфинитив would }	Все глаголы во II форме. Глагол to be в форме were во всех лицах единственного и множественного числа
Прошедшее время	should } + перфектный инфинитив would }	Форма всех глаголов совпадает с формой прошедшего совершенного времени (Past Perfect)

Exercises

- I. *Do the exercise in accordance with the model. Memorize the expression "If I were you" (Если бы я был на вашем месте).*

Model: St. 1: I don't do morning exercises.

St. 2: If I were you, I should do (I'd do) morning exercises regularly.

1. I couldn't see this film.
2. Sometimes I don't follow the traffic rules.
3. I haven't taken part in this experiment.
4. I can't tell him this news.
5. I have little time and can't consult a doctor.
6. I can't decide what to buy, a new car or a country house.
7. I missed lectures and couldn't pass the exam.
8. I forgot to inform him of this.
9. I get up very late in the morning and go to sleep very late too.
10. Yesterday I bought a very expensive suit to wear in the office of the company for which I work.

II. *Complete the sentences using the Russian variant:*

If I were you

- 1) я бы занимался английским языком более усердно.
- 2) я бы не тратил деньги на пустяки.
- 3) я бы поискал другую работу.
- 4) я бы ездил на выходные за город.
- 5) я бы бросил курить.
- 6) я бы купил себе "Вольво".
- 7) я бы не отказался от его помощи.

III. *Read and analyze the forms of the Subjunctive Mood:*

1. He would have participated in the conference if he had not fallen ill.
2. If I finished school this year, I should enter the physics department of the University.
3. He would translate this paper without any difficulty if you gave him a dictionary.
4. She would be glad if you called her tomorrow.
5. If I had not been busy, I should have visited the exhibition.
6. I should have called you as I promised to do, if I had not lost your inviting card with your telephone number.
7. If he had a lot of money, he would buy a Mercedes.
8. If I had much money, I should move into a larger flat.
9. If you had not been late for the lecture, you would have heard this information.
10. If the weather were fine, they would go to the forest for mushrooms next week-end.

IV. *Put the verbs in brackets in the proper form of the Subjunctive Mood:*

1. If I (to be) you, I (to listen) to some good advice.
2. I (to read) the book long ago if I (to borrow) it from the library, but the book was not available.
3. If the weather (to be) fine, she (to join) us and (to go) to the country next Sunday.
4. - Why didn't you come to the railway station to see him off?
- I did not know of his leaving for Moscow. If I (to know), I (to come).
5. The experiment (to give) good results if we (not to use) the old method of testing. Next time, let us make it again under different conditions.
6. I (to come) to the party if I (to be informed) of it in advance.

7. David is overweight. If he (not to eat) too much for his supper, he (not to gain) his weight.
8. I cannot call him so often. If I (to be acquainted) with him, I (not to feel) awkward about doing it.
9. He (to have a rest) in Florida if he (to buy) a cottage on Miami Beach. We'll live and see, maybe he will buy a house there.
10. If I (to have) a car, I (to drive) it carefully.

Miscellaneous Types of Conditional Sentences (Смешанные типы условных предложений)

Существуют два смешанных типа предложений с нереальным условием. В первом случае условие относится к прошлому, а следствие - к настоящему или будущему. Во втором случае зависимость обратная. Это получает отражение в соответствующих формах сослагательного наклонения.

- E. g. 1. You **would be** well now if you **had taken** the medicine yesterday.
 2. If she **were** not so lazy, she **would not have failed** in the exam.

V. *David is going to marry Margaret, but there is something that prevents him from doing it. Write in what cases he would marry Margaret.*

Model: T.: Margaret likes money and spends it for trifles.
 St.: If Margaret did not like money and spend it for trifles, David would marry her.

1. Margaret cannot cook and do washing.
2. She is not thrifty and cannot be a good housewife.
3. Margaret never washes up after the meals.
4. Margaret thinks of herself only.
5. She is accustomed to luxury.
6. She is rather talkative and speaks over the telephone for hours.
7. She does not want to get higher education.
8. Margaret never keeps her promises.
9. She sometimes tells a lie.
10. Margaret does not love David.

VI. *The driver met with an accident. Write in what cases he would have avoided the accident.*

Model: T.: The driver did not follow the traffic signs.

St.: The driver (he) wouldn't have met with an accident if he had followed the traffic signs.

1. The driver did not drive carefully.
2. He did not notice the traffic lights.
3. He broke the traffic rule.
4. The driver overran the front-moving car.
5. He tried to cross the street under the yellow lights.
6. A pedestrian appeared in front of the car quite unexpectedly.
7. The road was slippery and the driver could not brake instantly.
8. He fell asleep for a moment when driving.
9. The traffic lights were off.
10. The driver drank much beer before this trip.

VII. *Translate into English:*

1. Если бы вы не тратили так много денег на пустяки, вы бы уже давно купили себе машину.
2. Если бы эта женщина согласилась выйти за тебя замуж, я думаю, она была бы хорошей женой.
3. В прошлое воскресенье профессор В. читал очень интересную лекцию о новейшей компьютерной технологии. Если бы мне сказали об этом, я бы непременно посетил лекцию.
4. У ребенка болит горло. Если бы он не съел так много мороженого, он бы не заболел.
5. Ты бы чувствовала себя лучше и не выглядела бы такой усталой, если бы не засиживалась допоздна за письменным столом.
6. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы уделял больше внимания своему образованию.
7. Если бы я водил машину, я бы никогда не нарушал дорожные правила.
8. Ты бы значительно уменьшил свой вес, если бы ходил на работу пешком, не пил бы так много пива и не ел бы перед сном.
9. Если бы не твоя помощь, я бы не сделал работу вовремя. И вряд ли бы поехал с вами за город.
10. Многие люди не чувствовали бы себя такими несчастными, если бы постоянно не сравнивали себя с другими.

ОСНОВНЫЕ ФОРМЫ НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ, ВСТРЕЧАЮЩИХСЯ В НАСТОЯЩЕМ УЧЕБНОМ ПОСОБИИ

Инфинитив	Прошедшее неопределенное время	Причастие II	Перевод инфинитива
be beat	was/were beat	been beat beaten ,	быть, находиться бить, ударять
become begin break bring buy	became began broke brought bought	become begun broken brought bought	становиться начинать(ся) ломать приносить покупать
can catch choose come cost cut	could caught chose came cost cut	 caught chosen come cost cut	мочь (модальный глагол) ловить, поймать выбирать приходить, приезжать стоять резать, стричь
do drink drive	did drank drove	done drunk driven	делать пить управлять (машиной)
eat	ate	eaten	есть, кушать
fall feel find fly forget	fell felt found flew forgot	fallen felt found flown forgotten	падать чувствовать находить летать забывать
get give go grow	got gave went grew	got given gone grown	получать, доставать давать ходить, ездить расти, выращивать

Инфинитив	Прошедшее неопределенное время	Причастие II	Перевод инфинитива
hang have hear hide hold hurt	hung had heard hid held hurt	hung had heard hid hidden } held hurt	висеть, вешать иметь слышать прятать(ся), скрывать(ся) держать причинять боль
keep know	kept knew	kept known	держать(ся), хранить знать
lay lead learn leave let lie lose	laid led learned learnt left let lay lost	laid led learned learnt } left let lain lost	класть, положить вести учить (ся), узнавать покидать, оставлять позволять лежать терять
make may meet	made might met	made met	делать; заставлять мочь (модальный глагол) встречать
pay put	paid put	paid put	платить класть, ставить
read ring rise run	read rang rose ran	read rung risen run	читать звонить подниматься, вставать бежать
say see sell send set	said saw sold sent set	said seen sold sent set	говорить, сказать видеть продавать посылать садиться, заходить (о солнце, луне и т. д.)

Инфинитив	Прошедшее неопределенное время	Причастие II	Перевод инфинитива
shine show sit sleep speak spend stand stick swim	shone showed sat slept spoke spent stood stuck swam	shone shown sat slept spoken spent stood stuck swum	светить, сиять показывать сидеть спать говорить, разговаривать тратить, проводить (время) стоять приклеивать (марку) плавать
take teach tell think throw	took taught told thought threw	taken taught told thought thrown	брать учить, преподавать говорить, сказать думать бросать
understand	understood	understood	понимать
wake wear write	woke } waked . } wore wrote	woken waked worn written	просыпаться, будить носить (одежду) писать

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